

the organizations, agencies and commissions referred to in paragraph 3 above a questionnaire designed to elicit the basic information needed for their task;

5. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States accord special consideration in the formulation of requests and in the allocation of resources for technical assistance to problems of social development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies concerned to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in all aspects of the social field.

*1478th plenary meeting,
6 June 1967.*

1228 (XLII). Draft declaration on social development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development regarding preparation of the draft declaration on social development, contained in paragraph 56 of the Commission's report,³⁰

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4324 and Corr.1 and 2).*

Agrees that:

(a) The Working Party on the Draft Declaration on Social Development³¹ should meet ten to fourteen days before the nineteenth session of the Commission for Social Development to prepare a preliminary draft declaration for consideration by the Commission and through it by the Economic and Social Council in 1968;

(b) The Secretary-General should undertake consultations with the specialized agencies prior to the February 1968 session of the Working Party.

*1478th plenary meeting,
6 June 1967.*

1229 (XLII). Report of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its eighteenth session³² and of the work programme contained therein.³³

*1478th plenary meeting,
6 June 1967.*

³¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 44-56.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5 (E/4324 and Corr. 1 and 2).*

³³ *Ibid.*, annex I.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1206 (XLII). Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution I (XX) of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women,³⁴

Submits to the General Assembly the revised text of the draft declaration annexed to the present resolution,

*1470th plenary meeting,
29 May 1967.*

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 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 therein, 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 eliminate all forms of discrimination and 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 in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women,

Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity, and with the welfare of the family and of society, prevents their participation, 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 the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world, and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields,

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, denying or limiting as it does 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 are discriminatory 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

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 7 (E/4316)*, para. 151.

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 on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

- (a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
- (b) The right to vote in all public referenda;
- (c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

Such rights shall be guaranteed by 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, particularly legislative measures, shall be taken 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 the marriage;
- (b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;
- (c) The right to freedom of movement.

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 the right 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 the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

Article 7

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

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 are 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;
- (e) Access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families.

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 right, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds, to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment, and to professional and vocational advancement;
- (b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment in respect of 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;
- (d) The right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men.

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 and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

1207 (XLII). Parental rights and duties, including guardianship

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling section II of its resolution 587 D (XX) of 3 August 1955 on equality as between parents in the exercise of rights and duties with respect to their children,

Welcoming the generally discernible trend in many legal systems towards a sharing on a basis of equality of the parental authority,

1. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties;

2. *Recommends* the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount:

(a) Women shall have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance;

(b) Both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children, with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

(c) The interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation;