

Countries	CRC	OP-CRC-AC	OP-CRC-SC	ICERD	ICCPR	ICCPR-OP1	ICCPR-OP2	ICESCR	CEDAW	OP-CEDAW	CAT	OP-CAT	ICRMW	CRPD	CSR	1967 Protocol to SR	Reduction of Statelessness	ICPED	Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution	Palermo Protocol	Intercountry Adoption	International Child Abduction	Consent to Marriage	ILO-138	ILO-182	Discrimination in Education	Rome Statute	GENEVA PROTOCOL I	GENEVA PROTOCOL II	Firearms Protocol	Ottawa Treaty	CCM	African Charter	Countries	
Algeria	R	A	A	R	R	A	No Action	R	A	No Action	R	No Action	A	S	D	A	No Action	S	A	D	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	A	A	S	A	A	A	R	No Action	R	Algeria	
Bahrain	A	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	S	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	S	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	N/A	Bahrain	
Egypt	R	A	A	R	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	A	S	R	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	Egypt	
Iraq	A	A	A	R	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	S	N/A	Iraq		
Israel	R	R	R	R	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	R	No Action	A	S	R	A	S	No Action	A	R	R	R	S	R	R	D	D	R	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	N/A	Israel	
Jordan	R	R	R	A	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	N/A	Jordan	
Kuwait	R	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	S	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	S	A	A	A	A	No Action	N/A	Kuwait	
Lebanon	R	S	R	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	S	No Action	No Action	No Action	S	No Action	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	No Action	A	A	A	A	No Action	S	N/A	Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	S	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	No Action	A	A	A	A	No Action	R	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
Morocco	R	R	R	R	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	R	No Action	R	D	A	No Action	S	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	No Action	R	R	R	S	S	S	A	A	No Action	No Action	Morocco	
Oman	A	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	No Action	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	N/A	Oman
Qatar	R	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	R	No Action	A	A	A	A	No Action	N/A	Qatar	
Saudi Arabia	A	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	No Action	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	A	A	No Action	No Action	N/A	Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic	R	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	S	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	S	A	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	N/A	Syrian Arab Republic	
Tunisia	R	R	R	R	R	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	A	No Action	R	D	A	A	S	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	A	R	R	R	No Action	R	R	A	A	S	S	Tunisia	
United Arab Emirates	A	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	R	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	No Action	R	R	No Action	S	A	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	N/A	United Arab Emirates	
Yemen	R	A	A	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	A	No Action	A	No Action	A	R	A	A	No Action	No Action	A	No Action	No Action	No Action	A	R	R	No Action	S	R	R	No Action	R	No Action	N/A	Yemen	

(1) Withdraw 30.02.2005

N/A: Not applicable

short form

- CRC
- OP-CRC-AC
- OP-CRC-SC
- ICERD
- ICCPR
- ICCPR-OP1
- ICCPR-OP2
- ICESCR
- CEDAW
- OP-CEDAW
- CAT
- OP-CAT
- ICRMW
- CRPD
- CSR
- 1967 Protocol to SR
- Reduction of Statelessness
- ICPED
- Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution
- Palermo Protocol
- Intercountry Adoption
- International Child Abduction
- Consent to Marriage
- ILO-138
- ILO-182

full name

- CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
- OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT
- OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
- INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
- OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
- SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY
- INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
- CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
- OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
- CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT
- OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT
- INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES
- CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
- CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
- PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
- CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS
- PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
- CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS
- PROTOCOL TO OREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZES CRIME
- CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION
- CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION
- CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES
- CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO EMPLOYMENT
- CONVENTION CONCERNING THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

[Discrimination in Education](#)

[Rome Statute](#)

[GENEVA PROTOCOL I](#)

[GENEVA PROTOCOL II](#)

[Firearms Protocol](#)

[Ottawa Treaty](#)

[CCM](#)

[African Charter](#)

[R](#)

[A](#)

[D](#)

[S](#)

[N/A](#)

CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION (UNESCO)

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL (I) TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS

PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL (II) TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF NON-INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS

PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION, SUPPLEMENTING, THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONAL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

AFRICAN CHARTER ON THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD

Ratification

Accession

Succession

Signature

Not applicable

Reservations made by countries in Middle East and North Africa on the Convention of the Rights of the Child

At the time of ratification, the following countries made reservations:

The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 14 shall be interpreted by the **Algerian** Government in compliance with the basic foundations of the Algerian legal system, in particular:

- With the Constitution, which stipulates in its article 2 that Islam is the State religion and in its article 35 that "there shall be no infringement of the inviolability of the freedom of conviction and the inviolability of the freedom of opinion";
- With Law No. 84-11 of 9 June 1984, comprising the Family Code, which stipulates that a child's education is to take place in accordance with the religion of its father.

The **Islamic Republic of Iran** is making reservation to the articles and provisions which may be contrary to the Islamic Shariah, and preserves the right to make such particular declaration, upon its ratification. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right not to apply any provisions or articles of the Convention that are incompatible with Islamic Laws and the international legislation in effect

[**Iraq**] ha[s] seen fit to accept it [the Convention] ... subject to a reservation in respect of article 14, paragraph 1, concerning the child's freedom of religion, as allowing a child to change his or her religion runs counter to the provisions of the Islamic Shariah.

The **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** expresses its reservation and does not consider itself bound by articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Convention, which grant the child the right to freedom of choice of religion and concern the question of adoption, since they are at variance with the precepts of the tolerant Islamic Shariah.

[**Kuwait** expresses] reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shari'a and the local statutes in effect. The State of Kuwait understands the concepts of this article to signify the right of the child who was born in Kuwait and whose parents are unknown (parentless) to be granted the Kuwaiti nationality as stipulated by the Kuwaiti Nationality Laws. With respect to article 21 the State of Kuwait, as it adheres to the provisions of the Islamic shariah as the main source of legislation, strictly bans abandoning the Islamic religion and does not therefore approve adoption.

A reservation is entered to all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate (of **Oman**) and, in particular, to the provisions relating to adoption set forth in its article 21. The words "or to public safety" should be added in article 9 [paragraph 4.] after the words "unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. The provisions of the Convention should be applied within the limits imposed by the material resources available. The Sultanate does not consider itself to be bound by those provisions of article 14 of the Convention that accord a child the right to choose his or her religion or those of its article 30 that allow a child belonging to a religious minority to profess his or her own religion. The Sultanate considers that article 7 of the Convention as it relates to the nationality of a child shall be understood to mean that a child born in the Sultanate of unknown parents shall acquire Omani nationality, as stipulated in the Sultanate's Nationality Law. Islamic Shariah.

[The Government of **Saudi Arabia** enters] reservations with respect to all such articles as are in conflict with the provisions of Islamic law.

The Government of the **Republic of Tunisia** declares that it shall not, in implementation of this Convention, adopt any legislative or statutory decision that conflicts with the Tunisian Constitution. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that its undertaking to implement the provisions of this Convention shall be limited by the means at its disposal. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia enters a reservation with regard to the provisions of article 2 of the convention, which may not impede implementation of the provisions of its national legislation concerning personal status, particularly in relation to marriage and inheritance rights.

The **Republic of Turkey** reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of articles 17, 29 and 30 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child according to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and those of the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923.

The **United Arab Emirates** is of the view that the acquisition of nationality is an internal matter and one that is regulated and whose terms and conditions are established by national legislation. The United Arab Emirates shall be bound by the tenor of this article to the extent that it does not conflict with the principles and provisions of Islamic law. Since, given its commitment to the principles of Islamic law, the United Arab Emirates does not permit the system of adoption, it has reservations with respect to this article and does not deem it necessary to be bound by its provisions. While the United Arab Emirates appreciates and respects the functions assigned to the mass media by the article, it shall be bound by its provisions in the light of the requirements of domestic statutes and laws and, in accordance with the recognition accorded them in the preamble to the Convention, such a manner that the country's traditions and cultural values are not violated

Definitions of key terms used in the UN Treaty Collection:

Adoption

"Adoption" is the formal act by which the form and content of a proposed treaty text are established. As a general rule, the adoption of the text of a treaty takes place through the expression of the consent of the states participating in the treaty-making process. Treaties that are negotiated within an international organization will usually be adopted by a resolution of a representative organ of the organization whose membership more or less corresponds to the potential participation in the treaty in question. A treaty can also be adopted by an international conference which has specifically been convened for setting up the treaty, by a vote of two thirds of the states present and voting, unless, by the same majority, they have decided to apply a different rule. [Art.9, Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969]

Acceptance and Approval

The instruments of "acceptance" or "approval" of a treaty have the same legal effect as ratification and consequently express the consent of a state to be bound by a treaty. In the practice of certain states acceptance and approval have been used instead of ratification when, at a national level, constitutional law does not require the treaty to be ratified by the head of state. [Arts.2 (1) (b) and 14 (2), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Accession

"Accession" is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his function as depositary, has also accepted accessions to some conventions before their entry into force. The conditions under which accession may occur and the procedure involved depend on the provisions of the treaty. A treaty might provide for the accession of all other states or for a limited and defined number of states. In the absence of such a provision, accession can only occur where the negotiating states were agreed or subsequently agree on it in the case of the state in question. [Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Ratification

Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. In the case of bilateral treaties, ratification is usually accomplished by exchanging the requisite instruments, while in the case of multilateral treaties the usual procedure is for the depositary to collect the ratifications of all states, keeping all parties informed of the situation. The institution of ratification grants states the necessary time-frame to seek the required approval for the treaty on the domestic level and to enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty. [Arts.2 (1) (b), 14 (1) and 16, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Reservation

A reservation is a declaration made by a state by which it purports to exclude or alter the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that state. A reservation enables a state to accept a multilateral treaty as a whole by giving it the possibility not to apply certain provisions with which it does not want to comply. Reservations can be made when the treaty is signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to. Reservations must not be incompatible with the object and the purpose of the treaty. Furthermore, a treaty might prohibit reservations or only allow for certain reservations to be made. [Arts.2 (1) (d) and 19-23, Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969]

Signature Subject to Ratification, Acceptance or Approval

Where the signature is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signature does not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the treaty. [Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Succession

Participation in treaties in force at the date of the succession of States: a newly independent State may, by a notification of succession, establish its status as a party to any multilateral treaty which at the date of the succession of States was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.

Participation in treaties not in force at the date of the succession of States: a newly independent State may, by a notification of succession, establish its status as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty which is not in force if at the date of the succession of States the predecessor State was a contracting State in respect of the territory to which that succession of States relates. [Arts.17 and 18, Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties 1978]