



State of ratification of International Conventions and Treaties relative to the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights in the Americas

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DES ENFANTS / INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS / OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LOS DERECHOS DEL NIÑO

Table with columns for Countries, UN, 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, ICPEP, Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution, http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx, 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, OAS Charter, and Countries.

(1) Excluded 21.01.1962

[j]: The Convention has not entered into force between Guatemala and the five following States, which have raised an objection to the accession of Guatemala: Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Details available at http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=status.comment&csid=767&disip=type

- short form
CRC
OP-CRC-AC
OP-CRC-SC
ICERD
ICCPR
ICCPR-OP1
ICCPR-OP2
ICESCR
CEDAW
OP-CEDAW
CAT
OP-CAT
ICRMW
CRPD

- 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



BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DES ENFANTS

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LOS DERECHOS DEL NIÑO

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CSR	CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
1967 Protocol to SR	PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES
Reduction of Statelessness:	CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS
ICPED	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
Suppression of Traffic & Prostitution	CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS
Palermo Protocol	PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
Consent to Marriage	CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES
ILO-138	CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO EMPLOYMENT
ILO-182	CONVENTION CONCERNING THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR
Discrimination in Education	CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION (UNESCO)
Rome Statute	ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
Firearms Protocol	PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION, SUPPLEMENTING THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
OAS Charter	A-41: CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
R	Ratification
A	Accession
AC	Acceptance
D	Succession
S	Signature
N/A	Not applicable

Reservations made by countries in the Americas on the Convention of the Rights of the Child

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

The **Argentine Republic** enters a reservation to subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and declares that those subparagraphs shall not apply in areas within its jurisdiction because, in its view, before they can be applied a strict mechanism must exist for the legal protection of children in matters of intercountry adoption, in order to prevent trafficking in and the sale of children. Concerning article 38 of the Convention, the **Argentine Republic** declares that it would have liked the Convention categorically to prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts. Such a prohibition exists in its domestic law which, by virtue of article 41 of the Convention, it shall continue to apply in this regard.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the **Bahamas** upon signing the Convention reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 2 of the said Convention insofar as those provisions relate to the conferment of citizenship upon a child having regard to the Provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

The Government of **Canada** accepts the general principles of article 37 (c) of the Convention, but reserves the right not to detain children separately from adults where this is not appropriate or feasible. With a view to ensuring full respect for the purposes and intent of article 20 (3) and article 30 of the Convention, the Government of Canada reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 21 to the extent that they may be inconsistent with customary forms of care among aboriginal peoples in Canada.

The **Colombian** Government considers that, while the minimum age of 15 years for taking part in armed conflicts, set forth in article 38 of the Convention, is the outcome of serious negotiations which reflect various legal, political and cultural systems in the world, it would have been preferable to fix that age at 18 years in accordance with the principles and norms prevailing in various regions and countries, Colombia among them, for which reason the Colombian Government, for the purpose of article 38 of the Convention, shall construe the age in question to be 18 years.

The Government of Colombia, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 1 (d) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, declares that for the purposes of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, the age referred to in said paragraphs shall be understood to be 18 years, given the fact that, under Colombian law, the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces of personnel called for military service is 18 years.

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]