



Twenty-first session

CONSTITUTIONS, ELECTORAL LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS  
RELATING TO POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1132 (XLI) of 28 July 1966, 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), 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. The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, prepared in accordance with operative paragraph (a) of the above resolution. It may be recalled that the Secretary-General has circulated memoranda on this question to the General Assembly annually since 1948.<sup>1/</sup> These memoranda have been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council

<sup>1/</sup> A/619 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1, A/1163, A/1342 and Corr.1, A/1911, A/2154 and Add.1 and 2, A/2462, A/2692 and Corr.1, A/2952 and Add.1, A/3145 and Add.1, A/3627 and Corr.1, A/3889, A/4159, A/4407, A/4824 and Corr.1, A/5153, A/5456 and Add.1, A/5735 and A/6036.

resolutions 120 A (VI) of 3 March 1948 and 587 B (XX) of 3 August 1955, and the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its tenth session.<sup>2/</sup>

3. The present consolidated report is based on information contained in the above-mentioned memoranda, which has been brought up to date whenever possible. The report contains the text of relevant provisions of the most recent constitutions, electoral laws or other legal instruments relating to the right of women to vote and to be eligible for election to public office, which were available to the Secretary-General as at 1 September 1966. It also includes an annex containing the following tables:

- I. Countries where women may vote in all elections and are eligible for election on an equal basis with men;
- II. Countries where the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women for election are subject to limitations not imposed on men;
- III. Countries where women have no voting rights and are not eligible for election;
- IV. Dates on which women were granted the right to vote;
- V. Countries which have taken action since the signature of the United Nations Charter (1945) confirming, granting or extending full or limited political rights to women;
- VI. Countries which have signed, ratified, acceded to or notified acceptance of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women as at 1 September 1966. The appendix to this table contains declarations and reservations to the Convention and objections to these reservations.

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<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/2850), para. 30.

AFGHANISTAN

Constitution of 1 October 1964

Chapter III - Fundamental rights and duties of the people

...

Article 25. All Afghans have equal rights and duties before the law without discrimination or privilege.

Chapter IV - The Parliament (Shoura)

...

Article 42. The Parliament shall consist of two Chambers: Wolossi Djirgah (National Assembly) and Mashrânou Djirgah (Senate).

...

Article 43. The members of the Wolossi Djirgah shall be elected by the Afghan people by free, universal, secret and direct suffrage in accordance with the law. For this purpose Afghanistan shall be divided into electoral districts, the number and size of which shall be established by law. Each district shall elect one representative. In each district, the candidate who receives the majority of votes, in accordance with the procedure laid down by law, shall be declared elected.

...

Article 45. The membership of the Mashrânou Djirgah shall be constituted as follows:

1. One third of the members shall be appointed, for a term of five years, by the King from among the eminent and experienced citizens;
2. Two thirds shall be elected:

(a) By each provincial Assembly which shall select one of its members for a term of three years;

(b) By the electorate of each province which shall select one representative by free, universal, secret and direct suffrage for a term of four years.

Article 46. The conditions of eligibility for voters are laid down in the electoral law. Every person who is appointed or elected to Parliament shall fulfil the following conditions, in addition to the conditions of eligibility for voters:

1. He must have been an Afghan national for at least ten years prior to election or appointment;
2. He must not have been sentenced to the loss of civil rights since the entry into force of the present Constitution;
3. He must be able to read and write;
4. He must be over 25 years of age on the date of his election to the Wolossi Djirgah, or over 30 years of age on the date of his appointment or election to the Mashrânou Djirgah.

...

ALBANIA

Constitution of 4 July 1950

Article 16

Every citizen, without distinction as to sex, nationality, race, creed, degree of education or residence, who has attained the age of 18 years, shall be entitled to vote and may be elected to any organ of the State.

Article 26

All citizens shall have equal access to government office under the conditions prescribed by law.

...

ALGERIA

Ordinance No. 2-010 of 16 July 1962 establishing the procedure  
for the election of members of the National Assembly

Article 6

The following shall be electors in a single college:

- (1) Algerian men and women who have reached the age of 21 years on the polling date;

(2) Every French national who has reached the age of 21 years on the polling date and can satisfy one of the following requirements:

(a) he must have been born in Algeria and be able to prove that on 1 July 1962 he had been habitually resident in Algerian territory for ten years;

(b) he must be able to prove that on 1 July 1962 he had been habitually and regularly resident in Algerian territory for ten years and his father or mother, born in Algeria, must be able to prove that on 1 July 1962 he or she had been habitually resident therein for ten years;

(c) he must be able to prove that on 1 July 1962 he had been habitually and regularly resident in Algerian territory for twenty years.

#### Article 8

Every elector who has completed his twenty-third year and is not under a judicial disability or under detention shall be eligible for election.

Articles 9 and 10 of this act, which list the disqualifications for eligibility for election to the National Assembly, make no distinction on the basis of sex.

### Constitution of 8 September 1963

#### Article 11

The Republic declares its adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Convinced of the need for international co-operation, it will give its support to any international organization which fulfils the aspirations of the Algerian people.

#### Article 12

All citizens of both sexes shall have the same rights and the same duties.

#### Article 13

Every citizen over 19 years of age shall have the right to vote.

#### Article 27

National sovereignty is vested in the people, who shall exercise it through their representatives to a National Assembly, nominated by the National Liberation Front and elected for 5 years by direct and secret universal suffrage.

/...

Article 39

Executive power is entrusted to the Head of State, who shall have the title of President of the Republic.

He shall be elected for five years by direct and secret universal suffrage, after being nominated by the party.

Any Moslem of Algerian origin who is over 35 years of age and is in possession of his civil and political rights may be elected President of the Republic.

...

ARGENTINA

Women's Suffrage Act of 23 September 1947

Article 1

Argentina women shall have the same political rights and be subject to the same obligations as are granted to or imposed on Argentine men by law.

Article 2

Female aliens resident in Argentina shall have the same political rights, if any, and be subject to the same obligations as are granted to or imposed on male aliens by law.

Article 3

The same electoral law shall be applicable to women as to men. ...

Constitution of 1 May 1853, as amended in 1860, 1866 and 1898

Article 16

... All its inhabitants (of the Argentine Confederation) are equal before the law, and admissible for employment without any other requisite than fitness. Equality is the basis of taxation and of the public burdens.

/...

Article 36

The legislative power of the nation shall be vested in a Congress consisting of two Chambers, a Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation and a Senate of the Provinces and Capital.

Article 40

To be elected a deputy, a person must have attained the age of 25 years, have exercised civic rights for four years, have been born in the province or have resided in the province for which he is to be chosen during the two years immediately preceding his election.

Article 47

To be elected a senator, a person must have attained the age of 30 years, have exercised civic rights for 6 years, have an annual income of 2,000 pesos or an equivalent salary, have been born in the province or have resided in the province for which he is to be chosen during the two years immediately preceding his election.

Legislative Decree No. 4034 of 22 April 1957 (Electoral System)

Article 1. (As amended by Legislative Decree No. 15,099 of 15 November 1957)

All natural-born citizens and citizens by option or naturalization of both sexes who are over 18 years of age are national electors, provided that they are qualified and are registered in the electoral list.

Article 2

Eligibility to vote shall be established solely on the basis of the Electoral Register drawn up in accordance with the provisions of this Legislative Decree.

Article 14

All the functions conferred on electors by this Legislative Decree constitute a public duty and may not, therefore, be renounced.

Article 16

Each electoral office shall maintain a district electoral register, which shall include a card for each elector domiciled in the electoral district. The register shall be divided into two parts according to sex and each part shall be further divided into three sub-sections. ...

Article 17

The national register of electors shall be prepared by the electoral magistrate of the Capital of the Republic and shall contain copies of the cards of all the electors in the country, divided into two main categories according to the sex of electors ...

Article 60. (as amended by Legislative Decree No. 15,099 of 15 November 1957)

Within forty days of the issue of the writ ordering an election, political parties shall lodge with the electoral magistrate the lists of their publicly announced candidates. Candidates shall be qualified electors and eligible to hold office ...

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 - 1953

Section 39

(1) Subject to the disqualifications set out in this Part [of the Act], all persons not under 21 years of age, whether male or female, married or unmarried ... shall be entitled to enrolment subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act.

(3) All persons whose names are on the roll for any Electoral Division shall, subject to this Act, be entitled to vote at elections of Members of the Senate for the State of which the Division forms part and at elections of Members of the House of Representatives for the Division ...



The Constitution of the Commonwealth, 1900

Section 16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

Section 34. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows: (i) he must be of the full age of 21 years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen; (ii) he must be a subject of the Queen, either natural born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

AUSTRIA

Electoral law of 18 May 1949 governing elections to the National Council

Article 22

All men and women who are Austrian citizens, who have completed their twentieth year of age before the first January of the year in which the elections are held and who are not excluded from the right to vote, are entitled to vote.

Article 47

All men and women who are Austrian citizens, who are not excluded from the right to vote and who have completed their twenty-sixth year of age before the first January of the year in which the elections are held, may stand for election notwithstanding the provisions of article 48.

NOTE: The provisions of article 48 are irrelevant for the purpose of the present document as they do not affect the electoral rights of women.

BELGIUM

Electoral Code of 12 August 1928 as amended by the Act of 27 March 1948

Article 1

In order to qualify as an elector in parliamentary elections a person must: (1) be a Belgian citizen by birth or be naturalized with full political rights: la grande naturalisation; (2) Have attained the age of 21 years; (3) have been domiciled in the same commune for not less than six months. Each elector is entitled to one vote only.

Article 2

Women are entitled to vote under the same conditions with respect to age, nationality and domicile.

Article 223

In order to be eligible for election to the Chamber of Representatives a person must: (1) be Belgian by birth or naturalized with full political rights: la grande naturalisation; (2) be in possession of his civil and political rights; (3) have attained the age of 25 years; (4) be domiciled in Belgium.

Article 224

In order to be eligible for election as a senator, a person must: (1) be Belgian by birth or naturalized with full political rights: la grande naturalisation; (2) be in possession of his civil and political rights; (3) be domiciled in Belgium; (4) have attained the age of 40 years.

BOLIVIA

Supreme Decree No. 4315 of 9 February 1956 (Organic Electoral Law)

Article 1

All Bolivians, men and women, who have attained the age of 21 years, shall be deemed to be citizens of the Republic irrespective of their degree of education, their occupation or their income.

## Article 2

Citizens shall have the right (1) to participate, as electors or as elected persons, in the constitution or exercise of the powers of government, subject to the conditions prescribed in this Decree; (2) to have access to public office, provided only that they are not under any disability, except as otherwise provided by law.

## Article 3

Every citizen shall be bound: 1. to enter his name in the Civic Register; 2. to vote in every election held in his district; 3. to perform such duties and functions in electoral bodies as cannot be refused under the law; ...

## Article 122

A candidate for President or Vice-President of the Republic, senator or deputy must: 1. be Bolivian by birth; 2. know how to read and write; 3. be of the age specified in article 124; 4. have completed his military duties; 5. be entered in the Civic Register; ...

## Article 123

Women may hold all popularly elective offices, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down in the preceding article, save that mentioned under No. 4, which is not applicable to women.

## Article 124

The President and Vice-President of the Republic and senators must have attained the age of 30 years, and deputies the age of 25 years on the day of the election.

BRAZIL

Constitution of 18 September 1946

## Article 133

It is obligatory for Brazilians of both sexes to register and to vote, save the exceptions defined by law.

Article 38

... A member of the National Congress must: 1. be a Brazilian ...; 2. be in full possession of his political rights; 3. have attained 21 years of age for the Chamber of Deputies and 35 years for the Federal Senate.

Act No. 1164 amending the Electoral Code of 24 July 1950

Article 2

Brazilians who are over the age of 18 years and who register their names in the electoral lists in the manner prescribed by law shall be electors.

Article 4

It is obligatory for Brazilians of either sex to register their names in the electoral lists and to vote, with the following exceptions:

...

(d) women who are not gainfully employed;

Article 46

Suffrage is universal and direct; voting is compulsory and secret.

BULGARIA

Constitution of 4 December 1947

Article 3

All citizens of the People's Republic who are above 18 years of age irrespective of sex, national origin, race, religion, education, profession, social status or material situation, with the exception of those under judicial disability or deprived of their civil and political rights, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

BURMA

Constitution of 24 September 1947

Section 76 (4)

No laws shall be enacted or continued placing any citizen under disability or incapacity for membership in the Parliament on the ground of sex, race or religion or disqualifying any citizen from voting at elections to the Parliament on any such ground ...

BURUNDI

Constitution of 1 July 1962

Inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations;

The National Assembly has adopted and we confirm the following:

Article 30

The members of the National Assembly and of the Senate, elected in accordance with the law, shall represent the nation.

Article 44

The deputies shall be elected directly by the citizens of Burundi of both sexes who satisfy the requirements for voters laid down by law. Each voter shall have the right to only one vote.

Article 49

To be eligible for election to the National Assembly, a person must:

- (a) Be a citizen of Burundi by birth, or have been naturalized;
- (b) Be in possession of his political rights;
- (c) Have attained the age of 25 years;
- (d) Have his domicile in Burundi.

Article 50

The Senate may be established on the initiative of the legislative power; the qualifications for election and the form of election and organization shall be laid down by a law.

/...

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Constitution of 19 February 1937

Article 110

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Every citizen of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic who has reached the age of 21, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, educational and residential qualification, social origin, property status or past activities, has the right to be elected as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Article 112

Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

CAMBODIA

Decree (Kram) No. 65 - NS of 14 January 1956 amending the Constitution  
of the Kingdom of 6 May 1947

Article 49 (formerly article 48, as amended)

Every Cambodian citizen of either sex who has attained the age of 20 years, provided that he or she has not suffered deprivation of civil rights and fulfils the requirements of the electoral law, shall be an elector ...

Article 50 (formerly article 49, as amended)

Electors of either sex who are not under the age of 25 years shall be eligible for election ...

Article 74 (formerly article 70)

The Council of the Kingdom shall consist of members who are appointed and members who are elected by restricted suffrage. Members of the Council shall not be less than 40 years of age ...

Article 84 (new)

A Popular Assembly, comprising representatives from all the sub-prefectures (Sroks) of each province (Khet), and from all the districts of the capital, shall be established in the capital of each province and in the national Capital.

The members of these Popular Assemblies shall be elected by universal and direct suffrage by Cambodian citizens of both sexes who are not less than 20 years of age and who reside in the sub-prefecture (Srok) or district in question.

Article 85 (new)

All citizens of either sex who are not less than 25 years of age and who reside in the province in question or in the national Capital shall be eligible for election to the Popular Assemblies.

CAMEROUN

Constitution of the Republic of 4 March 1960

Preamble

The Camerounian people ... affirms its devotion to the fundamental freedoms inscribed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Charter of the United Nations, notably the following principles: ...

The State guarantees to all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms enumerated in the Preamble to the Constitution.

Article 4

The legislative power shall be exercised by the National Assembly.

It shall consist of 100 members elected for a term of five years by universal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot ... .

Ordinance No. 60-21 of 4 March 1960 concerning the election of  
deputies to the National Assembly

Article 6

Any Camerounian citizen, without distinction as to sex, race or civil status, who enjoys civic rights, has attained the age of 23 years on the date of the election and is able to read and write French, may stand for election and be elected to the National Assembly.

Article 11

All persons of Camerounian nationality are entitled to exercise the political rights attached by the Constitution or by law to Camerounian citizenship, without distinction as to sex, race or civil status, when they have attained the age of 21 years and provided that they are not subject to any legal incapacity ...

NOTE: As a result of the plebiscite held in February 1961 under United Nations auspices in the Southern Cameroons (part of a former Trust Territory under United Kingdom administration) the former Trust Territory federated with the former Republic of Cameroun to form the Federal Republic of Cameroun.

Act No. 61-24 of 1 September 1961 to revise the Constitution with  
a view to adapting the present Constitution to the needs of a  
reunified Cameroon

Article 1

...

The Federal Republic of Cameroon is democratic, secular and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law. It affirms its adherence to the fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations.

...

Article 2

National sovereignty shall be vested in the Cameroonian people, which shall exercise such sovereignty either through its deputies in the Federal Assembly or by way of referendum. No section of the People, nor any individual, may assume the exercise thereof.



The vote shall be equal and secret; all citizens who have attained the age of twenty-one years shall participate therein.

The authorities entrusted with the guidance of the State shall derive their powers from the People through elections held on a basis of universal suffrage, by direct or indirect ballot.

#### Article 21

The electoral system of the Federation shall be determined by a federal law.

#### Article 22

The immunities, the grounds of ineligibility and incompatibility applicable to deputies, their emoluments and privileges, shall be laid down by Federal Law.

#### Article 40

Legislative power shall be exercised in each Federated State by a Legislative Assembly to be elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage, by direct and secret ballot, under conditions such as to ensure the representation of each administrative unit in proportion to the size of its population.

Nevertheless, in Western Cameroon certain powers may be exercised in matters of legislation by the Assembly of Traditional Chiefs.

The nature of those powers and the terms on which they are to be exercised shall be laid down by a law of the Federated State concerned, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

The number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly of Eastern Cameroon shall be 100 and in the Legislative Assembly of Western Cameroon, thirty-seven.

The electoral system, the qualifications for election, the system of incompatibilities and immunities and the amount of the parliamentary emoluments shall be laid down by a federal law.

CANADA

Elections Act of 1 August 1960

Article 14

(1) Except as hereinafter provided [the disqualifications stated elsewhere in this Act make no distinction on the basis of sex], every person in Canada, man or woman, is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which he or she was ordinarily resident on the date of the issue of the writ ordering an election in the electoral district, and is qualified to vote in such polling division, if he or she

- (a) is of the full age of twenty-one years or will attain such age on or before polling date at such election;
- (b) is a Canadian citizen or other British subject;
- (c) in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen, has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the twelve months immediately preceding polling day at such election; and
- (d) at a by-election only, continues to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district until polling day at such by-election.

...

Article 19

Except as in this Act otherwise provided [the disqualifications stated elsewhere in this Act make no distinction on the basis of sex], any person, man or woman, who is

- (a) A Canadian citizen or other British subject,
  - (b) a qualified elector under this Act, and
  - (c) of the full age of twenty-one years,
- may be a candidate at an election.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Constitution of 16 February 1959, as amended by Constitutional  
Law No. 60.163 of 12 December 1960

Article 2

...

The exercise of the franchise may be direct or indirect under conditions determined by special legislation. It shall at all times be universal, equal and secret.

All nationals of the Central African Republic of both sexes who are of full legal age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions determined by law, as also shall citizens of the Community, under the same conditions, subject to reciprocity.

...

Article 4

The number of Deputies [in the National Assembly], their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility and the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices shall be established by an organic law.

CEYLON

(Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council 1946

Section 4

No person shall be qualified to have his name entered or retained in any register of electors in any year if such person (a) is not a British subject, or is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign Power or State; (b) was less than twenty-one years of age on the first day of June of that year; .... [certain reasons for disqualification are listed].

Section 6

Any person not otherwise disqualified shall be qualified to have his name entered in a register of electors in any year if he is able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil and if he has or holds one of the following qualifications [certain property qualifications are listed].

Section 7

There shall be a Parliament of the Island which shall consist of His Majesty, represented by the Governor General, and two Chambers to be known respectively as the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 13 (2)

A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed as a Senator ... if he has not attained the age of thirty-five years.

Section 13 (3)

A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed as a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives ...

(a) if he is not a British subject or is by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign Power or State; ...

Section 28

Any person eligible for election as a Member of Parliament may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council 1946 (as amended)

Article 4 provides, inter alia, that: No person shall be qualified to have his name entered or retained in any register of electors in any year if such person - (a) is not a citizen of Ceylon, or if he is by virtue of his act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to any foreign Power or State which is not a member of the Commonwealth;<sup>1/</sup> (b) was less than eighteen years of age on the first day of June; ...<sup>2/</sup>

1/ Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Amendment Act, No. 48 of 1949.

2/ Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Amendment Act, No. 11 of 1959.

CHAD

Constitutional Law No. 2/62 of 16 April 1962

Preamble

The people of Chad solemnly proclaim their adherence to the principles of democracy as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and in the Universal Declaration of 1948, and as guaranteed by the present Constitution.

Article 2

....

The representatives of the people shall be selected on a basis of universal and equal suffrage by secret vote.

All nationals of Chad, of both sexes, who are in possession of their civil and political rights, shall be electors, in the conditions determined by law.

Article 22

Deputies [to the National Assembly] shall be elected by direct universal suffrage from a national list.

CHILE

Constitution of 18 September 1925

Article 7

Citizens with the right to vote are those Chileans who have completed twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, and are inscribed in the electoral registers ...

Article 27

To be elected Deputy or Senator it is necessary to possess the requirements for citizenship with the right to vote and never to have been condemned to punishment involving the loss of civic rights.

Senators must, in addition, have completed thirty-five years of age.

Law No. 9341 on Electoral Registers, as codified by Presidential  
Decree No. 3030 of 4 July 1949

Title II. The Register

Article 14

...

The electoral register for the election of the President of the Republic and of senators and deputies shall be divided into an electoral register of men and an electoral register of women. These registers, supplemented by the municipal registers of aliens, shall be used for the elections of municipal councillors.

...

Article 27

The following persons are entitled to be registered in the municipal register: aliens, male and female, over 21 years of age, who show proof of more than five consecutive years of residence in the country, who can read and write and are domiciled in the municipality, sub-delegation or civil registration district covered by the registers in which they are registered.

CHINA

Constitution of 1 January 1947

Article 130

Any citizen of the Republic of China, having attained the age of twenty years shall, in accordance with law, have the right of suffrage except as otherwise provided by this Constitution and laws; all citizens having attained the age of twenty-three years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to be elected to office.

Article 134

In the various kinds of elections, the quotas of women to be elected shall be fixed, and measures pertaining thereto shall be prescribed by law.

COLOMBIA

Constitutional Amendment of 1 December 1957

Article 1

Legislative Decree No. 247 of 1957 concerning a plebiscite  
on Constitutional reform

Of 4 October 1957, as amended by legislative decree No. 251 of  
9 October 1957

Sole article:

Colombian men and women, over the age of twenty-one years, who are not deprived of the right to vote by judicial sentence, shall be summoned on the first Sunday in December 1957, to express their approval or disapproval of the following text, which shall be indivisible:

In the name of God, Supreme Source of all authority, and in order to guarantee national unity, which is founded in part on the acknowledgement by the political parties that the Apostolic Roman Catholic Religion is the religion of the nation and that as such the public powers shall protect it and shall ensure that it is respected as an essential element of the social order, and in order to ensure the benefits of justice, liberty and peace, the Colombian people, in a national plebiscite,

Decree

The Political Constitution of Colombia shall be the Constitution of 1886 with the permanent reforms introduced up to and including the Legislative Act No. 1 of 1947, with the following amendments:

Article 1

Women shall have the same political rights as men.

...

/...

Article 14

This reform shall become effective immediately after the official results of the voting are known.<sup>1/</sup>

...

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

Act No. 21-61 of 2 March 1961 to proclaim the Constitution  
of the Republic of the Congo

Preamble

The Congolese people solemnly proclaim their adherence to the fundamental rights as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, and in the Universal Declaration of 10 December 1948, and as guaranteed by this Constitution.

...

Article 4

Suffrage shall be universal, direct, equal and secret.

Congolese nationals of both sexes who are of full legal age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions determined by law.

Article 26

Deputies of the National Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage from a single national list.

...

The number of members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, polling procedures and the circumstances in which elections should be held in the event of seats becoming vacant, shall be established by law.

...

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<sup>1/</sup> A plebiscite was held under this enactment on 1 December 1957, when the constitutional amendments set out therein were adopted.



CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)

Constitution of 1 August 1964<sup>1/</sup>

Title II - Fundamental rights

Article 13

All Congolese are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection by the law.

Article 14

No Congolese shall be subject to discrimination, in respect of education and access to public office in the Republic, in the implementation of any law or any act by the executive, on the ground of religion, tribal association, sex, ancestry, or place of birth or residence.

...

Title IV - National institutions

Section II - The national legislature

Membership and operation of Parliament

...

Article 76

... Every Congolese over eighteen years of age who is not disqualified under the national electoral law shall have the right to vote.

Every Congolese over twenty-five years of age who is not disqualified under the national electoral law shall be eligible for election to the Chamber of Deputies.

Every Congolese over thirty years of age who is not disqualified under the national electoral law shall be eligible for election to the Senate.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations has informed the Secretary-General that the President of the Republic has declared, on 30 June 1966, that full political rights would be granted to women in 1970.

Legislative Decree of 6 October 1964 instituting national and provincial elections for the establishment of the new legislative institutions provided for by the Constitution

Title I - Election of members of the Chamber of Deputies

Chapter II - Eligibility to vote

...

Article 7

Every male Congolese over eighteen years of age on the date on which the electoral rolls are finally closed and who is not disqualified under the present Legislative Decree shall have the right to vote.

...

Chapter IV - Eligibility

...

Article 18

Every male Congolese over twenty-five years of age on 1 January 1965, the closing date for registering candidates, shall have the right to stand for election and to be elected, unless disqualified for any of the reasons specified hereinbelow.

...

COSTA RICA

Decree No. 1536 of 10 December 1952 (Electoral Code)

Article 1

All Costa Ricans of either sex over twenty years of age whose names are included in the electoral section of the Civil Register are electors ...

Article 5

Every elector who can read and write is eligible for election to the offices mentioned in article 3 above, provided that, in each case, he also meets the requirements listed in the following paragraphs:

(a) To be President or Vice-President of the Republic, a person must: (1) be a Costa Rican by birth and in possession of his civil rights; (2) be a layman; (3) be over thirty years of age.

(b) To be a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly or, should the case arise, to a National Constituent Assembly a person must: (1) be in possession of his civil rights; (2) be a Costa Rican by birth or by naturalization and, in the latter case, he must have resided in the country for ten years since his naturalization; have completed his twenty-first year.

(c) To be a municipal councillor or official, a person must: (1) be over twenty-one years of age; (2) be a layman; (3) be resident in the district in which his duties are to be performed; (4) be a Costa Rican by birth or by naturalization and, in the latter case, he must have resided in the country for four years since his naturalization.

CUBA

Basic Law of 7 February 1959

Article 20

All Cubans are equal before the law. The Republic does not recognize exemptions or privileges.

Any discrimination by reason of sex, race, colour or class, and any other kind of discrimination destructive of human dignity, is declared illegal and punishable.

The law shall establish the penalties for infringements of this provision.

Article 97

Universal, equal and secret suffrage is established as a right, duty and function of all Cuban citizens.

This function shall be obligatory and any person who, in the absence of an impediment recognized by law, fails to vote in an election or referendum, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by law and shall be disqualified from holding a magistracy or any other public office for two years from the date of the commission of the offence.

Article 99

All Cubans of either sex who are over twenty years of age are entitled to vote, with the following exceptions...

CYPRUS

Constitution of 16 August 1960

Article 39

1. The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot ...

Article 40

A person shall be qualified to be a candidate for election as President or Vice-President of the Republic if at the time of election such person:

- (a) is a citizen of the Republic;
- (b) has attained the age of thirty-five years;
- (c) has not been, on or after the date of the coming into operation of this

Constitution, convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude or is not under any disqualification imposed by a competent court for any electoral offence;

(d) is not suffering from a mental disease incapacitating such person from acting as President or Vice-President of the Republic.

Article 63

1. Subject to paragraph 2 of this Article the disqualification listed in paragraph 2 makes no distinction on the basis of sex, every citizen of the

Republic who has attained the age of twenty-one years and has such residential qualifications as may be prescribed by the Electoral Law shall have the right to be registered as an elector in either the Greek or the Turkish electoral list:

Provided that the members of the Greek Community shall only be registered in the Greek electoral list and the members of the Turkish Community shall only be registered in the Turkish electoral list.

#### Article 64

A person shall be qualified to be a candidate for elections as a Representative if at the time of the election that person:

- (a) is a citizen of the Republic;
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-five years;
- (c) has not been, on or after the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude or is not under any disqualification imposed by a competent court for any electoral offence;
- (d) is not suffering from a mental disease incapacitating such person from acting as a Representative.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### Constitution of 11 July 1960

#### Article 3

(1) The right to elect all representative bodies shall be universal, equal, direct and by secret ballot. Every citizen shall have the right to vote on reaching the age of 18. Every citizen shall be eligible for election on reaching the age of 21.

...

#### Article 20

...

(3) Men and women have equal status in the family, at work and in public activity.

Article 27

The equal status of women in the family, at work and in public life shall be secured by the special adjustment of working conditions and special health care during pregnancy and maternity, as well as by the development of facilities and services which will enable women fully to participate in the life of society.

DAHOMEY

Ordinance No. 8 of 11 January 1964 proclaiming the Constitution

Preamble

The people of Dahomey ... solemnly proclaim their adherence to the principles of democracy and human rights, as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of man and of the Citizen of 1789 and the Universal Declaration of 1948, and as guaranteed by this Constitution.

...

Article 5

The vote shall be universal, equal and secret.

All Dahomean nationals of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions established by law.

...

Article 16

...

The President and Vice-President of the Republic shall be elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of five years...

...

Article 44

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage.

...

The number of members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, polling procedures and the procedure for filling seats shall be established by law.

...

DENMARK

Constitution of 5 June 1953

Section 29 (1)

Any Danish subject whose permanent residence is in the Realm, and who has the age qualifications for suffrage provided for in sub-section (2) of this section shall have the right to vote at Folketing elections, provided that he has not been declared incapable of conducting his own affairs ...

Section 30 (1)

Any person who has the right to vote at Folketing elections shall be eligible for membership of the Folketing, unless he has been convicted of an act which in the eyes of the public makes him unworthy of being a member of the Folketing.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Constitution of 29 April 1963

Article 90

Dominican nationals of both sexes over 18 years of age, as well as those who have not yet reached that age but are or have been married, are citizens.

Article 91

Citizens have the following rights:

- (1) The right to vote; and
- (2) Eligibility for elective offices subject to the limitations set forth

in this Constitution.

Article 92 which enumerates such limitations, does not make any distinction on the basis of sex.

Article 95

Senators and deputies shall be elected by direct, secret and popular vote.



Article 100

In order to be eligible for election as senator or senator's alternate, a person must be a Dominican national in full possession of civil and political rights, must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and must be a native either of the province which elects him or of the National District, as the case may be, or have resided permanently in the said province or District during the five years prior to the election...

Article 103

In order to be eligible for election as deputy or deputy's alternate, a person must be a Dominican national in full possession of civil and political rights, must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and must be a native either of the province which elects him or of the National District, as the case may be, or have resided permanently in the said province or District during the five years prior to the election...

ECUADOR

Constitution of 31 December 1946

Article 17

Every Ecuadorian, man or woman, who has completed eighteen years of age, knows how to read and write, and is a citizen, may, as a general rule, vote and be elected or appointed to public office.

Article 22

A voter must be in full possession of the rights of citizenship and possess the other qualifications required by law. Subject to these qualifications, the vote in population elections is obligatory for a man and optional for a woman. The law shall determine the penalty applying to the non-fulfilment of this duty.

Article 44

A senator must: 1. be an Ecuadorian by birth and be in full possession of the rights of citizenship... 3. have completed thirty-five years of age. ...

Article 48

A deputy must: 1. be an Ecuadorian by birth; 2. be in full possession of the rights of citizenship; 3. have completed twenty-five years of age. ...

EL SALVADOR

Constitution of 24 January 1962

Article 23

All Salvadoreans over the age of eighteen years are citizens, without distinction as to sex.

Article 24

Suffrage is a right and a duty of citizenship, subject to the exceptions provided in this Constitution.

Article 41

To be elected Deputy a person must be over the age of twenty-five years, a Salvadorean by birth, and of honourable repute and education; he must not have lost his rights of citizenship during the five years preceding the election and must have his place of origin or residence in the corresponding electoral district.

ETHIOPIA

Constitution of 4 November 1955<sup>1/</sup>

Article 95

All Ethiopian subjects by birth, of twenty-one years of age or more, who are regularly domiciled or habitually present in any electoral district and who possess the qualifications required by the electoral law, shall have the right to vote in such electoral district for the candidates for such district, as members of the Chamber of Deputies. The system of voting shall be secret and direct. Details of procedure shall be prescribed by law.

Article 96

To be eligible as a Deputy, a person must be, by birth, an Ethiopian subject who: (a) has reached the age of twenty-five years; (b) is a bona fide resident and owner of property in his electoral district, to the extent required by the electoral law; and (c) is not disqualified under any provision of the electoral law.

FINLAND

Diet Act of 13 January 1928

Article 6

Every Finnish citizen, man or woman, who before the year in which the election takes place, has reached twenty-one years of age, shall be an elector...

Article 7

Every elector shall be eligible to become a representative without regard to domicile...

---

<sup>1/</sup> Eritrea, an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown, possesses legislative, executive and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs. Under article 20 of the Eritrean Constitution of 1952 the franchise is limited to men. /...

FRANCE

Constitution of 4 October 1958

Article 3

National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and by means of referendum...

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Order No. 58,998 of 24 October 1958 enacting an organic law concerning the conditions of eligibility and grounds of disqualification for election to Parliament

Article 1

Any citizen who is a qualified elector may be elected to the National Assembly and to the Senate under the conditions and subject only to the reservations set forth in the following articles.

Article 2

No one may be elected to the National Assembly unless he has completed his twenty-third year.

No one may be elected to the Senate unless he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

Article 3

No one may be elected to Parliament unless he has fully satisfied the statutory requirements in respect of active military service.

GABON

Constitutional Law No. 1/61 of 21 February 1961

Preamble

The people of Gabon, aware of their responsibility before God, inspired by the wish to safeguard their national independence and unity, solemnly reaffirm the human rights and freedoms defined in 1789 and enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

Article 3

...

The exercise of the franchise shall be universal, equal and secret. It may be direct or indirect, under the conditions determined by the Constitution or by law.

All nationals of Gabon of both sexes who have attained the age of twenty-one years and are in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions determined by law.

The age may be reduced to eighteen years in cases determined by law.

Article 27

The number of Deputies [in the National Assembly], the conditions on which they shall be elected, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, and the emoluments of Deputies shall be established by law.

GAMBIA

Independence Order, 1965

Chapter II - Protection of Fundamental rights and freedoms

...

11. Whereas every person in The Gambia is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political

opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, ...

#### Chapter IV - Parliament

##### Part I. Composition of Parliament

...

34. Subject to the provisions of Section 34 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be nominated for election as a voting member of the House of Representatives or to be appointed as a nominated member if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his nomination for election or, as the case may be, at the date of his appointment -

(a) He has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) He can speak English well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the House;

(c) In the case of a voting member, he is a citizen of The Gambia; and

(d) In the case of an elected member, he is registered in some constituency as a voter in elections of elected members of the House and is not disqualified from voting in such elections.

[Article 35 lists the disqualifications to be nominated for election as a voting member of the House of Representatives or to be appointed as a nominated member, making no distinction on the basis of sex.]

36. (1) The Gambia shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of this Constitution, be divided into constituencies and each constituency shall elect one elected member to the House of Representatives in such manner as may, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, be prescribed by or under any law.

(2) The election of elected members of the House of Representatives shall be based upon universal adult suffrage, that is to say:

(a) Every citizen of The Gambia who has attained the age of twenty-one years shall, unless he is disqualified by Parliament from registration as a voter for the purposes of elections of elected members of the House of Representatives, be entitled to be registered as such a voter under any law in that behalf, and no other person may be so registered; and

(b) Every person who is registered as aforesaid in any constituency shall, unless he is disqualified by Parliament from voting in that constituency, in any election of elected members of the House of Representatives, be entitled so to vote, in accordance with the provisions of any law in that behalf, and no other person may so vote.

(3) In any election of elected members of the House of Representatives the votes shall be given by ballot in such manner as not to disclose how any particular person votes.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

Basic Law of 23 May 1949

Article 3

(1) All men are equal before the law. (2) Men and women have equal rights.  
(3) No one may suffer disadvantage or obtain privilege resulting from sex, descent, race, language, homeland or origin, faith or religious and political opinions.

Federal Electoral Law of 7 May 1956

Section 1. Electoral system

1. (1) The Bundestag shall, subject to the exceptions provided for under this Act, consist of 506 representatives. The latter shall be elected by Germans who are entitled to vote, in universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections and in accordance with an electoral system combining direct elections with proportional representation.

Section 3. Right to vote and to be elected

12. (1) The right to vote is recognized to any German within the meaning of article 116 (1) of the Basic Law, who, on the day of the election: (1) Is twenty-one years of age, (2) Has been domiciled or permanently resident within the electoral district for not less than three months, and (3) Is not disqualified from voting under paragraph 13. /...

16. (1) Any person may be elected who, on the day of the election:

(1) Has been a German national within the meaning of article 116 (1) of the Basic Law for not less than one year, and (2) Is twenty-five years of age.

GHANA

Constitution of 1 July 1960

Article 1

The powers of the State derive from the people, by whom certain of those powers are now conferred on the institutions established by this Constitution and who shall have the right to exercise the remainder of those powers, and to choose their representatives in the Parliament now established, in accordance with the following principle:

That, without distinction of sex, race, religion or political belief, every person who, being by law a citizen of Ghana, has attained the age of twenty-one years and is not disqualified by law on grounds of absence, infirmity of mind or criminality, shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast in freedom and secrecy.

Article 11

...

(2) Provision shall be made by law for regulating the election of a President, and shall be so made in accordance with the following principles:

(a) any citizen of Ghana shall be qualified for election as President if he has attained the age of thirty-five years; ...

Article 21

(1) The National Assembly shall consist of the Speaker and not less than 104 Members, to be known as Members of Parliament.

(2) The Members shall be elected in the manner provided by a law framed in accordance with the principle set out in article 1 of the Constitution, and the Speaker shall be elected by the Members...



The Representation of the People (Women Members)  
Act of 12 December 1959

Section 3

There may be elected under this Act as additional Members of the National Assembly not more than ten women who, when duly elected as prescribed by this Act and sworn, shall be known as Members of Parliament and hold office and be subject to the same disabilities as if they had been duly elected as Members of Parliament under the provisions of the Electoral Provisions Ordinance, 1953, anything in the Ordinance or in the Constitution Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

[According to sections 4-7, elections are to be effected through electoral colleges, one in each Region, elected by the female voters on the register of electors.]

GREECE

Act No. 2159 of 7 June 1952 granting women the right to vote and to be elected in parliamentary elections

Article 1

(1) The right to vote in parliamentary elections shall be exercised also by women who have completed their twenty-first year of age. The restrictions on the exercise of the voting right provided for in the legislation on parliamentary elections shall also apply to women. (2) Women registered on the electoral rolls or the lists of electors' identity cards of their municipality or regional administrative unit shall be entitled to exercise the aforementioned right. (3) The registration of women voters on electoral rolls or lists of electors' identity cards shall be compulsory. (4) The exercise of the voting right shall be compulsory also for women. The penalties provided for men in the act concerning parliamentary elections shall apply also to women who fail to comply with this obligation.

## Article 2

Women who have completed their twenty-fifth year of age shall also have the right to be elected in parliamentary elections and shall also be subject to the relevant provisions of the legislation concerning parliamentary elections.

### Law No. 3192 of 21 April 1955 "Concerning Public Offices exercised by Women and their Appointment to Government Posts"

## Article 1

Women may exercise all public functions, except ecclesiastical ones and be appointed to all posts of civil servants of the State or Public Law Legal Entities (Public Corporations) on equal terms with men.

## Article 2

In the armed forces of the land, sea and air forces, the Gendarmerie, City Police, Harbours' Corps, Fire Brigade, Forest Service and Coast Guard, women may occupy auxiliary posts, as determined through Royal Decrees to be issued on the proposal of the competent Ministers.

## Article 3

(1) The regulations in force concerning qualifications for occupying a State post or one with a public corporation apply also to women, except the one relative to military service. (2) The citizenship of women is established through certificate of the competent Mayor or Community President relative to their entry in the General Register (of citizens) and their age ascertained under the terms of Law 1811/1951 "Concerning Code of status of Administrative Civil Servants".

## Article 4

(1) The Clauses of Legislative Decree 3075/1954 (Concerning Amendment and Supplementing of Law 5026 concerning 'Court of Assizes') are maintained in force. (2) Any other general or special clause conflicting with the present law is abrogated.

## Article 5

The present law enters in force as from its publication in the Official Gazette.

GUATEMALA

Constitution of 15 September 1965

Article 13

The following persons are citizens:

All Guatemalans of either sex who are over the age of eighteen years.

Article 14

The following rights and duties are inherent in citizenship:

1. To elect and be elected;
2. To hold public office;
3. To ensure freedoms and effective exercise of suffrage and regularity of electoral proceedings;
4. To defend the principle of alternation and non-eligibility for re-election with regard to the office of President of the Republic, in whatever form it may be held, as an invariable rule in the political system of the State;
5. To enter one's name on the electoral roll;
6. To exercise the suffrage, except when this is optional.

Article 19

The suffrage is universal. Voting is secret, compulsory for those who can read and write and optional for illiterates.

Article 43

All human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights in Guatemala.

...

Any discrimination because of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinion is prohibited.

GUINEA

Constitution adopted by Act No. 4/AN/58 of 10 November 1958 and  
promulgated by Order No. 15 of 12 November 1958

Article 4

Parliament shall consist of a Single National Assembly, whose members shall be elected on the basis of a national list for a term of five years and shall bear the title of Deputies.

Article 5

The method of election, conditions of eligibility and grounds of disqualification of members of the National Assembly, and the number of deputies, shall be determined by law.

Article 39

All citizens and persons under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Guinea, without distinction as to race, sex, or religion, shall be entitled to elect and be elected in the manner prescribed by law.

GUYANA

Constitution of 1966

(Independence Order, 1966)

PREAMBLE

Whereas the People of Guyana

...

(b) affirm the entitlement of all men to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual;

(c) recognize that the said rights and freedoms are best established and secured in a democratic society founded upon the rule of law.

CHAPTER VI

Parliament

Part 1

59. Subject to the next following article, the provisions of Article 60 make no distinction on the basis of sex a person shall be qualified for election as a member of the National Assembly if, and shall not be so qualified unless, he -

(a) is a Commonwealth citizen of the age of twenty-one years or upwards;

(b) has resided in Guyana for a period of one year immediately preceding such day before the day appointed for the holding of the election as may be prescribed by Parliament or is domiciled and resident in Guyana on the first-mentioned day; and

(c) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Part 2

65. (1) No person shall vote at an election unless he is registered as an elector.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 make no distinction on the basis of sex (3) and (4) of this article, a person shall be qualified to be registered as an elector for elections if, and shall not be so qualified unless, on the qualifying date, he is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards and either -

(a) is a citizen of Guyana who is domiciled in Guyana or who is resident in Guyana and has been so resident for a period of one year immediately preceding the qualifying date; or

(b) is a Commonwealth citizen who is not a citizen of Guyana and who is domiciled and resident in Guyana and has been so resident for a period of one year immediately preceding the qualifying date.

HAITI

Constitution of 21 June 1964

Article 8

All Haitians, twenty-one years of age, of one or the other sex, exercise political and civil rights, if they fulfil the conditions determined by the Constitution and by the law.

Article 16

...

All Haitians have the right to take an effective part in the government of their country, to hold public office and to be appointed to positions in the employment of the State, regardless of colour, sex or religion.

...

Article 39

Citizenship and civil and political rights entail civic duty.

Civic duty is the aggregate of the citizen's moral, political, social and economic obligations towards the State and the Fatherland.

Article 40

Suffrage is not merely a right for the citizen, but also an obligation arising out of his civic duty.

...

Article 46

National sovereignty is vested in all citizens.

The people exercise the prerogative of sovereignty directly: 1. through the election of the President of the Republic; 2. through the election of the members of the Legislative Chamber; 3. through the election of commune councillors; and

4. through the opinions that they may express, by means of a referendum, on all questions which concern them and about which they are consulted by the Chief Executive.

...

#### Article 51

The qualifications of a member of the legislature are:

1. He must be a Haitian and never have renounced his nationality;
2. He must have completed his twenty-fifth year;
3. He must be in enjoyment of his civil and political rights;
4. He must have resided for at least five years in the circonscription to be represented.

#### Article 90

Executive Power shall be exercised by a citizen receiving the title of President of the republic, who shall be assisted by secretaries of state and under-secretaries of state.

#### Article 91

To be eligible as President of the republic, a person must fulfil the following conditions:

1. He must be a native-born Haitian who has never renounced his nationality;
2. He must have completed his fortieth year;
3. He must be in enjoyment of his civil and political rights;
4. He must have his domicile in the country;
5. He must already have received an honourable discharge from his duties, if he has been responsible for the management of public funds.

...

HONDURAS

Constitution promulgated by Decree No. 21 of  
19 December 1957 of the Constituent Assembly

Article 34

Citizenship is a legal status by virtue of which Hondurans have rights and duties of a political and patriotic character.

Article 35

Every Honduran man and woman over eighteen years of age shall be a citizen.

Article 36

As regards their rights, citizens shall be entitled to: vote and stand for election...

Article 39

Suffrage is an essential civic function. Its exercise by citizens is a right which cannot be renounced and a duty the fulfilment of which is compulsory.

Article 173

Legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress composed of deputies elected by direct suffrage...

In order to stand for election as a deputy, a person must be a citizen over twenty-five years of age enjoying the full exercise of his rights, a Honduran by birth or born outside the country of Hondurans by birth who retained their nationality, and a native or resident of the department for which he stands.

Article 186

The election of deputies to the National Congress shall be on the basis of one deputy and one alternate for every 30,000 inhabitants or for every fraction thereof exceeding 15,000.



Decree No. 301: Parliamentary Elections Act of 16 May 1960

Article 2

All male and female Hondurans over eighteen (18) years of age are citizens.

Article 3

The rights of citizens are as follows: to vote and to be elected; ...

Article 9

All Honduran citizens registered on the National Electoral Census, to whom the prohibitions laid down in the Act do not apply [the limitations listed in the Act make no distinction on the basis of sex], have the right to vote.

HUNGARY

Constitution of 18 August 1949

Article 50

In the Hungarian People's Republic, women enjoy equal rights with men.

Article 63

(1) All citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic who are of age have the right to vote. (2) Enemies of the working people and those who are unsound of mind are excluded from suffrage by law.

Article 65

All citizens who have the right to vote are eligible for election.

Act II of 1953

Article 2

(1) Every Hungarian citizen is entitled to vote who has reached his eighteenth birthday before 1 January in the year of the election.

- (2) No suffrage rights are granted to anyone who
- (a) has been banned from public affairs by the court and the ban is in force,
  - (b) is serving a prison sentence for a crime or is confined under remand,
  - (c) is in police custody, or under police surveillance,
  - (d) is mentally unsound - irrespective of whether he is under interdiction or not.

Act III of 1958

Article 3

- (1) All Hungarian citizens who have come of age, shall have the right to vote.

Resolution No. 1-19 of 1958

Any person who possesses the right to vote may be elected a Member of Parliament.

ICELAND

Constitution of 17 June 1944

Article 33

Every person, man or woman, who has attained his or her twenty-first year of age at the time of the election and who is an Icelandic citizen and has been domiciled in the country for five years prior to the election, shall have the right to vote. No person shall have the right to vote unless he or she is of unblemished character and financially solvent.

Article 34

Every citizen who has the right to vote is eligible for the Althing.

INDIA

Constitution of 26 November 1949

Article 16

There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State...

Article 84

A person shall not be qualified for election to Parliament unless he:

(a) is a citizen of India; (b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age, and in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and (c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Article 325

There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State, and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

The Representation of the People Act, 1951

Act XLIII of 1951 as modified by Act No. LXVII of 1951

Article 62. Right to vote

(1) No person who is not, and except as expressly provided by this Act, every person who is, for the time being entered in the electoral roll of any constituency shall be entitled to vote in that constituency.

INDONESIA

Constitution of 22 June 1945

Article 26. Section 1. Citizens shall be native-born Indonesians and those who take out naturalization papers.

Section 2. Matters affecting citizenship shall be provided by law.

Article 27. Section 1. All citizens have the same status in law in the government and shall, without exception, respect the law and the government.

...

IRAN

Law Decree of the Council of Ministers of 3 March 1963  
(12 Esfand 1341)

Article 1

Article 10, paragraph 1, and Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Electoral Law of the House of Representatives (Majles Shoraye Meli) of 1329 Hejri Ghamari<sup>1/</sup> which deal with the qualifications of candidates and voters, as well as the word "male" as found in Articles 6 and 9 of the Electoral Law of the Senate of 5 May 1960 (14 Ordibehesht 1339),<sup>2/</sup> are hereby repealed.

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<sup>1/</sup> Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Electoral Law of the House of Representatives (Majles Shoraye Meli) had deprived the women of the right to vote while Article 13, paragraph 2, had deprived them of the right to be elected.

<sup>2/</sup> Articles 6 and 9 of the Electoral Law of the Senate had made the right to vote and the right to be elected the prerogative of male citizens.

IRAQ

Interim Constitution of 29 April 1964

Article 19

All Iraqis are equal before the law. They are equal in their public rights and obligations without distinction of race, origin, language, religion or creed....

....

Article 39

Voting is a right of all Iraqis in accordance with the law, and participation in public life is a national duty for them.

....

Article 62

The National Assembly shall consist of members who shall be elected in a general secret ballot. The number of elected members, the method and rules of election, and the call for election shall be defined and prescribed by a law to be issued within not less than six months before the end of the transitional period.

IRELAND

Constitution of 29 December 1937

Article 16

(1) Every citizen without distinction of sex who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of Dáil Éireann.

(2) Every citizen, without distinction of sex, who has reached the age of twenty-one years who is not disqualified by law and complies with the provisions of the law relating to the election of members of Dáil Éireann shall have the right to vote at an election for members of Dáil Éireann.

Electoral Act, 1923

Article 2

Every person, without distinction of sex, who is a citizen of Saorstát Éireann and has attained the age of thirty years and is not subject to any legal incapacity, whether imposed by this Act or otherwise, shall be entitled to be registered as a seanád elector in the constituency in which he or she is registered as a Dáil elector.

Article 57

(1) Every citizen of Saorstát Éireann without distinction of sex who is of the age of thirty-five years or upwards and is not subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in this Section shall be eligible and (subject to compliance with the Standing Orders of Seanád) to sit as a member of the Seanád.

ISRAEL

Basic law passed by the Knesset on 12 February 1958

Section 4. Method of elections

The Knesset shall be elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections, in accordance with the Knesset Elections Law....

Section 5. The right to vote

Every Israel national of or over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law. The Elections Law shall determine the time at which a person shall be considered to be eighteen years of age for the purpose of the exercise of the right to vote in elections to the Knesset.

Section 6. The right to be elected

Every Israel national who on the day of the submission of a candidate's list containing his name is twenty years of age or over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

ITALY

Constitution of 27 December 1947

Article 48

All citizens, male or female, who have attained their majority are electors. The suffrage is personal, equal, free and secret. Its exercise is a civic duty.

The right to vote may be restricted only on the grounds of loss of civil rights or by reasons of an irrevocable penal sentence or in cases of moral turpitude specified by law.

Article 51

All citizens of either sex may hold public offices or elective positions on a footing of equality in accordance with the requirements laid down by law....

IVORY COAST

Act No. 60-356 of 3 November 1960 proclaiming the Constitution

Preamble

The people of the Ivory Coast proclaim their adherence to the principles of democracy and human rights, as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and in the Universal Declaration of 1948, and as guaranteed by this Constitution.

...

Article 5

The exercise of the franchise shall be universal, equal and secret.

All nationals of the Ivory Coast of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions determined by law.

Article 6

The Republic shall ensure equality for all before the law, without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion.

...

Article 29

...

The number of members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, polling procedures and the circumstances in which new elections shall be held in the event of seats becoming vacant, shall be established by law.



JAMAICA

(Constitution) Order in Council of 6 August 1962

Section 37

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section the disqualifications listed in sub-section (2) make no distinction on the basis of sex a person shall be qualified to be registered as an elector for elections to the House of Representatives if, and shall not be so qualified unless, he is:

- (a) a citizen of Jamaica resident in Jamaica at the date of registration, or
- (b) a Commonwealth citizen (other than a citizen of Jamaica) who is resident in Jamaica at the date of registration and who has been so resident for at least twelve months immediately preceding that date, and has attained the prescribed age....

Section 39

Subject to the provisions of section 40 of this Constitution the disqualifications listed in section 40 make no distinction on the basis of sex, any person, who at the date of his appointment or nomination for election:

- (a) is a Commonwealth citizen of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; and
- (b) has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding twelve months,

shall be qualified to be appointed as a Senator or elected as a member of the House of Representatives and no other person shall be so qualified.

JAPAN

Constitution of 3 November 1946

Article 44

The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, sex, creed, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Act of 1 April 1945 for election of members of the House of Representatives

Article 5

Any Japanese national who is over twenty years of age shall have the right to vote.

Any Japanese national who is over twenty-five years of age shall be eligible for election.

Act of 24 February 1947 for election of members of the House of Councillors

Article 3

Any person who has the right to vote in the election of members of the House of Representatives shall have the same right in the election of members of the House of Councillors.

Article 4

Any Japanese national who is over thirty years of age shall be eligible for election [as a] member of the House of Councillors.

JORDAN

Council of Representatives Electoral Law of 5 April 1947

Article 3

Every male Jordanian not being a Bedouin, who has completed his eighteenth year of age shall be entitled to elect members of the Council of Representatives.

Article 30

Two members of the Council of Representatives shall be elected for the Bedouins.

NOTE: According to article 2, the word "Bedouin" means any male member of the nomadic Bedouins.

Law of 13 December 1949 amending the electoral law

Every Jordanian whose name has been entered on one of the lists of electors can be elected member of the Council of Representatives....

KENYA

Independence Order in Council, 12 December 1963

Section 40

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section and of section 41 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in sub-section (2) of section 40 and section 41 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of either House of the National Assembly if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his nomination for election, he

- (a) is a citizen of Kenya who has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
- (b) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English language well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the National Assembly.

Schedule 5

Part I

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this part of this schedule [the disqualifications listed in paragraph 2 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter in elections to the Senate if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his application to be registered, he

- (a) is a citizen of Kenya; and
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-one years; and

- (c) possesses any one of the following qualifications, that is to say,
- (i) is, in the current valuation roll, assessment roll, area roll or rate roll of a local government authority having jurisdiction over the place in which he applies to be registered, named as the rateable owner or rateable occupier of rateable property included in that roll and has paid all rates in respect of that property due from him in the year ending with the 31 December next before the date on which he so applies; or
  - (ii) has, in respect of each year in the period of three years ending with the 31 December next before the date on which he applies to be registered, paid to a local government authority having jurisdiction at the date of such payment over the place in which he so applies a rate or tax (by whatever name called) levied by that authority for general purposes; or
  - (iii) has, for a period of, or for periods amounting in the aggregate to, not less than five years in the seven years immediately preceding the date of his application to be registered, ordinarily resided in an area that, at that date, is within a local government authority area that includes the place in which he so applies; or
  - (iv) is the spouse of any person falling within sub-paragraph (c) (i), sub-paragraph (c) (ii) or sub-paragraph (c) (iii) of this paragraph.

## Part II

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this part of this schedule the disqualifications listed in paragraph 2 make no distinction on the basis of sex, a person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter in elections to the House of Representatives if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his application to be registered, he

- (a) is a citizen of Kenya; and
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
- (c) has been ordinarily resident in Kenya either
  - (i) for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding that

(ii) for a period of, or periods amounting in the aggregate to, not less than four years in the eight years immediately preceding that date; and

(d) has, for a period of, or periods amounting in the aggregate to, not less than five months in the twelve months immediately preceding that date, been ordinarily resident in the constituency in which he applies to be registered, or has for such a period or periods carried on business there, or has for such a period or periods been employed there or has for such a period or periods lawfully possessed any land or residential buildings there.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Law concerning the election of members of the National Assembly,  
Law No. 121 of 12 April 1950 as amended

Article 1

Any citizen twenty-one full years of age shall have the right to vote.

Article 2

Any citizen twenty-five full years of age shall be eligible for election to the National Assembly.

KUWAIT

Electoral Law Governing the Election of Members to the  
National Assembly (Law No. 35 of 1962)

Article 1

Every male Kuwaiti who has attained twenty-one years of age shall have the right to vote, except those persons who have been naturalized for less than ten years following the coming into force of the Nationality Law (law No. 15 of 1959).

Article 19

Candidates for membership to the National Assembly must have their names listed in an electoral register.

LAOS

Constitution of the Kingdom (text revised and adopted by the  
National Congress at its meeting on 29 September 1956)

Article 5

All citizens of both sexes having reached their majority and enjoying civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

Article 24

The National Assembly shall be composed of deputies elected every five years by universal suffrage in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law.

Order /Act/ of 5 February 1960

Article 8

All Lao nationals of both sexes, who are in enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are duly registered on the electoral rolls and have attained the age of twenty-one years on 1 January of the year in question, shall have the right to vote.

Article 13

Lao nationals of both sexes shall be deemed to be eligible provided that they:

1. have the right to vote;
2. are not less than thirty years of age on 1 January. A decision of the court, a birth certificate or other identity certificate in place thereof, shall

be accepted as evidence of age, provided that the said documents are dated not less than one year before the closing date for submitting applications for registration;

3. hold at least the Certificat d'études primaires complémentaires (certificate of additional primary studies) or a diploma for teaching Pali, ninth grade; or have served for at least fifteen years as a public official or in a similar capacity; or are engaged in trade and during the last five years have paid regularly a licence of the tenth (10th) class or above;

4. have resided in the national territory uninterruptedly for at least five years before 1 January 1960.

LEBANON

Chamber of Deputies Election Act of 26 April 1960

Article 5

Suffrage shall be universal, direct and by secret ballot.

Article 6

A person shall not be elected to the Chamber of Deputies unless he is a Lebanese national, is registered in the roll of electors, is over the age of twenty-five years, is in possession of his civil and political rights, and is educated. A naturalized Lebanese shall not be eligible until ten years have elapsed since the date of his naturalization.

Article 9

All male and female Lebanese who have reached the age of twenty-one years shall have the right to vote if they are in possession of their civil and political rights and are not disqualified for any of the reasons specified in this Act [the disqualifications stated elsewhere in this Act make no distinction on the basis of sex].

LIBERIA

Constitution (as amended through May, 1955)

Article 2

Section 2

... No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the County or Province two whole years immediately previous to his or her election, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of the County or Province, and who does not own unencumbered real estate of not less value than one thousand dollars in the County in which he or she resides, or who in the Provinces shall not own a hut in which he or she resides and for which he or she pays the hut tax, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years.

Section 5

... No person shall be a Senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his or her election in the Republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the County which he or she represents, and who does not own unencumbered real estate of not less than one thousand two hundred dollars in the County, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years.

Election Law, 1956

Article 30. Who may register

- (1) Every citizen of Liberia who is at least twenty-one years of age and who owns real estate in fee simple may register as a voter except one who:
  - (a) is of unsound mind; or
  - (b) has been disfranchised as a result of conviction of crime and has not been restored to citizenship; or
  - (c) is wholly dependent on relief from the State.
- (2) For the purposes of this title, ownership of real estate includes possession of a hut, on which such citizen pays the hut tax, in a province or in a tribal area in a county.



LIBYA

Constitutional Amendment of 26 April 1963

Article 102

As specified by law, adult Libyans are entitled to vote. Women may exercise this right subject to the conditions set forth by the law.<sup>1/</sup>

LIECHTENSTEIN

Act of 31 August 1922 regarding the exercise of political rights  
as amended 30 December 1947

Article 2

1. All male Liechtenstein citizens over twenty-one years of age, who are not legally disqualified, who have resided in the Principality for one month before the election or referendum and whose right to vote in elections or referenda has not been suspended, shall have the right to vote and to be elected....

LUXEMBOURG

Constitution of 17 October 1868

Article 52 (as amended on 15 May 1948 and 15 May 1949)

Electors must: (1) be Luxembourg nationals; (2) enjoy civil and political rights; (3) have completed their twenty-first year; (4) be domiciled in the Grand Duchy. To these four conditions shall be added such other conditions as the law may determine. No property qualification may be imposed. In order to

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<sup>1/</sup> According to information furnished to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations, as a result of this constitutional amendment, women have also an implied right to be elected to all public offices.

qualify for election, a person must have completed his twenty-fifth year and fulfil the other three conditions enumerated above. No other qualification for election shall be required.

MADAGASCAR

Constitution of 29 April 1959, as amended by the Constitutional  
Law of 28 June 1960

Preamble

Affirming their belief in God and in the eminent dignity of the human person,  
Resolved to guarantee fundamental human rights,  
Wishing to further the economic, social and cultural advancement of the country and of each of its inhabitants,  
Inspired by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,  
The Malagasy people solemnly proclaim....

...

Article 3

...

The authorities entrusted with the guidance of the State shall derive their powers from the people through elections held on a basis of universal suffrage, direct or indirect.

...

Article 19

The members of the National Assembly shall be elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage. They shall be styled Deputies.

The number and method of election of Deputies, the conditions of eligibility and the rules concerning incompatibility of offices shall be established by law.

MALAWI

Independence Order, 1964 and Constitution of  
23 June 1964

Chapter IV - Part I

Section 34. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section and of section 35 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in sub-section (2) of section 34 and in section 35 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly if, and shall not be so qualified unless, he -

- (a) is a citizen of Malawi who has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
- (b) is able to speak, and unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English language well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Section 34. (2) The qualifications and disqualifications for registration as a voter in a general roll constituency and as a voter in a special role constituency shall be set out in the Schedule to this Constitution.

Schedule to the Constitution

Qualifications and disqualifications for registration as a voter

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule [the disqualifications listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter in a general roll constituency if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his for registration, he -

- (a) is a citizen of Malawi;
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-one years;
- (c) is an African, an Asian or a European;
- (d) is ordinarily resident in Malawi and has been ordinarily resident in Malawi or the former Nyasaland Protectorate at any time for a continuous period of two years; and
- (e) is ordinarily resident in that constituency or was born there or is employed or carries on a business there.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule the disqualifications listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 make no distinction on the basis of sex, a person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter in a special roll constituency if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his application for registration, he -

- (a) is a citizen of Malawi;
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-one years;
- (c) is a European;
- (d) is ordinarily resident in Malawi and has been ordinarily resident in Malawi or the former Nyasaland Protectorate at any time for a continuous period of two years; and
- (e) is ordinarily resident in that constituency or was born there or is employed or carries on a business there.

#### MALAYSIA

#### Constitution of 23 August 1957 (as amended by the Act of 1963)

#### Article 47

Every citizen resident in the Federation is qualified to be a member -

- (a) of the Senate, if he is not less than thirty years old,
- (b) of the House of Representatives, if he is not less than twenty-one years old,

unless he is disqualified for being a member by this Constitution or by any law made in pursuance of article 48 the disqualifications listed in article 48 make no distinction on the basis of sex.

#### Article 119

(1) Every citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years on the qualifying date and has been resident in a constituency for at least six months immediately preceding the qualifying date is entitled to vote in that constituency

in any election to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly<sup>1/</sup> unless he is disqualified under clause (3) the disqualifications listed in clause (3) make no distinction on the basis of sex or under any law relating to offences committed in connexion with elections, but no person shall in the same election vote in more than one constituency.

MALI

Constitution of 23 January 1959  
as amended by Act No. 60-1 A.N.-R.M. of 22 September 1960

Preamble

...

The republic of Mali solemnly reaffirms the rights and freedoms of man and of the citizen, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948.

....

Title I. Article 2

Sovereignty shall be vested in the people as a whole. No section of the people nor any individual may assume the exercise of sovereignty.

The people shall exercise their sovereignty through their representatives and, in certain cases, by referendum. The vote shall be universal, equal and secret. It may be direct or indirect, under the conditions established by law.

All Malian citizens of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions established by law.

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<sup>1/</sup> Under the provisions of article 160, as amended, the term "Legislative Assembly" means the Representative Assembly in the States of the Federation.

MALTA

Independence Order, Constitution 1964,  
21 September 1964

Chapter IV - Part 1

...

Section 54. Subject to the provisions of section 55 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in section 55 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the House of Representatives if, and shall not be qualified to be so elected unless, he has the qualifications for registration as a voter for the election of members of the House of Representatives mentioned in section 58 of this Constitution.

Qualifications of voters

Section 58. Subject to the provisions of section 59 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in section 59 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter for the election of members of the House of Representatives if, and shall not be qualified to be so registered unless -

- (a) he is a citizen of Malta;
- (b) he has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
- (c) he is a resident in Malta and has during the two years immediately preceding his registration been so resident for a continuous period of one year or for periods amounting in the aggregate to one year.

MAURITANIA

Act No. 61 095 of 20 May 1961, amending the Act of 22 March 1959  
proclaiming the Constitution

Preamble

...

They proclaim their adherence to the Moslem religion and to the principles of democracy, as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1789 and the Universal Declaration of 10 December 1948.

/...

Article 8

Suffrage may be direct or indirect in the conditions established by law. The vote shall in all cases be universal, equal and secret. All citizens of the Republic of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote.

Article 10

The President of the Republic shall be the Head of the State.  
He shall be of the Moslem religion.

Article 13

He shall be elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage. Any citizen of the Republic who is not less than thirty-five years of age and is in full possession of his civil and political rights may stand for election. Nominations shall be received by the Supreme Court, which shall decide as to their regularity and shall announce the results of the voting.

Article 26

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly.

Article 27

The National Assembly shall be elected for a term of five years. The conditions for the election of members of the National Assembly, the number of members and the conditions of eligibility, and the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, shall be determined by law. All citizens of the Republic who are not less than twenty-five years of age and are in full possession of their civil and political rights may stand for election.

MEXICO

Constitution of 5 February 1917  
as amended on 6 October 1953

Article 34

All men and women who, in addition to being Mexicans, possess the following qualifications are citizens of the Republic: (1) those who have reached the age of eighteen years and are married, or twenty-one if they are not; and (2) those who have an honest means of livelihood.

Article 35

Privileges of citizens are: (1) to vote in popular elections, (2) to be eligible to all popular elective offices and qualified for any other position or commission, provided they have the qualifications prescribed by law.

MONACO

Constitution of 17 December 1962

Article 17

Citizens of Monaco shall be equal before the law. There shall be no privileges among them.

Article 53

The National Council shall consist of eighteen members, elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage, with voting by the list system.

Citizens of both sexes who have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been nationals of Monaco for at least five years, excluding those who are debarred from voting on one of the grounds specified by law, shall be electors.

Article 54

Electors of both sexes who have attained the age of twenty-five years and are not ineligible on one of the grounds specified by law shall be eligible for election...

/...



MONGOLIA

Constitution of 6 July 1960

Article 4

The Hural of People's Deputies are elected by citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The system of election of deputies to the organs of State power is laid down in a special ordinance.

Article 76

Citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic enjoy equal rights irrespective of sex, race, and nationality, religion or social origin and position.

Article 81

Citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic have the right to participate freely in the administration of the State and society and also in guiding the economic life of the country both directly and through their representative bodies. This right is ensured by granting all citizens the real possibility to play an extensive part in all spheres of the country's political, economic and cultural life, in particular, to participate in elections, referendums, the organization of various democratic societies, etc.

All citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic who have attained the age of 18, with the exception of those found insane, are granted the right to vote in elections and to be elected to all organs of State power.

Article 84

Women in the Mongolian People's Republic are accorded the same rights as men in all spheres of economic, State, cultural, social and political life. The realization of these rights is ensured by according women the same conditions of work, leisure, social insurance and education as men, by the State promotion of mother-and-child welfare, State assistance for mothers of large families, leave

of absence from work before and after confinement with full pay and the extension of the network of maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens.

The infringement, in any form whatsoever, of the equal rights of men and women is forbidden by law.

MOROCCO

Constitution of 14 December 1962

Title I

The Political Rights of the Citizens

Art. 8. Men and women shall have equal political rights. All citizens of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote.

....

Art. 12. All citizens shall have access, on the same terms, to the public service and public employment.

NEPAL

Constitution of 16 December 1962

Part III. Fundamental rights and duties

...

10. Right to equality

...

- (2) No discrimination shall be made against any citizen in the application of general laws on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe or any of them.
- (3) There shall be no discrimination against any citizen in respect of appointment to the Government service or any other public service only on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe or any of them.

NETHERLANDS

Constitution of 24 August 1815  
as amended to 10 September 1956

Article 83

The members of the Lower House shall be elected directly by the inhabitants who are Netherlands citizens or recognized by law as Netherlands subjects and have attained the age prescribed by law, which shall not be less than twenty-three years...

Article 85

The Upper House shall be composed of fifty members. They shall be elected by the provincial estates according to the principles of proportional representation.

Article 87

To be eligible as a member of the Lower House, a person is required to be a citizen of the Netherlands or recognized by law as a Netherlands subject, to have attained the age of thirty years, not to be deprived of eligibility or excluded from the exercise of the right to vote...

Article 91

In order to be eligible to membership in the Upper House the requirements for membership in the Lower House must be fulfilled.

Electoral Act of 7 September 1896

Article 1

The members of the Second Chamber of the States-General shall be elected by Netherlanders or persons recognized by law as Netherlands subjects who are resident in the Realm and have attained the age of twenty-three years.

For the purpose of this Act the test of residence shall be the actual dwelling place.

NEW ZEALAND

Electoral Act, 1927

Section 28 (2)

Every adult person who has resided for one year in New Zealand, and who has resided in any electoral district for not less than three months immediately preceding the date of his application for registration as an elector of that district, and who is a British subject either by birth or by naturalization in New Zealand, is entitled, subject to the provisions of this Act, to be registered as an elector of that district...

Section 15 (2)

A woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected as a member of the House of Representative, or from sitting or voting as a member thereof, anything to the contrary in any other Act notwithstanding.

NICARAGUA

Constitution of 1 November 1950 as amended on 20 April 1955

Article 31

Nicaraguan nationals, of either sex, over 21 years of age, Nicaraguan nationals over 18 years of age who can read and write or who are married, and Nicaraguan nationals under 18 years of age holding an academic certificate are citizens.

Article 32

The following are the rights of citizens: to hold public office, to assemble, to associate and to present petitions, in accordance with the law. Women may be elected or appointed to public office.

Article 33

The following are the obligations of citizens: (1) to register in the electoral register; (2) to vote in popular elections.

NIGER

Constitution of 8 November 1960

Preamble

The people of Niger proclaim their attachment to the principles of democracy and human rights as laid down in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789 and the Universal Declaration of 1948, and as guaranteed by this Constitution.

...

Article 5

Suffrage shall be universal, equal and secret.

All citizens of Niger of both sexes who are of full legal age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall have the right to vote, subject to the conditions laid down by the law.

Article 6

The Republic shall ensure equality before the law for all without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion.

...

Article 10

...

The conditions governing eligibility, the submission of candidatures, the method of polling and of counting votes, and the proclamation of results, shall be established by law. The Supreme Court shall verify that these operations are carried out in good order.

Article 29

The Deputies of the National Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage on a single national list.

The number of members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, polling procedures and the circumstances in which new elections shall be held in the event of seats becoming vacant, shall be established by law.

...

NIGERIA

Federal Constitution of 1 October 1963

44. Subject to the provisions of section 45 of this Constitution -

(a) a person shall be qualified for selection as a Senator if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 40 years;

(b) a person shall be qualified for election as a member of the House of Representatives if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 21 years and, in the case of a person who stands for election in Northern Nigeria, is a male person.

52. (1) Every constituency established under section 51 of this Constitution shall return to the House of Representatives one member who shall be directly elected in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament.

(2) The registration of voters and the conduct of elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission of the Federation.

Constitution of Northern Nigeria of 1 October 1963

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be a member of the House of Assembly if he is a citizen of Nigeria who is a male person of the age of 21 years or more and -

- (a) who was born in the Region; or
- (b) whose father was born in the Region; or
- (c) who has resided in the Region for a continuous period of at least three years immediately before the relevant date:

...

16. (1) Every constituency established under section 15 of this Constitution shall return to the House of Assembly one member who shall be directly elected in such manner as may be prescribed by the Legislature of the Region.

(2) The registration of voters at elections to the House of Assembly and the conduct of such elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission of the Region.

Constitution of Eastern Nigeria, 1963

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 8 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be a member of the House of Assembly if he is a citizen of Nigeria who has attained the age of 21 years and -

- (a) who was born in the Region; or
- (b) whose father was born in the Region; or
- (c) who has resided in the Region for a continuous period of at least one year immediately before the relevant date.

...

15. (1) Every constituency established under section 14 of this Constitution shall return to the House of Assembly one member who shall be directly elected in such manner as may be prescribed by the Legislature of the Region.

(2) The registration of voters at elections to the House of Assembly and the conduct of such elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission of the Region.

Constitution of Western Nigeria of 1 October 1963

...

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 8 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be a member of the House of Assembly if he is a citizen of Nigeria who has attained the age of 21 years and -

- (a) who was born in the Region; or
- (b) whose father was born in the Region; or
- (c) who has resided in the Region for a continuous period of at least one year immediately before the relevant date.

15. (1) Every constituency established under section 14 of this Constitution shall return to the House of Assembly one member who shall be directly elected in such manner as may be prescribed by the Legislature of the Region.

(2) The registration of voters at elections to the House of Assembly and the conduct of such elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission of the Region.

NORWAY

Constitution of 17 May 1814, as amended

Article 50

Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have completed their twenty-first year, have been domiciled in this country for five years and are residents thereof, shall have the right to vote.

Article 61

No one may be elected as a representative unless he has attained 21 years of age, has resided in the Kingdom for ten years and has the right to vote...



PAKISTAN

Constitution of 1 March 1962

Article 103

(1) Except as provided in this Article, a person is qualified to be elected as, and to be, a member of an Assembly if

(a) his name appears

(i) in the case of the National Assembly - on the electoral roll for any electoral unit; or

(ii) in the case of the Assembly of a Province - on the electoral roll for an electoral unit in the Province; and

(b) he is not less than 25 years of age

...

Article 156

An electoral roll shall, in accordance with law, be established and maintained for each electoral unit.

Article 157

Except as provided by law, any citizen

(a) who is not less than 21 years of age;

(b) who is not of unsound mind; and

(c) who is a resident of, or who is deemed by law to be a resident of, an electoral unit,

shall be entitled to be enrolled on the electoral roll for that electoral unit.

Article 162

(1) For the purposes of the election of members to the seats in the Provincial Assemblies reserved exclusively for women, the Commissioner<sup>1/</sup> shall, in accordance with law, from time to time divide each Province into five zones.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Article 147 of the Constitution reads as follows: (1) There shall be a Chief Election Commissioner (in this part referred to as the Commissioner), who shall be appointed by the President. (2) The Commissioner shall have such powers and functions as are conferred on him by this Constitution and law.

/...

(2) For the purposes of the election of members to the seats in the National Assembly reserved exclusively for women, the Commissioner shall, in accordance with law, from time to time divide each Province into three zones.

Article 169

(1) After a general election of members of a Provincial Assembly, the persons elected as members shall, before the first meeting of the Assembly, elect five members to the seats in the Assembly reserved exclusively for women, so that there is one woman member for each zone referred to in clause (1) of Article 162.

(2) Subject to clause (3) of this Article, after a general election of the members of the National Assembly, each Provincial Assembly shall, before the first meeting of the National Assembly, elect three members to the seats in the National Assembly reserved exclusively for women, so that there is one woman member for each zone referred to in clause (2) of Article 162.

(3) Where a general election of the members of the National Assembly is held at or about the same time as a general election of the members of a Provincial Assembly, the persons elected as members of the Provincial Assembly may, before the first meeting of that Assembly, conduct the election referred to in clause (2) of this Article.

PANAMA

Constitution of 1 March 1946

Article 97

All Panamanians of either sex who have attained 21 years of age are citizens.

Article 98

Citizenship includes the right to vote and to be elected to public positions which are filled by popular election, and the capacity to hold official positions with power and jurisdiction...

Article 112

A Deputy to the National Assembly must be an active citizen and have attained 25 years of age.

PARAGUAY

Electoral Law of 28 July 1959

Article 2

Every citizen who has attained the age of 18 years, is in full possession of the rights of citizenship and meets the requirements laid down in this Law shall be entitled to vote.

Article 3

Persons entitled to vote shall have the right:

- (a) To elect those who are to exercise the functions of the public authorities;
- (b) To be elected and to discharge the various duties which those functions entail, in accordance with the National Constitution and this Legislative Decree.

Act No. 704 of 5 July 1961 recognizing the  
political rights of women

Article 1

Women shall have the same political rights and obligations as men.

Article 2

Regulations governing this Act shall be issued by the Executive.

PERU

Constitution of 9 April 1933, as amended by Act No. 12391  
promulgated on 7 September 1955

Article 84

All Peruvian men and women who have reached the age of majority, married persons who have attained 18 years of age and those who have been emancipated are citizens.

Article 86

Citizens who know how to read and write have the right to vote.

Article 98

To be a deputy it is necessary to be a Peruvian by birth, to enjoy the right of suffrage, to have completed 25 years of age and to be a native of the department to which the electoral circumscription belongs or to have had in it three years continuous residence.

To be a Senator it is necessary to be a Peruvian by birth, to enjoy the right of suffrage, and to have completed 35 years of age.

PHILIPPINES

Republic Act No. 180 of 21 June 1947

Article 98

Every citizen of the Philippines, whether male or female, 21 years of age or over, able to read and write, who has been a resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality in which he has registered during the six months immediately preceding, who is not otherwise disqualified, may vote in the said precinct at any election.

Constitution of 1935

Article 6

Section 4

No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least 35 years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

Section 7

No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least 25 years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election.

POLAND

Electoral Law of 24 October 1956

Chapter I

Article 1 (1)

The elections shall be universal: every Polish citizen, 18 years of age on the day of the elections, without regard to sex, national and racial appurtenance, creed, education, time of residence in the voting district, social extraction, profession and material circumstances shall have the right to vote.

Article 3

Everyone who has the right to vote is eligible for election if he is 21 years of age.

PORTUGAL

Electoral Act No. 2,015 of 28 May 1946

Article 1

The following persons shall be entitled to vote in elections for the President of the Republic<sup>1/</sup> and the National Assembly: 1. Male Portuguese citizens who have attained their majority or have been emancipated and can read and write Portuguese; 2. Male Portuguese citizens who have attained their majority or have been emancipated, and who, although they cannot read or write, contribute to the State and administrative bodies a sum of not less than 100 escudos in payment of any of the following taxes: property tax, industrial tax, professional tax or tax on the use of capital; 3. Female Portuguese citizens who have attained their majority or have been emancipated, possessing the following minimum qualifications: (a) general secondary school course; (b) elementary teaching course; (c) courses at schools of fine arts; (d) courses at the National Conservatory or the Oporto Conservatory of Music; (e) courses at industrial or commercial institutes; 4. Female Portuguese citizens who have attained their majority or have been emancipated and who, being heads of families, possess the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 above; 5. Female Portuguese citizens who are married and can read and write Portuguese and pay a sum of not less than 200 escudos property tax on singly or jointly-owned property.

---

1/ On 29 August 1959, the Constitution of Portugal was amended to read as follows:

Article 72 The Head of the State shall be the President of the Republic who shall be elected by the Nation by an electoral college constituted by serving members of the National Assembly and of the Corporative Chamber and by the municipal representatives of each district or of each overseas province not divided into districts and also by representatives of the legislative councils and the Government councils of the provinces under Governors General and Governors respectively...

Article 85 The National Assembly shall be composed of 130 members, elected by the direct vote of the citizen electors, and its mandate will continue for a period of four years, which may not be prolonged save in the case of events which make realization of the electoral act impossible.

Legislative Decree No. 37,570 of 3 October 1949

Article 7

Portuguese citizens who are duly registered as voters, can read and write and are not disqualified on any of the grounds enumerated in the following article may be elected members of the National Assembly.

ROMANIA

Constitution of 25 September 1952, as amended

Article 94

All working people, citizens of the Romanian People's Republic, who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, profession or domicile, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of insane persons, of persons who have been sentenced by a court of law to deprivation of electoral rights, and of persons declared unworthy by law.

Any working person, citizen of the Romanian People's Republic, who has reached the age of 23 and who has the right to vote, is eligible for election to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 96

Women have the right to elect and be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils on equal terms with men.

RWANDA

Constitution of 24 November 1962

Article 3

The Rwandese Republic shall ensure the quality of all citizens without distinction as to race, origin, sex or religion...

Article 9

All Rwandese nationals of both sexes who are of full legal age and in full possession of all their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions laid down by the electoral law.

Article 30

Men and women shall be equal before the law...

Article 73

...

A person may not be elected a deputy to the National Assembly unless he is a citizen of the Rwandese Republic, has attained the age of 21 years, and satisfies the other conditions prescribed by the electoral law.

The number of deputies, their emoluments, the qualifications for voters and the rules concerning incompatibility of offices shall be laid down by law.

SAN MARINO

Electoral Law of 23 December 1958

Article 1

All citizens of San Marino of full age, including naturalized citizens, are entitled to vote, provided that they are not disqualified in accordance with the provisions of article 2.

Article 2

The following persons shall be disqualified from voting: (a) Persons placed under legal disabilities or incapacitated by reason of infirmity of mind; (b) Persons permanently or temporarily deprived of full legal capacity by sentence of a court or sentenced to criminal penalties for corrupt electoral practices or offences; (c) Persons permanently or temporarily deprived of political rights by sentence of a court.

/...



Article 4

The electoral lists, of which there shall be one for each section, shall be compiled officially, in duplicate, men and women being listed separately in alphabetical order and the following particulars being given for each voter:

(a) Name and surname and, in the case of married women or widows, husband's surname; (b) Names of mother and father; (c) Place and date of birth; (d) Academic qualifications; (e) Profession or trade; (f) Place where the voter is living and, if the voter resides abroad, State and place of residence and address abroad;...

Article 18

In addition to the general qualifications for voters set out in articles 1 and 2, all persons seeking election must: (a) Be able to read and write; (b) Have completed 25 years of age on the day of the elections; (c) Not hold church office; (d) Be domiciled in the Republic; (e) Be of the male sex.

Article 59

The commencement of the active electoral rights for women shall be fixed by a forthcoming legislative provision which shall be promulgated by 30 April 1959.

Law of 29 April 1959, No. 17, Extension to women  
of the right to vote

Under article 59 of the electoral law of 23 December 1958, No. 36, the commencement of electoral rights of women will be effective as from 1 January 1960.

SAUDI ARABIA

Constitution of 1926

Article 28

A Council shall be organized in the capital under the name of Advisory Council. This should consist of the Agent General, his advisers and six notables. The latter must be able and competent persons, and shall be nominated by his Majesty the King.

/...

SENEGAL

Revised Constitution of 7 March 1963

PREAMBLE

The people of Senegal formally proclaims its independence and its devotion to fundamental rights, as defined in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and in the Universal Declaration of 10 December 1948.

...

Article 2

...

The exercise of the franchise may be direct or indirect. It shall at all times be universal, equal and secret.

All Senegal nationals of both sexes who are of full legal age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote in the conditions determined by law.

...

Article 7

All human beings shall be equal before the law. Men and women shall have equal rights.

...

Article 32

Deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage for a term not exceeding five years.

The number of members of the Assembly, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility and the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices shall be established by an organic law.

SIERRA LEONE

(Constitution) Order in Council (coming into force  
immediately before 27 April 1961)

Section 30

- (1) The House of Representatives shall consist of a Speaker and the following members (who shall be known as "Members of Parliament"), that is to say,
- (a) one member for each District who shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law from among the persons who, under any law, are for the time being Paramount Chiefs; and
  - (b) such number of other members as Parliament may prescribe who, subject as aforesaid, shall be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law:...

Section 31

Subject to the provisions of section 32 of this Constitution the disqualifications listed in section 32 make no distinction on the basis of sex, any person who

- (a) is a citizen of Sierra Leone; and
- (b) has attained the age of 25 years; and
- (c) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the House of Representatives,

shall be qualified for election as such a member of the House of Representatives as is referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 30 of this Constitution, and any such person who, under any law, is for the time being a Paramount Chief shall be qualified for election as such a member of the House of Representatives as is referred to in paragraph (a) of that subsection, and no other person shall be qualified to be so elected.

Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961

Section 6

(1) Subject to the provision of section 8 [the disqualifications listed in section 8 make no distinction on the basis of sex] every person, whether male or female, who has attained the age of 21 years and is ordinarily resident in the ward on the date specified for the publication of notices inviting claims under section 13,<sup>1/</sup> shall be entitled to be registered as an elector in a ward of a constituency and, when so registered, to vote in such ward at the election of a member to represent such constituency in the House of Representatives or of a member to represent such ward in a local authority.

...

SOMALIA

Constitution of 1 July 1960

Article 3

All citizens, without distinction of race, national origin, birth, language, religion, sex, social and economic status or opinion, shall have equal rights and responsibilities before the law.

...

Article 8

1. All citizens who possess the qualifications prescribed by law shall have the right to vote.
2. The vote shall be personal, equal, free and secret.

1/ Section 13 of the Act provides, inter alia, that an authorized official shall publish in each ward a notice requiring every person who claims to be entitled to be registered as an elector in the ward to deliver to such authorized official a notice of his claim to be registered.

Article 9

All citizens who possess the qualifications prescribed by law shall have the right of access on equal terms to public office.

...

Article 51

1. The National Assembly shall be composed of deputies elected by universal, free and direct suffrage and secret ballot, and of deputies by right.
2. The number of deputies and the electoral system shall be laid down by law.
3. All citizens who possess the right to vote and who are at least 25 years of age in the election year shall be eligible for the office of deputy. The grounds for ineligibility and the functions incompatible with the office of deputy shall be laid down by law.

SOUTH AFRICA

Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946

Section 3

Every white person who is a Union national, is of or over the age of 21 years... shall, on compliance with the provisions of the Act, be entitled to be registered as a voter.

Section 174 (1)

A white woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being nominated, elected or from sitting or voting as a Senator or member of the House of Assembly or of a provincial council.

SPAIN

NOTE: [The National Legislative Assembly (Cortes) is composed of certain ex officio members and of members elected by the national syndicates, by the provincial assemblies, by the royal academies, by the Higher Council of Scientific Research, and by various professional associations.]

/...

Act of 17 July 1942 creating the Spanish Cortes as amended  
by Act of 9 March 1946

Article 3

To be a member of the Cortes, the following qualifications are required:

(1) To be a Spanish citizen and of age; (2) To enjoy full civil rights and not to be under civil and public inhabilitation consequent to penal sentence.

Decree of 30 September 1948 concerning Rules for  
Municipal Elections

Article 4

The following persons shall be electors: (1) For the election of that third of the Council consisting of family representatives, every Spanish citizen, whether male or female, who is resident in the municipal district and has attained 21 years of age, or has attained 18 years of age and is sui juris, and is entered on the electoral roll of heads of families; (2) For the election of that third of the Council consisting of trade-union representatives, any Spanish citizen of either sex who is resident in the municipal district and has attained 21 years of age, or has attained 18 years of age and is sui juris, and who, being affiliated with the trade-union organization through direct membership in one of its units established in the municipal district, has been appointed as a delegate for the purpose of such election. (3) For the election of that third of the Council consisting of representatives, of economic, cultural or professional bodies, any person resident in the municipal district who has the qualifications of a councillor elected by the two preceding groups.

Article 7

Any person shall be eligible for the post of councillor who is a Spanish citizen, whether male or female, is resident in the municipal district, has attained 23 years of age, is able to read and write and has, in addition to these general qualifications, the special qualifications required for one of the following groups of representatives.

To be eligible as a family representative, a person must without exception have the status of head of a family.

To be eligible as a trade-union representative, a person must without exception be affiliated with the trade-union organization through direct membership in one of its units established in the municipal district.

To be eligible as a representative of economic, cultural or professional bodies established in the municipal district, a person must be a member of such a body, but if, in the absence of any such body in the district, this group must be represented by persons who are not members of such a body, it shall be sufficient if they enjoy prestige in the locality.

#### Article 9

The office of councillor shall be obligatory and unremunerated.  
The office shall not, however, be obligatory for... women,...

#### SUDAN

#### NOTE:

In the information supplied to the Secretary-General under Economic and Social Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI), concerning the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Government of Sudan states: "Although no woman has been elected to the national legislature, or named to any high governmental, judicial or diplomatic post, the Sudan complies with the three substantive articles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in that women are permitted by law to vote, stand for election and hold public office." 1/ The Secretary-General has been informed that for the first time women participated in the national elections held during 1965.

#### SWEDEN

Riksdag Organic Act of 22 June 1866, as amended

#### Article 16

Every Swedish citizen irrespective of sex shall have the right to vote provided that he attained the age of 21 years during or before the calendar year last preceding.

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1/ E/CN.6/430, para. 152.

Article 9

A man or woman shall not be entitled to be elected a member of the First Chamber unless he or she has attained the age of 35 years and is entitled to vote on public matters in the commune.

Article 19

A man or woman shall not be entitled to be elected a member of the Second Chamber unless he or she has attained the age of 25 years and is entitled to vote in a constituency or, in the case of a city consisting of more than one constituency, in one of several constituencies.

SWITZERLAND<sup>1/</sup>

Federal Constitution of 29 May 1874

National Council

Article 74

Every Swiss who has reached the age of 20 years and who is not excluded from the rights of active citizenship by the legislation of the canton in which he is domiciled has the right to take part in elections and referenda...

Article 75

Every lay Swiss citizen entitled to vote is eligible for membership in the National Council.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Swiss women do not have the right to vote or to be elected in federal or cantonal elections, with the exception of the women in the Cantons of Vaud, Neuchâtel and Geneva. As a result of recently approved amendments to the cantonal constitutions, the women of Vaud (amendment approved 1 February 1959), Neuchâtel (amendment approved 26-27 September 1959) and Geneva (amendment approved 5-6 March 1960) were granted the right to vote in cantonal elections, became eligible for election to both houses of the cantonal Parliament, and also became eligible for election to the Federal Council of States.

Moreover, women may vote and are eligible for election in municipal elections in various cantons of the Federation.



Constitution of the Canton of Vaud of 1885 (as amended)

Article 22

Sovereignty is exercised by the active citizens meeting in communal assembly, and in their name by the constitutional authorities...

Article 23

All Swiss men and women who have completed their twenty-fifth year, have been established or residing in the Canton for three months and do not exercise their political rights in any other State of the Confederation, are active citizens....

Article 25

The communal assemblies shall consist of active citizens who have their civil domicile in the commune...

Article 26 bis

The communal assemblies shall elect the cantonal deputies to the Council of States...<sup>2/</sup> A single member of the State Council may be elected to the Council of States.

Article 33

The legislative functions are exercised by a Grand Council composed of deputies elected directly by the communal assemblies,...

Article 34

To be eligible for election to the Grand Council, a person must be an active citizen...

Article 53

The executive functions and the administration of the Canton are vested in a State Council composed of seven members selected from among the active citizens.

---

<sup>2/</sup> The Council of States is composed of forty-four deputies from the cantons. Each canton elects two deputies... (Article 80 of the Federal Constitution of the Swiss Federation).

Article 55

... The members of the State Council are elected directly by the communal assemblies...

Constitution of the Republic and Canton of  
Neuchâtel of 1858 (as amended)

Grand Council

Article 30

All Neuchâtel men and women who have completed their twentieth year, and all Swiss men and women of the same age born in the Canton or having their principal domicile there for three months after the filing of their papers, shall have the right to vote...

Article 31

All electors who have completed their twenty-fifth year are eligible for election...

Article 39

The Grand Council... shall designate the deputies to represent the Canton in the Council of States...

State Council

Article 42

The executive power and the general administration of the Canton are vested in a State Council composed of five members elected directly by the people.  
All Swiss men and women enjoying civic rights are eligible for election.

Constitution of the Republic and Canton of  
Geneva of 1847 (as amended)

Article 41

Citizens, without distinction as to sex, aged 20 years or more are entitled to exercise political rights...

Article 51

The Genevan deputies to the Council of States are elected by the body of electors who enjoy in the Canton the right to vote on cantonal matters, and in accordance with the procedure established for the election of the State Council.

Composition and election of the Grand Council

Article 70

The legislative power is exercised by a Grand Council of 100 members elected by the General Council<sup>3/</sup>... by list.

Article 72

All lay citizens who enjoy electoral rights and have completed their twenty-fifth year are eligible for election.

Composition and election of the State Council

Article 101

The executive power and the general administration of the Canton are vested in a State Council composed of seven members.

Article 102

The State Council shall be elected by the General Council<sup>3/</sup> by list....

Article 104

Lay electors who have attained the age of 27 years are eligible for election to the State Council.

---

<sup>3/</sup> According to article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, "The electorate acting collectively constitutes the General Council; it does not deliberate."

SYRIA

Legislative Decree No. 17 of 10 September 1949, as amended by  
Legislative Decree No. 56 of 29 October 1961

Article 7

Every Syrian, male or female, who has attained 18 years of age at the beginning of January of the year of the elections, shall have the right to vote. Each person shall vote in the electoral district where he is listed in the census register, provided that he is in enjoyment of his civil and political rights and that he has not previously been deprived of his right to vote.

In addition to the above-mentioned conditions, women must have at least a certificate of primary education or its equivalent. Separate polling booths shall be established for women voters.

Article 22

The candidate for Parliament must fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) the candidate, male or female, must have been a Syrian national for the last ten years at least;
- (b) the candidate must have been listed in the electoral register;
- (c) the candidate must have completed his thirtieth year of age at the beginning of January of the year of election;
- (d) the candidate must have passed the fifth primary grade, or obtained a certificate of primary education, or completed a course of study equivalent to either of them;
- (e) the candidate must stand for election in one electoral district only.

THAILAND

NOTE: According to information supplied to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations, the Constitution of Thailand of 10 December 1932 (as amended up to and including 12 March 1952) was abrogated on 20 October 1958, and until the enactment of a new constitution electoral rights of both men and women are temporarily suspended. Under an interim Constitution of

28 January 1959 a Constituent Assembly has been set up for the purpose of drafting the new Constitution. Members of the Constituent Assembly are appointed by the King and may be men or women.

TOGO

Constitution of 5 May 1963

Preamble

The Togolese people, independent and sovereign, placing itself under the protection of God, solemnly proclaims its devotion to the principles of democracy and of Human Rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of 10 December 1948.

...

Title I

The State and Sovereignty

Article 1

...

The Togolese Republic is indivisible, secular, democratic and social.

It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion.

...

Article 2

National sovereignty belongs to the Togolese people, who shall exercise it through their representatives.

...

Suffrage may be direct or indirect. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All Togolese nationals of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote under the conditions determined by law.

Title II

Civil liberties and the Human Person

...

Article 6

All Togolese nationals shall have equal rights, without distinction as to sex, ancestry, race, language, belief or opinion.

Title III

The President of the Republic, the Vice-President and the Government

...

Article 22

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years by universal direct suffrage. They may be re-elected, once only, to one or other of these posts.

...

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Constitution of 31 August 1962

Section 1

(1) It is hereby recognized and declared that in Trinidad and Tobago there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,...

(b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;...

Section 30

Subject to the provisions of section 31 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in section 31 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the House of Representatives if, and shall not be qualified to be so elected unless, he -

- (a) is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of the age of 21 years or upwards, and
- (b) has resided in Trinidad and Tobago for a period of two years immediately before the date of his nomination for election or is domiciled and resident in Trinidad and Tobago at that date.

Section 34

Subject to such disqualifications as Parliament may prescribe, a person shall be qualified to vote at an election of members to serve in the House of Representatives if, and shall not be qualified to vote at such an election unless, he -

- (a) is a Commonwealth citizen of the age of 21 years or upwards, and
- (b) has such other qualifications regarding residence or registration as may be prescribed by Parliament.

TUNISIA

Constitution of 1 June 1959

Article 19

The National Assembly shall be elected by free universal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot in accordance with the conditions prescribed by law.

Article 20

All citizens<sup>1/</sup> who have possessed Tunisian nationality for at least five years and have attained the age of 20 years are entitled to vote.

---

<sup>1/</sup> According to information supplied to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations, the term "citizen" includes women and men.

Article 21

All electors born of a Tunisian father and aged 30 years or more are eligible for election to the National Assembly.

Article 39

Any Tunisian whose father and grandfather remained Tunisians without discontinuity, who has attained at least 40 years of age and who enjoys all his civic rights, may stand for election to the office of President of the Republic...

Article 40

The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years in a universal, free, direct and secret vote by electors as defined in article 20...

TURKEY

Constitution of 31 May 1961

Article 12

All persons shall be equal before the law, without distinction of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion or creed....

Article 55

The citizens fulfilling the statutory conditions shall have the right to vote and be elected.

Elections shall be free and equal, by secret ballot and direct and universal suffrage;...

Article 68

Every Turk who has attained the age of 30 years may be elected deputy [to the National Assembly]....



Article 71

Every Turk entitled to vote in elections to the National Assembly shall similarly have the right to vote in elections to the Senate of the Republic.

Article 72

Every Turk who has attained the age of 40 years, possesses a higher education and is not disqualified from being elected to the National Assembly, [the disqualifications for eligibility to the National Assembly as listed in article 68 make no distinction on the basis of sex] shall be eligible for membership of the Senate of the Republic....

UGANDA

Constitution of 9 October 1962

Section 30

Subject to the provisions of section 31 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in section 30 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as an Elected Member or a Specially Elected Member of the National Assembly if, and shall not be qualified to be so elected unless, he -

- (a) is a British subject or a British protected person who has attained the age of 21 years; and
- (b) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the official language well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Section 33

- (1) A person who -
  - (a) has attained the qualifying age;
  - (b) is a British subject or a British protected person or, not being a British subject or a British protected person, has been resident in Uganda for five years out of the eight years immediately preceding the date on which he applies for registration as a voter; and

(c) has been resident in Uganda for six months **immediately preceding the** date on which he applies for registration as a voter, shall, unless he is disqualified for registration as a voter under any law, be entitled, upon his making application in that behalf at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by any law, to be registered as a voter for the purposes of elections of Elected Members of the National Assembly.

(2) The qualifying age for the purposes of this section shall be such age (not being less than 18 or more than 21 years) as the Legislature of Uganda may prescribe and until that Legislature so prescribes shall be the age of 21 years.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Constitution of 30 January 1937

Article 115

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race, or nationality, sex, religion, educational or residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies and to be elected with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Every citizen of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic who has reached the age of 21, irrespective of race, or nationality, sex, religion, educational or residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities may be elected as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Article 117

Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Constitution of 5 December 1936

Article 135

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Every citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who has reached the age of 23 is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 137

Women have the right to elect and to be elected on equal terms with men.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Provisional Constitution of 25 March 1964

Article 49

The National Assembly is composed of members elected by secret universal suffrage.

The number of elected members and the conditions of membership are determined by the law. The method and the rules of the election are defined by the law.

...

Article 50

The age of the National Assembly member on election day should not be less than 30 years, calculated in accordance with the Gregorian calendar.

Article 101

The person to be elected President of the Republic must be an Egyptian born to Egyptian parents and enjoying civil and political rights. His age must not be less than 35 years, calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND<sup>1/</sup>

Representation of the People Act, 1949

Section 1

(1) The persons entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency shall be those resident there on the qualifying date who, on that date and on the date of the poll, are of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote and either British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918

1. A woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to or sitting or voting as a member of the Commons House of Parliament.

Life Peerages Act, 1958

Section 1

(2) A peerage conferred under this section shall, during the life of the person on whom it is conferred, entitle him (a)... (b)... to receive writs of summons to attend the House of Lords and sit and vote therein accordingly, and shall expire on his death.

(3) A life peerage may be conferred under this section on a woman.<sup>2/</sup>

---

<sup>1/</sup> Elections to the Parliament of Northern Ireland are governed by the Elections and Franchise Act (Northern Ireland), 1946.

<sup>2/</sup> Hereditary peeresses are not entitled to sit in the House of Lords.

The Peerage Act, 1963

Section 6

Peeresses in own right. A woman who is the holder of a hereditary peerage in the peerage of England, Scotland, Great Britain or the United Kingdom shall (whatever the term of the letters patent or other instrument, if any, creating that peerage) have the same right to receive writs of summons to attend the House of Lords, and to sit and vote in that House, and shall be subject to the same disqualifications in respect of membership of the House of Commons and elections to that House, as a man holding that peerage.

Elections and Franchise Act (Northern Ireland), 1946

Section 1

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act, a person shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for any constituency (other than the university constituency) returning a member to serve in the Parliament of Northern Ireland at any election initiated after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-six, if on the qualifying date (as defined in this Act) he is a British subject of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity and either was born at some place which is situated within Northern Ireland or has during the whole of the period of seven years ending on the qualifying date been resident in the United Kingdom, and

- (a) has the requisite residence qualifications;
- (b) has the requisite business premises qualification; or
- (c) has the requisite service qualification.

...

Section 5 ...

- (6) At parliamentary elections a person duly registered may -
- (a) in the case of a general election, vote by virtue of a residence qualification, and may also vote by virtue of one other qualification but no more in a constituency other than that in which he holds the residence qualifications;

(b) in the case of a by-election in any constituency, vote by virtue of the qualification of whatever kind in respect of which he is registered in that constituency.

...

### Section 6

(1) A person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector for the university constituency if he is a British subject of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity and has received a degree (other than an honorary degree) at the University whether before or after the passing of this Act.

(2) A person possessing the said qualifications shall be so registered whether he has or has not made application for such registration.

(3) After the passing of this Act no fee shall be payable by or on behalf of any person in respect of such registration.

...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### Constitution of 1789 Nineteenth Amendment of 26 August 1920

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### Constitution of 1789

#### Article I

Section 2 (2). No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 3 (3). No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

UPPER VOLTA

Constitution as approved by the referendum of 27 November 1960

Preamble

The people of Upper Volta proclaim their adherence to the principles of democracy and of human rights, as set out in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and the Universal Declaration of 1948, and as guaranteed by this Constitution.

...

Article 5

The vote shall be universal, equal and secret.

All nationals of Upper Volta of both sexes who are of full age and in full possession of their civil and political rights shall be entitled to vote.

Article 29

Deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage from a single national list...

The number of members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility, the rules concerning ineligibility and incompatibility of offices, polling procedures and the circumstances in which new elections shall be held in the event of seats becoming vacant, shall be established by law.

URUGUAY

Constitution of 26 October 1951

Article 77

Every citizen is part of the sovereignty of the nation; as such he is a voter and eligible for election in the cases and in accordance with the procedure which will be set forth....

Article 90

To be a representative it is necessary to be a natural citizen in full exercise of civil rights, or a legal citizen who has exercised his civil rights for five years and, in both cases, to have attained 25 years of age.

Article 98

To be a Senator it is necessary to be a natural citizen in full exercise of civil rights, or a legal citizen who has exercised these rights for seven years and, in both cases to have attained 30 years of age.

VENEZUELA

Constitution of 23 January 1961

Article 110

The exercise of the franchise is a right and a public duty. It shall be compulsory within the limits and conditions established by law.

Article 111

All Venezuelans who have attained the age of 18 years and are not subject to civil disability or loss of political rights shall be entitled to vote.

The right to vote in municipal elections may be extended to aliens, subject to conditions of residence and other conditions established by law.

VIET-NAM (REPUBLIC OF)

Constitution of 26 October 1956

Article 5

All citizens, without any distinction based on sex, are born equal in dignity, rights and duties. They shall act towards each other in a spirit of fraternity and solidarity.



Article 18

In accordance with the procedures and conditions prescribed by law, every citizen has the right to vote and to take part in the conduct of public affairs, either directly or through his representatives.

Article 19

Every citizen has the right to hold public office, according to his abilities and on a basis of equality.

Article 30

The President of the Republic shall be elected by universal and direct suffrage with secret ballot, in an election in which all electors throughout the country may participate.

The procedure of the presidential election shall be laid down by legislative provisions.

Article 49

The deputies shall be elected by universal and direct suffrage with secret ballot, according to the procedures and conditions prescribed by the electoral law.

Article 50

A person shall be eligible to the National Assembly if he: (1) has possessed Viet-Nameese nationality within the last five years, or recovered Viet-Nameese nationality within the last three years; this three-year time limit shall not apply to persons who recovered Viet-Nameese nationality before the date of the promulgation of the Constitution; (2) enjoys the rights of citizenship; (3) attained the age of 25 years before the date of the elections; (4) fulfils all the other conditions laid down in the electoral law.

WESTERN SAMOA

Constitution of 28 October 1960 as amended on 19 December 1963

Part II - Fundamental rights

Freedom from discriminatory legislation

15. (1) All persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection under the law.

(2) Except as expressly authorized under the provisions of this Constitution, no law and no executive or administrative action of the State shall, either expressly or in its practical application, subject any person or persons to any disability or restriction or confer on any person or persons any privilege or advantage on grounds only of descent, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, place of birth, family status or any of them.

...

Part V - Parliament

Qualifications for membership

45. (1) Any person shall be qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament who -

(a) is a citizen of Western Samoa; and

(b) is not disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution or of any

Act.

...

Electoral Act, 1963

Part II

Qualifications of Members

5. Who may be candidates for election as Members -

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and of this Act, is qualified to be a candidate and to be elected as a Member of Parliament for that

constituency, and any person who is registered as a voter on the individual voter's roll is qualified to be a candidate and to be elected as a Member of Parliament representing the individual voters, if in either case, as required by Article 45 of the Constitution, he -

(a) is a citizen of Western Samoa; and

(b) is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or of any Act.

(2) Any other person shall be disqualified for being a candidate for, or being elected as a Member of Parliament.

(3) A person shall be disqualified for being a candidate for, or being elected as a Member of Parliament representing a constituency if he loses any qualification required to enable him to be registered as an elector of that constituency.

(4) A person shall be disqualified for being a candidate for, or being elected as a Member of Parliament representing the individual voters, if he loses any qualification required to enable him to be registered as an individual voter.

### Part III

#### Registration of electors

##### 16. Qualifications of electors

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and of this Act every person shall be qualified to be registered as an elector of a constituency if -

(a) He is the holder of a Matai Title; and

(b) His name appears for the time being on the Register of Matais established and kept pursuant to the Land and Titles Protection Ordinance 1934; and

(c) He is not disqualified as a candidate for election by virtue of any of the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

...

### Part IV

##### 19. Qualification of voters

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and of this Act every person shall be qualified to be an individual voter and to have his name entered

/...

on the individual voters' roll if he is a citizen of Western Samoa of over the age of 21 years and not disqualified as a candidate for election by virtue of any of the provisions of section 5 of this Act [the disqualifications listed in section 5 make no distinction on the basis of sex], and if -

(a) His name was entered on the European electoral roll on the 30th day of November 1963; or

(b) He -

(i) is the child of a father whose name was entered on, or who if alive on the 30th day of November 1963 would have qualified to have his name entered on, the European electoral roll on the 30th day of November 1963; and

(ii) was unborn or had not attained the age of 21 years on the 30th day of November 1963; or

(c) He acquired his citizenship of Western Samoa by naturalization; or

(d) He acquired his citizenship of Western Samoa by birth and is the child of a father who is not a citizen of Western Samoa or of a father who if alive at the date of the commencement of the Citizenship of Western Samoa Ordinance 1959 would not have automatically qualified to be a citizen of Western Samoa by virtue of any provision of that Ordinance.

...

YUGOSLAVIA

Constitution of 7 April 1963

Chapter III

Article 33 The citizens are equal in rights and duties regardless of differences in nationality, race, religion, sex, language, educational or social position.

All shall be equal before the law.

Article 35 Every citizen who is 18 years of age shall have suffrage. In realizing this right, the citizen shall nominate candidates and elect delegates to the representative bodies and organs of social self-government and may stand for election for these bodies and organs.

Every member of a working community shall be eligible to elect the organs of management of the working organization and to stand for election to them.

ZAMBIA

Independence Order, 1964 and Constitution, 28 October 1964

Chapter V - Part I

Section 61. Subject to the provisions of section 62 of this Constitution [the disqualifications listed in section 62 make no distinction on the basis of sex], a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly if, and shall not be qualified to be so elected unless, -

- (a) he is a citizen of Zambia; and
- (b) he has attained the age of 21 years.

Section 66. (1) Every citizen of Zambia who has attained the age of 21 years shall, unless he is disqualified by Parliament from registration as a voter for the purpose of elections to the National Assembly, be entitled to be registered as such a voter under a law in that behalf and no other person may be so registered.

(2) Every person who is registered in any constituency as a voter for the purposes of elections to the National Assembly shall, unless he is disqualified by Parliament from voting in such elections on the grounds of his having been convicted of an offence in connexion with elections or on the grounds of his having been reported guilty of such an offence by the court trying an election petition or on the grounds of his being in lawful custody at the date of the election, be entitled so to vote in that constituency in accordance with the provisions made by or under an Act of Parliament in that behalf; and no other person may so vote.

ANNEX

TABLES CONTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING COUNTRIES WHICH ARE MEMBERS  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND/OR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND/OR PARTIES TO  
THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(1 September 1966)

TABLE I

Countries where women may vote in all elections and are eligible  
for election on an equal basis with men

(114 countries)

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

TABLE I (continued)

Niger	Togo
Nigeria (Eastern and Western Regions) <u>e/</u>	Trinidad and Tobago
Norway	Tunisia
Pakistan <u>f/</u>	Turkey
Panama	Uganda
Paraguay	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Peru	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Philippines	United Arab Republic
Poland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Romania	United Republic of Tanzania <u>j/</u>
Rwanda	United States of America
Senegal	Upper Volta
Sierra Leone	Uruguay
Somalia	Venezuela
South Africa	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Spain <u>g/</u>	Western Samoa <u>k/</u>
Sudan <u>h/</u>	Yugoslavia
Sweden	Zambia
Thailand <u>i/</u>	

- a/ Voting is compulsory for all men and for women who are engaged in gainful occupations.
- b/ Voting is compulsory for men, optional for women.
- c/ See under Ethiopia, p. \_\_ above.
- d/ Electoral colleges, elected by female voters on the register of electors, effect the election of ten additional women members of the National Assembly.
- e/ Women may not vote and are not eligible for election in Northern Nigeria (see table III).
- f/ Certain seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies are reserved exclusively for women.
- g/ There are no general elections for the National Legislative Assembly.
- h/ See under Sudan, p. \_\_ above.
- i/ The Constitution of Thailand of 10 December 1932, as amended, was abrogated on 20 October 1958. Electoral rights of both men and women are temporarily suspended. An interim Constitution of 29 January 1959 is presently in force.
- j/ On 26 April 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanzania. A Bill No. 13 of 30 June 1965 (Interim Constitution of Tanzania, 1965) has been read by the House and will become an ordinance in due course.
- k/ No legal limitations against women participating in elections exist, but under Samoan custom, the "Matai" or Chiefly title, which is the basic electoral qualification, is usually held by men.

TABLE II

Countries where the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women  
are subject to limitations not imposed on men  
(3 countries)

Portugal:	Women may vote in all elections and are eligible for election subject to educational requirements not imposed on men; when fulfilling the same tax qualifications as those prescribed for men, women must be heads of families.
San Marino:	Women may vote but are not eligible for election.
Syria:	Women may vote in all elections subject to educational requirements not imposed on men.



TABLE III

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

Congo (Democratic Republic of)<sup>a/</sup>

Jordan

Kuwait

Liechtenstein

Nigeria (Northern Region)<sup>b/</sup>

Saudi Arabia<sup>c/</sup>

Switzerland (except cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel and Vaud)<sup>d/</sup>

Yemen<sup>c/</sup>

---

a/ See foot-note 1, page 33.

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

c/ No electoral rights for men or women.

d/ 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 Geneva, Neuchâtel and Vaud. Women may vote and are eligible for election in some municipalities in the Federation.

TABLE IV

Dates on which women were granted the right to vote

AFGHANISTAN	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1964
ALBANIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1946
ALGERIA	Prior to independence, women who had French civil status were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1946
	Women of "Moslem origin" were first granted the right to vote in . . . . . (The necessary enabling legislation to make this right effective was not enacted.)	1947
	Women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1958
	Upon independence, this right was confirmed in . . . . .	1962
ARGENTINA	Women were first granted the right to vote in the Province of Santa Fe in . . . . .	1921
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> and only women of majority age who were free to administer their own estate or had a degree entitling them to exercise a liberal profession.	
	The right to vote in <u>all elections</u> within the province was first granted to women in the Province of San Juan in . . . . .	1927
	The right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men was granted to women in . . . . .	1947
AUSTRALIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>state elections</u> in the following states in the years indicated below:	
	South Australia . . . . .	1894
	Western Australia . . . . .	1899
	New South Wales . . . . .	1902
	Tasmania . . . . .	1903
	Queensland . . . . .	1905
	Victoria . . . . .	1908
	The right to vote in <u>federal elections</u> was granted in the Commonwealth Constitution to persons who had the right to vote in state elections in . . . . .	1900
	Universal suffrage in <u>federal elections</u> was granted in all States in . . . . .	1902

TABLE IV (continued)

AUSTRIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1919
BELGIUM	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> except for widows or widowed mothers of soldiers or civilians killed in action or by the enemy during the First World War as well as women imprisoned for patriotic reasons during the same war, who were granted the right to vote in national elections.	
	Universal suffrage in <u>national elections</u> was granted in . . . . .	1948
BOLIVIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1945
	This right was restricted to municipal elections.	
	The right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men was granted to women in . . . . .	1952
BRAZIL	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1932
BULGARIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1947
BURMA	Prior to independence, certain categories of women were granted voting rights in . . . . .	1922
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1935
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1947
BURUNDI	Prior to independence, women were first granted the right to vote, in a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices in . . . . .	1961
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1962
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1917
CAMBODIA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1956

TABLE IV (continued)

CAMEROON

East Cameroon	Prior to independence, in the former Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence as the former Republic of Cameroun, in . . . . .	1960
West Cameroon	Prior to independence, the Southern Cameroons, a part (see below under NIGERIA for information concerning the Northern Cameroons) of a former Trust Territory under United Kingdom administration, was administered as a part of Nigeria. Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>territorial elections</u> for the <u>federal</u> legislature of Nigeria in . . . . .	1954
	This right was granted to all adult taxpayers. Men were liable to pay taxes, while women were competent to pay taxes.	
	Women voted on equal terms with men in the plebiscite held under United Nations auspices in . . . . .	1961
	Upon independence the Southern Cameroons federated with the former Republic of Cameroun, as West Cameroun, to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon. Equal voting rights for men and women were confirmed in the Constitution of the federated republic in . . . . .	1961

CANADA

Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>provincial elections</u> in the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in . . . . .	1916
Women in active military service and certain female relatives of men in such service were first granted the right to vote in <u>dominion elections</u> in . . . . .	1917
<u>Federal franchise</u> was granted to women in all provinces in . . . . .	1918
The right to vote in <u>provincial elections</u> was granted to women in the other provinces as follows:	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1918
New Brunswick and Ontario . . . . .	1919
British Columbia . . . . .	1920
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1922
Quebec . . . . .	1940

TABLE IV (continued)

CANADA (continued)	Women were first granted the right to vote in Newfoundland in . . . . .	1925
	This right was subject to a higher age requirement than that of men. Upon unification as a province of Canada, women were granted the right to vote on an equal basis with men in . . . . .	1948
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
CEYLON	Prior to independence women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1931
	but the age requirement was higher than that for men.	
	The age requirement was made equal for men and women in . . . . .	1934
	Upon independence, equal suffrage was confirmed in . . . . .	1948
CHAD	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
CHILE	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1931
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> and to women of twenty-five years of age who could read and write and either owned real estate in the municipality for which they were paying taxes; or exercised independently a professional, industrial or commercial activity under a municipal licence and paid taxes of not less than 60 pesos annually.	
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1934
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>national elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1949

TABLE IV (continued)

CHINA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1947
COLOMBIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1954
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution in . . . . .	1961
COSTA RICA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1949
CUBA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1934
CYPRUS	Prior to independence, women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1959
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence in . . . . .	1960
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1919
DAHOMY	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
DENMARK	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1915
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1942
ECUADOR	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1929
	Subsequently, the right to vote was made compulsory for men and optional for women in . . . . .	1946

TABLE IV (continued)

EL SALVADOR	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1946
	This right applied to <u>all elections</u> but women were subject to higher age (twenty-five years as against eighteen for men) and higher educational requirements than men.	
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1950
ETHIOPIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1955
FINLAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1906
FRANCE	Women were first granted the right to vote by decree of the Provisional Government in . . . . .	1944
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution in . . . . .	1946
GABON	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1961
GAMBIA	Prior to independence, suffrage for women was granted in . . . . .	1961
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1965
GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)	Women were first granted the right to vote in German in . . . . .	1919
	This right was subsequently confirmed (Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany) in . . . . .	1949
GHANA	Prior to independence, in the former Non-Self-Governing Territory of the Gold Coast, equal universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1950
	In the former Trust Territory of Togoland under the United Kingdom administration (which was subsequently united with the Gold Coast) universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1955
	Upon independence, this right was confirmed by the Constitution in . . . . .	1957

TABLE IV (continued)

GREECE	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1929
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> and women were subject to a higher age requirement than men (thirty years as against twenty-one) and to literacy requirements not applicable to men.	
	The voting age for women was reduced to twenty-five years in . . . . .	1949
	Women were granted equal rights with men to participate in <u>all elections</u> in . . . . .	1952
GUATEMALA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1945
	This right was subject to educational requirements not imposed on men.	
	This restriction was removed in the Constitution of . .	1965
GUINEA	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . .	1956
	Upon independence this right was confirmed by the Constitution in . . . . .	1958
GUYANA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1966
HAITI	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1950
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1957
HONDURAS	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1955
	This right was compulsory for men and optional for women.	
	This distinction was removed and women were granted the vote on the same terms with men in . . . . .	1957



TABLE IV (continued)

HUNGARY	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1920
	This right applied to <u>all elections</u> but women were subject to higher age requirements (twenty-four years for women as against twenty-one for men).	
	Voting age was increased to twenty-four years for men and thirty years for women, except for university graduates who could vote at twenty-four in . . . . .	1925
	The right to vote was further restricted in . . . . .	1938
	It was then limited to women who had at least six years of schooling and were either self-supporting or were wives or widows of qualified voters. Women with at least three living children who were wives or widows of qualified voters were entitled to vote if they were literate. Women graduates of secondary schools could vote automatically at the age of twenty-six and women university graduates and professional women were entitled to vote on equal terms with men.	
	Women were granted equal political rights with men in . . . . .	1945
ICELAND	The right to vote was first granted to women in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1909
	The right to vote in <u>national elections</u> was granted to women in . . . . .	1915
INDIA	Prior to independence (under legislation which was also applicable to the territory which now comprises Pakistan), certain categories of women were granted the right to vote in certain provinces in . . . . .	
	After independence, universal suffrage for men and women was granted by the Constitution in . . . . .	1949
INDONESIA	Prior to independence, women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution upon independence, in . . . . .	1949

TABLE IV (continued)

IRAN	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>local government</u> elections in . . . . .	1949
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> in . . . . .	1963
IRAQ	Women were granted the right to vote in national <u>election</u> in (see table I) . . . . .	1964
IRELAND	The right to vote was first granted to women in . . . . .	1918
	However, women were subject to higher age requirements than men.	
	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1922
ISRAEL	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1948
ITALY	Women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1945
IVORY COAST	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
JAMAICA	Prior to independence, universal adult suffrage for men and women was introduced in . . . . .	1944
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1962
JAPAN	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1945
KENYA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1963
KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1948
LAOS	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1956

TABLE IV (continued)

LEBANON	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1952	
	This right was restricted to women who were able to furnish proof of a primary education.		
	Women were granted the right to vote on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1953	
	However, voting was compulsory for men and optional for women.		
	This distinction was removed and women began to vote on the same terms as men in . . . . .	1957	
LIBERIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1946-1947	
LIBYA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1963	
LUXEMBOURG	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1918	
MADAGASCAR	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946	
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . .	1956	
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution upon independence in . . . . .	1960	
MALAWI	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1964	
MALAYSIA	Upon independence of the Federation of Malaysia, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1957	
	This right was confirmed and extended when the former Non-Self-Governing Territories of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore federated with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia in . . . .		1963
	(On 9 August 1965, Singapore separated from Malaysia and became an independent State.)		
MALI	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946	

TABLE IV (continued)

MALI (continued)	Universal suffrage for women and men was granted in . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1959
MALTA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1964
MAURITANIA	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for women and men was granted in . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution upon independence in . . . . .	1961
MEXICO	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>state elections</u> in the following States:	
	San Luis Potosi and Yucatan in . . . . .	1923
	Chiapas in . . . . .	1926
	Guanajuato in . . . . .	1936
	In this state, the right was restricted to women who were self-supporting or had a business or profession.	
	Puebla . . . . .	1939
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1947
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1953
MONACO	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1945
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> in . . . . .	1962
MONGOLIA	Women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1924
MOROCCO	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1959
NEPAL	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1951
NETHERLANDS	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1917
NEW ZEALAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1893

TABLE IV (continued)

NICARAGUA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1955
NIGER	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . .	1956
	Upon independence, this right was confirmed by the Constitution in . . . . .	1960
NIGERIA	Prior to the independence of the Federation of Nigeria, universal adult suffrage was introduced and women were first granted the right to vote on the same terms with men in <u>regional elections</u> for the <u>federal</u> legislature in . . . . .	1954
Eastern Region	This right was confirmed, upon independence, in . . . .	1960
Western Region	Prior to the independence of the Federation of Nigeria, women were first granted the right to vote in <u>regional elections</u> for the <u>federal</u> legislature in . .	1954
	This right was granted to men who, in the preceding year, had paid their taxes and to women who, in the preceding year, had paid taxes at a rate of not less than 1 pound (£1).	
	This distinction was removed and universal adult suffrage for men and women was introduced in . . . . .	1958
	Upon independence, universal adult suffrage was confirmed for men and women in . . . . .	1960
Northern Region (Province of Saruana)	Prior to independence, the Northern Cameroons (see above under CAMEROON for information concerning the former Southern Cameroons) a part of the Trust Territory of Cameroons under United Kingdom administration was administered as a part of the Northern Region of Nigeria. In the former Trust Territory, which after independence became the Province of Saruana of the Northern Region, women once voted in the plebiscite held under United Nations auspices in . . . . . (See tables I and III.)	1961

TABLE IV (continued)

NORWAY	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1901
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> and limited to women who paid taxes on an income of at least 300 crowns in rural districts and 400 in cities or whose husbands paid the required amount.	
	The right to vote in national elections was granted to women who had the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1907
	Women were granted equal <u>municipal</u> voting rights with men in . . . . .	1910
	Women were granted equal <u>national</u> voting rights with men in . . . . .	1913
PAKISTAN	Prior to independence (under legislation which was also applicable to the territory which now comprises India) certain categories of women were granted the right to vote in certain provinces in . . . . .	1919
	A limited number of women were granted the right to vote in <u>national elections</u> in . . . . .	1935
	After independence, the Constitution granted voting rights to certain categories of women for <u>provincial elections</u> in . . . . .	1947
	Full voting rights to men and women were granted for <u>provincial elections</u> in . . . . .	1952
	Women were granted equal rights with men to vote in <u>national elections</u> in . . . . .	1956
PANAMA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1946
PARAGUAY	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1961
PERU	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1933
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> on equal terms with men in . . . . .	1955

TABLE IV (continued)

PHILIPPINES	Prior to independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1937
	Upon independence, universal adult suffrage was confirmed in . . . . .	1947
POLAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1919
PORTUGAL	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1945
	This right is subject to limitations not imposed on men (see table II).	
ROMANIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1929
	Women were granted equal rights with men to vote in <u>all elections</u> in . . . . .	1946
RWANDA	Prior to independence, women were first granted the right to vote in a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices in . . . . .	1961
	Upon independence, women were first granted the right to vote by the Constitution in . . . . .	1962
SAN MARINO	The right of women to vote became effective in . . . . . (see also table II)	1960
SENEGAL	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . . . . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
SIERRA LEONE	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1961
SOMALIA	In the former Trust Territory of Somaliland, women were first granted the right to vote in <u>municipal</u> and subsequently in <u>national elections</u> in . . . . .	1958
	This right was confirmed, upon independence, in the Constitution in . . . . .	1960

TABLE IV (continued)

SOMALIA (continued)	In the former Non-Self-Governing Territory of Somaliland (which was united with the Trust Territory of Somaliland), women were first granted the right to vote, upon independence, by the Constitution in . . . .	1960
SOUTH AFRICA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1930
SPAIN	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1931
SWEDEN	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1863
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections</u> and limited to <u>unmarried women</u> who paid a certain amount of taxes.	
	The right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> was extended to <u>married women</u> on the same conditions as unmarried women in . . . .	1908
	Equal voting rights with men in <u>municipal elections</u> were granted to women in . . . .	1918
	Equal voting rights with men in <u>all elections</u> were granted to women in . . . .	1919
SWITZERLAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>cantonal elections</u> in the following cantons in the years indicated below (see also table III):	
	Geneva in . . . .	1960
	Neuchâtel in . . . .	1959
	Vaud in . . . .	1959
SYRIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1949
	This right is subject to limitations not imposed on men (see table II).	
THAILAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . .	1932
TOGO	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . .	1956
	This right was confirmed upon independence by the Constitution in . . . .	1961



TABLE IV (continued)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Prior to independence, universal adult suffrage for men and women was introduced in . . . . .	1946
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1962
TUNISIA	Women were granted equal <u>municipal</u> voting rights with men in . . . . .	1957
	Equal voting rights were extended to <u>national elections</u> in . . . . .	1959
TURKEY	Women were first granted the right to vote in <u>municipal elections</u> in . . . . .	1930
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> in . . . . .	1934
UGANDA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1962
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1917
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1917
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1956
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1918
	This right was applicable to <u>all elections</u> but women were subject to higher age requirements than men.	
	Women were granted equal political rights with men in . . . . .	1928
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Prior to independence, women in Tanganyika who met the specified statutory qualifications were granted the right to vote in the first <u>territorial elections</u> for certain seats in the <u>territorial</u> legislature in . . . . .	1957
	Upon independence, universal suffrage was introduced in the Constitution for men and women in . . . . .	1961
	This grant was confirmed when Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanzania in . . . . .	1964

TABLE IV (continued)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	The first grant of equal suffrage to women was before	1790
	This grant was in the State of New Jersey. Women may have voted as early as 1776. Suffrage in New Jersey was then restricted to property-holders, but those who qualified voted in all elections, including national elections. Women lost their suffrage rights in New Jersey in 1807, when the State adopted a new law limiting suffrage to men.	
	Thereafter, beginning with Kentucky in . . . . .	1838
	various States allowed women property-holders to vote in certain school and tax elections. Kansas granted women municipal suffrage in 1887.	
	The first grant of equal suffrage to women on a universal basis was in . . . . .	1869
	This grant was in the Territory of Wyoming. All citizens could vote, without race, sex, property or other distinction, but only in territorial elections. The citizens of Wyoming, men and women alike, obtained the right to vote in federal (national) elections when Wyoming became a State in . .	
		1890
	After 1890, other States gave women equal rights to vote in elections. It should be noted that in the United States, authority to determine voter qualifications for all elections, national as well as State, rests with the separate States, subject to basic standards in the federal Constitution. Before 1920, when the Constitution was amended to require equal suffrage for women, fifteen of the forty-eight States and the Territory of Alaska had granted women full and equal voting rights and sixteen additional States permitted women to vote in some but not all elections.	
	Equal right to vote was assured all women in the United States in . . . . .	1920
	by the Nineteenth amendment to the federal Constitution stating that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex".	
	Women were first granted the right to vote in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which is associated with the United States of America, in . . . . .	1929

TABLE IV (continued)

UPPER VOLTA	Prior to independence, the right to vote was granted, without distinction as to sex, to persons who met specified statutory requirements in . . . . .	1946
	Universal suffrage for men and women was granted in . .	1956
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in . . . . .	1960
URUGUAY	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1932
VENEZUELA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1947
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	Upon independence, women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1956
WESTERN SAMOA	Women participated in the plebiscite held under United Nations auspices in . . . . .	1961
	Upon independence, the Constitution established no legal limitations against women participating in elections (see table I, foot-note k/).	
YUGOSLAVIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1946
ZAMBIA	Upon independence, women were granted the right to vote in . . . . .	1964

TABLE V

Countries which have taken action since the signature of the United Nations Charter (1945) confirming, granting or extending full or limited political rights to women  
 (82 countries)

Afghanistan	Constitution of 1964
Albania	Constitution of 1946
Algeria	Act of 1962
Argentina <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1947
Belgium <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1948
Bolivia <sup>a/</sup>	Presidential Decree of 1952
Bulgaria	Constitution of 1947
Burma <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1947
Burundi <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1962
Cambodia	Constitutional Amendment of 1956
Cameroon <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Central African Republic <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1959 (as modified in 1960)
Ceylon <sup>a/</sup>	Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947 (coming into force in 1948)
Chad <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Chile <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1949
China	Constitution of 1947
Colombia	Constitutional Amendment of 1954

<sup>a/</sup> Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the grant of suffrage to women (see table IV).

TABLE V (continued)

Congo (Brazzaville) <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1961
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Constitution of 1964
Costa Rica	Constitution of 1949
Cyprus <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Dahomey <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
El Salvador <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1950
Ethiopia	Constitution of 1955
Gabon <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1961
Gambia <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1965
Ghana <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1957
Greece <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1952
Guatemala	Constitution of 1965
Guinea <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1958
Guyana	Independence Order 1966
Haiti <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1957
Honduras <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1957
India <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1949
Indonesia <sup>a/</sup>	Provisional Constitution of 1949
Iran <sup>a/</sup>	Law Decree of 1963
Iraq	Constitution of 1964 <sup>b/</sup>
Israel	Election Ordinance of 1948

<sup>a/</sup> Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the grant of suffrage to women (see table IV)

<sup>b/</sup> See table I.

TABLE V (continued)

Ivory Coast <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Jamaica <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1962
Kenya	Independence Order in Council of 1963
Korea (Republic of)	Act of 1948
Laos	Revised Constitution of 1956
Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Election Amendment Act of 1957
Liberia	Constitutional Amendment of 1946-1947
Libya	Constitutional Amendment of 1963
Madagascar <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Malawi	Independence Order in Council of 1964
Malaysia	Constitution of 23 August 1957 (as amended by the Malaysia Act 1963)
Mali <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1959
Malta	Constitution of 1964
Mauritania <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1961
Mexico <sup>a/</sup>	Constitutional Amendment of 1953
Monaco <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1962
Morocco	Decree of 1959
Nepal	Act of 1951
Nicaragua	Constitutional Amendment of 1955
Niger <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Nigeria (Eastern and Western Regions - see tables I and III) <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960

<sup>a/</sup> Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the grant of suffrage to women (see table IV).

TABLE V (continued)

Pakistan <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1956
Panama	Constitution of 1946
Paraguay	Law of 1961
Peru	Constitutional Amendment of 1955
Philippines <sup>a/</sup>	Act of 1947
Portugal <sup>b/</sup>	Decree-Law of 1945
Romania <sup>a/</sup>	Electoral Law of 1946
Rwanda <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1962
San Marino <sup>b/</sup>	Electoral Law of 1958
Senegal <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Sierra Leone	Constitution of 1961 and Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961
Scmalia <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Sudan <sup>b/</sup>	Transitional Constitution of 1956
Switzerland (Cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel and Vaud - see tables II and III)	Constitution of Geneva (as amended in 1960), Constitution of Neuchâtel (as amended in 1959), Constitution of Vaud (as amended in 1959)
Syria <sup>b/</sup>	Legislative Decree of 1949
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1965
Togo <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1961
Trinidad and Tobago	Constitution of 1962

<sup>a/</sup> Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the grant of suffrage to women (see table IV).

<sup>b/</sup> Country which imposes limitations on the exercise of political rights by women (see table II).

TABLE V (continued)

Tunisia <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1959
Uganda	Constitution of 1962
United Arab Republic	Act of 1956
Upper Volta <sup>a/</sup>	Constitution of 1960
Venezuela	Constitution of 1947
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	Constitution of 1956
Western Samoa	Constitution of 1960
Yugoslavia	Constitution of 1946
Zambia	Constitution of 1964

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<sup>a/</sup> Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the grant of suffrage to women (see table IV).



TABLE VI

Countries which have signed, ratified, acceded to or notified acceptance a/ of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, as at 1 September 1965

Country	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of receipt of letter of notification of acceptance a/
Albania <sup>b/</sup>			12 May 1955	
Argentina <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	27 February 1961		
Austria	19 October 1959			
Belgium <sup>b/</sup>			20 May 1964	
Bolivia	9 April 1953			
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 August 1963		
Bulgaria <sup>b/</sup>			17 March 1954	
Burma	14 September 1954			
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	11 August 1954		
Canada <sup>b/</sup>			30 January 1957	
Central African Republic				4 September 1962
Chile	31 March 1953			
China	9 June 1953	21 December 1953		
Congo (Brazzaville)				15 October 1962
Costa Rica	31 March 1953			
Cuba	31 March 1953	8 April 1954		
Czechoslovakia <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	6 April 1955		
Denmark <sup>b/</sup>	29 October 1953	7 July 1954		
Dominican Republic	31 March 1953	11 December 1953		
Ecuador <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	23 April 1954		
El Salvador	24 June 1953			
Ethiopia	31 March 1953			

TABLE VI (continued)

Country	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of receipt of letter of notification of acceptance <u>a/</u>
Finland <sup>b/</sup>			6 October 1958	
France	31 March 1953	22 April 1957		
Ghana			28 December 1965	
Greece	1 April 1953	29 December 1953		
Guatemala <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	7 October 1959		
Haiti	23 July 1957	12 February 1958		
Hungary <sup>b/</sup>	2 September 1954	20 January 1955		
Iceland	25 November 1953	30 June 1954		
India <sup>b/</sup>	29 April 1953	1 November 1961		
Indonesia <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	16 December 1958		
Israel	14 April 1953	6 July 1954		
Jamaica			14 August 1966	
Japan	1 April 1955	13 July 1955		
Lebanon	24 February 1954	5 June 1956		
Liberia	9 December 1953			
Madagascar			12 February 1964	
Malawi			29 June 1966	
Mexico <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953			
Mongolia <sup>b/</sup>			18 August 1965	
Nepal <sup>b/</sup>			26 April 1966	
Nicaragua			17 January 1957	
Niger			7 December 1964	
Norway	18 September 1953	24 August 1956		
Pakistan <sup>b/</sup>	18 May 1954	7 December 1954		
Paraguay	16 November 1953			
Philippines	23 September 1953	12 September 1957		
Poland <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	11 August 1954		

TABLE VI (continued)

Country	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Date of receipt of letter of notification of acceptance <u>a/</u>
Republic of Korea			23 June 1959	
Romania <sup>b/</sup>	27 April 1954	6 August 1954		
Senegal				2 May 1963
Sierra Leone <sup>b/</sup>			25 July 1962	
Sweden	6 October 1953	31 March 1954		
Thailand	5 March 1954	30 November 1954		
Trinidad and Tobago			24 June 1966	
Turkey	12 January 1954	26 January 1960		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	15 November 1954		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <sup>b/</sup>	31 March 1953	3 May 1954		
Uruguay	26 May 1953			
Yugoslavia	31 March 1953	23 June 1954		

a/ The notification of acceptance denotes a declaration by a State recognizing itself bound, as from the date of its independence, by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to its territory by a State then responsible for the conduct of its foreign relations. The date shown is the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification to that effect.

b/ See appendix to this table for declarations and reservations to the Convention and objections to the reservations.

TABLE VI (continued)

APPENDIX

Declarations and reservations to the Convention on the Political  
Rights of Women and objections to the reservations

ALBANIA

Reservation to article VII:

"The People's Republic of Albania declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates."

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

"The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sweden

ARGENTINA

Reservation to article IX:

"The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure set out in this article [article IX] any dispute which is directly or indirectly connected with territories which fall within Argentine sovereignty."

Objections to this reservation

Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

BELGIUM

Reservations to article III:

"...

1. The Constitution reserves the exercise of royal powers to men. As regards the exercise of the functions of regency, article III of the Convention shall not prevent the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.

2. Both with respect to the past and the future, the Convention cannot prevent the public authorities from establishing conditions for access to public functions when without any thought of discrimination, they are guided either by the desire to protect women from certain physical or moral risks or by objective considerations deriving from requirements indispensable to the satisfactory operation of certain public services.

..."

Objections to this reservation

None

BULGARIA

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

CANADA

General reservation:

"Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of political right is divided between the provinces and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada is obliged in acceding to this Convention to make a reservation in respect of rights within the legislative jurisdiction of the province."

Objections to this reservation

None

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

DENMARK

Reservation to article III:

"Subject to a reservation with respect to article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to the right of women to hold military appointments or to act as heads of recruitment services or to serve on recruitment boards."

Objections to this reservation

None

ECUADOR

Reservation to article I:

"The Government of Ecuador signs this Convention subject to a reservation with respect to the last phrase in article I, 'without any discrimination' since article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Republic specifies that 'a vote in popular elections is obligatory for a man and optional for a woman'."

Objections to this reservation

None

FINLAND

Reservation to article III:

"A decree may be issued to the effect that only men or women can be appointed to certain functions, which because of their nature, can be properly discharged either only by men or by women."

Objections to this reservation

None



GUATEMALA

Reservation to articles I, II and III:

"Articles I, II and III shall apply only to female citizens of Guatemala in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Republic."

Objections to this reservation

Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden  
Yugoslavia

Reservation to article IX:

"In order to satisfy constitutional requirements, article IX shall be interpreted subject to the provisions of article 149, paragraph 3 (b), of the Constitution of the Republic."

Objections to this reservation

Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden  
Yugoslavia

HUNGARY

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

INDIA

Reservation to article III:

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of service in any of the armed forces of India or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order in India."

Objections to this reservation

None

INDONESIA

Reservation to articles VII and IX:

"That the last sentence of article VII and the whole article IX does not apply to Indonesia."

Objections to this reservation

None

MEXICO

Declaration:

"It is expressly understood that the Government of Mexico will not deposit its instrument of ratification pending the entry into force of the amendment to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States which is now under consideration, providing that citizenship rights shall be granted to Mexican women."

MONGOLIA

Reservation to articles IV and V:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with paragraph 1 of article IV and paragraph 1 of article V and considers that the present Convention should be open to all States for signature or accession."

Objections to this reservation

None

Reservation to article VII:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates."

Objections to this reservation

None

Reservation to article IX:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

Objections to this reservation

None

NEPAL

Reservation to article IX:

"... any dispute shall be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute."

Objections to this reservation

None

PAKISTAN

Reservation to article III:

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of services charged with the maintenance of public order or unsuited to women because of the hazards involved."

Objections to this reservation

None

POLAND

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

ROMANIA

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sweden

SIERRA LEONE

Reservation to article III:

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the Armed Forces or to jury service."

Objections to this reservation

None

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation to article VII:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Ethiopia  
Israel  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

Reservation to article IX:

The reservation is the same as that of Albania.

Objections to this reservation

Canada  
China  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Sweden

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