

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All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed.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