Updated: 12 September 2016

**International Instruments**

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| **International Instrument** | Signature (Yes/No)  Date  Ratification  Date |
| **UN**  United Nations | Member since 5 November 1945 |
| **CESCR**  International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Signed 21 December 1966  Ratified 29 October 1969 |
| **CCPR**  International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | Signed 21 December 1966  Ratified 29 October 1969 |
| **CCPR-OP1**  Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | Signed 21 December 1966  Ratified 29 October 1969 |
| **CCPR-OP2-DP**  Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | Accession  5 August 1997 |
| **CERD**  International Covenant on All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Signed 23 March 1967  Ratified 2 September 2981 |
| **CEDAW**  Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women | Signed 17 July 1980  Ratified 19 January 1982 |
| **CEDAW-OP**  Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women | Signed 10 December 1999  Ratified 23 January 2007 |
| **CAT**  Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment | Signed 10 April 1985  Ratified 8 December 1987 |
| **CAT-OP**  Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |  |
| **CRC**  Convention on the Rights of the Child | Signed 26 January 1990  Ratified 28 January 1991 |
| **CRC-OP-AC**  Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict | Signed 6 September 2000  Ratified 25 May 2005 |
| **CRC-OP-SC**  Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography | Signed 6 September 2000  Ratified 11 November 2003 |
| **CMW**  International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Accession  24 May 1995 |
| **CRPD**  Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | Signed 30 March 2007  Ratified 10 May 2011 |
| **UPR – First Cycle**  Universal Periodic Review  <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/COSession3.aspx> | 10 December 2008 |
| **UPR – Second Cycle**  Universal Periodic Review  <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/COSession16.aspx> | 23 April 2013 |

**International Criminal Court** *Rome Statute*

* Signed 10 December 1998
* Ratified 5 August 2002
* The Coalition for the International Criminal Court is a network of over 2,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) advocating for a fair, effective and independent International Criminal Court (ICC). (<http://www.iccnow.org/)>

**Organization of American States**

* Member
* Founded on 5 May 1948
* “The Organization was established in order to achieve among its member states—as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter—"an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence."

Today, the OAS brings together all 35 [independent states](http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp) of the Americas and constitutes the main political, juridical, and social governmental forum in the Hemisphere. In addition, it has granted [permanent observer](http://www.oas.org/en/ser/dia/perm_observers/countries.asp) status to 69 states, as well as to the [European Union](http://europa.eu/index_en.htm) (EU).

The Organization uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes, based on its main pillars: democracy, human rights, security, and development.” (<http://www.oas.org/en/about/who_we_are.asp)>

**Community of Latin American and Caribbean States**

* Member
* Created 3 December 2011
* “The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) is a regional bloc of 33 Latin American and Caribbean states… The organization aims to unite all of the Latin American and Caribbean states in order to strengthen the political, social and cultural integration of the region, improve its quality of life, stimulate its economic growth, and advance the well-being of all of its people. CELAC is a successor of the Rio Group and CALC.” (<http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/community-latin-american-and-caribbean-states-celac/)>