



Twenty-second session

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

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the first annual supplement to the consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women, which was circulated to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session in 1966 in document A/6447. Both the consolidated report and the present supplementary report were prepared in accordance with operative paragraph (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, in which the Secretary-General was requested:

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

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

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

2. It may be recalled that the Secretary-General has circulated memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women to the General Assembly annually since 1948.^{1/} These memoranda

^{1/} 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/6063.

were prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council 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.^{2/}

3. The present supplementary report contains the text of relevant provisions of recent constitutions, electoral laws and 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 of 15 September 1967. It also includes, in an annex, 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 of 15 September 1967. The appendix to this table contains declarations and reservations to the Convention and objections to these reservations.

4. Since the publication of the consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, which contained information available to the Secretary-General as of 1 September 1966, the following developments, briefly summarized below, have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General.

5. In Barbados, which became independent in 1966, the Barbados Independence Order of 22 November 1966, makes no distinction between men and women concerning eligibility for election to the Senate and to the House of Assembly.

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

6. In Botswana, which became independent in 1966, the Constitution of 30 September 1966 grants equal political rights to men and women.
7. In Congo (Democratic Republic of), women voted for the first time in a national referendum held on June 1967, to approve the Constitution which grants women the right to vote on equal terms with men.
8. In Switzerland, as a result of a referendum held in the Canton of Basle on 24-26 June 1966, women acquired the right to vote and to be eligible for election to public office in the canton.
9. In addition, new constitutions, constitutional amendments, electoral laws and other legal instruments confirming equal political rights for men and women have been recently enacted in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iraq, Korea (Republic of), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania and Spain.
10. The Secretary-General has also included in this report, information relating to Ghana, Iran and Thailand which has been brought to his attention by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the respective countries.
11. The texts of the relevant provisions of these legal instruments are given in the body of this memorandum.
12. Since 1 September 1966, four countries became Parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) making a total of fifty-four States Parties to the Convention (see table VI).

AFGHANISTAN

Electoral law of 17 March 1965

Article 11

Men who possess the necessary requirements as prescribed by this law, and whose names have been registered and published in the list of the electorate can participate in accordance with the provision of this law in the election of the members of parliament.

Women who possess the necessary requirements as prescribed by this law, can register their names for voting in the list of the electorate one month before the publication of the list of the electorate, and can thus take part in the election of the members of parliament.

Article 12

Men and women seeking election to the parliament shall announce their candidacy in accordance with the provisions laid down in chapter five of this law.

BARBADOS

Independence order of 22 November 1966

Article 11

Whereas every person in Barbados is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, 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, namely -

(a) life, liberty and security of the person;

(b) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation;

(c) the protection of the law; and

(d) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association, the following provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.

Article 37

Subject to the provisions of section 38 (the disqualifications listed in section 38 make no distinction on the basis of sex) any person who at the date of his appointment -

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

(b) has been ordinarily resident in Barbados for the immediately preceding twelve months,

shall be qualified to be appointed as a senator.

Article 43

Subject to the provisions of section 44 (the disqualifications listed in section 44 make no distinction on the basis of sex) any person who -

- (a) is a Commonwealth citizen of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; and
 - (b) has such connexions with Barbados by residence therein as may be prescribed by Parliament,
- shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

BOTSWANA

Constitution of 30 September 1966

Chapter II

Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual

Section 3

Whereas every person in Botswana is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, 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, namely -

- (a) life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;
 - (b) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and
 - (c) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation,
- the provisions of this chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.

Chapter IV

The Executive

Section 34

A person shall be qualified for election as President if, and shall not be so qualified unless, he -

- (a) is a citizen of Botswana;
- (b) has attained the age of thirty years; and
- (c) is qualified to be elected as a member of the Assembly.

Chapter V

Parliament

Section 62

Subject to the provisions of section 63 of this Constitution, [the disqualifications listed in section 63 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 elected unless -

- (a) he is a citizen of Botswana;
- (b) he has attained the age of twenty-one years;
- (c) he is qualified for registration as a voter for the purposes of the election of the Elected Members of the National Assembly and is so registered; and
- (d) he is able to speak, and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read English well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Section 68

- (1) A person who
 - (a) is a citizen of Botswana or of any other country to which this section is applied by Parliament; and
 - (b) has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
 - (c) has either resided in Botswana for a continuous period of at least twelve months immediately preceding the date on which he applies for registration as a voter or was born in Botswana and is domiciled in Botswana on 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, and no other person may be so registered.

.....

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Constitution of 26 November 1964

Preamble

The people of the Central African Republic solemnly proclaim their devotion to human rights and to the principles of democracy. They affirm their intention to co-operate in peace and friendship with all peoples.

Title II - The State and sovereignty

Article 11

The exercise of the franchise may be direct or indirect under conditions determined by special legislation.

It shall be at all times 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 subject to the conditions laid down by the law.

Title V - The National Assembly

Article 19

The National Assembly shall be elected for a term of five years by universal, direct and secret suffrage.

Article 20

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

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

Constitution of 8 December 1963

Article 1

.....

The Republic of the Congo is indivisible, secular, democratic and social.

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

.....

It shall guarantee to women rights equal to those of men.

Article 3

All Congolese nationals of both sexes who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions determined by law.

Title III

Parliament

Article 17

Parliament shall be composed of the National Assembly, whose members shall be elected by universal, direct and secret suffrage for a term of five years and who shall bear the title of deputy.

Article 18

The method of election of the members of the National Assembly, the conditions of eligibility and the offices incompatible with membership, as well as the number of deputies, shall be determined by law.

CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)^{1/}

Constitution approved by national referendum in June 1967

Title II

Concerning fundamental rights

Article 5

All Congolese citizens, men and women, are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection of the laws.

No Congolese citizen may, in matters of education and access to public office, be made the object of any discriminatory measure, whether it results from a law or from an act of executive power, by reason of his religion, his tribal affiliation, his sex, his ancestry, his place of birth or residence.

.....

Title III

Concerning the institutions of the Republic

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Article 21

The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of seven years, by direct universal suffrage.

Every Congolese citizen by birth, who has completed his fortieth year, and who meets the conditions of eligibility for the National Assembly, may be elected President of the Republic.

.....

Article 36

The Parliament shall consist of a single Chamber to be called the National Assembly.

^{1/} 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 declared, on 30 June 1966, that full political rights would be granted to women in 1970.

Deputies to the National Assembly represent the nation.

They shall be elected by direct and secret universal suffrage, at the rate of one deputy per fifty thousand inhabitants. Each fraction of population equal or superior to twenty-five thousand shall call for an additional deputy.

Article 37

The term of the legislature shall be five years.

The powers of the National Assembly shall expire on the fifteenth day of June in the fifth year following its election.

The election of the new National Assembly shall take place no less than sixty and no more than ninety days before the term of the legislature.

In order to vote, one must be Congolese, have passed his eighteenth birthday, and not be in one of the cases of exclusion from the right to vote provided in the electoral law.

In order to be eligible for election to the National Assembly, one must be Congolese, be at least twenty-five years of age, and not be in one of the cases of exclusion from the right to vote provided in the electoral law.

The electoral law shall establish regulations governing conflict of interest, the machinery of electoral operations, and the conditions under which to designate persons called upon, in case of vacant seats, to replace members of the National Assembly until the renewal of the Parliament.

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Note: Although under the Legislative Decree of 6 October 1964 "instituting national and provincial elections for the establishment of the new legislative institutions provided for by the Constitution of 1 August 1964" (see A/6447, pp. 25 and 26), only male Congolese had the right to vote and to be eligible for election in the national referendum held in June 1967 to approve the new constitution, all citizens over eighteen years of age, participated. In this referendum women voted in the Congo for the first time.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Constitution of 28 November 1966

Title III

Section II - Citizenship

Article 12

Dominican nationals of both sexes who have attained eighteen years of age, as well as those who have not yet obtained that age but are or have been married, shall be citizens.

Article 13

Citizens shall have the following rights:

- (1) The right to vote in accordance with law for the officials referred to in article 90 of the Constitution;
- (2) Eligibility for the offices referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Title IV

Section II - The Senate

Article 22

In order to be eligible for election as senator, 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 of the district which elects him or have resided therein for at least five consecutive years.

Paragraph. A naturalized citizen may not be elected as senator until ten years after acquiring Dominican nationality and unless he has resided, during the five years prior to his election, in his electing area.

Section III - The Chamber of Deputies

Article 25

In order to be eligible for election as deputy, a person must fulfil the same conditions as are laid down for election as senator.

ECUADOR

Constitution of 25 May 1967

Article 21

Persons over eighteen years of age who can read and write and are thus competent to exercise the political rights laid down in this Constitution shall be Ecuadorian citizens.

Article 24

The State guarantees the inhabitants of Ecuador free access to culture and social and economic betterment; to Ecuadorian citizens it guarantees effective participation in political activities. The law shall remove any obstacles which may prevent or restrict the exercise of these rights by particular sectors of the population.

Article 25

There shall be no discrimination of any kind on grounds of race, sex, parentage, language, religion, political opinion or economic or social position. No prerogatives shall be granted or obligations imposed which give some persons higher or lower status than others. There shall be no hereditary positions or posts, nor personal privileges or immunities. Integrity, ability and other personal merits shall be the sole factors by which the worth of a person shall be measured.

Article 69

The State guarantees Ecuadorian citizens the right to participate actively in political life, including the election of their rulers, the preparation of laws, supervision of the public authorities and the holding of public office or employment.

Article 70

A system of periodic direct and indirect elections shall be established. Voting is a right and a duty for all citizens: it is therefore compulsory for men and women.

Article 73

In order to take part in public elections, persons must be Ecuadorian citizens and be in full possession of political rights.

Members of the law enforcement services in active service shall not exercise this right, because they are responsible for guaranteeing the fairness of elections.

Article 74

The State guarantees Ecuadorian citizens the right to be members of political parties, with the exception of members of the law enforcement services and monks or nuns, priests and ministers of all religious persuasions. (first paragraph)

Article 121

A member of the legislature must:

1. Be Ecuadorian by birth and in full possession of political rights.

....

3. Be at least thirty-five years of age to be a senator and twenty-five years of age to be a deputy.

4. Not be subject to any of the disqualifications laid down by the Constitution and the law.

Article 171

The President of the Republic must be Ecuadorian by birth, over the age of forty and in full possession of political rights.

Article 193

A Minister must be Ecuadorian by birth, in full possession of political rights and at least thirty years of age.

GHANA

According to the information supplied to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations, the Ghana Constitution of 1 July 1960 has now been suspended and a new constitution is being drafted.

The Permanent Mission of Ghana has further informed the Secretary-General that:

"the Representation of the People (Women Members) Act of 12th December, 1959, was repealed by the Constitution (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1960 but Section 1 of this Act took cognizance of the provisions of the Representation of the People (Women Members) Act, 1959. Section 1 (1) of the 1960 Act provides:

'the National Assembly constituted under the 1957 Constitution and in being immediately prior to the commencement of this Act shall continue in being thereafter as the first National Assembly of the Republic within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution and the Members of Parliament in office immediately prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been duly elected in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitutions'.

Before February 1966 when the Constitution was suspended and Parliament dissolved electoral practice had always followed the provisions of the 1959 Act. With the dissolution of Parliament, the provisions of this Act are now in abeyance."

IRAN

Law concerning women's suffrage of 10 Ordibehesht 1343 (30 April 1964)

Single article

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^{1/} 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),^{2/} are hereby repealed.

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- ^{1/} 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.
- ^{2/} 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

Law No. 7 of 1967 on the Election of the National Assembly

Article 1

Every male or female is eligible to vote in the elections of the members of the National Assembly provided he or she obtains the following qualifications:

1. Be a citizen of Iraq,
2. Be not less than eighteen years of age,
3. Be not sentenced for a period of one year or more for non-political offence or for any misdemeanour degrading honour, until he or she has been rehabilitated.

...

Article 20

The following qualifications must be obtained for a male or female, in election or nomination to the National Assembly:

1. Be a citizen of Iraq of an Iraqi parentage and fulfil the qualifications enumerated in article 1,
2. Be mentioned by name in the electoral registration tables,
3. Be not less than thirty years of age,
4. Be able to read and write adequately,
5. Be faithful to the principles and objectives of the 14 July Revolution.

/...

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Constitution of 26 December 1962

Article 9

All citizens shall be equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, social or cultural life on account of sex, religion or social status. ...

...

Article 21

All citizens who have attained the age of twenty shall have the right to elect public officials in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article 22

All citizens shall have the right to hold public office in accordance with the provisions of law.

Chapter III

Organs of Government

Section I. The National Assembly

...

Article 36

(1) The National Assembly shall be composed of members elected by universal, equal, direct and secret elections of the citizens...

...

/...

NETHERLANDS

Constitution of 24 August 1815 as amended
on 14 November 1963

Article 90

The members of the Second Chamber of the States-General 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-one years...

Article 91

The Second Chamber of the States-General shall be composed of 150 members according to the principles of proportional representation as prescribed by law.

Article 92

The First Chamber of the States-General shall be composed of seventy-five members. They shall be elected by the members of the Provincial Councils according to the principles of proportional representation as prescribed by law.

Article 94

To be eligible as a member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, a person is required to be a Netherlands citizen or recognized by law as a Netherlands subject, to have attained the age of twenty-five years, not to be deprived of eligibility or excluded from the exercise of the right to vote...

Article 100

In order to be eligible to membership in the First Chamber of the States-General the requirements for membership in the Second Chamber of the States-General must be fulfilled.

Electoral Act of 13 July 1951

Article B 1

The members of the Second Chamber of the States-General shall be elected by persons who are resident in the Realm on the day of nominations, provided they are Netherlands citizens and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

For the purpose of this Act the text of residence shall be the actual domicile.

NEW ZEALAND
ELECTORAL ACT, 1956

Section 39 (1)

Subject to the provisions of this Act every adult person shall be qualified to be registered as an elector of an electoral district if -

- (a) He is a British subject; and
- (b) He is ordinarily resident in New Zealand; and
- (c) He has at some period resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than one year; and either
 - (d) He has resided in that electoral district for not less than three months immediately preceding the date of his application for registration; or
 - (e) He has resided continuously in that electoral district for not less than three months and has not subsequently resided continuously for three months or upwards in any one electoral district; or
 - (f) He resides in that electoral district, or has resided in that district and has not subsequently resided in any other electoral district, and, because of his occupation or employment or that of his spouse, whether as a seaman, an actor, or a commercial traveller, or otherwise, he has not resided continuously for three months or upwards in any one electoral district.

Section 25 (1)

Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person registered as an elector of any electoral district, but no other person, is qualified to be a candidate and to be elected a member of Parliament for that or any other electoral district:

Provided that a person shall not be so elected -

- (a) If he is disqualified for registration as an elector under any of the provisions of this Act; or
- (b) If he is an undischarged bankrupt; or
- (c) If he is a contractor.

ROMANIA

Constitution of 21 August 1965

Title II - The fundamental rights and duties of citizens

Article 17

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, without distinction as to nationality, race, sex or religion, shall have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, legal, social and cultural activity.

The State shall guarantee the equal rights of citizens. No restriction of these rights and no discrimination in the exercise thereof on grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion shall be permitted.

Any manifestation aimed at establishing such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda and incitement to racial or national hatred shall be punishable by law.

Article 23

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, women shall have equal rights with men.

...

Article 25

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania shall have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils.

The vote shall be universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen years shall have the right to vote.

Citizens who have the right to vote and who have reached the age of twenty-three years may be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils.

ACT NO. 28/1966 ON THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES TO THE
GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND TO THE PEOPLE'S
COUNCILS

Chapter I. General provisions

Article 1

Under article 25 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania shall have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils.

The vote shall be universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen years shall have the right to vote.

Citizens who have the right to vote and who have reached the age of twenty-three years may be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils.

The following shall not have the right to elect and to be elected:

The insane, the mentally deficient and persons deprived of these rights for a period fixed by the sentence of a court. The interdiction order of the court shall constitute proof of the state of insanity or mental deficiency.

SPAIN

Decree 2913 of 21 November 1966 bringing up to date the Decree of 8 May 1947 establishing the procedure for the conduct of referenda

Article 3

All Spanish citizens who have attained twenty-one years of age shall, without distinction as to sex, status or occupation, have the right and the obligation to vote in referendums, casting their vote freely for or against the legislative proposal on which the referendum is held, with no exceptions other than those specified in article 3 of the Electoral Act of 8 August 1907.

SWITZERLAND

Constitution of the Canton of Basle of 2 December 1889
as amended by Decree of 17 February 1966

Article 26, first and second paragraphs

Swiss men and women citizens domiciled in the Canton, who have completed their twentieth year and enjoy civil rights, shall have the right to vote in cantonal referenda and elections, when Basle is their home Canton or when they have been established there for three months, if they are from another Canton.

In communal referenda and elections, men and women citizens of the commune, of other communes in the Canton or of other Cantons who have been established in the commune for three months shall have the right to vote in the same conditions. In referenda and elections on matters exclusively concerning the citizen commune (commune bourgeoise), only men and women holding communal citizenship shall have the right to vote.

As a result of these amendments, women may now be elected to the Grand Council and to the State Council; articles 32 and 43 of the cantonal constitution state that every citizen of Basle or of the Confederation enjoying civil rights under the terms of article 26 shall be eligible for election.

THAILAND

NOTE. The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations has supplied the Secretary-General with the following information:

"The Constitution of Thailand of 10 December 1932 as amended by the Constitution of Thailand of 12 March 1952 was repealed on 20 October 1958 by the Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 3, and the Assembly of the People's Representatives was accordingly dissolved. Under the Interim Constitution of 28 January 1959, a Constituent Assembly has been set up for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution and acting as the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Constituent Assembly are appointed by the King and may be men or women. Consequently, the rights of both men and women to elect members of the Legislative Assembly which have equally been recognized by laws are temporarily suspended until the enactment of the new Constitution. As regards the rights of both men and women to elect members of the provincial assemblies as well as members of the municipal assemblies, they are temporarily suspended by the Announcements of the Revolutionary Party No. 34 and No. 55 pending the revision of the laws on election of members of the provincial assemblies and members of the municipal assemblies, and in the mean time members of the said assemblies have been appointed by the Ministry of Interior."

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

(15 September 1967)

TABLE I

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

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

TABLE I (continued)

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

- a/ Voting is compulsory for all men and for women who are engaged in gainful occupations.
- b/ Voting is compulsory for men and for women.
- c/ See under Ethiopia, A/6447, page 35.
- d/ See under Ghana, page 16 above.
- 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 document A/6447, under Sudan.
- i/ See under Thailand, page 27 above.
- 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

(4 countries)

Congo (Democratic Republic of): ^{a/}	Women voted for the first time on a national referendum held in June 1967 to approve the Constitution.
Portugal:	Women may vote in all elections and are eligible for election subject to educational requirements and tax qualifications not imposed on men; when fulfilling the same educational requirements and 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.

^{a/} Full political rights will be granted to women in 1970 (see foot-note 1/, page 11.

TABLE III

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

Jordan

Kuwait

Liechtenstein

Nigeria (Northern Region) a/

Saudi Arabia b/

Switzerland (except cantons of Bâsle, Geneva, Neuchâtel and Vaud) c/

Yemen b/

a/ 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).

b/ No electoral rights for men or women.

c/ 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 Bâsle, 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
	All 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
AUSTRIA	Women were first granted the right to vote in	1919

TABLE IV (continued)

BARBADOS	The right to vote was confirmed to women upon independence in	1966
BELGIUM	Women were first granted the right to vote in	1921
	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
BOTSWANA	The right to vote was confirmed to women upon independence in	1966
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 territorial elections for the federal 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 provincial elections 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 dominion elections in 1917

Federal franchise was granted to women in all provinces in 1918

The right to vote in provincial elections 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
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)	Women voted for the first time in	1967
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
DAHOMEY	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
	Vote was made compulsory for men and for women in	1967
EL SALVADOR	Women were first granted the right to vote in	1946

TABLE IV (continued)

EL SALVADOR (continued)	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 (see table I, foot-note (c))	1955
FINLAND	Women were first granted the right to vote in	1865
	This right was restricted to <u>municipal elections in rural districts</u> and subject to the same census restrictions as those applied to men	
	The right to vote in <u>municipal elections in townships</u> subject to same census restrictions as those applied to men was granted in	1872
	<u>Equal voting rights with men in national parliamentary elections</u> were granted to women 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 Germany 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 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 of women 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	1935
	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	1945
	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 elections</u> in	1949
	Women were granted the right to vote in <u>all elections</u> in	1964
IRAQ	Women were granted the right to vote in national <u>elections</u> in	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	
	Universal suffrage for women and men was granted in . . . 1956	

TABLE IV (continued)

MALI (continued)	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence, in	1959
MALTA	Women were first granted the right to vote on equal terms with men in	1947
	This right was confirmed by the Constitution, upon independence 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	1919
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
SUDAN	Women voted for the first time in	1965
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):	
	Bâsle in	1966
	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	<p>The first grant of equal suffrage to women was before</p> <p>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.</p>	1790
	<p>Thereafter, beginning with Kentucky in various States allowed women property-holders to vote in certain school and tax elections. Kansas granted women municipal suffrage in 1887.</p>	1838
	<p>The first grant of equal suffrage to women on a universal basis was in</p> <p>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. .</p>	1869
	<p>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.</p>	1890
	<p>Equal right to vote was assured all women in the United States in 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".</p>	1920
	<p>Women were first granted the right to vote in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which is associated with the United States of America, in</p>	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
VIET-NAM, REPUBLIC OF	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 <u>k/</u>).	
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 ^{a/}	Act of 1947
Barbados	Independence Order of 1966
Belgium ^{a/}	Act of 1948
Bolivia ^{a/}	Presidential Decree of 1952
Botswana	Constitution of 30 September 1966
Bulgaria	Constitution of 1947
Burma ^{a/}	Constitution of 1947
Burundi ^{a/}	Constitution of 1962
Cambodia	Constitutional Amendment of 1956
Cameroon ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Central African Republic ^{a/}	Constitution of 1959 (as modified in 1960)
Ceylon ^{a/}	Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947 (coming into force in 1948)
Chad ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Chile ^{a/}	Act of 1949
China	Constitution of 1947
Colombia	Constitutional Amendment of 1954

^{a/} Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the granting of suffrage to women (see table IV).

TABLE V (continued)

Congo (Brazzaville) ^{a/}	Act of 1961
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Constitution of 1967
Costa Rica	Constitution of 1949
Cyprus ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Dahomey ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Ecuador	Constitution of 1967
El Salvador ^{a/}	Constitution of 1950
Ethiopia	Constitution of 1955
Gabon ^{a/}	Constitution of 1961
Gambia ^{a/}	Constitution of 1965
Ghana ^{a/}	Constitution of 1957
Greece ^{a/}	Act of 1952
Guatemala	Constitution of 1965
Guinea ^{a/}	Constitution of 1958
Guyana	Independence Order 1966
Haiti ^{a/}	Constitution of 1957
Honduras ^{a/}	Constitution of 1957
India ^{a/}	Constitution of 1949
Indonesia ^{a/}	Provisicnal Constitution of 1949
Iran ^{a/}	Law of 1964
Iraq	Constitution of 1964
Israel	Election Ordinance of 1948

^{a/} Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the granting of suffrage to women (see table IV).

TABLE V (continued)

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

^{a/} Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the granting of suffrage to women (see table IV).

TABLE V (continued)

Pakistan ^{a/}	Constitution of 1956
Panama	Constitution of 1946
Paraguay	Law of 1961
Peru	Constitutional Amendment of 1955
Philippines ^{a/}	Act of 1947
Portugal ^{b/}	Decree-Law of 1945
Romania ^{a/}	Electoral Law of 1946
Rwanda ^{a/}	Constitution of 1962
San Marino ^{b/}	Electoral Law of 1958 in force since 1960
Senegal ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Sierra Leone	Constitution of 1961 and Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961
Somalia ^{a/}	Constitution of 1960
Sudan ^{b/}	Transitional Constitution of 1956
Switzerland (Cantons of Basle, Geneva, Neuchâtel and Vaud - see tables III and IV)	Constitution of Geneva (as amended in 1960), Constitution of Neuchâtel (as amended in 1959), Constitution of Vaud (as amended in 1959) and Constitution of Basle (as amended in 1966)
Syria ^{b/}	Legislative Decree of 1949
Togo ^{a/}	Constitution of 1961
Trinidad and Tobago	Constitution of 1962

^{a/} Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the granting of suffrage to women (see table IV).

^{b/} Country which imposes limitations on the exercise of political rights by women (see table II).

/...

TABLE V (continued)

Tunisia <u>a/</u>	Constitution of 1959
Uganda	Constitution of 1962
United Arab Republic	Act of 1956
United Republic of Tanzania <u>a/</u>	Interim Constitution of 1965
Upper Volta <u>a/</u>	Constitution of 1960
Venezuela	Constitution of 1947
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	Constitution of 1956
Western Samoa	Constitution of 1961
Yugoslavia	Constitution of 1946
Zambia	Constitution of 1964

a/ Country in which previous action had been taken concerning the granting 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 15 September 1967

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/
Afghanistan			16 November 1966	
Albania ^{b/}			12 May 1955	
Argentina ^{b/}	31 March 1953	27 February 1961		
Austria	19 October 1959			
Belgium ^{b/}			20 May 1964	
Bolivia	9 April 1953			
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 August 1963		
Bulgaria ^{b/}			17 March 1954	
Burma	14 September 1954			
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ^{b/}	31 March 1953	11 August 1954		
Canada ^{b/}			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	25 July 1967		
Cuba	31 March 1953	8 April 1954		
Czechoslovakia ^{b/}	31 March 1953	6 April 1955		
Denmark ^{b/}	29 October 1953	7 July 1954		
Dominican Republic	31 March 1953	11 December 1953		
Ecuador ^{b/}	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 <u>b/</u>			6 October 1958	
France	31 March 1953	22 April 1957		
Gabon	19 April 1967	19 April 1967		
Ghana			28 December 1965	
Greece	1 April 1953	29 December 1953		
Guatemala <u>b/</u>	31 March 1953	7 October 1959		
Haiti	23 July 1957	12 February 1958		
Hungary <u>b/</u>	2 September 1954	20 January 1955		
Iceland	25 November 1953	30 June 1954		
India <u>b/</u>	29 April 1953	1 November 1961		
Indonesia <u>b/</u>	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 <u>b/</u>	31 March 1953			
Mongolia <u>b/</u>			18 August 1965	
Nepal <u>b/</u>			26 April 1966	
Nicaragua			17 January 1957	
Niger			7 December 1964	
Norway	18 September 1953	24 August 1956		
Pakistan <u>b/</u>	18 May 1954	7 December 1954		
Paraguay	16 November 1953			
Philippines	23 September 1953	12 September 1957		
Poland <u>b/</u>	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 ^{b/}	27 April 1954	6 August 1954		
Senegal				2 May 1963
Sierra Leone ^{b/}			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 <u>b/</u>	31 March 1953	15 November 1954		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <u>b/</u>	31 March 1953	3 May 1954		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			24 February 1967	
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'." 1/

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

1/ This reservation is no longer applicable since article 70 of the Constitution of 1967 provides that voting is compulsory for both men and women.

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

PCLAND

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 REPUBLIC

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

UNITED KINGDOM

Reservation to article III

(1) Article III is accepted subject to reservations, pending notification of withdrawal in any case, in so far as it relates to:

- (a) succession to the Crown;
- (b) certain offices primarily of a ceremonial nature;
- (c) the function of sitting and voting in the House of Lords pertaining to holders of hereditary peerages and holders of certain offices in the the Church of England;
- (d) recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces;
- (e) jury service in the Bahamas, Grenada, the Isle of Man and Montserrat, as well as in the Kingdom of Tonga;
- (f) the employment of married women in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service and in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Antigua, Fiji, Grenada, Hong Kong, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;
- (g) remuneration for women in the Civil Service of Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Seychelles, as well as of the Protectorate of Swaziland;
- (h) the post of Bailiff in Guernsey;
- (i) in the state of Brunei, the exercise of the royal powers, jury service or its equivalent and the holding of certain offices governed by Islamic Law.

(2) The United Kingdom reserves the right to postpone the application of this Convention in respect of women living in the Colony of Aden, having regard to the local customs and traditions. Further, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply this Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.

Objections to this reservation

None.
