Montevideo, Uruguay
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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
JUDGE ANTÔNIO AUGUSTO CANÇADO TRINDADE

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REQUIRED READINGS (printed format)

Legal instruments and documents


5. Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, 1994

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MULTILATERAL


Authentic texts: Spanish, English, Portuguese and French.
Registered by the Organization of American States on 27 August 1979.

MULTILATÉRAL

Convention américaine relative aux droits de l’homme : « Pacte de San José de Costa Rica ». Signée à San José (Costa Rica) le 22 novembre 1969

Textes authentiques : espagnol, anglais, portugais et français.

AMERICAN CONVENTION1 ON HUMAN RIGHTS: “PACT OF SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA”

PREAMBLE

The American states signatory to the present Convention,

Reaffirming their intention to consolidate in this hemisphere, within the framework of democratic institutions, a system of personal liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man,

Recognizing that the essential rights of man are not derived from one’s being a national of a certain state, but are based upon attributes of the human personality, and that they therefore justify international protection in the form of a convention reinforcing or complementing the protection provided by the domestic law of the American states,

Considering that these principles have been set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States, in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that they have been reaffirmed and refined in other international instruments, worldwide as well as regional in scope,

1. Came into force on 18 July 1978, i.e., the date of deposit of the eleventh instrument of ratification or adherence with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. In accordance with article 74 (2) of the Instrument, instruments of ratification or adherence were deposited as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of deposit of ratification or adherence ($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>31 July 1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>8 April 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>19 April 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Signature affixed on 7 September 1977.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>28 December 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>23 June 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>25 May 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>27 September 1977</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
<td>8 September 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>22 June 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>9 August 1977</td>
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<td>(Signature affixed on 14 July 1978.)</td>
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$ - See p. 208 of this volume for the text of the declaration and reservations made upon ratification or adherence.

Subsequently, the Convention came into force for the following States on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or adherence with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, in accordance with article 74 (2):

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica*</td>
<td>7 August 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Signature affixed on 19 September 1977.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>19 July 1979</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* See p. 209 of this volume for the text of the declarations and reservations made upon ratification or adherence.
Reiterating that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free men enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights, and

Considering that the Third Special Inter-American Conference (Buenos Aires, 1967) approved the incorporation into the Charter of the Organization itself of broader standards with respect to economic, social, and educational rights and resolved that an inter-American convention on human rights should determine the structure, competence, and procedure of the organs responsible for these matters,

Have agreed upon the following:

PART I. STATE OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS PROTECTED

CHAPTER I. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 1. Obligation to respect rights. 1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition.

2. For the purposes of this Convention, “person” means every human being.

Article 2. Domestic legal effects. Where the exercise of any of the rights or freedoms referred to in Article 1 is not already ensured by legislative or other provisions, the States Parties undertake to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes and the provisions of this Convention, such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to those rights or freedoms.

CHAPTER II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 3. Right to juridical personality. Every person has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

Article 4. Right to life. 1. Every person has the right to have his life respected. This right shall be protected by law and, in general, from the moment of conception. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries that have not abolished the death penalty, it may be imposed only for the most serious crimes and pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court and in accordance with a law establishing such punishment, enacted prior to the commission of the crime. The application of such punishment shall not be extended to crimes to which it does not presently apply.

3. The death penalty shall not be reestablished in states that have abolished it.

4. In no case shall capital punishment be inflicted for political offenses or related common crimes.

5. Capital punishment shall not be imposed upon persons who, at the time the crime was committed, were under 18 years of age or over 70 years of age; nor shall it be applied to pregnant women.

6. Every person condemned to death shall have the right to apply for amnesty, pardon, or commutation of sentence, which may be granted in all cases. Capital punishment shall not be imposed while such a petition is pending decision by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 5. RIGHT TO HUMANE TREATMENT. 1. Every person has the right to have his physical, mental, and moral integrity respected.

2. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

3. Punishment shall not be extended to any person other than the criminal.

4. Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons, and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons.

5. Minors while subject to criminal proceedings shall be separated from adults and brought before specialized tribunals, as speedily as possible, so that they may be treated in accordance with their status as minors.

6. Punishments consisting of deprivation of liberty shall have as an essential aim the reform and social readaptation of the prisoners.

Article 6. Freedom from slavery. 1. No one shall be subject to slavery or to involuntary servitude, which are prohibited in all their forms, as are the slave trade and traffic in women.

2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor. This provision shall not be interpreted to mean that, in those countries in which the penalty established for certain crimes is deprivation of liberty at forced labor, the carrying out of such a sentence imposed by a competent court is prohibited. Forced labor shall not adversely affect the dignity or the physical or intellectual capacity of the prisoner.

3. For the purposes of this article, the following do not constitute forced or compulsory labor:

a. Work or service normally required of a person imprisoned in execution of a sentence or formal decision passed by the competent judicial authority: such work or service shall be carried out under the supervision and control of public authorities, and any persons performing such work or service shall not be placed at the disposal of any private party, company, or juridical person;

b. Military service and, in countries in which conscientious objectors are recognized, national service that the law may provide for in lieu of military service;

c. Service exacted in time of danger or calamity that threatens the existence or the well-being of the community; or

d. Work or service that forms part of normal civic obligations.
Article 7. RIGHT TO PERSONAL LIBERTY. 1. Every person has the right to personal liberty and security.

2. No one shall be deprived of his physical liberty except for the reasons and under the conditions established beforehand by the constitution of the State Party concerned or by a law established pursuant thereto.

3. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or imprisonment.

4. Anyone who is detained shall be informed of the reasons for his detention and shall be promptly notified of the charge or charges against him.

5. Any person detained shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to be released without prejudice to the continuation of the proceedings. His release may be subject to guarantees to assure his appearance for trial.

6. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty shall be entitled to recourse to a competent court, in order that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his arrest or detention and order his release if the arrest or detention is unlawful. In States Parties whose laws provide that anyone who believes himself to be threatened with deprivation of his liberty is entitled to recourse to a competent court in order that it may decide on the lawfulness of such threat, this remedy may not be restricted or abolished. The interested party or another person in his behalf is entitled to seek these remedies.

7. No one shall be detained for debt. This principle shall not limit the orders of a competent judicial authority issued for nonfulfillment of duties of support.

Article 8. RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL. 1. Every person has the right to a hearing, with due guarantees and within a reasonable time, by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal, previously established by law, in the substantiation of any accusation of a criminal nature made against him or for the determination of his rights and obligations of a civil, labor, fiscal, or any other nature.

2. Every person accused of a criminal offense has the right to be presumed innocent so long as his guilt has not been proven according to law. During the proceedings, every person is entitled, with full equality, to the following minimum guarantees:

   a. The right of the accused to be assisted without charge by a translator or interpreter, if he does not understand or does not speak the language of the tribunal or court;

   b. Prior notification in detail to the accused of the charges against him;

   c. Adequate time and means for the preparation of his defense;

   d. The right of the accused to defend himself personally or to be assisted by legal counsel of his own choosing, and to communicate freely and privately with his counsel;

   e. The inalienable right to be assisted by counsel provided by the State, paid or not as the domestic law provides, if the accused does not defend himself personally or engage his own counsel within the time period established by law;

   f. The right of the defense to examine witnesses present in the court and to obtain the appearance, as witnesses, of experts or other persons who may throw light on the facts;

   g. The right not to be compelled to be a witness against himself or to plead guilty; and

   h. The right to appeal the judgment to a higher court.

3. A confession of guilt by the accused shall be valid only if it is made without coercion of any kind.

4. An accused person acquitted by a nonappealable judgment shall not be subjected to a new trial for the same cause.

5. Criminal proceedings shall be public, except insofar as may be necessary to protect the interests of justice.

Article 9. FREEDOM FROM "EX POST FACTO" LAWS. No one shall be convicted of any act or omission that did not constitute a criminal offense, under the applicable law, at the time it was committed. A heavier penalty shall not be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offense was committed. If subsequent to the commission of the offense the law provides for the imposition of a lighter punishment, the guilty person shall benefit therefrom.

Article 10. RIGHT TO COMPENSATION. Every person has the right to be compensated in accordance with the law in the event he has been sentenced by a final judgment through a miscarriage of justice.

Article 11. RIGHT TO PRIVACY. 1. Everyone has the right to have his honor respected and his dignity recognized.

2. No one may be the object of arbitrary or abusive interference with his private life, his family, his home, or his correspondence, or of unlawful attacks on his honor or reputation.

3. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION. 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion. This right includes freedom to maintain or to change one’s religion or beliefs, and freedom to profess or disseminate one’s religion or beliefs, either individually or together with others, in public or in private.

2. No one shall be subject to restrictions that might impair his freedom to maintain or to change his religion or beliefs.

3. Freedom to manifest one’s religion and beliefs may be subject only to the limitations prescribed by law that are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals, or the rights or freedoms of others.

4. Parents or guardians, as the case may be, have the right to provide for the religious and moral education of their children or wards that is in accord with their own convictions.

Article 13. FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION. 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of
2. The exercise of the right provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall not be subject to prior censorship but shall be subject to subsequent imposition of liability, which shall be expressly established by law to the extent necessary to ensure:
   a. Respect for the rights or reputations of others; or
   b. The protection of national security, public order, or public health or morals.
3. The right of expression may not be restricted by indirect methods or means, such as the abuse of government or private controls over newsprint, radio broadcasting frequencies, or equipment used in the dissemination of information, or by any other means tending to impede the communication and circulation of ideas and opinions.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 above, public entertainments may be subject by law to prior censorship for the sole purpose of regulating access to them for the moral protection of childhood and adolescence.
5. Any propaganda for war and any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitute incitement to lawless violence or to any other similar illegal action against any person or group of persons on any grounds including those of race, color, religion, language, or national origin shall be considered as offenses punishable by law.

**Article 14. Right of Reply.** 1. Anyone injured by inaccurate or offensive statements or ideas disseminated to the public in general by a legally regulated medium of communication has the right to reply or to make a correction using the same communication outlet, under such conditions as the law may establish.
2. The correction or reply shall not in any case remit other legal liabilities that may have been incurred.
3. For the effective protection of honor and reputation, every publisher, and every newspaper, motion picture, radio, and television company, shall have a person responsible who is not protected by immunities or special privileges.

**Article 15. Right of Assembly.** The right of peaceful assembly, without arms, is recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and necessary in a democratic society in the interest of national security, public safety or public order, or to protect public health or morals or the rights or freedoms of others.

**Article 16. Freedom of Association.** 1. Everyone has the right to associate freely for ideological, religious, political, economic, labor, social, cultural, sports, or other purposes.
2. The exercise of this right shall be subject only to such restrictions established by law as may be necessary in a democratic society, in the interest of national security, public safety or public order, or to protect public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others.
3. The provisions of this article do not bar the imposition of legal restrictions, including even deprivation of the exercise of the right of association, on members of the armed forces and the police.
CHAPTER III. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Article 26. PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT. The States Parties undertake
to adopt measures, both internally and through international cooperation,
especially those of an economic and technical nature, with a view to achieving progressively, by legislation or other appropriate means, the full realization of the rights implicit in the economic, social, educational, scientific, and cultural standards set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires.1

CHAPTER IV. SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES, INTERPRETATION,
AND APPLICATION

Article 27. SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES. 1. In time of war, public
danger, or other emergency that threatens the independence or security of a State
Party, it may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present
Convention to the extent and for the period of time strictly required by the
exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with
its other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination
on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion, or social origin.

2. The foregoing provision does not authorize any suspension of the
following articles: Article 3 (Right to juridical personality), Article 4 (Right
to life), Article 5 (Right to humane treatment), Article 6 (Freedom from slavery),
Article 9 (Freedom from ex post facto laws), Article 12 (Freedom of conscience
and religion), Article 17 (Rights of the family), Article 18 (Right to a name),
Article 19 (Rights of the child), Article 20 (Right to nationality), and Article 22
(Right to participate in Government), or of the judicial guarantees essential for
the protection of such rights.

3. Any State Party availing itself of the right of suspension shall imme-
diately inform the other States Parties, through the Secretary General of the
Organization of American States, of the provisions the application of which it has
suspended, the reasons that gave rise to the suspension, and the date set for the
termination of such suspension.

Article 28. FEDERAL CLAUSE. 1. Where a State Party is constituted as a
federal state, the national government of such State Party shall implement all the
provisions of the Convention over whose subject matter it exercises legislative
and judicial jurisdiction.

2. With respect to the provisions over whose subject matter the constituent
units of the federal state have jurisdiction, the national government shall imme-
diately take suitable measures, in accordance with its constitution and its laws,
to the end that the competent authorities of the constituent units may adopt
appropriate provisions for the fulfillment of this Convention.

3. Whenever two or more States Parties agree to form a federation or other
type of association, they shall take care that the resulting federal or other compact
contains the provisions necessary for continuing and rendering effective the
standards of this Convention in the new state that is organized.

Article 29. Restrictions Regarding Interpretation. No provision of this Convention shall be interpreted as:

a. Permitting any State Party, group, or person to suppress the enjoyment or exercise of the rights and freedoms recognized in this Convention or to restrict them to a greater extent than is provided for herein;

b. Restricting the enjoyment or exercise of any right or freedom recognized by virtue of the laws of any State Party or by virtue of another convention to which one of the said States is a party;

c. Precluding other rights or guarantees that are inherent in the human personality or derived from representative democracy as a form of government; or

d. Excluding or limiting the effect that the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and other international acts of the same nature may have.

Article 30. Scope of Restrictions. The restrictions that, pursuant to this Convention, may be placed on the enjoyment or exercise of the rights or freedoms recognized herein may not be applied except in accordance with laws enacted for reasons of general interest and in accordance with the purpose for which such restrictions have been established.

Article 31. Recognition of Other Rights. Other rights and freedoms recognized in accordance with the procedures established in Articles 76 and 77 may be included in the system of protection of this Convention.

Chapter V. Personal Responsibilities

Article 32. Relationship between Duties and Rights. 1. Every person has responsibilities to his family, his community, and mankind.

2. The rights of each person are limited by the rights of others, by the security of all, and by the just demands of the general welfare, in a democratic society.

Part II. Means of Protection

Chapter VI. Competent Organs

Article 33. The following organs shall have competence with respect to matters relating to the fulfillment of the commitments made by the States Parties to this Convention:

a. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, referred to as "The Commission"; and

b. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, referred to as "The Court."

Chapter VII. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

Section 1. Organization

Article 34. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights shall be composed of seven members, who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights.

Section 2. Functions

Article 35. The Commission shall represent all the member countries of the Organization of American States.

Article 36. 1. The members of the Commission shall be elected in personal capacity by the General Assembly of the Organization from a list of candidates proposed by the governments of the member states.

2. Each of those governments may propose up to three candidates, who may be nationals of the states proposing them or of any other member state of the Organization of American States. When a slate of three is proposed, at least one of the candidates shall be a national of a state other than the one proposing the slate.

Article 37. 1. The members of the Commission shall be elected for a term of four years and may be reelected only once, but the terms of three of the members chosen in the first election shall expire at the end of two years. Immediately following that election the General Assembly shall determine the names of those three members by lot.

2. No two nationals of the same state may be members of the Commission.

Article 38. Vacancies that may occur on the Commission for reasons other than the normal expiration of a term shall be filled by the Permanent Council of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Commission.

Article 39. The Commission shall prepare its Statute, which it shall submit to the General Assembly for approval. It shall establish its own Regulations.

Article 40. Secretariat services for the Commission shall be furnished by the appropriate specialized unit of the General Secretariat of the Organization. This unit shall be provided with the resources required to accomplish the tasks assigned to it by the Commission.
f. To take action on petitions and other communications pursuant to its authority under the provisions of Articles 44 through 51 of this Convention; and

g. To submit an annual report to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

Article 42. The States Parties shall transmit to the Commission a copy of each of the reports and studies that they submit annually to the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, in their respective fields, so that the Commission may watch over the promotion of the rights implicit in the economic, social, educational, scientific, and cultural standards set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires.

Article 43. The States Parties undertake to provide the Commission with such information as it may request of them and to the manner in which their domestic law ensures the effective application of any provisions of this Convention.

Section 3. Competence

Article 44. Any person or group of persons, or any nongovernmental entity legally recognized in one or more member states of the Organization, may lodge petitions with the Commission containing denunciations or complaints of violation of this Convention by a State Party.

Article 45. 1. Any State Party may, when it deposits its instrument of ratification of or adherence to this Convention, or at any later time, declare that it recognizes the competence of the Commission to receive and examine communications in which a State Party alleges that another State Party has committed a violation of a human right set forth in this Convention.

2. Communications presented by virtue of this article may be admitted and examined only if they are presented by a State Party that has made a declaration recognizing the aforementioned competence of the Commission. The Commission shall not admit any communication against a State Party that has not made such a declaration.

3. A declaration concerning recognition of competence may be made to be valid for an indefinite time, for a specified period, or for a specific case.

4. Declarations shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall transmit copies thereof to the member states of that Organization.

Article 46. 1. Admission by the Commission of a petition or communication lodged in accordance with Articles 44 or 45 shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. That the remedies under domestic law have been pursued and exhausted in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law;

b. That the petition or communication is lodged within a period of six months from the date on which the party alleging violation of his rights was notified of the final judgment;

c. That the subject of the petition or communication is not pending in another international proceeding for settlement; and

d. That, in the case of Article 44, the petition contains the name, nationality, profession, domicile, and signature of the person or persons or of the legal representative of the entity lodging the petition.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 1a and 1b of this article shall not be applicable when:

a. The domestic legislation of the state concerned does not afford due process of law for the protection of the right or rights that have allegedly been violated;

b. The party alleging violation of his rights has been denied access to the remedies under domestic law or has been prevented from exhausting them; or

c. There has been unwarranted delay in rendering a final judgment under the aforementioned remedies.

Article 47. The Commission shall consider inadmissible any petition or communication submitted under Articles 44 or 45 if:

a. Any of the requirements indicated in Article 46 has not been met;

b. The petition or communication does not state facts that tend to establish a violation of the rights guaranteed by this Convention;

c. The statements of the petitioner or of the state indicate that the petition or communication is manifestly groundless or obviously out of order; or

d. The petition or communication is substantially the same as one previously studied by the Commission or by another international organization.

Section 4. Procedure

Article 48. 1. When the Commission receives a petition or communication alleging violation of any of the rights protected by this Convention, it shall proceed as follows:

a. If it considers the petition or communication admissible, it shall request information from the government of the state indicated as being responsible for the alleged violations and shall furnish that government a transcript of the pertinent portions of the petition or communication. This information shall be submitted within a reasonable period to be determined by the Commission in accordance with the circumstances of each case.

b. After the information has been received, or after the period established has elapsed and the information has not been received, the Commission shall ascertain whether the grounds for the petition or communication still exist. If they do not, the Commission shall order the record to be closed.

c. The Commission may also declare the petition or communication inadmissible or out of order on the basis of information or evidence subsequently received.

d. If the record has not been closed, the Commission shall, with the knowledge of the parties, examine the matter set forth in the petition or communication in order to verify the facts. If necessary and advisable, the Commission shall carry out an investigation, for the effective conduct of which it shall request, and the states concerned shall furnish to it, all necessary facilities.
e. The Commission may request the states concerned to furnish any pertinent information and, if so requested, shall hear oral statements or receive written statements from the parties concerned.

f. The Commission shall place itself at the disposal of the parties concerned with a view to reaching a friendly settlement of the matter on the basis of respect for the human rights recognized in this Convention.

2. However, in serious and urgent cases, only the presentation of a petition or communication that fulfills all the formal requirements of admissibility shall be necessary in order for the Commission to conduct an investigation with the prior consent of the state in whose territory a violation has allegedly been committed.

Article 49. If a friendly settlement has been reached in accordance with paragraph j of Article 48, the Commission shall draw up a report, which shall be transmitted to the petitioner and to the States Parties to this Convention, and shall then be communicated to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States for publication. This report shall contain a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached. If any party in the case so requests, the fullest possible information shall be provided to it.

Article 50. If a settlement is not reached, the Commission shall, within the time limit established by its Statute, draw up a report setting forth the facts and stating its conclusions. If the report, in whole or in part, does not represent the unanimous agreement of the members of the Commission, any member may attach to it a separate opinion. The written and oral statements made by the parties in accordance with paragraph le of Article 48 shall also be attached to the report.

2. The report shall be transmitted to the states concerned, which shall not be at liberty to publish it.

3. In transmitting the report, the Committee may make such proposals and recommendations as it sees fit.

Article 51. If, within a period of three months from the date of the transmittal of the report of the Commission to the states concerned, the matter has not either been settled or submitted by the Commission or by the state concerned to the Court and its jurisdiction accepted, the Commission may, by the vote of an absolute majority of its members, set forth its opinion and conclusions concerning the question submitted for its consideration.

2. Where appropriate, the Commission shall make pertinent recommendations and shall prescribe a period within which the state is to take the measures that are incumbent upon it to remedy the situation examined.

3. When the prescribed period has expired, the Commission shall decide by the vote of an absolute majority of its members whether the state has taken adequate measures and whether to publish its report.

CHAPTER VIII. INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1. Organization

Article 52. The Court shall consist of seven judges, nationals of the member states of the Organization, elected in an individual capacity from among jurists of the highest moral authority and of recognized competence in the field of human rights, who possess the qualifications required for the exercise of the highest judicial functions in conformity with the law of the state of which they are nationals or of the state that proposes them as candidates.

2. No two judges may be nationals of the same state.

Article 53. The judges of the Court shall be elected by secret ballot by an absolute majority vote of the States Parties to the Convention, in the General Assembly of the Organization, from a panel of candidates proposed by those states.

2. Each of the States Parties may propose up to three candidates, nationals of the state that proposes them or of any other member state of the Organization of American States. When a slate of three is proposed, at least one of the candidates shall be a national of a state other than the one proposing the slate.

Article 54. The judges of the Court shall be elected for a term of six years and may be reelected only once. The term of three of the judges chosen in the first election shall expire at the end of three years. Immediately after the election, the names of the three judges shall be determined by lot in the General Assembly.

2. A judge elected to replace a judge whose term has not expired shall complete the term of the latter.

3. The judges shall continue in office until the expiration of their term. However, they shall continue to serve with regard to cases that they have begun to hear and that are still pending, for which purposes they shall not be replaced by the newly elected judges.

Article 55. If a judge is a national of any of the States Parties to a case submitted to the Court, he shall retain his right to hear that case.

2. If one of the judges called upon to hear a case should be a national of one of the States Parties to the case, any other State Party in the case may appoint a person of its choice to serve on the Court as an ad hoc judge.

3. If among the judges called upon to hear a case none is a national of any of the States Parties to the case, each of the latter may appoint an ad hoc judge.

4. An ad hoc judge shall possess the qualifications indicated in Article 52.

5. If several States Parties to the Convention should have the same interest in a case, they shall be considered as a single party for purposes of the above provisions. In case of doubt, the Court shall decide.

Article 56. Five judges shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Court.

Article 57. The Commission shall appear in all cases before the Court.

Article 58. The Court shall have its seat at the place determined by the States Parties to the Convention in the General Assembly of the Organization; however, it may convene in the territory of any member state of the Organization of American States when a majority of the Court consider it desirable, and with the prior consent of the state concerned. The seat of the Court may be changed...
by the States Parties to the Convention in the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote.

2. The Court shall appoint its own Secretary.

3. The Secretary shall have his office at the place where the Court has its seat and shall attend the meetings that the Court may hold away from its seat.

Article 59. The Court shall establish its Secretariat, which shall function under the direction of the Secretary of the Court, in accordance with the administrative standards of the General Secretariat of the Organization in all respects not incompatible with the independence of the Court. The staff of the Court’s Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Organization, in consultation with the Secretary of the Court.

Article 60. The Court shall draw up its Statute which it shall submit to the General Assembly for approval. It shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Section 2. Jurisdiction and Functions

Article 61. 1. Only the States Parties and the Commission shall have the right to submit a case to the Court.

2. In order for the Court to hear a case, it is necessary that the procedures set forth in Articles 48 to 50 shall have been completed.

Article 62. 1. A State party may, upon depositing its instrument of ratification or adherence to this Convention, or at any subsequent time, declare that it recognizes as binding, ipso facto, and not requiring special agreement, the jurisdiction of the Court in all matters relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention.

2. Such declaration may be made unconditionally, on the condition of reciprocity, for a specified period, or for specific cases. It shall be presented to the Secretary General of the Organization, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other member states of the Organization and to the Secretary of the Court.

3. The jurisdiction of the Court shall comprise all cases concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of this Convention that are submitted to it, provided that the States Parties to the case recognize or have recognized such jurisdiction, whether by special declaration pursuant to the preceding paragraphs, or by a special agreement.

Article 63. 1. If the Court finds that there has been a violation of a right or freedom protected by this Convention, the Court shall rule that the injured party be ensured the enjoyment of his right or freedom that was violated. It shall also rule, if appropriate, that the consequences of the measure or situation that constituted the breach of such right or freedom be remedied and that fair compensation be paid to the injured party.

2. In cases of extreme gravity and urgency, and when necessary to avoid irreparable damage to persons, the Court shall adopt such provisional measures as it deems pertinent in matters it has under consideration. With respect to a case not yet submitted to the Court, it may act at the request of the Commission.

Article 64. 1. The member states of the Organization may consult the Court regarding the interpretation of this Convention or of other treaties concerning the protection of human rights in the American states. Within their spheres of competence, the organs listed in Chapter X of the Charter of the Organization of American States, as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, may in like manner consult the Court.

2. The Court, at the request of a member state of the Organization, may provide that state with opinions regarding the compatibility of any of its domestic laws with the aforesaid international instruments.

Article 65. To each regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States the Court shall submit, for the Assembly’s consideration, a report on its work during the previous year. It shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a state has not complied with its judgments, making any pertinent recommendations.

Section 3. Procedure

Article 66. 1. Reasons shall be given for the judgment of the Court.

2. If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to have his dissenting or separate opinion attached to the judgment.

Article 67. The judgment of the Court shall be final and not subject to appeal. In case of disagreement as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall interpret it at the request of any of the parties, provided the request is made within ninety days from the date of notification of the judgment.

Article 68. 1. The States Parties to the Convention undertake to comply with the judgment of the Court in any case to which they are parties.

2. That part of a judgment that stipulates compensatory damages may be executed in the country concerned in accordance with domestic procedure governing the execution of judgments against the state.

Article 69. The parties to the case shall be notified of the judgment of the Court and it shall be transmitted to the States Parties to the Convention.

Chapter IX. Common Provisions

Article 70. 1. The judges of the Court and the members of the Commission shall enjoy, from the moment of their election and throughout their term of office, the immunities extended to diplomatic agents in accordance with international law. During the exercise of their official function they shall, in addition, enjoy the diplomatic privileges necessary for the performance of their duties.

2. At no time shall the judges of the Court or the members of the Commission be held liable for any decisions or opinions issued in the exercise of their functions.

Article 71. The position of judge of the Court or member of the Commission is incompatible with any other activity that might affect the independence or impartiality of such judge or member, as determined in the respective statutes.

Article 72. The judges of the Court and the members of the Commission shall receive emoluments and travel allowances in the form and under the conditions set forth in their statutes, with due regard for the importance and independence of their office. Such emoluments and travel allowances shall be determined in the budget of the Organization of American States, which shall also include the expenses of the Court and its Secretariat. To this end, the Court
shall draw up its own budget and submit it for approval to the General Assembly through the General Secretariat. The latter may not introduce any changes in it.

Article 73. The General Assembly may, only at the request of the Commission or the Court, as the case may be, determine sanctions to be applied against members of the Commission or judges of the Court when there are justifiable grounds for such action as set forth in the respective statutes. A vote of a two-thirds majority of the member states of the Organization shall be required for a decision in the case of members of the Commission and, in the case of judges of the Court, a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to the Convention shall also be required.

PART III. GENERAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER X. SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, RESERVATIONS, AMENDMENTS, PROTOCOLS, AND DENUNCIATION

Article 74. 1. This Convention shall be open for signature and ratification by or on behalf of any member state of the Organization of American States.

2. Ratification of or adherence to this Convention shall be made by the deposit of an instrument of ratification or adherence with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. As soon as eleven states have deposited their instruments of ratification or adherence, the Convention shall enter into force. With respect to any state that ratifies or adheres thereafter, the Convention shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or adherence.

3. The Secretary General shall inform all member states of the Organization of the entry into force of the Convention.

Article 75. This Convention shall be subject to reservations only in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties signed on May 23, 1969.1

Article 76. 1. Proposals to amend this Convention may be submitted to the General Assembly for the action it deems appropriate by any State Party directly, and by the Commission or the Court through the Secretary General.

2. Amendments shall enter into force for the states ratifying them on the date when two-thirds of the States Parties to this Convention have deposited their respective instruments of ratification. With respect to the other States Parties, the amendments shall enter into force on the dates on which they deposit their respective instruments of ratification.

Article 77. 1. In accordance with Article 31, any State Party and the Commission may submit proposed protocols to this Convention for consideration by the States Parties at the General Assembly with a view to gradually including other rights and freedoms within its system of protection.

2. Each protocol shall determine the manner of its entry into force and shall be applied only among the States Parties to it.

Article 78. 1. The States Parties may denounce this Convention at the expiration of a five-year period starting from the date of its entry into force and

by means of notice given one year in advance. Notice of the denunciation shall be addressed to the Secretary General of the Organization, who shall inform the other States Parties.

2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party concerned from the obligations contained in this Convention with respect to any act that may constitute a violation of those obligations and that has been taken by that state prior to the effective date of denunciation.

CHAPTER XI. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 79. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Secretary General shall, in writing, request each member state of the Organization to present, within ninety days, its candidates for membership on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Secretary General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the candidates presented, and transmit it to the member states of the Organization at least thirty days prior to the next session of the General Assembly.

Article 80. The members of the Commission shall be elected by secret ballot of the General Assembly from the list of candidates referred to in Article 79. The candidates who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of the member states shall be declared elected. Should it become necessary to have several ballots in order to elect all the members of the Commission, the candidates who receive the smallest number of votes shall be eliminated successively, in the manner determined by the General Assembly.

SECTION 2. INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 81. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Secretary General shall, in writing, request each State Party to present, within ninety days, its candidates for membership on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The Secretary General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the candidates presented and transmit it to the States Parties at least thirty days prior to the next session of the General Assembly.

Article 82. The judges of the Court shall be elected from the list of candidates referred to in Article 81, by secret ballot of the States Parties to the Convention in the General Assembly. The candidates who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of the States Parties shall be declared elected. Should it become necessary to have several ballots in order to elect all the judges of the Court, the candidates who receive the smallest number of votes shall be eliminated successively, in the manner determined by the States Parties.

STATEMENTS AND RESERVATIONS

Statement of Chile

The Delegation of Chile signs this Convention, subject to its subsequent parliamentary approval and ratification, in accordance with the constitutional rules in force.
Statement of Ecuador

The Delegation of Ecuador has the honor of signing the American Convention on Human Rights. It does not believe that it is necessary to make any specific reservation at this time, without prejudice to the general power set forth in the Convention itself that leaves the governments free to ratify it or not.

Reservation of Uruguay

Article 80.2 of the Constitution of Uruguay provides that citizenship is suspended "for a person indicted according to law in a criminal prosecution that may result in a sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary". This restriction on the exercise of the rights recognized in Article 23 of the Convention is not envisaged among the circumstances provided for in this respect by paragraph 2 of Article 23, for which reason the Delegation of Uruguay expresses a reservation on this matter.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, whose full powers were found in good and due form, sign this Convention, which shall be called "Pact of San José, Costa Rica," (in the city of San José, Costa Rica, this twenty-second day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.)

Por El Salvador:
For El Salvador:
Por El Salvador:
Pour le Salvador:

[Manuel Castro Ramírez]¹
[Arturo Zeledón Castrillo]
[Francisco Bertrand Galindo]

Por Haití:
For Haiti:
Pelo Haití:
Pour Haiti:

Por Colombia:
For Colombia:
Pela Colômbia:
Pour la Colombie:

[Gustavo Serrano Gómez]

Por Trinidad y Tabago:
For Trinidad and Tobago:
Por Trinidad e Tobago:
Pour la Trinité-et-Tobago:

Por Jamaica:
For Jamaica:
Por Jamaïque²:

Por Ecuador:
For Ecuador:
Pelo Equador:
Pour l’Équateur:

[Juan Isaac Lovato]³

¹ Names of signatories appearing between brackets were not legible and have been supplied by the Organization of American States — Les noms des signataires donnés entre crochets ont été fournis par l’Organisation des États américains.
² Signature affixed by H. E. Alfred A. Rattray on 16 September 1977 — La signature a été apposée par S. E. Alfred A. Rattray le 16 septembre 1977.
³ See pp. 142, 162, 182 and 202 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 142, 142, 182 et 202 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réservations faites lors de la signature.
Por los Estados Unidos de América:
For the United States of America:
Pelos Estados Unidos da América:
Pour les États-Unis d’Amérique:

Por Barbados:
For Barbados:
Por Barbados:
Pour la Barbade:

Por Honduras:
For Honduras:
Por Honduras:
Pour le Honduras:

[ELISEO PÉREZ CADALSO]

Por Paraguay:
For Paraguay:
Pelo Paraguai:
Pour le Paraguay:

[JUAN ALBERTO LLANES]

Por la República Dominicana:
For the Dominican Republic:
Pela República Dominicana:
Pour la République dominicaine:

Por Panamá:
For Panama:
Pelo Panamá:
Pour Panama:

[JUAN MATERNO VÁSQUEZ]
[EDUARDO RITTER AISLAN]
[NARCISO E. GARAY]
[DAVID SAMUEL PERÉ]

1 Signature affixed by President Jimmy Carter and by Ambassador Gale W. McCue on 1 June 1977 — Les signatures ont été apposées par le Président Jimmy Carter et par l’Ambassadeur Gale W. McCue le 1er juin 1977.
3 Signature affixed by Rear Admiral Ramón Emilio Jiménez on 7 September 1977 — La signature a été apposée par le Rear Admiral Ramón Emilio Jiménez le 7 septembre 1977.
4 See p. 208 for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 208 pour les textes des déclarations et réservations faites lors de la signature.
Por Guatemala:
For Guatemala:
Pela Guatemala:
Pour le Guatemala:

[Carlos García Bauer]
[Jorge Luis Zelaya]
[Vicente Díaz Samayoa]

Por Nicaragua:
For Nicaragua:
Por Nicaragua:
Pour le Nicaragua:

[Juan B. Lacayo]

Por Perú:
For Peru:
Pelo Perú:
Pour le Pérou:

Por Venezuela:
For Venezuela:
Pela Venezuela:
Pour le Venezuela:

[Gonzalo García Bustillos]
[Marcos Falcón Briceño]
[José Luis Zapata]
[Alfonso Zurbarán Trejo]
[Ignacio Arcaya]

Por Costa Rica:
For Costa Rica:
Por Costa Rica:
Pour Costa Rica:

[Fernando Lara Bustamante]

1 Signed at the General Secretariat of the OAS on 14 July 1978 — Signé au Secrétariat général de l'OAS le
14 juillet 1978.
DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE

CHILE¹

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAÑOL]

« La República Dominicana, al suscribir la Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos, aspira que el Principio sobre la Proscripción de la Pena de Muerte llegue a ser puro y simple, de aplicación general para los Estados de la regionalidad americana, y mantiene asimismo, las observaciones y comentarios realizados al Proyecto de Convención citado y que hiciera circular ante las Delegaciones al Consejo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos el 20 de junio de 1969. »

[TRANSLATION² — TRADUCTION³]

The Dominican Republic, upon signing the American Convention on Human Rights, aspires that the principle pertaining to abolition of the death penalty shall become pure and simple, with general application throughout the States of the American region, and likewise maintains the observations and comments made on the aforementioned Draft Convention which it distributed to the delegations to the Council of the Organization of American States on June 20, 1969.

ECUADOR¹

ÉQUATEUR¹

URUGUAY¹

¹ For the text of the declarations and reservations see pp. 162, 162, 182 and 202 of this volume.
² Translation supplied by the Organization of American States.
³ Traduction fournie par l'Organisation des Etats américains.

1979

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION OR ADHERENCE

EL SALVADOR

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAÑOL]

« Ratifica la presente Convención, interpretándose las disposiciones de la misma en el sentido de que la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos solamente tendrá competencia para conocer de cualquier caso que le pueda ser sometido, tanto por la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos como por cualquier Estado Parte, siempre y cuando el Estado de El Salvador, como parte en el caso, haya reconocido o reconozca dicha competencia, por cualquiera de los medios y bajo las modalidades que en la misma Convención se señalan. »

[TRANSLATION¹ — TRADUCTION¹]

Declaración

The present Convention is ratified, its provisions being interpreted to mean that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights shall have jurisdiction to hear any case that can be submitted to it, either by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights or by any State Party, provided that the State of El Salvador, as a party to the case, recognizes or has recognized such jurisdiction, by any of the means and under the arrangements indicated in the Convention.

¹ Translation supplied by the Organization of American States.
¹ Traduction fournie par l'Organisation des Etats américains.
Reservation
The American Convention on Human Rights, known as the "Pact of San José, Costa Rica", signed at San José, Costa Rica, on November 22, 1969, composed of a preamble and eighty-two articles, approved by the Executive Branch in the Field of Foreign Affairs by Agreement 405, dated June 14 of the current year, is hereby ratified, with the reservation that such ratification is understood without prejudice to those provisions of the Convention that might be in conflict with express precepts of the Political Constitution of the Republic.

GUATEMALA

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]
« El Gobierno de la República de Guatemala ratifica la Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos, suscrita en San José de Costa Rica, el 22 de noviembre de 1969, haciendo reserva sobre el artículo 4, inciso 4, de la misma, ya que la Constitución de la República de Guatemala, en su artículo 54, solamente excluye de la aplicación de la pena de muerte, a los delitos políticos, pero no a los delitos comunes conexos con los políticos. »

[TRANSLATION]1
The Government of the Republic of Guatemala ratifies the American Convention on Human Rights, signed at San José, Costa Rica, on November 22, 1969, with a reservation as to article 4, paragraph 4, thereof, since the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, in its article 54, only excludes the application of the death penalty to political crimes, but not to common crimes related to political crimes.

1 Translation supplied by the Organization of American States.


JAMAICA

[Traduction1 — Translation2]
The instrument of ratification states, in conformity with article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that the Government of Jamaica recognizes the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to receive and examine communications in which a State Party alleges that another State Party has committed a violation of a human right set forth in this Convention.

VENEZUELA

[ESPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]
« Declaración
« Declara: de acuerdo a lo estipulado en el parágrafo 1° del Artículo 45 de la Convención, que el Gobierno de la República de Venezuela reconoce la competencia de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos para recibir y examinar las comunicaciones en que un Estado Parte alegue que otro Estado Parte ha incurrido en violaciones de los derechos humanos establecidos en esta Convención, en los términos previstos en el parágrafo 2 de dicho Artículo. Este reconocimiento de competencia se hace por tiempo indefinido.

« Reserva
« El Artículo 60, ordinal 5° de la Constitución de la República de Venezuela establece: Nadie podrá ser condenado en causa penal sin haber sido notificado personalmente de los cargos y oído en la forma que indique la ley. Los reos de delito contra la cosa pública podrán ser juzgados en ausencia con las garantías y en la forma que determine la ley. »

[TRANSLATION]1
[Traduction]1

Declaration
Declares, that, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 45 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Venezuela

Declaré que dans l'exercice de la faculté prévue du paragraphe 1 de l'article 45 de la Convention, le Gouvernement de la République du Venezuela

1 Traduction fournie par l'Organisation des États américains.

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recognizes the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to receive and examine communications in which a State Party alleges that another State Party has committed violations of human rights set forth in that Convention, in the terms stipulated in paragraph 2 of that article. This recognition of competence is made for an indefinite period of time.

Reservation

Article 60, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela establishes that no one may be convicted in a criminal trial without first having been personally notified of the charges and heard in the manner prescribed by law. Persons accused of an offense against the res publica may be tried in absentia, with the guarantees and in the manner prescribed by law.

reconnait la compétence de la Commission interaméricaine des Droits de l'Homme pour recevoir et examiner les communications par lesquelles un État partie prétend qu'un autre État partie a violé les droits de l'homme énoncés dans la présente Convention, aux fins du paragraphe 2 du même article. Cette reconnaissance de compétence est d'une durée indéfinie.

Réserve

Le paragraphe 5 de l'article 60 de la Constitution de la République du Venezuela : tel ne sera condamné dans une instance pénale sans que les accusations portées contre lui ne lui aient été signifiées en personne, et sans qu'il n'ait été entendu dans les formes prescrites par la loi. Les accusés de délit contre la République peuvent être jugés par contumace sous les garanties et dans les formes instituées par la loi.

San Salvador, 17 November 1988
Article 1. Right to Work

1. Everyone has the right to work, which includes the right to free choice for the purpose of protecting health and safety, and the right to form and join trade unions for the purpose of protecting their economic, social and cultural rights.

2. The State Parties undertake to adopt measures that will make the right to work fully effective, especially with regard to the achievement of full employment, vocational training, and the development of cooperative and social security systems. The States Parties may establish restrictions and limitations on the enjoyment and exercise of the rights established herein by means of laws promulgated for the purposes of achieving progressively and urgently the full enjoyment of all human rights contained in this Protocol, the full enjoyment of all human rights contained in this Protocol, and the full enjoyment of all human rights contained in this Protocol.

Article 2. Obligation to Enact Domestic Legislation

The States Parties to this Protocol undertake to take all necessary legislative and administrative measures to establish a system of legal protection for the rights established herein, and to make such legislation consistent with the other principles of this Protocol and the other applicable international instruments.

Article 3. Obligation of non-discrimination

The States Parties to this Protocol undertake to adopt all necessary legal and administrative measures to ensure that the exercise of the rights established herein is free of all forms of discrimination, in particular racial, gender, national, ethnic, religious, political, and social discrimination.

Article 4. Obligation of the States Parties to take measures for the promotion of the realization of the rights established herein

The States Parties to this Protocol undertake to adopt all necessary legal and administrative measures to ensure that the exercise of the rights established herein is protected, in particular by measures that promote and protect the exercise of the rights established herein.

Article 5. Obligation of the States Parties to take measures for the promotion of the realization of the rights established herein

The States Parties to this Protocol undertake to adopt all necessary legal and administrative measures to ensure that the exercise of the rights established herein is protected, in particular by measures that promote and protect the exercise of the rights established herein.

Article 6. Right to Work

1. Everyone has the right to work, which includes the right to free choice for the purpose of protecting health and safety, and the right to form and join trade unions for the purpose of protecting their economic, social and cultural rights. The States Parties to this Protocol recognize that the right to work to which the foregoing article refers presupposes that everyone shall enjoy that right under just, equitable, and satisfactory conditions, which the States Parties undertake to guarantee in their internal legislation, particularly with respect to:

a. Remuneration which guarantees, as a minimum requirement for a decent living condition for them and their families and fair and equal wages for equal work, without distinction, in accordance with their qualifications, competence, integrity, and seniority.

b. The right of every worker to promotion or upward mobility in his employment, for which purpose account shall be taken of his qualifications, experience, and seniority.

c. The right of every worker to the protection of his health and safety at work, in particular by measures that promote and protect the exercise of the rights established herein.

d. The right to the full enjoyment of the rights established herein, in particular by measures that promote and protect the exercise of the rights established herein.

2. The prohibition of night work or unhealthy or dangerous working conditions and, in general, of all work which jeopardizes health, safety, or morals, for persons under 18 years of age. As regards children under the age of 16, the work day shall be subordinated to the provisions regarding compulsory education and in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3. The right to the consolidation of work, subject to the nature of each industry and occupation and the causes for just separation. In cases of unjustified dismissal, the worker shall have the right to indemnity or to reemployment on the same or any other work of equal status, both in the public and private sectors.

4. The prohibition of night work or unhealthy or dangerous working conditions and, in general, of all work which jeopardizes health, safety, or morals, for persons under 18 years of age. As regards children under the age of 16, the work day shall be subordinated to the provisions regarding compulsory education and in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
extension of that right, the States Parties shall permit trade unions to establish national federations or confederations, or to affiliate with those that already exist, as well as to form international trade union organizations and to affiliate with that of their choice. The States Parties shall also permit trade unions, federations and confederations to function freely.

b. The right to strike.

2. The exercise of the rights set forth above may be subject only to restrictions established by law, provided that such restrictions are characteristic of a democratic society and necessary for safeguarding public order or for protecting public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others. Members of the armed forces and the police and of other essential public services shall be subject to limitations and restrictions established by law.

3. No one may be compelled to belong to a trade union.

Article 9 Right to Social Security

1. Everyone shall have the right to social security protecting him from the consequences of old age and of disability which prevents him, physically or mentally, from securing the means for a dignified and decent existence. In the event of the death of a beneficiary, social security benefits shall be applied to his dependents.

2. In the case of persons who are employed, the right to social security shall cover at least medical care and an allowance or retirement benefit in the case of work accidents or occupational diseases and, in the case of women, paid maternity leave before and after childbirth.

Article 10 Right to Health

1. Everyone shall have the right to health, understood to mean the enjoyment of the highest level of physical, mental and social well-being.

2. In order to ensure the exercise of the right to health, the States Parties agree to recognize health as a public good and, particularly, to adopt the following measures to ensure that right:

   a. Primary health care, that is, essential health care made available to all individuals and families in the community;

   b. Extension of the benefits of health services to all individuals subject to the State's jurisdiction;

   c. Universal immunization against the principal infectious diseases;

   d. Prevention and treatment of endemic, occupational and other diseases;

   e. Education of the population on the prevention and treatment of health problems, and

   f. Satisfaction of the health needs of the highest risk groups and of those whose poverty makes them most vulnerable.

Article 11 Right to a Healthy Environment

1. Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services.

2. The States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.

Article 12 Right to Food

1. Everyone has the right to adequate nutrition which guarantees the possibility of enjoying the highest level of physical, emotional and intellectual development.

2. In order to promote the exercise of this right and eradicate malnutrition, the States Parties undertake to improve methods of production, supply and distribution of food, and to this end, agree to promote greater international cooperation in support of the relevant national policies.

Article 13 Right to Education

1. Everyone has the right to education.

2. The States Parties to this Protocol agree that education should be directed towards the full development of the human personality and human dignity and should strengthen respect for human rights, ideological pluralism, fundamental freedoms, justice and peace. They further agree that education ought to enable everyone to participate effectively in a democratic and pluralistic society and achieve a decent existence and should foster understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups and promote activities for the maintenance of peace.

3. The States Parties to this Protocol recognize that in order to achieve the full exercise of this right to education:

   a. Primary education should be compulsory and accessible to all without cost;

   b. Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, should be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education;

   c. Higher education should be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of individual capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education;

   d. Basic education should be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole cycle of primary instruction;

   e. Programs of special education should be established for the handicapped, so as to provide special instruction and training to persons with physical disabilities or mental deficiencies.

4. In conformity with the domestic legislation of the States Parties, parents should have the right to select the type of education to be given to their children, provided that it conforms to the principles set forth above.

5. Nothing in this Protocol shall be interpreted as a restriction of the freedom of individuals and entities to establish and direct educational institutions in accordance with the domestic legislation of the States Parties.

Article 14 Right to the Benefits of Culture

1. The States Parties to this Protocol recognize the right of everyone:

   a. To take part in the cultural and artistic life of the community;

   b. To enjoy the benefits of scientific and technological progress;

   c. To benefit from the protection of moral and material interests deriving from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to this Protocol to ensure the full exercise of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, development and dissemination of science, culture and art.

3. The States Parties to this Protocol undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

4. The States Parties to this Protocol recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international cooperation and relations in the fields of science, arts and culture, and accordingly agree to foster greater international cooperation in these fields.

Article 15 Right to the Formation and the Protection of Families

1. The family is the natural and fundamental element of society and ought to be protected by the State, which should see to the improvement of its spiritual and material conditions.

2. Everyone has the right to form a family, which shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the pertinent domestic legislation.

3. The States Parties hereby undertake to accord adequate protection to the family unit and in particular:

   a. To provide special care and assistance to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth;

   b. To guarantee adequate nutrition for children at the nursing stage and during school attendance years;

   c. To adopt special measures for the protection of adolescents in order to ensure the full development of their
Article 19 Means of Protection

1. The States Parties may, at the time of approval, signature, ratification or accession, make reservations to one or more provisions of this Protocol, provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Protocol.

2. Ratification shall be effected by depositing an instrument of ratification, or a document containing reservations to any of the Protocol, with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, who shall notify the States Parties of the entry into force of the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Protocol.

3. The Protocol shall enter into effect when seven States Parties have deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession.

4. The Secretary General shall provide the member states of the Organization of American States of the entry into effect of the Protocol.

5. The annual reports submitted to the General Assembly by the Permanent Commission of the Organization of American States concerning the progressive measures adopted in order to ensure due respect for the rights established in this Protocol shall contain a summary of the information received from the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members.

6. The specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members shall include the consideration of solutions to the specific requirements arising from needs of this group as a priority component of their urban development plans.

7. Any instance in which the rights established in Article 20 of the Protocol may give rise, through participation of the States Parties in the international system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to application of the system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, copies or pertinent portions of the reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States shall be transmitted to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and the States Parties to the present Protocol may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture such observations as it deems pertinent concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

Article 20 Reservations

1. This Protocol shall remain open to signature, ratification, or accession by any State which, at the time of the entry into force of the Protocol, is not a member of the Organization of American States.

2. The States Parties to the Protocol are invited to accede to this Protocol in order to establish a framework for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as established in the American Convention on Human Rights, and to cooperate in the implementation of the Protocol.

3. The States Parties to the Protocol shall be bound by the provisions of the Protocol and shall endeavor to ensure the effective protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as established in the American Convention on Human Rights, within their respective territories.

4. Any instance in which the rights established in Article 20 of the Protocol may give rise, through participation of the States Parties in the international system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to application of the system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, copies or pertinent portions of the reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States shall be transmitted to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and the States Parties to the present Protocol may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture such observations as it deems pertinent concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

Article 21 Implementation

1. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall also transmit to the States Parties the reports submitted to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with Article 30 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in accordance with Article 37 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, copies or pertinent portions of the reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and shall provide information to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

2. The States Parties to the present Protocol shall provide, through their respective national authorities, all necessary assistance to ensure the effective protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as established in the American Convention on Human Rights, within their respective territories.

3. The States Parties to the present Protocol shall cooperate with the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members in the implementation of the Protocol.

4. The States Parties to the present Protocol shall ensure that the information received from the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members is transmitted to the States Parties to the American Convention on Human Rights, in accordance with Article 30 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in accordance with Article 37 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and shall provide information to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

Article 22 Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights "Protocol of San Salvador"

1. Any State Party and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights may for the States that ratify them on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification corresponding to the number representing two thirds of the States Parties to the Protocol, submit for the consideration of the States Parties to the Protocol, which it may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture any instance in which the rights established in Article 20 of the Protocol may give rise, through participation of the States Parties in the international system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to application of the system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, copies or pertinent portions of the reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States shall be transmitted to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and the States Parties to the present Protocol may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture such observations as it deems pertinent concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

2. Such amendments shall enter into effect for the States that ratify them on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification corresponding to the number representing two thirds of the States Parties to the Protocol, which it may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture any instance in which the rights established in Article 20 of the Protocol may give rise, through participation of the States Parties in the international system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to application of the system of individual petitions governed by Article 44 through 51 and Article 61 through 69 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, copies or pertinent portions of the reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States shall be transmitted to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and the States Parties to the present Protocol may include in its Annual Report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture such observations as it deems pertinent concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.

3. The States Parties to the present Protocol shall cooperate with the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members in the implementation of the Protocol, and the States Parties to the present Protocol shall ensure that the information received from the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members is transmitted to the States Parties to the American Convention on Human Rights, in accordance with Article 30 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in accordance with Article 37 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, and shall provide information to the specialized organizations of the inter-American system of which the States Parties to the present Protocol are members, concerning the status of the economic, social and cultural rights established in the present Protocol.
Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty, 1990

Asuncion, 8 June 1990
PROTOCOL TO THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

PREAMBLE

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS PROTOCOL,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 4 of the American Convention on Human Rights recognizes the right to life and restricts the application of the death penalty;

That everyone has the inalienable right to respect for his life, a right that cannot be suspended for any reason;

That the tendency among the American States is to be in favor of abolition of the death penalty;

That application of the death penalty has irrevocable consequences, forecloses the correction of judicial error, and precludes any possibility of changing or rehabilitating those convicted;

That the abolition of the death penalty helps to ensure more effective protection of the right to life;

That an international agreement must be arrived at that will entail a progressive development of the American Convention on Human Rights, and

That States Parties to the American Convention on Human Rights have expressed their intention to adopt an international agreement with a view to consolidating the practice of not applying the death penalty in the Americas,

HAVE AGREED TO SIGN THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOL TO THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

Article 1

The States Parties to this Protocol shall not apply the death penalty in their territory to any person subject to their jurisdiction.

Article 2

1. No reservations may be made to this Protocol. However, at the time of ratification or accession, the States Parties to this instrument may declare that they reserve the right to apply the death penalty in wartime in accordance with international law, for extremely serious crimes of a military nature.

2. The State Party making this reservation shall, upon ratification or accession, inform the Secretary General of the Organization of American States of the pertinent provisions of its national legislation applicable in wartime, as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. Said State Party shall notify the Secretary General of the Organization of American States of the beginning or end of any state of war in effect in its territory.

Article 3

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature and ratification or accession by any State Party to the American Convention on Human Rights.

2. Ratification of this Protocol or accession thereto shall be made through the deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

Article 4

This Protocol shall enter into force among the States that ratify or accede to it when they deposit their respective instruments of ratification or accession with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.
Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, 1994

Belém do Pará, 9 June 1994
INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON FORCED DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS
(Adopted at Belém do Pará, Brazil, 9 June 1994, at the twenty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States)

Preamble
The Member States of the Organization of American States signatory to the present Convention,

DISTURBED by the persistence of the forced disappearance of persons;

REAFFIRMING that the true meaning of American solidarity and good neighborliness can be none other than that of consolidating in this Hemisphere, in the framework of democratic institutions, a system of individual freedom and social justice based on respect for essential human rights;

CONSIDERING that the forced disappearance of persons is an affront to the conscience of the Hemisphere and a grave and abominable offense against the inherent dignity of the human being, and one that contradicts the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of American States;

CONSIDERING that the forced disappearance of persons violates numerous non-derogable and essential human rights enshrined in the American Convention on Human Rights, in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

RECALLING that the international protection of human rights is in the form of a convention reinforcing or complementing the protection provided by domestic law and is based upon the attributes of the human personality;

REAFFIRMING that the systematic practice of the forced disappearance of persons constitutes a crime against humanity;

HOPING that this Convention may help to prevent, punish, and eliminate the forced disappearance of persons in the Hemisphere and make a decisive contribution to the protection of human rights and the rule of law,

RESOLVE to adopt the following Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons:

Article I
The States Parties to this Convention undertake:

a. Not to practice, permit, or tolerate the forced disappearance of persons, even in states of emergency or suspension of individual guarantees;

b. To punish within their jurisdictions, those persons who commit or attempt to commit the crime of forced disappearance of persons and their accomplices and accessories;

c. To cooperate with one another in helping to prevent, punish, and eliminate the forced disappearance of persons;

d. To take legislative, administrative, judicial, and any other measures necessary to comply with the commitments undertaken in this Convention.
**Article II**

For the purposes of this Convention, forced disappearance is considered to be the act of depriving a person or persons of his or their freedom, in whatever way, perpetrated by agents of the state or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support, or acquiescence of the state, followed by an absence of information or a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the whereabouts of that person, thereby impeding his or her recourse to the applicable legal remedies and procedural guarantees.

**Article III**

The States Parties undertake to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional procedures, the legislative measures that may be needed to define the forced disappearance of persons as an offense and to impose an appropriate punishment commensurate with its extreme gravity. This offense shall be deemed continuous or permanent as long as the fate or whereabouts of the victim has not been determined.

The States Parties may establish mitigating circumstances for persons who have participated in acts constituting forced disappearance when they help to cause the victim to reappear alive or provide information that sheds light on the forced disappearance of a person.

**Article IV**

The acts constituting the forced disappearance of persons shall be considered offenses in every State Party. Consequently, each State Party shall take measures to establish its jurisdiction over such cases in the following instances:

a. When the forced disappearance of persons or any act constituting such offense was committed within its jurisdiction;

b. When the accused is a national of that state;

c. When the victim is a national of that state and that state sees fit to do so.

Every State Party shall, moreover, take the necessary measures to establish its jurisdiction over the crime described in this Convention when the alleged criminal is within its territory and it does not proceed to extradite him.

This Convention does not authorize any State Party to undertake, in the territory of another State Party, the exercise of jurisdiction or the performance of functions that are placed within the exclusive purview of the authorities of that other Party by its domestic law.

**Article V**

The forced disappearance of persons shall not be considered a political offense for purposes of extradition.

The forced disappearance of persons shall be deemed to be included among the extraditable offenses in every extradition treaty entered into between States Parties.

The States Parties undertake to include the offense of forced disappearance as one which is extraditable in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them in the future.

Every State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty and receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty may consider this Convention as the
necessary legal basis for extradition with respect to the offense of forced disappearance.

States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offense as extraditable, subject to the conditions imposed by the law of the requested state.

Extradition shall be subject to the provisions set forth in the constitution and other laws of the request state.

**Article VI**

When a State Party does not grant the extradition, the case shall be submitted to its competent authorities as if the offense had been committed within its jurisdiction, for the purposes of investigation and when appropriate, for criminal action, in accordance with its national law. Any decision adopted by these authorities shall be communicated to the state that has requested the extradition.

**Article VII**

Criminal prosecution for the forced disappearance of persons and the penalty judicially imposed on its perpetrator shall not be subject to statutes of limitations.

However, if there should be a norm of a fundamental character preventing application of the stipulation contained in the previous paragraph, the period of limitation shall be equal to that which applies to the gravest crime in the domestic laws of the corresponding State Party.

**Article VIII**

The defense of due obedience to superior orders or instructions that stipulate, authorize, or encourage forced disappearance shall not be admitted. All persons who receive such orders have the right and duty not to obey them.

The States Parties shall ensure that the training of public law-enforcement personnel or officials includes the necessary education on the offense of forced disappearance of persons.

**Article IX**

Persons alleged to be responsible for the acts constituting the offense of forced disappearance of persons may be tried only in the competent jurisdictions of ordinary law in each state, to the exclusion of all other special jurisdictions, particularly military jurisdictions.

The acts constituting forced disappearance shall not be deemed to have been committed in the course of military duties.

Privileges, immunities, or special dispensations shall not be admitted in such trials, without prejudice to the provisions set forth in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

**Article X**

In no case may exceptional circumstances such as a state of war, the threat of war, internal political instability, or any other public emergency be invoked to justify the forced disappearance of persons. In such cases, the right to expeditious and effective judicial procedures and recourse shall be retained as a means of determining the whereabouts or state of health of a
person who has been deprived of freedom, or of identifying the official who ordered or carried out such deprivation of freedom.

In pursuing such procedures or recourse, and in keeping with applicable domestic law, the competent judicial authorities shall have free and immediate access to all detention centers and to each of their units, and to all places where there is reason to believe the disappeared person might be found including places that are subject to military jurisdiction.

**Article XI**

Every person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognized place of detention and be brought before a competent judicial authority without delay, in accordance with applicable domestic law.

The States Parties shall establish and maintain official up-to-date registries of their detainees and, in accordance with their domestic law, shall make them available to relatives, judges, attorneys, any other person having a legitimate interest, and other authorities.

**Article XII**

The States Parties shall give each other mutual assistance in the search for, identification, location, and return of minors who have been removed to another state or detained therein as a consequence of the forced disappearance of their parents or guardians.

**Article XIII**

For the purposes of this Convention, the processing of petitions or communications presented to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights alleging the forced disappearance of persons shall be subject to the procedures established in the American Convention on Human Rights and to the Statue and Regulations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and to the Statute and Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, including the provisions on precautionary measures.

**Article XIV**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding article, when the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights receives a petition or communication regarding an alleged forced disappearance, its Executive Secretariat shall urgently and confidentially address the respective government, and shall request that government to provide as soon as possible information as to the whereabouts of the allegedly disappeared person together with any other information it considers pertinent, and such request shall be without prejudice as to the admissibility of the petition.

**Article XV**

None of the provisions of this Convention shall be interpreted as limiting other bilateral or multilateral treaties or other agreements signed by the Parties.

This Convention shall not apply to the international armed conflicts governed by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its Protocol concerning protection of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of the armed forces; and prisoners of war and civilians in time of war.

**Article XVI**

This Convention is open for signature by the member states of the Organization of American States.
**Article XVII**

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

**Article XVIII**

This Convention shall be open to accession by any other state. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

**Article XIX**

The states may express reservations with respect to this Convention when adopting, signing, ratifying or acceding to it, unless such reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and as long as they refer to one or more specific provisions.

**Article XX**

This Convention shall enter into force for the ratifying states on the thirtieth day from the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification.

For each state ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the second instrument of ratification has been deposited, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day from the date on which that state deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

**Article XXI**

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any State Party. The instrument of denunciation shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. The Convention shall cease to be in effect for the denouncing state and shall remain in force for the other States Parties one year from the date of deposit of the instrument of denunciation.

**Article XXII**

The original instrument of this Convention, the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall forward certified copies thereof to the United Nations Secretariat, for registration and publication, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall notify member states of the Organization and states acceding to the Convention of the signatures and deposit of instruments of ratification, accession or denunciation, as well as of any reservations that may be expressed.