

International Atomic Energy Agency, which are not yet parties, to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery ;

3. *Invites* the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to place the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations on the agenda of the Conference ;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to print, if possible, and to arrange for very wide circulation of the Special Rapporteur's report ;

5. *Decides* to refer the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, to the Commission on Human Rights ;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit, not later than at the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council, a report on the question, containing specific proposals for effective and immediate measures which the United Nations could adopt to put an end to slavery in all its practices and manifestations ;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its programme of education designed to correct a social outlook that tolerates the existence of slavery or forms of servitude similar to slavery.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

### **1131 (XLI). Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having taken note* of resolution 1 (XIX) of the Commission on the Status of Women<sup>59</sup> concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women,

*Transmits* to the General Assembly the draft declaration annexed to the present resolution, together with the amendments submitted at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council<sup>60</sup> and the summary records of the discussions on the subject at this session,<sup>61</sup> as well as the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session<sup>62</sup> and the summary records pertaining thereto.<sup>63</sup>

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

<sup>59</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175)*, para. 160.

<sup>60</sup> E/AC.7/L.490 ; E/AC.7/SR.540 and 543.

<sup>61</sup> E/AC.7/SR.539, 540 and 542-544 ; *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1439th meeting.*

<sup>62</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175).*

<sup>63</sup> E/CN.6/SR.440-443, 445-449, 452, 454, 455, 461 and 464.

## **ANNEX**

### **DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

#### *Preamble*

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

*Considering* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

*Taking into account* the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to promote equal rights for men and women,

*Concerned* that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and despite the progress made, there remains considerable discrimination against women,

*Considering* that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings, and with the welfare of the family and of society, and prevents the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, and is an obstacle to the full development of their potentialities in the service of their countries and of humanity,

*Convinced* that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women,

*Considering* that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition, in law and in fact, of the principle of equality of men and women,

*Solemnly proclaims* this Declaration :

#### *Article 1*

Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or limit equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

#### *Article 2*

All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which discriminate against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women, in particular :

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent law of each country ;

(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented as soon as practicable.

#### *Article 3*

All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

#### *Article 4*

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women :

(a) The right to vote in all elections and to be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies ;

(b) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men without any discrimination. Such rights shall be reflected in legislation.

#### Article 5

Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing on her the nationality of her husband.

#### Article 6

1. All appropriate measures shall be taken, primarily through legislation, to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular :

(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during marriage ;

(b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof ;

(c) The right to freedom of movement ;

(d) The right to choose domicile and residence.

2. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular :

(a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent ;

(b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution ;

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

3. Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make compulsory the registration of marriages in an official registry.

#### Article 7

All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed.

#### Article 8

All appropriate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

#### Article 9

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in education at all levels, and in particular :

(a) Equal conditions of access to, and study in, educational institutions of all types, including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools ;

(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions be co-educational or not ;

(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants ;

(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes.

#### Article 10

1. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, and in particular :

(a) The opportunity, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or on any other grounds : to receive vocational training ; to work ; to free choice of profession and employment, subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous

or arduous nature of the work ; and to professional and vocational advancement ;

(b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment with respect to work of equal value ;

(c) The right to leave with pay, retirement privileges and provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age or other incapacity to work.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on account of maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, measures shall be taken to provide paid maternity leave, with the guarantee of returning to former employment, and to provide the necessary social services, including child-care facilities.

#### Article 11

The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all States in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration.

### 1132 (XLI). Political rights of women

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Believing* that the memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, prepared annually by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolutions 120 A (VI) of 3 March 1948 and 587 B (XX) of 3 August 1955, have proved helpful to the Commission on the Status of Women, to Governments and to non-governmental organizations,

*Noting* that, since the publication of a consolidated revision of these memoranda in 1959,<sup>64</sup> many countries have enacted legislation by which women have acquired political rights on equal terms with men,

*Requests* 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 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.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

### 1133 (XLI). Unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965

<sup>64</sup> A/4159.