



UNITED NATIONS
 GENERAL
 ASSEMBLY



Distr.
 GENERAL

A/8132 and Add.1
 15 December 1970

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH/
 FRENCH/RUSSIAN/
 SPANISH

Twenty-fifth session

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	1
II. CONSTITUTIONS, ELECTORAL LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN	6 - 11	6
III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN	12 - 16	7
Argentina		9
Austria		9
Burundi		10
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		12
Cambodia		13
Ceylon		14
China		14
Costa Rica		15
Cyprus		16
Denmark		16
Finland		17
Guatemala		18
Iraq		19
Italy		20
Japan		21

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Jordan	22
Luxembourg	23
Madagascar	24
Malta	24
Nauru	25
Netherlands	25
New Zealand	27
Nicaragua	28
Niger	29
Philippines	30
Singapore	31
Somalia	31
Spain	32
Swaziland	33
Syria	33
Thailand	34
Togo	34
Turkey	35
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	35
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37
Upper Volta	41
Uruguay	42
Yugoslavia	43
Zambia	44

ANNEX

Tables

1. Countries where women may vote in all elections and are eligible for election on an equal basis with men
2. Countries where the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women for election are subject to limitations not imposed on men

CONTENTS (continued)

Tables

3. Countries where women have no voting rights and are not eligible for election
4. States Parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women as at 15 October 1970
5. Countries where women have been elected to the national Parliament
6. Countries where women have held high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith a report on political rights of women, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) of 26 July 1966. In that resolution, which was adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women,^{1/} the Council requested the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare in 1966, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report;

"(b) To prepare biennially the reports on the implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, requested in Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963, and to combine these reports with the supplementary reports mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above in a single document entitled "Political rights of women";

"(c) To circulate this document to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968, and biennially thereafter."

2. It may be recalled that since 1966 the Secretary-General has circulated to the General Assembly and to the Commission on the Status of Women reports relating to political rights of women^{2/} prepared in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI). In 1968, at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 3 (XX),^{3/} of 17 February 1967, a printed publication^{4/} was issued incorporating information contained in the consolidated report (A/6447) referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the above resolution, and in the first annual supplement to that report (A/6807 and Add.1).

3. The present report is the second combined report on political rights of women. It is divided into two parts:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175), para. 187.

2/ A/6447; A/6807 and Add.1; A/7197; A/7635; and A/7920.

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4316), chapter IV.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.2.

(a) Section II contains a brief summary of relevant constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, which have become available to the Secretary-General since the previous document on this subject was issued (A/7920), as of 15 October 1970;

(b) Section III includes a summary of information relating to the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952 furnished by Member States in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 B (XXXVI) and 1068 B (XXXIX), and resolution 1 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women.

4. Six tables are presented in the annex below:

- (1) Countries where women may vote in all elections and are eligible for election on an equal basis with men;
- (2) Countries where the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women for election are subject to limitations not imposed on men;
- (3) Countries where women have no voting rights and are not eligible for election;
- (4) Countries which have signed, ratified, acceded to, or notified acceptance of, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women as at 15 October 1970;
- (5) Countries where women have been elected to the national Parliament;
- (6) Countries where women have held high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts.

5. In accordance with the relevant resolutions, the countries listed in tables 1-4 are States Members of the United Nations and/or members of the specialized agencies and/or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, while those listed in tables 5 and 6 are States Members of the United Nations only.

II. CONSTITUTIONS, ELECTORAL LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
RELATING TO THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN 5/

6. Since the publication of the previous report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women (A/7920), the developments, briefly summarized below, have come to the attention of the Secretary-General.

7. In Syria, the Provisional Constitution of 1 May 1969 (article 24) guarantees to women the right to elect and to be elected without discrimination based on sex. 6/

8. In Switzerland, women became eligible to vote in cantonal and municipal elections in the Canton of Valais. 7/

9. Equal political rights for men and women have been confirmed in new constitutions enacted in recent years in Ghana (Constitution of 1969), 8/ Nauru (Constitution of 31 January 1968) 9/ and Thailand (Constitution of 20 June 1968). 10/

10. In Rwanda, according to the law of 19 May 1969 (article 5) which amends the electoral law of 5 July 1967, women are eligible on equal terms with men, as members of the Communal Councils. 11/

11. In the period under review, Bolivia, on 22 September 1970, and Swaziland, on 22 July 1970, became parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, making a total of sixty-seven States parties to the Convention as of 15 October 1970 (see table 4).

5/ The texts of the legislation referred to in this section may be consulted on request to the United Nations Secretariat (Human Rights Division, Section on the Status of Women).

6/ Information furnished by the Government (see section II below).

7/ Information furnished by the Government.

8/ Text of the Constitution furnished by the Government for the Year Book on Human Rights, 1969.

9/ Text of the Constitution furnished by the Government, for the Year Book on Human Rights, 1969.

10/ Government Gazette, volume 85, special issue of 20 June, B.E. 2511 (A.D. 1968).

11/ Journal Officiel, No. 11 of 1 June 1969.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL
RIGHTS OF WOMEN

12. As indicated above (see paragraph 3), this part of the report contains a summary of information furnished by States Members of the United Nations in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 B (XXXVI) and 1068 B (XXXIX), and resolution 1 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women.
13. By its resolution 961 B (XXXVI), the Economic and Social Council:

"1. Invites the Government of each State Member of the United Nations to supply the Secretary-General every two years with information it considers appropriate with regard to implementation of the principles stated in the Convention, including particularly whether any women have been elected to the national Parliament and have been appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts, such as minister or head of department, ambassador, or member of delegation to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly or corresponding organs of the specialized agencies;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to present the information received, on a summary basis, in his regular reports on implementation of the Convention, with any necessary changes in title and form to reflect its enlarged content;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to include in the report tables showing:

(a) States Members of the United Nations where women have been elected to the national parliament, and,

(b) States Members of the United Nations where women have been appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts, such as minister or head of department, ambassador, or member of delegation to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly or of corresponding organs of the specialized agencies."

14. Subsequently, the Council, in resolution 1068 (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, appealed to Member States to supply the Secretary-General in due time, in accordance with resolution 961 B (XXXVI), with full information on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women.

15. The Commission on the Status of Women, in resolution I (XXII) adopted on 29 January 1969, requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments of Member States to provide fuller information on the implementation of the Convention on

/...

Political Rights of Women, including statistical data and the percentage of women elected to the national Parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts. The present report is the first report prepared since the adoption of this resolution.

16. By 15 October 1970, thirty-nine States had supplied information under the relevant resolutions. The information received is summarized below. Expressions of opinion, where these occur, are those of the Government concerned. It may be noted that, as in the previous reports on the subject, Governments have furnished general information, including constitutional or other legal provisions relating to political rights of women, and have also given data concerning women who have been elected to national Parliaments and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts. Some Governments have supplied only legislative provisions or other general information, while others give data relating only to women who have been elected to national parliaments or appointed to high posts. A number of Governments have responded to the invitation of the Secretary-General made in pursuance of resolution 1 (XXII) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women and have supplied both statistical data and the percentage of women elected to national Parliaments and holding high posts.

ARGENTINA

Original: Spanish
3 September 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u> ^{12/}
Supreme Court	1 (Justice)	-
Mayor ("General Lavalle" Department, Mendoza Province)	1	

At the provincial level, women hold many important positions especially in the fields of education, culture and public health.

AUSTRIA

Original: English
4 September 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to the national Parliament and those holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>National Parliament</u>		
<u>Nationalrat</u>	8	5
<u>Bundesrat</u>	10	19
Provincial Parliaments	33	8
Ministers or Heads of Department	2 (Minister for Science and Research and Secretary of State for Social Affairs)	13

^{12/} The figures given in this column throughout the report are those furnished by the Government concerned. Where no figures were supplied, this has been indicated as follows: (-).

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Provincial Governments</u>		
Vienna	3	20
Lower Austria	1	14
The other seven Provincial Governments have no women.		
Federal civil service	41 (including 1 director of museums and 1 deputy director of the Federal Memorials Office)	-
No woman has yet risen to the highest category.		
Judiciary	32 (judges and public prosecutors)	2
No woman has been appointed to a Court of Appeals or a Supreme Court.		
<u>Diplomatic service</u>		
Ambassador	1	-
Minister and Minister Plenipotentiary	2	-
Consuls-general	2 (second and third class)	-

Women have on occasion been members of Austrian delegations to various conferences of the ILO and WHO, but no woman has yet taken part in sessions of the governing bodies of these two organizations.

BURUNDI

[Original: French]
18 August 1970

To enable the women of Burundi to enjoy and exercise their political and civic rights fully and effectively, a Department for the Promotion of Women's Rights has been established. It is headed by a Director and her Deputy, and its principal responsibility is to train the large numbers of female adults who have not had a normal education.

In the political sphere, a Burundi women's organization has been established with the aim of defending women's interests and rights within the framework of

/...

the Party. The first Permanent Secretaries are members of the Political Bureau and have the same rank and grade as men, namely directors and deputy directors respectively.

It should be noted, however, that although in principle women have the same rights and duties as men in both political and administrative affairs, in practice there is a wide gap between them. The main reason is the lag in the education of women. It is hoped that, as Burundi women become aware of the need for education, more of them will attain responsible posts.

It should also be noted that some employment regulations do not treat the two sexes identically. However, these are intended to protect mothers, the family and children, and are drawn up in favour of women. For example, there are provisions governing pre-natal and post-natal maternity leave and the right to nurse infants during working hours.

In addition to those referred to above, the following posts are held by women:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Office of the Minister for Social Affairs	1	-
Centre for Development Co-operation	1 (responsible for administrative and technical representation)	-
Social centres	1 (responsible for technical inspection)	-

All the directorships and assistant-directorships in the provinces are held by women.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
5 August 1970

Equal rights for women and men received legislative sanction and guarantees in article 97 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, which states that women are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, State, cultural, social and political life.

The increasingly broad participation of women in socially productive work and the rise in their cultural level is accompanied by a growth in their political activity. One of the most important ways of drawing women into the process of State administration is election to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Article 112 of the Constitution provides that women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men. By exercising their universal, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot, women participate directly in the creation of the organs of State power.

During the preparations for and the actual conduct of elections, a substantial number of women work on electoral commissions. They take part in the nomination and discussion of candidates and carry out mass propaganda and educational work among the electors.

The following women have been elected to parliament and have held high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Supreme Soviet</u>	153	out of a total of 42
Secretary of the Presidium	1	-
Deputy Chairmen	2	-
Permanent Commissions	59	-
Local organs of power	more than 35,000	43.9
Minister of Light Industry	1	-
Deputy Minister of Food Industry	1	-
Deputy Minister of Public Utilities	1	-
Deputy Minister of Health	1	-
Deputy Minister of Education	1	-
People's judges	more than one third of the total number	
State and economic administration and the administrative organs of co-operative and social organizations	more than 50	

/...

Women take part in the work of various social organizations, societies, trade unions, and unions of creative workers, which is also evidence of their political activity.

Women represent the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at various international conferences.

The participation of Byelorussian women in the social and political life of the Republic is increasing year by year. The policy of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic aims at assisting by all possible means the further development of this positive and important trend.

CAMBODIA

Original: French
25 August 1970

The Constitution recognizes that both women and men have the right to elect and be elected (arts. 49, 50) and to have access to all employment on the sole basis of merit or competence (art. 13).

Details of the number of women who have been elected to Parliament and who hold senior posts are given below:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
National Assembly	4	(out of a total of 82 deputies)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2 (Chief of the Office of Diplomatic Immunities and Director of General Administration)	-

At present, women hold senior posts in the Ministries of Finance (Clerk to the Treasury), of Justice (Judge), Labour and Social Affairs (Director of Offices), of the Interior (Bolat Khét) etc....

/...

CEYLON

Original: English
27 August 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament (1970 elections)	6	-
Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and External Affairs, and Minister of Planning and Employment	1	-

CHINA

Original: Chinese
21 September 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>National Congress</u>	303	9.9
<u>Legislative Yuan</u> ^{13/}	83	10.5
<u>Control Yuan</u> ^{14/}	19	8.5
<u>Foreign Service</u>	5	1.08

According to law, any person entering the Foreign Service must first be qualified by taking a Foreign Service examination. The examination may be taken by anyone, irrespective of sex. Only those who have passed the examination may be appointed to the Foreign Service.

^{13/} Equivalent to the highest legislative body.

^{14/} Functions similar to those of the "Ombudsman".

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Council of Grand Justices</u>	1	1.1
<u>Taiwan Provincial Assembly</u>	11	15.4
<u>Municipal and county assemblies</u>	123	14.5
<u>Taipei Municipal Assembly</u>	7	14.5
<u>Vice-Ministers of Education</u>	1	-

COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]
 21 July 1970

The Costa Rican Constitution recognizes the principle that civil and political rights are to be enjoyed on a basis of equality without distinction as to sex. The only existing limitation is that of setting a minimum age of twenty years for the exercise of these rights. The Legislative Assembly is now considering a draft act which reduces the minimum age to eighteen years.

The following information is furnished concerning women holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Legislative Assembly	4	-
<u>Supreme Court</u>		
Secretary	1	-
Magistrates	2	-
Alternate magistrates	1	-
Clerk	1	-
Public defenders	2	-
Chief of personnel	1	-
Guardianship Judge	1	-
Mayor	1	-
Ministry of Labour	1 (Director of Social Welfare)	-
<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>		
Chiefs of Department	3	-
Assistants	1	-

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Diplomatic service</u>		
Chargé d'affaires a.i.	4	-
Ministers counsellor	2	-
United Nations	2 (First Alternate Representative and Member of the Commission on the Status of Women)	-
UNESCO	1 (First Alternate Representative)	-
Inter-American Commission of Women	1 (President of the Costa Rican Chapter of the Committee for Co-operation)	-
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	1	-

CYPRUS

Original: English
1 July 1970

The Constitution of the Republic does not distinguish between men and women in the exercise of the political rights of citizens of the Republic. All citizens, whether men or women, when attaining the age of twenty-one, are eligible to vote for and be elected to all publicly elected posts and bodies, and, when attaining the age of thirty-five, to be elected as President or Vice-President of the Republic. Men and women may hold public office on equal terms. A characteristic example is the Minister of Justice, who is a woman and who on various occasions represented the Government in meetings of various international organs.

DENMARK

Original: English
31 August 1970

Women enjoyed political rights in Denmark, even before ratification of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, with the exception of those rights for which Denmark expressed reservations at the moment of ratification, that is, the right of women to hold military appointments, to act as heads of military recruitment services or to serve on recruitment boards.

/...

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament	20	out of a total of 179
Member of Cabinet	1	out of a total of 17
Municipal Councils	484 (3 lord mayors)	out of a total of 4,592
High Court	2	out of a total of 15
Permanent Secretaries and Deputy Permanent Secretaries	3	out of a total of 95
Ambassadors	2	out of a total of 49

FINLAND

Original: English
26 August 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament (1970 elections)	43	21.5
Cabinet Ministers	3	out of a total of 16
Supreme Court	2	out of a total of 22
Court of Appeal	11	out of a total of 82
University professors		4
United Nations General Assembly (twenty-fourth session)	2 (one was elected Vice-Chairman of a Committee)	-

/...

GUATEMALA

/Original: Spanish/
9 September 1970

Women enjoy the same political rights as men.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Congress	1	out of a total of 55
City Councillor (in the capital)	1	-
<u>Judiciary</u>		
Second Labour and Social Security Court	1 (magistrate)	-
Administrative Tribunal	1 (magistrate)	-
Fourth Court of Appeal	1 (deputy magistrate)	-
First Family Court	1 (judge)	-
Juvenile Court	1 (judge)	-
First Court of Appeal	1 (secretary)	-
<u>High government posts</u>		
State counsels	2	-
Social Welfare Secretary	1	-
Director General of Fine Arts	1	-
Technical Head of the Dance Department, Directorate of Fine Arts	1	-
Assistant Director, Tourist Institute	1	-
Head of the Department of Options and Allowance Control, Directorate of Inland Revenue	1	-
Director of Consular Affairs	1	-
Technical Head of Personnel, Personnel Recruitment and Selection Department, National Civil Service Bureau	1	-
<u>Ministry of Education</u>		
Director of Personnel	1	-
Director of Student Welfare and Special Education	1	-

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Head of the Department of School Evaluation	1	-
Head of the Department of Pre-Primary Education	1	-
<u>Diplomatic service</u>		
Ambassador	1	-
Consul-general	1 (grade 1)	-
United Nations General Assembly (twenty-fifth session)	1	-

IRAQ

Original: English
 8 September 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>		
Ambassadors	1	-
Officials	40	-
<u>Ministry of Higher Education</u>		
Ministry of Education	1 (Minister)	-
	15 (Specialist Inspectors)	-
Ministry of Health		20.9
<u>Governmental departments</u>		
Doctors	500	-
Pharmacists	130	-
Dentists	100	-
Nurses and midwives	2,000	-
Engineers	10	-
Assistant engineers	15	-
Directors (in the Civil Service)	15	-

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Chief clerks	20	-
Officials within the Government in general	1,000	-
Employees in various governmental posts in general	800	-
Juvenile Court	1 (judge)	-
<u>Education</u>		
Universities	315 (lecturers)	21.5
Secondary schools	1,000 (teachers)	33.10
Governmental primary schools	3,700 (teachers)	
Governmental nurseries		100

ITALY

/Original: English/
31 August 1970

The information concerning the presence of women in public office, which was included in the previous reports on political rights of women,^{15/} is confirmed.

With regard to women holding elective office, in the recent elections to the Regional Councils, eighteen women were among 690 councillors elected.^{16/}

^{15/} A/7197 and A/7635.

^{16/} In its reply, the Italian Government included a suggestion that the Commission on the Status of Women should consider the advisability of extending the periodicity of the present biennial reports on the political rights of women to four or five years, and also the possibility of carrying out research in countries representing various political, economic and social systems.

JAPAN

/Original: English/
11 August 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Parliament</u>		
House of Representatives	8	1.7
House of Councillors	13	5.2
<u>High governmental posts (as of July 1970)</u>		
Economic Planning Agency	1 (Parliamentary Vice-Minister)	-
Ministry of Labour	1 (Director-General of Bureau)	-
<u>Judiciary (as of July 1970)</u>		
Judges	43	1.7
Public prosecutors	8	0.4
<u>Members of delegations to international conferences</u>		
United Nations General Assembly (twenty-third session)	1 (alternate representative)	-
United Nations General Assembly (twenty-fourth session)	1 (representative)	-

/...

JORDAN

Original: English
1 July 1970

Since its establishment, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has sought to grant women their full rights in all fields of life in accordance with the provision of its Constitution, which states that Jordanian citizens shall enjoy equality before the law, in respect of their rights and duties without any discrimination on grounds of race, colour, language or religion.

In the field of education, Jordanian law has granted to women the freedom to choose the type of education that they prefer. Men and women are treated equally in respect of qualifications for study courses, examinations, student exchanges, and study grants. It is also worth noting that education is thriving at all levels, including the university level.

In the field of employment, the State has accorded women the same rights as men as regards freedom of choice of occupation, salary and promotion according to ability. Likewise, women are treated on equal terms with men as regards remuneration for length of service and compensation for work injuries, and they receive equal pay for equal work. Women are also granted annual leave on the same terms as men, except for certain privileges which they enjoy in respect of maternity leave with full pay, night work etc.

Women civil servants enjoy the same privileges as their male counterparts. In general, women are entitled under Jordanian law to hold civil service posts and to be promoted in the civil service at all levels, without restriction or impediment. Women now work in all fields of endeavour. A large number of Jordanian women work as doctors, pharmacists, lawyers, teachers, investigators, nurses, jurists, social researchers and health visitors in Jordan and its sister States.... With a view to preserving the honour of women, Jordanian law has prohibited traffic in women (white slavery) and has prescribed severe penalties for this practice.

With regard to civil rights, there are certain negative aspects. Women have not been granted the right to vote in general elections and are not eligible for election to parliament or to municipal or village councils. However, women are eligible for election to and are entitled to vote in elections to public

/...

institutions, such as trade unions, voluntary agencies and co-operative organizations. Up to the present time, no women have been appointed as judges, but women have held the post of minister plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service, have been members of the Jordanian delegation to United Nations meetings and have represented Jordan at international congresses and at various seminars.

It may be said that under Jordanian law there are no restrictions against women other than those mentioned, and that the law has endeavoured, and will continue to endeavour, to grant women all their rights, so that they may occupy a free and honourable position as useful members of society.

LUXEMBOURG

Original: French
16 June 1970

Details of the number of women who have been elected to Parliament and those who have been appointed to senior posts are given below:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament	2	-
Member of the Government	1	-
Government Counsellor (the highest rank in the administrative hierarchy)	1	-
Judges	4	-
Mayors	2	-

(one of whom is the Mayor of the City of Luxembourg)

/...

MADAGASCAR

[Original: French]
4 August 1970

Details of the number of women who have been elected to Parliament and those who have been appointed to senior posts are given below:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Senate	4 (2 of whom are elected and 2 appointed)	-
Judicial functions	16 (including 1 adviser and 1 assessor at the Supreme Court, 4 advisers at the Court of Appeal, 1 procurator and 1 department chief at the Ministry of Justice)	-
Department chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	-
United Nations General Assembly	1	-

MALTA

[Original: English]
29 July 1970

According to the Malta Independence Constitution of 1964, women have the same voting rights as men as well as the same rights to be elected to the House of Representatives and to be appointed Ministers.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
House of representatives	2	-
Director of Education	1	-
United Nations General Assembly (twenty-second session)	1 (delegate)	-

/...

NAURU

Original: English
25 June 1970

Under the provisions of the Electoral Ordinance 1965 in the Republic of Nauru, women are entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination; voting in the Republic is compulsory for every Nauruan male and female resident over twenty years of age. According to the Constitution, Nauruan women are eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies established by national law on equal terms with men without any discrimination unless they are specifically disqualified in the same terms as applying to males, e.g. undischarged bankruptcy, certified to be insane etc. The Public Service Act 1961-1968 provides that women are entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions established by national law on equal terms with men without discrimination but Nauruan female citizens are deemed, on marriage, to have resigned as permanent officers of the public service, though they may still continued to hold office as temporary officers.

NETHERLANDS

Original: English
13 August 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>States General</u>		
First Chamber	3	4
Second Chamber	15	10
Cabinet of Ministers	1	7.1
Council of State	1	4.8
<u>Judiciary</u>		
High Council	1	5
Courts	-	-
District Courts	19	7

(9 are children's court magistrates representing 40 per cent of the total)

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
County Court	1	1
Administrative Courts	2	5
Public Prosecutor	1	1.1
<u>Clerks</u>		
Civil judiciary	10	10
Administrative judiciary	-	-
Judicial functionaries in training	14	20
<u>Deputy judges</u>		
Courts	1	1.8
District Courts	19	8
County Courts	5	1.4
Foreign Service	10	2.4
<u>Members of delegations to international conferences</u>		
General Assembly of the United Nations		
Twenty-third session	2	8.7
Twenty-fourth session	2	8.3
53rd International Labour Conference (1969)	2	20
54th International Labour Conference (1970)	2	20
22nd World Health Assembly (1969)	1	20
23rd World Health Assembly (1970)	1	11
15th FAO Conference (1969)	1	6.2
15th UNESCO Conference (1968)	2	11

NEW ZEALAND

Original: English
15 September 1970

Women in New Zealand have political rights which are identical in all respects to those enjoyed by men.

The following information has been furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
House of Representatives	4	out of a total of 84
Diplomatic service	21 (including the Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva)	out of a total of 106

Women are frequently included in New Zealand delegations to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and of corresponding organs of specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and UNESCO.

Although there is no legal barrier to the judicial appointments of women, there are at present no women in high judicial posts.

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Public Service</u>		
Permanent staff	15,157	out of 35,032
		0.4 per cent of the women on 31 March 1970 earned \$5,000 or more compared with 7.6 per cent of men. Of these, six women were in the Executive occupa- tional class

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]
25 August 1970

Nicaraguan women obtained full political rights as a result of the Constitutional Reform of 20 April 1955, which expressly and unconditionally granted them the vote and also provided categorically, and without discriminatory exceptions of any kind, that "Women may be elected or appointed to public office". Subsequently, the Legislative Decree of 25 May 1962, which amended the Nicaraguan Constitution, removed the only discriminatory provisions remaining in our basic charter, which had prohibited women from being elected Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice. Voting is compulsory for both men and women. This has brought about more effective participation by women in the electoral process in which they have taken part since 1955. In actual practice, women have continued to fill a greater and greater number of positions of major responsibility in the four branches of government. Their active participation in government is also a direct result of their improved education and of the vigorous contribution which they make to the work of political parties.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>	
<u>Parliament</u>			
Chamber of Deputies	12 (5 deputies, 7 alternate deputies)	out of a total of 54	
Senate	2 (1 senator, 1 alternate senator)	out of a total of 16	
<u>Judiciary</u>			
Superior Labour Tribunal	1 (magistrate)	-	
León Appeals Court	1 (magistrate)	-	
Matagalpa Criminal Court	1 (district judge)	-	
Civil Court of the Department of Zelaya	1 (district judge)	-	
Local judges	14 (5 judges, 9 alternates)	-	
Vice-Minister for the National District	1	-	
National Social Welfare Board	1 (chairman)	-	/...

NIGER

[Original: French]
18 August 1970

Up to now, no women have been elected to the National Assembly or appointed to senior administrative, judicial or diplomatic posts, although there is no legislation barring women from such jobs or other high positions. The reason for this is simply that training for women has begun only recently. At present, more and more young girls are attending educational establishments and are obtaining results that compare favourably with boys. The time will come when men will compete with women for senior posts.

PHILIPPINES

Original: English
 16 July 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to national Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Parliament</u>		
Senate	3	-
House of Representatives	2	-
Court of Appeals	2 (justices)	-
<u>High governmental posts</u>		
Under-Secretary of Social Welfare	1	
Central Bank Monetary Board	1 (member)	
Director of Public Schools	1	
Insurance Commissioner	1	
Director of National Museum	1	
<u>Diplomatic service</u>		
Ambassadors	2 (Assistant Secretary for United Nations and International Conferences and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Foreign Affairs)	-
Ministers	3 (Special Assistant to the Office of Administration and Acting Assistant Secretary for Cultural Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs; Consul-General in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany)	
<u>Members of delegations to international conferences</u>		
International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 1968	2 (representative and alternate representative)	-
United Nations General Assembly, Twenty-fourth session	1 (alternate delegate)	-

/...

SINGAPORE

Original: English
23 September 1970

The laws of Singapore do not discriminate against women on account of sex in relation to parliamentary elections and the holding of public office. Women are appointed to the public services of Singapore.

The following information is furnished concerning women holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Legal and judicial service</u>	9 (2 departmental heads and 1 District Judge)	14.3
<u>Civil Service</u>	625 (1 departmental head)	35.25

SOMALIA

Original: English
13 October 1970

The Constitution, which had provided in article 3 that all citizens without distinction, inter alia, of sex shall have equal rights and duties before the Law, and, in article 9, that every citizen who possesses the qualifications required by law shall be equally eligible for public office, was abrogated by decree of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (D.S.R.C. No. 38 of 24 February 1970). Nevertheless the principle of equality of citizens has been affirmed in the preamble of the First Charter of the Revolution, which provides that the object of revolution is the creating of a society based on equality of rights and obligations of all citizens without distinction of sex and social status.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Parliament</u>		
National Assembly	None	-
<u>Diplomatic Service</u>		
Ambassador	None	
First Secretary or attaché in diplomatic missions abroad	Some women	

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>High judicial posts</u>	None	
<u>Other posts</u>		
Teachers	Some women	
Doctors and nurses		
Broadcasters and journalists		
Registrars (in the judiciary)		
Executive officers, secretaries and clerks (in the civil service)		

There is no distinction on the grounds of sex and women in Somalia enjoy equal opportunities to hold any public office. However, account must be taken of the fact that education generally in Somalia started very late, and in the case of women only a few years ago.

SPAIN

Original: Spanish
3 June 1970

Articles 3, 10 and 11 of the Fuero de los Españoles (Statute of Rights of the Spanish Citizen), which has constitutional status, recognizes the equality of all Spaniards, without distinction as to sex, in the exercise and practice of political rights; the only exception laid down at the constitutional level concerns the office of Head of the State, since, under the Law of Succession to the office of Head of the State, the latter must be a man.

The above-mentioned general provisions are specified in the Act of 22 July 1961 concerning the Political, Vocational and Employment Rights of Women and in the Act of 28 December 1966.

Women have in fact been elected to posts in the parliamentary organs of the Spanish State. Government posts, such as head of department and other important positions, are held by women. Although women may hold judicial posts, so far no woman has held office in the administration of justice, except in juvenile and labour courts. Women are employed in the Spanish diplomatic service, and on several occasions Spanish delegations to international bodies have consisted of women.

/...

SWAZILAND

[Original: English]
23 September 1970

Women in Swaziland are elected to the National Parliament and are appointed to high government posts. The Independence Order of 1968 does not distinguish between men and women in the exercise of political rights. Every person in Swaziland is entitled to the fundamental freedoms of the individual (section 3) and men and women are elected or appointed as Senator or to the House of Assembly on equal terms (section 43).

SYRIA

[Original: English]
15 October 1970

Article 24 of the Provisional Constitution of 1 May 1969 of the Syrian Arab Republic provides that,

"The State shall offer to women all opportunities that would permit them to participate actively in public life; it shall eliminate all such obstacles that hamper their development so as to make it possible for them to participate in the building of the socialist society."

The right to elect and to be elected is fully guaranteed to all adult women, within their respective unions. Women exercise this right without any discrimination based on sex.

Moreover the women of the Syrian Arab Republic exercise fully and freely the right to elect and to be elected in the following main unions:

- The General Federation of Workers Union and its branches;
- The General Federation of the Unions of Peasants;
- The Women's Union;
- Students Union;
- Professional Union;
- The Revolutionary Youth Union.

It is relevant to note that while pre-1963 electoral laws required of women voters qualifications that were not applicable to men, the new direction is definitely towards full equality between men and women in all fields, including the right to vote and to be elected.

/...

THAILAND

Original: English
2 September 1970

Every former Constitution and law of Thailand, including the Constitutional Law and Electoral Act now in force, provide that women have the right to vote and to be elected on equal terms with men.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament (1969 election)	5 (there were 27 women candidates)	2.28

TOGO

Original: French
15 July 1970

Since national independence, Togolese women have enjoyed political rights in accordance with the Constitutions of 9 April 1961 and 5 May 1963. Article 6 of the 1963 Constitution states that "all Togolese nationals shall have equal rights without distinction as to sex...". Article 2 states that "all Togolese nationals of both sexes who are of age and in possession of their civil and political rights are entitled to vote under the conditions prescribed by the law". Article 7 of Ordinance No. 63-14 of 27 March 1963 laying down the rules for the election of deputies states that "Togolese citizens of both sexes above the age of twenty-three are eligible...".

The General Civil Service Statutes of the Togolese Republic state that "with due regard to suitability and the special qualifications required for certain posts, no distinction is made between the sexes".

Information concerning women occupying senior posts is given below:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
National Assembly	1 (in 1961)	-
Mayor	1 (elected in 1967, Chairman of the Special Delegation of the town of Lomé)	

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Administration	Many women are employed including a director of social affairs and a headmistress	-
<u>Judiciary</u>		
Examining magistrate's office	1 (dating from 1964)	-
Juvenile court judge	1	-
Court registrars (including the Court of Appeal)	3	-
<u>"L'assemblement du peuple togolais"</u> (Togolese People's Party)		
National Political Office	2 (members)	-
Treasurers and advisers	Several	-

TURKEY

Original: English
18 September 1970

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Parliament (1969 election)	4 (including one senator)	-
Judges and public prosecutors	262	-
Lawyers	1,517	-
Notaries public	25	-

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Original: Russian
17 August 1970

In accordance with the Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, women enjoy extensive political rights: they have the right to elect and be elected to all elective bodies and to hold any state or public post on equal terms with men without discrimination of any kind.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
Supreme Soviet (1967 elections)	160	34
Local organs of State power (1969 elections)	about 180,000	over 42
State administration and public organizations		Women constitute 56.7 per cent of the total number of specialists with higher or secondary education employed in the national economy and they occupy higher posts in the organs of State administration, including the posts of directors of ministries and departments (1 woman), their deputies, heads of divisions, directors of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Judicial organs

Supreme Court (1967 elections)		
Members	11	38
Vice-chairman	1	-
Regional courts	133	32
District people's courts	336	27
Diplomatic service	several women	-

Women were among members of the delegations to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and have also participated in the work of several United Nations specialized agencies.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/
16 September 1970

Although women have the same right of entry as men to nearly all public offices, administrative posts and professions, they are at present excluded from the priesthoods of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches and certain Presbyterian ministries. They are also excluded from the stock exchange and, if married, are normally debarred from continuing a career in the Diplomatic Service.

The Equal Pay Act, 1970, provides for an end to discrimination in remuneration for work between men and women by the end of 1975. A number of employers (including the non-industrial Civil Service) already apply the principle of equal pay. Similar legislation is being introduced in Northern Ireland.

It is customary for women in the United Kingdom to be included among the members of Royal Commissions and other official advisory committees which are set up to investigate matters of public concern and make recommendations to Her Majesty's Government. Some women have acted as chairmen of such bodies. Women also serve on many bodies established to assist in administration, for example, hospital management committees and administrative tribunals of various kinds.

Women were first recruited to the Civil Service 100 years ago (5 February 1870) and since then their position has changed radically. Except for a very few cases (for example, work in weather-ships), women and men compete equally for all Civil Service posts. There is no restriction on married women continuing to work, or on their entry into the Civil Service. There is equal pay between men and women.

Since the 1930s, women in the United Kingdom have been able to compete equally with men for entry to the Administrative, Executive and Clerical Classes of the Civil Service. Although no formal or informal discrimination is practised against women in the Civil Service, their position is not yet satisfactory. Most women Civil Servants are in the lower ranks of the Service. Only 8 per cent of the Administrative Class are women, while they hold 44 per cent of the posts available in the Clerical Class.

/...

In July 1969 there were twenty-nine Permanent Secretaries in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom. None was a woman. Out of seventy-four Deputy Secretaries, only two were women and, of the 274 posts in the grade of Under-Secretary, nine were held by women. In the Assistant Principal grade (the training grade of the Administrative Class), 13 per cent were women and, in the largest over-all grade, that of Principal, 10 per cent were women.

In the Executive Class there is a similar pattern where women remain mostly confined to the lower grade. No women hold the highest posts while in the Executive Officer grade (the lowest grade in this class) 23 per cent of those appointed are women.

The number of women applying for the Executive and Administrative Classes of the Civil Service is so much lower than that of male applicants that the proportion of women in these classes, of course, is low. The proportion of applications from women is, however, rising. In 1968 and 1969, 25 per cent and 20 per cent of those appointed as Assistant Principals were women. The Government considers that apart from ensuring that recruitment advertising is more directed towards women - for example, in doing more to encourage university appointments officers and school career advisers to direct girls' attention to the Civil Service as a career - there is little that they can do directly to bring about any dramatic increase in the number of women applying for the Civil Service. Regrettably, this is also true of the specialist classes, such as scientific, engineering and technical Civil Servants, where the proportions of women are smallest - ranging from 1 per cent to 9 per cent. Although the Government, for the reasons explained above, can have little influence on the number of qualified women who apply for entry to the higher and specialist classes of the Civil Service, it may well be able to influence the way in which women are distributed between the various grades in the separate classes of the Civil Service. The marital status of women in different grades and classes may give an indication of the way in which the Government could help more women to work successfully in the Civil Service.

In the Clerical Class, where work is fairly easily obtainable in most parts of the United Kingdom, almost half the women are or have been married. The percentage of single women (54 per cent) in this class, however, is still higher than the percentage of economically active women in the country as a whole who are single (43 per cent).

/...

In the Executive Class, 77 per cent of women in the lower grades, and 81 per cent in the middle grades, are single. This seems to be the class which finds it most difficult to combine marriage with a career. The Administrative Class has a higher proportion of women who are single in the lower grades (64 per cent) than in the higher grades (50 per cent).

The Government is taking steps to recruit for the Civil Service many more women than ever before, particularly into the Administrative and Executive Classes. This has been the trend since the end of the Second World War and the statistics which are available about the present distribution of women in the Civil Service are not therefore necessarily a sound guide to future developments. It is expected that, during the next ten or twenty years, women will provide a much greater contribution to the Civil Service than in the past. It will become, consequently, increasingly important for Her Majesty's Government to enable these women to stay at work, or to return later in life. The Government recognizes that equal pay, which women Civil Servants have now enjoyed since 1962, and equal opportunities to be appointed to the highest posts available in the Civil Service, are not the complete answer to the question of female employment in the Civil Service.

It has therefore been considering ways and means of making it easier for women in the Civil Service to remain for a full career, or to return after having a family. Particular attention is being paid to the extent to which part-time female Civil Servants could be used in responsible positions, and to how it might be made easier for a married woman to combine her family responsibilities with a career in the Civil Service. Related to this question is that of re-training women Civil Servants so as to enable them to settle down quickly after a period away from the Service.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Parliament</u>	Since 1918, 94 women have been elected. 27 have attained ministerial rank, 8 as members of the Cabinet	-
<u>House of Commons</u>		
General elections 1966	26	
By-elections 1967 and 1969	2 more	
General elections 1970	26 (from 96 females)	out of a total of 1,837 candidates
	1 woman was elected as Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means	
<u>Minister of State</u>	1	-
<u>Secretary of State of Education and Science</u>	1	-
<u>Judiciary</u>		
<u>Practising barristers</u>		
England and Wales	133	out of a total of 2,448
<u>Practising advocates</u>		
Scotland	4	out of a total of 110
<u>Practising solicitors</u>		
England and Wales	681	out of a total of 23,574
Scotland	134	out of a total of 3,216
<u>Justices of the Peace</u>		
England and Wales	6,000	out of a total of 20,000
Scotland	705	out of a total of 4,984
<u>Judge of the High Court</u>	1	-
<u>Recorder of the High Court (Scotland)</u>	1	-

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Sheriff Principal</u>		
(England and Wales)	1	-
Sheriff Substitute	1	-
<u>Diplomatic service</u>		

349 (grades 1-9, including
6 in-grades 1-4 and 2 Heads of
Department of Foreign and
Commonwealth Office)

From time to time, women have been appointed to lead United Kingdom delegations at various meetings of United Nations bodies. Most recently, one woman served for a number of years as United Kingdom Representative on the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Women also serve in the United Kingdom's Permanent Missions to the United Nations both in New York and at Geneva.

UPPER VOLTA

Original: French
1 September 1970

The Republic of Upper Volta has always striven to ensure equal rights before the law for all its nationals without distinction as to race, sex or religion. This fundamental principle was guaranteed by the constitutional provisions in force in the Republic, namely, articles 5 and 6 of the 1960 Constitution, and articles 17, 20 and 21 of the Constitution adopted by referendum on 14 June 1970. In practice, women have already been elected to legislative bodies and appointed to responsible posts in the Government, the judiciary and the administration. The percentage of women holding such posts is still very small, because although female education has been making steady progress since 1960, it remains substantially below the levels achieved by male education. Proportionately fewer women have therefore been able to enrol in courses of higher education and that accounts for the small percentage of women in Upper Volta who hold executive positions. Diplomacy, which is a new field for young States, is particularly affected by the lack of female staff and no women at present hold senior posts.

/...

URUGUAY

[Original: Spanish]
3 September 1970

Act No. 8,927 on the political rights of women was passed in 1932 and the rights in question were further recognized in the Constitution of 1934.

Women voted for the first time in 1938. In 1943, the first two women senators and the first two women deputies took their seats in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The following information is furnished concerning women elected to Parliament and holding high posts:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>National Parliament</u>		0.77
Senate	1	out of a total of 30
Chamber of Deputies	no women	-
<u>Montevideo Departmental Board</u>	2	out of a total of 29
Alternates	6	out of a total of 86
<u>Judiciary</u>		
Local police judges (<u>jueces de paz</u>)	44	18.17
Higher courts	2 (<u>jueces</u> <u>le trados</u>)	3.07
<u>Autonomous agencies and decentralized services</u>		
Child Welfare Council	4 (including a chairman)	out of a total of 7
Council for Primary Education and Teacher Training	2	out of a total of 5
<u>Diplomatic service</u>	64	17.53
Minister	1	-
Minister Counsellor	2	-
Counsellor	6	-
First Secretary	22	-
Second Secretary	14	-
Third Secretary	20	-

One woman was appointed to the delegation to the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

/...

YUGOSLAVIA

Original: French
14 September 1970

Information concerning women occupying senior posts is given below:

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>The Federal Assembly</u>	49	Out of a total of 670 deputies
Committees	3 chairmen (Committee responsible for matters concerning the foreign policy of the People's Council; Committee responsible for the domestic policy of the Social and Political Council; the Social and Medical Council's Committee for social welfare and the protection of children)	
<u>Federal Executive Council</u>	1	-
<u>Assemblies of the autonomous republics and provinces</u>	222	Out of a total of 2,451 deputies
Councils	3 presidents	-
Committees	7 are committee officers, including 2 chairmen	-
Executive councils	7	-
<u>Assemblies of communes</u>	2,821	Out of a total of 40,791 members
Councils and committees	5,859	Out of a total of 61,964 members
<u>Diplomatic service</u>	79 (25 are employed in diplomatic missions abroad)	

/...

	<u>Number of women</u>	<u>Percentage of women</u>
<u>Judiciary</u>		
Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia	1 judge	-
Constitutional courts of the republics	5 judges	-

ZAMBIA

[Original: English]
5 August 1970

One woman is the United National Independence Party Director of the Women's Brigade and five women are top Government officials.

ANNEX

TABLE 1

Countries where women may vote in all elections and are eligible
for election on an equal basis with men a/
(123 countries)

Afghanistan	France
Albania	Gabon
Algeria	Gambia
Argentina	Ghana
Australia	Greece
Austria	Guatemala
Barbados	Guinea
Belgium	Guyana
Bolivia	Haiti
Botswana	Honduras
Brazil	Hungary
Bulgaria	Iceland
Burma	India
Burundi	Indonesia
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Iran
Cambodia	Iraq
Cameroon	Ireland
Canada	Israel
Central African Republic	Italy
Ceylon	Ivory Coast
Chad	Jamaica
Chile	Japan
China	Kenya
Colombia	Laos
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lebanon
Costa Rica	Lesotho
Cuba	Liberia
Cyprus	Libya
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg
Dahomey	Madagascar
Denmark	Malawi
Dominican Republic	Malaysia
Ecuador	Maldives
El Salvador	Mali
Ethiopia	Malta
Federal Republic of Germany	Mauritania
Finland	Mexico

a/ The countries listed in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 are States Members of the United Nations and/or members of the specialized agencies and/or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

TABLE 1 (continued)

Monaco	Somalia
Mongolia	South Africa
Morocco	Spain
Nepal	Sudan
Netherlands	Swaziland
New Zealand	Sweden
Nicaragua	Syria
Niger	Thailand
Nigeria (Eastern and Western Regions) ^{b/}	Togo
Norway	Trinidad and Tobago
Pakistan	Tunisia
Panama	Turkey
Paraguay	Uganda
People's Republic of the Congo	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Peru	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Philippines	United Arab Republic
Poland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Portugal ^{c/}	Northern Ireland
Republic of Korea	United States of America
Republic of Viet-Nam	Upper Volta
Romania	Uruguay
Rwanda	Venezuela
Senegal	Western Samoa ^{d/}
Sierra Leone	Yugoslavia
Singapore	Zambia

^{b/} Women may not vote and are not eligible for election in the Northern Region of Nigeria (see table III).

^{c/} In elections to the local boards (Juntas de Fregusia), the qualification to vote emanates from the fact of being head of the family without distinction as to sex.

^{d/} No legal limitations exist against the participation of women in elections, but, under Samoan custom, the "Matai" or chiefly title, which is the basic electoral qualification, is usually held by men.

/...

TABLE 2

Countries where the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women
for election are subject to limitations not imposed on men

San Marino

Women may vote, but are not eligible for election.

/...

TABLE 3

Countries where women have no voting rights and are
not eligible for election
(7 countries)

Jordan
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Nigeria (Northern Region)^{a/}
Saudi Arabia
Switzerland (except Cantons of Basel, Bern, Grisons (City of Chur), Geneva,
Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud) ^{b/}
Yemen

^{a/} In 1961, prior to independence, in the Province of Sarduana of the Northern Region (formerly the Northern Cameroons, which was part of a Trust Territory under United Nations administration), women voted once in the plebiscite held under the auspices of the United Nations. Women may vote and are eligible for election in the Eastern and Western Regions (see table 1, foot-note ^{b/}).

^{b/} Swiss women do not have the right to vote or to be elected in federal elections; they cannot vote and are not eligible in cantonal elections, except in the Cantons of Basel (Basel-Land and Basel-Stadt), Bern, Grisons (City of Chur), Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud.

TABLE 4

States Parties to the Convention on the Political
Rights of Women as at 15 October 1970 a/

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>		<u>Ratification, accession, or notification of succession.</u>	
AFGHANISTAN			16 November	1966 b/
ALBANIA			12 May	1955 b/
ARGENTINA	31 March	1953	27 February	1961
AUSTRIA	19 October	1959	18 April	1969
BELGIUM			20 May	1964 b/
BOLIVIA	9 April	1953	22 July	1970
BRAZIL	20 May	1953	13 August	1963
BULGARIA			17 March	1954 b/
BURMA	14 September	1954		
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	31 March	1953	11 August	1954
CANADA			30 January	1957 b/
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			4 September	1962 c/
CHILE	31 March	1953	18 October	1967
CHINA	9 June	1953	21 December	1953
COSTA RICA	31 March	1953	25 July	1967
CUBA	31 March	1953	8 April	1954
CYPRUS	10 September	1968	12 November	1968
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	31 March	1953	6 April	1955
DENMARK	29 October	1953	7 July	1954
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	31 March	1953	11 December	1953
ECUADOR	31 March	1953	23 April	1954
EL SALVADOR	24 June	1953		
ETHIOPIA	31 March	1953	21 January	1969
FINLAND			6 October	1958 b/
FRANCE	31 March	1953	22 April	1957
GABON	19 April	1967	19 April	1967
GHANA			28 December	1965 b/
GREECE	1 April	1953	29 December	1953
GUATEMALA	31 March	1953	7 October	1959

a/ Declarations and reservations to the Convention made by certain States Parties may be found in Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.V.5), pp. 298-302.

b/ Accession.

c/ Notification of succession.

TABLE 4 (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession, or notification of succession</u>
HAITI	23 July 1957	12 February 1958
HUNGARY	2 September 1954	20 January 1955
ICELAND	25 November 1953	30 June 1954
INDIA	29 April 1953	1 November 1961
INDONESIA	31 March 1953	16 December 1958
IRELAND		14 November 1968 <u>b/</u>
ISRAEL	14 April 1953	6 July 1954
ITALY		6 March 1968 <u>b/</u>
JAMAICA		14 August 1966 <u>b/</u>
JAPAN	1 April 1955	13 July 1955
LAOS		28 January 1969 <u>b/</u>
LEBANON	24 February 1954	5 June 1956
LIBERIA	9 December 1953	
LUXEMBOURG	4 June 1969	
MADAGASCAR		12 February 1964 <u>b/</u>
MALAWI		29 June 1966 <u>b/</u>
MALTA		9 July 1968 <u>b/</u>
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 <u>c/</u>
MEXICO	31 March 1953	
MONGOLIA		18 August 1965 <u>b/</u>
NEPAL		26 April 1966 <u>b/</u>
NETHERLANDS	8 August 1968	
NEW ZEALAND		22 May 1968 <u>b/</u>
NICARAGUA		17 January 1957 <u>b/</u>
NIGER		7 December 1964 <u>c/</u>
NORWAY	18 September 1953	24 August 1956
PAKISTAN	18 May 1954	7 December 1954
PARAGUAY	16 November 1953	
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO ...		15 October 1962 <u>c/</u>
PHILIPPINES	23 September 1953	12 September 1957
POLAND	31 March 1953	11 August 1954
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		23 June 1959 <u>b/</u>
ROMANIA	27 April 1954	6 August 1954
SENEGAL		2 May 1963 <u>c/</u>
SIERRA LEONE		25 July 1962 <u>b/</u>
SWAZILAND		22 July 1970 <u>b/</u>
SWEDEN	6 October 1953	31 March 1954
THAILAND	5 March 1954	30 November 1954
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		24 June 1966 <u>b/</u>
TUNISIA		24 January 1968 <u>b/</u>
TURKEY	12 January 1954	26 January 1960
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	31 March 1953	15 November 1954

TABLE 4 (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>		<u>Ratification, accession, or notification of succession</u>	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	31 March	1953	3 May	1954
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			24 February	1967 <u>b/</u>
URUGUAY	26 May	1953		
YUGOSLAVIA	31 March	1953	23 June	1954

/...

TABLE 5

Countries where women have been elected to the
national Parliament

Table 5 relates to States Members of the United Nations and is based exclusively on information furnished by the Governments concerned either for the present report or for the previous reports (E/CN.6/430, E/CN.6/470 and Add.1, A/7197 and A/7635).

Afghanistan	Greece	Poland
Argentina	Guatemala	Portugal
Australia	Hungary	Romania
Austria	India	Singapore
Belgium	Iran	South Africa
Bulgaria	Ireland	Spain
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Israel	Swaziland
Cambodia	Italy	Sweden
Cameroon	Jamaica	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Trinidad and Tobago
Central African Republic	Laos	Tunisia
Ceylon	Luxembourg	Turkey
Chile	Madagascar	Uganda
China	Malawi	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Colombia	Malta	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Costa Rica	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	New Zealand	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	United States of America
Ecuador	Nigeria	Upper Volta
Finland	Norway	Uruguay
France	Pakistan	Venezuela
Gabon	Panama	Yugoslavia
Ghana	Philippines	

/...

TABLE 6

Countries where women have held high governmental, judicial
or diplomatic posts

Table 6 relates to States Members of the United Nations, and is based exclusively on information furnished by the Governments concerned either for the present report or for the previous reports (E/CN.6/430, E/CN.6/470 and Add.1, A/7197 and A/7635).

A. Governmental posts

<u>State</u>	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Deputy Minister</u>	<u>Head of Department</u> ^{a/}	<u>Other high posts</u>
Afghanistan	X			X
Argentina			X	X
Australia	X			
Austria	X		X	X
Belgium				X
Bulgaria				X
Burundi				X
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	X	X	X	X
Cambodia	X		X	X
Cameroon			X	X
Canada	X		X	X
Central African Republic			X	
Ceylon	X			
Chile				X
China	X		X	X
Colombia	X		X	X
Costa Rica			X	X
Cyprus	X			
Czechoslovakia	X			X

^{a/} This column includes both the administrative head of a ministry and the head of a department or division within a ministry.

TABLE 6 (continued)

A. Governmental posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Deputy Minister</u>	<u>Head of Department</u> ^{a/}	<u>Other high posts</u>
Denmark	X		X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X		X
Ecuador				X
El Salvador				X
Finland	X			X
France			X	X
Gambia				X
Ghana	X			X
Greece	X		X	X
Guatemala			X	X
Hungary	X			X
India	X		X	X
Iran		X	X	X
Iraq	X		X	X
Ireland	X		X	X
Israel	X		X	X
Italy		X	X	X
Jamaica			X	X
Japan		X	X	
Jordan				X
Laos			X	
Luxembourg				X
Madagascar			X	X
Malta				X
Mexico			X	
Netherlands	X			X

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)

A. Governmental posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Deputy Minister</u>	<u>Head of Department</u> ^{a/}	<u>Other high posts</u>
New Zealand	X			X
Nicaragua		X	X	X
Norway	X			
Pakistan	X			X
Panama	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X		X	X
Poland		X		X
Portugal		X		X
Romania		X	X	X
Sierra Leone				X
Singapore			X	X
South Africa				X
Spain			X	X
Swaziland				X
Sweden	X		X	X
Thailand				X
Togo			X	X
Trinidad and Tobago	X		X	X
Tunisia			X	X
Turkey			X	X
Uganda	X			X
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	X	X	X	X
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	X	X	X	X
United Arab Republic	X		X	X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X		X	X

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)

A. Governmental posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Deputy Minister</u>	<u>Head of Department^{a/}</u>	<u>Other high posts</u>
United Republic of Tanzania			X	
United States of America	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta	X			X
Uruguay				X
Venezuela			X	X
Yugoslavia		X	X	X
Zambia				X

TABLE 6 (continued)

B. Judicial posts

<u>State</u>	<u>Judges</u> <u>(Supreme, High and</u> <u>Appeal Courts)</u>	<u>Judges</u> <u>(other courts)</u>	<u>Other high</u> <u>legal posts</u>
Argentina	X	X	X
Austria		X	X
Belgium			X
Bulgaria	X	X	X
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	X	X	X
Cambodia		X	
Cameroon			X
Canada		X	X
Chile		X	X
China		X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X
Czechoslovakia		X	X
Denmark	X		
Dominican Republic		X	
Ecuador		X	
El Salvador	X	X	
Finland	X	X	X
France		X	X
Gabon		X	
Gambia		X	
Ghana	X	X	
Greece		X	X
Guatemala		X	X
Hungary	X	X	X
India	X		

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)
 B. Judicial posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Judges</u> (<u>Supreme, High and</u> <u>Appeal Courts</u>)	<u>Judges</u> (<u>other courts</u>)	<u>Other high</u> <u>legal posts</u>
Iran		X	
Iraq		X	X
Ireland		X	X
Israel		X	X
Italy		X	
Jamaica			X
Japan		X	X
Luxembourg			X
Madagascar	X	X	X
Morocco	X		
Netherlands	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X
Nigeria			X
Norway	X	X	X
Panama		X	
Philippines	X	X	
Poland	X	X	X
Romania	X	X	X
Sierra Leone			X
Singapore		X	X
Spain		X	
Sweden	X		
Togo		X	X
Trinidad and Tobago		X	
Tunisia		X	
Turkey	X	X	X

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)

B. Judicial posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Judges</u> (Supreme, High and Appeal Courts)	<u>Judges</u> (other courts)	<u>Other high</u> <u>legal posts</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	X	X	X
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	X	X	X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	
Upper Volta			X
Uruguay		X	
Venezuela		X	X
Yugoslavia	X	X	X

TABLE 6 (continued)

C. Diplomatic posts

<u>State</u>	<u>Ambassador</u>	<u>Other high diplomatic posts</u>	<u>United Nations General Assembly</u>	<u>Specialized agencies and UNICEF</u>	<u>Other</u>
Afghanistan			X		
Australia		X	X		X
Austria	X	X		X	
Belgium		X			
Bulgaria				X	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic			X	X	X
Cambodia		X			
Cameroon		X	X		
Canada		X			
Central African Republic			X	X	
China		X		X	X
Colombia		X			
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus					X
Denmark	X		X	X	X
Dominican Republic		X			
Ecuador		X	X	X	X
Finland	X		X	X	X
France					X
Gabon			X		
Ghana			X		
Greece			X		X
Guatemala	X	X	X		
Hungary		X		X	

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)

C. Diplomatic posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Ambassador</u>	<u>Other high diplomatic posts</u>	<u>United Nations General Assembly</u>	<u>Specialized agencies and UNICEF</u>	<u>Other</u>
Iran			X	X	X
Iraq	X	X	X		X
Ireland	X		X	X	
Israel	X	X		X	
Italy			X	X	
Jamaica			X		
Japan			X	X	
Jordan		X	X		X
Laos					X
Libya			X		X
Madagascar			X	X	
Malta			X		
Mexico	X		X		X
Morocco	X		X		
Netherlands		X	X	X	
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	
Nicaragua		X			X
Nigeria			X		
Norway		X	X		
Pakistan	X		X		X
Panama	X	X			X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X				
Portugal		X	X		
Romania			X		
Sierra Leone			X		

/...

TABLE 6 (continued)

C. Diplomatic posts (continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Ambassador</u>	<u>Other high diplomatic posts</u>	<u>United Nations General Assembly</u>	<u>Specialized agencies and UNICEF</u>	<u>Other</u>
Spain					X
Sweden	X		X	X	X
Thailand					X
Trinidad and Tobago			X		X
Tunisia		X			
Turkey				X	
Uganda			X		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic			X	X	X
United Arab Republic					X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X		X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	
Uruguay		X			X
Venezuela	X		X		
Yugoslavia	X	X	X		X
