Signed, Sealed, Delivered, and Then ...: An Evaluation of the Correlation Between Policy Areas, Signing, and Legal Ratification of Organization of American States’ Treaties by Member States

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SIGNED, SEALED, DELIVERED, AND THEN...: AN EVALUATION OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN POLICY AREAS, SIGNING, AND LEGAL RATIFICATION OF ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES' TREATIES BY MEMBER STATES

Alexandra R. Harrington

PART I – INTRODUCTION

Like any organization, or the proverbial chain, the Organization of American States's (OAS) ability to affect lasting policy changes through treaties is only as strong as the will of the federal legislative bodies of its member states. No matter how lofty or well-meaning the OAS's goals in any area or matter addressed by a treaty, or the number of OAS member states (member states) which sign onto a treaty reflecting these goals, under the OAS Charter and the federal constitutions of most member states, these treaties are merely inspirational unless they are ratified by the federal legislatures of the member states.  

1 Although it could be assumed that a member state's signing of an OAS treaty is indicative of the member state administration's policy goals and hence the policy goals of the member state as a whole, there is often a counter-intuitive negative correlation between the number and type of treaties signed by member states and those treaties which are ultimately ratified by the member state's federal legislature and adopted as binding law on the state.  

2 Even in the event of ratification, many member states feature federal constitutional provisions which subsume the primacy of treaty law to domestic law,  

3 regardless of when the law was promulgated or the policy choices behind it.  

4 Given the disconnect between OAS policy goals and member states' federal legislative choices, it can easily seem that there are little political or legal forces behind treaties promulgated by the OAS. Examining OAS treaties promulgated during the period from post-World War II to the present, however, sheds light on the incidents of positive and negative signing to ratification correlations. This article

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1 See infra Part II.
2 See infra Parts III, IV.
3 See infra Part II.
4 See infra Part II.
conducts such an examination, focusing on several themes of treaty promulgation and signing to ratification correlation.5

Part II of this article addresses the legal requirements of the OAS Charter with regard to treaty promulgation and signing,6 as well as the sovereignty ultimately retained in member states for ratification decisions.7 Part II also discusses the federal constitutional law requirements of member states as they apply to the ratification and role of treaties that the executive has either signed or entered into.8 Many of these member state constitutions have express sections or articles addressing international relations, or treaties in general9; the requirements and ramifications of these provisions will be discussed as a corollary to the overall procedural requirements for treaty ratification.10

Part III addresses basic signature to ratification correlations, including a discussion of those member states which elect to become treaty signatories,11 or, indeed, to ratify treaties,12 with express reservations made to some or most of the treaty terms.13 As will be demonstrated, the use of reservations is generally for the purpose of eliminating any possible contradictions or tensions between the domestic law of the member state relating to the subject area and the treaty provisions.14 The author extrapolates that reservations are often used as a way to help ensure domestic ratification of treaty provisions, and points to the effectiveness of this political/legal strategy.15 Part III concludes with observations on the general signing to ratification correlation of certain member states,16 and the potential impact of that correlation on the policy goals of the OAS in the future,17 as well as the likelihood that these goals will be codified in the binding law of member states.18

Part IV presents a slightly different view on the signing and ratification issue.19 In this part, the fifty-five treaties selected for this study are broken into thirteen subject area classifications: 1) banking;

5 See infra Parts II, III, IV, V.
6 See infra Part II.A.
7 See infra Part II.B.
8 See infra Part II.B.
9 See infra Part II. B.
10 See infra Part II. B.
11 See infra Part III.
12 See infra Part III.
13 See infra Part III.
14 See infra Part III.
15 See infra Part III.
16 See infra Part III.
17 See infra Part III.
18 See infra Part III.
19 See infra Part IV.
2) children and children’s rights; 3) contract and commercial law; 4) criminal law; 5) governmental law and policy; 6) health policy; 7) OAS housekeeping matters (additional, largely non-policy driven protocols to the original OAS agreements and documents); 8) human rights and cultural rights/preservation; 9) international law; 10) international security; 11) policy and research support; 12) science and technology support; and 13) women’s rights and issues. From these classifications, Part IV examines the general propensity of member states as a whole for negative or positive signing to ratification correlations for specific subject areas. Further, Part IV examines the behaviors of individual member states towards treaties in each of the subject areas to determine patterns of international and domestic priorities within member states, as well as areas in which concerns over the primacy of domestic law can be seen manifesting themselves in a negative correlation figure. Finally, Part IV concludes with observations and the author's predictions for subject areas in which international political policy and domestic legal — and, by extension, sovereignty — policy will coalesce or divide. These predictions are made on both the general OAS level and the member state level.

Part V, the conclusion of this article, uses the legal, political, and statistical information offered in the previous parts to go beyond a historical summary of OAS treaty policy and the actions of member states. Rather, Part V uses this history and data to predict subject areas which will be maximally or minimally accepted by member states as areas in which domestic legal primacy will or will not be ceded to OAS community ideas and goals. In light of the sweeping scope of international instability currently facing the OAS and its member states - tending to affect both in areas such as security, technology, and trafficking in illegal goods and activities of myriad variety - this article will argue that, however laudable many of the OAS policy goals as expressed by treaty have been, the OAS and its member states should consider focusing their calls for cooperation and treaty law ratification on several subject areas with proven records of signing to ratification correlative success.

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20 See infra Part IV.
21 See infra Part IV.
22 See infra Part IV.
23 See infra Part IV.
24 See infra Part IV.
25 See infra Part IV.
26 See infra Part V.
PART II – CHARTER AND CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A. OAS Charter Requirements

As the OAS Charter makes explicitly clear, regardless of the issue or the goals of unity which inform the OAS and its decisions, the OAS’s authority is secondary to the sovereignty of its member states.27 Indeed, as an entity which was created by sovereign member states, the OAS Charter preserves the primacy of member states’ domestic law and legislation as a fundamental right and duty.28 Thus, from the outset, any attempted OAS actions which involve the promulgation of law, and are in the form of a treaty to be ratified by the legislatures of member states,29 are limited to the diplomatic act of treaty signing, accompanied by the hope that the treaty will be ratified by the federal legislatures of the signatory member states.30

B. Member States’ Constitutional Requirements

Of the thirty-five member states comprising the OAS,31 twenty-three have specific constitutional requirements for the division of treaty authority between signing and ratification,32 while twelve

28 OAS Charter, supra note 27, at chap. IV, art. 13 (“The political existence of the State is independent of recognition by other States. Even before being recognized, the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and, consequently, to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interests, to administer its services, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The existence of these rights is limited only by the exercise of the rights of other States in accordance with international law.”).
29 See OAS Charter, supra note 27, at chap. XVI, art. 112.
30 See generally Charter of the Organization of American States.
member states’ constitutions are silent on this issue. The majority of


These member states are: Antigua & Barbuda, Constitutional Order (1981) (Ant. & Barb.), available at http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Antigua/antigua-barbuda.html (last visited May 17, 2006); Bahamas, Constitución [Constitu-
the twelve member states which do not have constitutional provisions addressing the signing and ratification of treaties are still members of the British Commonwealth system.\textsuperscript{34}

Generally, member states with constitutional treaty signing and ratification provisions divide treaty authority between the exec-

tive, legislative, and, many times, judicial branches. In these systems, the executive is empowered to enter into and sign international treaties, including those promulgated by the OAS, on behalf of his country. However, in order for a signed treaty to become legally bind-

35 See CONST. ARG.; Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution]; C.F. (Brazil); Constitution Act, 1867 (Can.); Constitución Política de la República de Chile [Constitution]; Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution]; Constitución Política de la República de Costa Rica [Constitution]; Constitución Política de República Dominicana [Constitution] (Dom. Rep.); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution]; Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution]; Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] (Guat.); Constitución de la República d'Haití [Constitution]; Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution]; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Constr.], as amended, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.); Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua [Cn.] [Constitution], 9 January 1987, as amended by Ley No. 527, Reforma Parcial de la Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua, Apr. 9, 2005; Constitución Política de la República de Panamá [Constitution]; Constitución Política [Constitution] (Par.); Constitución Política del Perú [Constitution]; Constitución [Constitution] (Surin.); U. S. CONST.; Constitución Política de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution]; Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [Constitution].

36 CONST. ARG. § 99(1)(11) ("He concludes and signs treaties, concordats and other agreements required for the maintenance of good relations with international organizations and foreign powers, he receives their ministers and admits their consuls."); Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art 96(2) (stating that the President of the Republic of Bolivia is to negotiate international treaties, subject to the approval of the legislature); Constitución Política de la República de Chile [Constitution] art 50 (stating that the President must send any treaties to the Congress for ratification prior to their becoming legally valid); Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] art. 189(2) (providing that the President, as well as his diplomatic representatives, has the power to negotiate international treaties); Constitución Política de la República de Costa Rica [Constitution] art. 140(10) (providing that the President and his ministers have the ability to carry out Costa Rican treaty negotiations); Constitución Política de la República de Cuba [Constitution] art 98 (providing that the Council of Ministers acts as the executive body which signs treaties and refers them on for legislative approval); Constitución Política de Republica Dominicana [Constitution] art 55 (Dom. Rep.) (designating the President as the officer who directs international treaty negotiations); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] art. 171(12) (providing that the President acts as the negotiator for treaties); Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] art. 167(4) (designating the Council of Ministers as the treaty negotiating body for El Salvador); Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] art. 183(o) (Guat.) (requiring that the President ensure that any treaties signed conform with the constitution before sending them to the Legislature for approval); Constitution de la République d’Haïti [Constitution] art. 139 (stating that the President negotiates treaties and sends them to the Legislature for ratifica-
ing on the member state, the legislative branch must receive the treaty text from the executive and vote to either ratify or reject the treaty provisions.\textsuperscript{37} If the provisions are ratified, the treaty assumes the sta-

\textsuperscript{37} \textit{Const. Arg.} § 75(13), (22), (24); Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art. 59(12); Constitution Act, 1867 art. 132 (Can.) ("The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries."); Constitución Política de la República de Chile [Constitution] art. 50; Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] arts. 101, 150(16); Constitución Política de la República de Costa Rica [Constitution] arts. 105, 121(4); Constitución Política de la República de Cuba [Constitution] art. 90; Constitución Política de Republica Dominicana [Constitution] art. 37 (Dom. Rep.); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] arts. 130(7), 161, 162; Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] arts. 131(7), 148; Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] arts. 102(u), 171(1) (Guat.); Constitución de la République d'Haiti [Constitution] art. 98-3(3), 276; Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] arts. 16, 20, 21; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Const.], as amended, art. 76, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.); Reforma Parcial de la Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua, Apr. 9, 2005, art. 138(12); Constitución Política de la República de Panamá [Constitution] art. 153(3); Constitución Política [Constitution] arts. 141, 224 (Para.); Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] arts. 56 – 57, 102(3); Constitución [Constitution] art. 103 (Surin.); U.S. \textit{Const.} art. II § 2, cl. 2; Constitución Política de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution] art. 168(20); Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [Constitution] art. 154.
tus of domestic law,\textsuperscript{38} if the treaty is rejected, the member state still remains a signatory of the treaty, however the treaty terms are not valid domestic law and do not bind the member state.\textsuperscript{39} If a treaty is

\textsuperscript{38} See Const. Arg. § 75(22), (24) (providing the requisite majority number of votes necessary to ratify treaties; the majority requirements depend on the scope of the treaty and the entity with whom the treaty is to be entered into with); Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art. 59(12); Constitution Act, 1867 art. 132 (Can.); Constitución Política de la República de Chile [Constitution] art. 50; Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] art. 150(16); Constitución Política de la República de Costa Rica [Constitution] art. 105(4) (providing the majority votes required to ratify treaties, as well as a small exception to the ratification requirement); Constitución Política de la República de Cuba [Constitution] art. 90; Constitución Política de Republica Dominicana [Constitution] art. 37 (Dom. Rep.); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] art. 162 (providing the required majority votes needed to ratify a treaty); Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] art. 148 (describing the required votes necessary to pass treaties and providing a list of considerations which the Legislature must go through before ratifying a treaty); Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] arts. 102(u), 171(1) (Guat.); Constitution de la République d’Haiti [Constitution] arts. 98-3(3), 276; Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] art. 16; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Const.], as amended, art. 117, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.); Reforma Parcial de la Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua, Apr. 9, 2005, art. 138(12); Constitución Política de la República de Panamá [Constitution] art. 153(3); Constitución Política [Constitution] arts. 141-42 (Para.); Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] arts. 56-57, 102(3); Constitución [Constitution] art. 104 (Surin.); U.S. Const. art. II §2, cl. 2 (requiring a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty); Constitución Política de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution] art. 168(20); Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [Constitution] art. 154.

\textsuperscript{39} See Const. Arg. § 75(22), (24) (providing the requisite majority number of votes necessary to ratify treaties; the majority requirements depend on the scope of the treaty and the entity with whom the treaty is to be entered into with); Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art. 59(12); Constitution Act, 1867 art. 132 (Can.); Constitución Política de la República de Chile [Constitution] art. 50; Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] art. 150(16); Constitución Política de la República de Costa Rica [Constitution] art. 105(4) (providing the majority votes required to ratify treaties, as well as a small exception to the ratification requirement); Constitución Política de la República de Cuba [Constitution] art. 90; Constitución Política de Republica Dominicana [Constitution] art. 37 (Dom. Rep.); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] art. 162 (providing the required majority votes needed to ratify a treaty); Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] art. 148 (describing the required votes necessary to pass treaties and providing a list of considerations which the Legislature must go through before ratifying a treaty); Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] arts. 102(u), 171(1) (Guat.); Constitution de la République d’Haiti [Constitution] arts.
ratified and a question of compatibility between the member states’ constitution and/or domestic laws and the treaty provisions arises, a federal court – often a special constitutional court – will typically have jurisdiction to decide the constitutionality of the treaty provision and/or its applicability in the face of domestic law or pre-existing treaties. A minority of member states’ constitutions provide that international treaty provisions, once ratified, will trump constitutional and domestic law provisions. The majority of member states’ constitutions, however, provides for the use of a balancing test of validity or explicitly states that treaty provisions are subservient to constitutional and domestic law provisions.

98-3(3), 276; Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] art. 16; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Const.], as amended, art. 117, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.); Reforma Parcial de la Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua, Apr. 9, 2005, art. 138(12); Constitución Política de la República de Panamá [Constitution] art. 153(3); Constitución Política [Constitution] arts. 141-42 (Para.); Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] arts. 56-57, 102(3); Constitución [Constitution] art. 104 (Surin.); U.S. Const. art. II §2, cl. 2 (requiring a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty); Constitución Política de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution] art. 168(20); Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [Constitution] art. 154.

40 See Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art. 120(9); C.F. arts. 102 (III)(b), 109 (III) (Brazil); Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] art. 241(10); Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] arts. 162, 210; Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] art. 182(3); Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] art. 272(e) (Guat.); Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] art. 17; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Const.], as amended, art. 104, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.); Constitución [Constitution] art. 144 (Surin.); U.S. Const. art. III § 2; Constitución Política de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution] art. 239(1); Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [Constitution] art. 336(5).

41 See Constitución Política de la República de Colombia [Constitution] arts. 44, 93; Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] art. 162; Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] art. 144; Constitución Política reformada por Acuerdo Legislativo [Constitution] art. 46 (Guat.); Constitución de la République d’Haïti [Constitution] arts. 276, 276-2; Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] art. 18; Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos [Const.], as amended, art. 133, Diario Oficial de la Federación [D.O.], 5 de Febrero de 1917 (Mex.) (subsuming the laws of individual Mexican states to federal law, including treaty law); Constitución Política [Constitution] art. 142 (Para.) (limiting the ways in which treaty provisions addressing human rights can be renounced or otherwise changed).

42 See Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia [Constitution] art. 120(9); C.F. art. 109(III) (Brazil); Constitución Política [Constitution] art. 137 (Para.) (re-
Ecuador,\textsuperscript{43} El Salvador,\textsuperscript{44} Honduras,\textsuperscript{45} and Peru\textsuperscript{46} have constitutional articles specifically addressing international treaties. The Ecuadorian article sets out the instances in which international treaties may be entered into (to set territorial limits, create military or political alliances, memorialize peace agreements, adopt treaties from international organizations as long as these treaties are in line with the Ecuadorian constitution and domestic laws, refine and create individual and collective fundamental rights and duties, and those treaties which alter existing treaties that have been ratified and are part of the existing law),\textsuperscript{47} as well as the procedural requirements for treaty ratification and potential judicial deliberation.\textsuperscript{48} The Salvadorian article contains more expansive limits on treaties on the subject areas of treaty promulgation and their interaction with constitutional and domestic laws, in addition to the procedural requirements necessary to debate and ratify treaties, and for later judicial proceedings regarding the treaty provisions.\textsuperscript{49} Besides the standard procedural requirements for treaty consideration and ratification, the Honduran article contains an initial statement of the motivating societal and political goals for Honduran participation in international organizations and societies.\textsuperscript{50} Finally, the Peruvian article allows the executive to enter into international treaties for the purposes of human rights, national integrity, national defense, and financial obligations of the state, subject to Congressional approval.\textsuperscript{51}

Even member states which lack specific constitutional provisions relating to treaty signing and ratification use the two-step signing and ratification to express a collective, national decision as to whether to adopt treaty provisions as part of the member states' binding legal structure.\textsuperscript{52}

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affirming that the Paraguayan Constitution is the primary source of law in the nation); Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] art. 57; Constitución [Constitution] art. 144 (Surin.).

\textsuperscript{43} Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] chap. 6.

\textsuperscript{44} Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] arts. 144-49.

\textsuperscript{45} Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] chap. 3.

\textsuperscript{46} Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] chap. 2.

\textsuperscript{47} Constitución Política de la República de Ecuador [Constitution] art. 161.

\textsuperscript{48} Id. at arts. 162-63.

\textsuperscript{49} Constitución Política de la República de El Salvador [Constitution] arts. 144-49.

\textsuperscript{50} Constitución Política de la República de Honduras [Constitution] chap. 3.

\textsuperscript{51} Constitución Política del Peru [Constitution] arts. 56-57.

\textsuperscript{52} See supra Part II; infra Parts III, IV (discussing the signing and ratification processes occurring in OAS member states with and without constitutional provisions addressing treaty ratification procedures and primacy issues).
PART III – GENERAL CORRELATIONS AND THE IMPACT OF TREATY RESERVATIONS

Within the OAS Charter and governing structure, the two-step treaty signing and ratification process is used in situations where the member states, under the auspices of the OAS, decide to legally bind themselves together for certain policy goals and aims.53 The situations in which treaties are used in the OAS governing structure are not the more glamorous decisions associated with the OAS – such as interventions in situations where there has been a challenge to the domestic democratic structure of a member state or decisions to enact sanctions against member states – rather, treaties are used for major policy decisions.54

A. Timeline Observations

The treaties addressed in this article were promulgated from 1947 to 2002. This time period encompasses several important phases in OAS history: the immediate post-World War II period, the Cold War, and the post-Cold War period. What is interesting to note is that, across a timeline, the much-vaunted opinion that the OAS was inhibited from fully functioning during the Cold War period appears to lose some of its validity.55

Fifty-five treaties were selected for study in this article. Across a timeline, treaty promulgation figures for the period of study are as follows: one treaty in 1947;56 three treaties in 1948,57 one treaty in

53 See Charter supra note 27, at chap. XXI.
54 See OAS Charter supra note 27, at chap. XXI.
55 See generally CAROLYN M. SHAW, COOPERATION, CONFLICT AND CONSENSUS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (2004) (discussing the history of OAS actions and placing heavy emphasis on the role of the Cold War on diplomatic relations between OAS member states).
1949,\(^{58}\) one treaty in 1952,\(^{59}\) three treaties in 1954,\(^{60}\) one treaty in 1957,\(^{61}\) one treaty in 1958,\(^{62}\) one treaty in 1959,\(^{63}\) one treaty on 1963,\(^{64}\) one treaty in 1967,\(^{65}\) one treaty in 1969,\(^{66}\) one treaty in 1971.\(^{67}\)

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three treaties in 1975;\textsuperscript{68} one treaty in 1976;\textsuperscript{69} seven treaties in 1979;\textsuperscript{70} one treaty in 1981;\textsuperscript{71} four treaties in 1984;\textsuperscript{72} two treaties in 1985;\textsuperscript{73} one


treaty in 1988;\textsuperscript{74} three treaties in 1989;\textsuperscript{75} one treaty in 1990;\textsuperscript{76} one treaty in 1991;\textsuperscript{77} three treaties in 1992;\textsuperscript{78} three treaties in 1993;\textsuperscript{79} four


treaties in 1994;\textsuperscript{80} one treaty in 1996;\textsuperscript{81} one treaty in 1997;\textsuperscript{82} two treaties in 1999;\textsuperscript{83} and one treaty in 2002.\textsuperscript{84}

Assuming that the post-World War II period ended in the year 1954,\textsuperscript{85} and that the Cold War period extended from 1954 – 1991,\textsuperscript{86} the treaty promulgation figures indicate that six treaties were promul-

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{82} OAS, Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, Nov. 14, 1997, available at \url{http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-63.html} (last visited Feb. 17, 2006) [hereinafter \textit{Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms Convention}].
\item \textsuperscript{84} OAS, Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, Jun. 3, 2002, available at \url{http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-66.htm} (last visited Feb. 17, 2006) [hereinafter \textit{Convention Against Terrorism}].
\item The author has selected 1954 as the end of the post-World War II period and the beginning of the Cold War period because of this year's relationship to the Korean Conflict.
\item The author selected 1991 as the end of the Cold War period because of global events (particularly those in Europe and the Middle East) at the time.
\end{itemize}
gated during the post-World War II period, thirty-four treaties were promulgated during the Cold War period, and fifteen treaties were promulgated during the post-Cold War period to date. It should also be noted that treaties promulgated during the both the Cold War period and the post-Cold War period run the gamut of the subject areas described in Part IV below.\textsuperscript{87} Based on the promulgation and subject area findings, it appears that, at least in the realm of OAS treaty law, the Cold War period was not a period of inactivity or inability to reach major consensus; nor was consensus during this period limited to a severely restricted subject area or areas.\textsuperscript{88} This observation undermines the general thought that the Cold War period in inter-American relations was one solely of tension and essentially a battle between democracy and communism which caused all other policy areas to fall by the wayside.\textsuperscript{89} To the author, these observations are indicative of a split between diplomatic policy and actions, which can – and indeed often must – be circumscribed by the shifting dynamic of world politics at a given time, and international legal policy, which apparently is able to stay in the background of most political contests and steadily work towards progress in policy areas advocated by the OAS.

B. General Signing and Ratification Correlations

When a member state signs an OAS treaty, how indicative is the signature of future success in domestic ratification? Or, conversely, if a member state opts not to sign an OAS treaty, what are the chances that the treaty will be ratified by the member states’ domestic legislature anyway? The answers to these questions vary by the member state, but are in no way intuitive.

Antigua & Barbuda, having ratified twelve of the OAS treaties addressed in this study, was actually a signatory to eight treaties, giving it a negative correlation ratio between signing and ratification.\textsuperscript{90} Argentina has been a signatory to thirty-eight OAS treaties, and has

\textsuperscript{87} See infra Part IV.

\textsuperscript{88} See OAS, Signatories & Ratifications by Year, http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/tchron1.html.

\textsuperscript{89} For a discussion of the OAS tending to emphasize the idea of increased friction between member states and policy goals during this time, see Shaw, supra note 50, at 95-132 (2004).

\textsuperscript{90} See Office of Legal Cooperation, Department of International Legal Affairs, OAS, Signatories and Ratifications of Inter-American Treaties by Subject, http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/tresigsu.html (last visited Feb. 18, 2006) (providing a searchable list of OAS treaties, the member states which have signed them, and the member states which have ratified them) [hereinafter OAS, Signatories and Ratifications].
ratified thirty-four overall, giving it a positive correlation ratio of approximately 90%. The Bahamas is a signatory to thirteen OAS treaties, and has ratified eleven, giving it a positive correlation ratio of approximately 85%. Barbados, a signatory to just nine OAS treaties, has ratified eight treaties, for a positive correlation ratio of 89%. Belize, a signatory to a mere six OAS treaties, has in fact ratified eleven OAS treaties overall, giving it a negative correlation ratio. Bolivia, an active signatory member state having signed forty-seven OAS treaties, has ratified only twenty-five, for a positive correlation ratio of 53%. Likewise, Brazil is also a signatory to forty-seven OAS treaties, although its positive correlation ratio is higher (81%), as it has ratified thirty-eight of these treaties.

Canada has signed thirteen OAS treaties and ratified eleven of them, for a positive correlation ratio of approximately 85%. Chile has signed forty-eight OAS treaties, yet has ratified only twenty-seven, for a positive correlation ratio of 56%. Colombia is a signatory to forty-three OAS treaties and has ratified thirty-two, for a positive correlation ratio of 75%. Similarly, Costa Rica has signed forty-seven OAS treaties, ratifying thirty-six, for a positive correlation ratio of 77%. During the years when Cuba was allowed to be an active member of the OAS, it was a signatory to eleven OAS treaties, and ratified six, for a positive correlation ratio of 55%. Dominica is a signatory to only eight OAS treaties, yet has ratified twelve of them overall, giving it a negative correlation ratio. The Dominican Republic, a signatory to thirty-nine OAS treaties, has ratified only twenty, for a positive correlation ratio of 51%. Ecuador, a signatory to fifty-one OAS treaties, has ratified forty-one of them, for a positive correlation ratio of 80%. El Salvador, with thirty-seven

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91 See id.
92 See id.
93 See id.
94 See id.
95 See id.
96 See id.
97 See id.
98 See id.
99 See id.
100 See id.
101 See id.
102 See id.
103 See id.
104 See id.
105 See id.
OAS treaties signed, has ratified twenty-eight of them, giving it a positive correlation ratio of 75%.106

Grenada, a signatory to ten OAS treaties, has also ratified ten treaties, giving it a perfect positive correlation ratio; however, it should be noted that two of the treaties ratified were not signed first, and two of the treaties signed were not ultimately ratified.107 Guatemala has signed forty-three OAS treaties, and ratified thirty-six, for a positive correlation ratio of 84%.108 Guyana, a signatory to only eight OAS treaties overall, has ratified six of them, for a positive correlation ratio of 75%.109

Mexico, one of the more prolific signatories, having signed forty-three OAS treaties overall, has ratified forty treaties, for a positive correlation ratio of 93%.110 Nicaragua has signed thirty-seven OAS treaties, and has ratified twenty-six, for a positive correlation ratio of 70%.111 Panama, a signatory to forty-five OAS treaties, has ratified thirty-seven such treaties, giving it a positive correlation ratio of 82%.112 Paraguay, the second-most frequent OAS treaty signatory, having signed fifty treaties, has ratified forty-one, for a positive correlation ratio of 82%.113 Peru has signed forty-six OAS treaties, and has ratified thirty-seven, giving it a positive correlation ratio of 80%.114

St. Kitts & Nevis has signed ten OAS treaties, and ratified six overall, for a positive correlation ratio of 60%.115 St. Lucia has both signed and ratified eight OAS treaties, although there were two treaties which were not both signed and ratified, thus lowering its overall positive correlation ratio to 80%.116 St. Vincent & the Grenadines, a signatory to eight OAS treaties, has ratified six treaties, giving it a positive correlation ratio of 75%.117 Suriname has signed thirteen OAS treaties, and has ratified eleven, for a positive correlation ratio of 85%.118

Trinidad & Tobago has signed eleven OAS treaties and ratified ten of them, giving it a positive correlation ratio of 91%, one of the

106 See id.
107 See id.
108 See id.
109 See id.
110 See id.
111 See id.
112 See id.
113 See id.
114 See id.
115 See id.
116 See id.
117 See id.
118 See id.
highest of the OAS member states.\textsuperscript{119} The United States has signed twenty-five OAS treaties during the period covered by this study, ratifying sixteen of them for a positive correlation ratio of 64\%.\textsuperscript{120} Uruguay, another prodigious signatory to OAS treaties, having signed forty-eight, has ratified thirty-nine, for a positive correlation ratio 81\%.\textsuperscript{121} Venezuela has also signed forty-eight OAS treaties, and ratified thirty-six of them, for a total positive correlation ratio of 75\%.\textsuperscript{122}

The above statistical information allows member states to be grouped into several categories – those with high positive correlation ratios (from 85\% upwards), those with medium to standard positive correlation ratios (from 60\% to 85\%), those with low correlation ratios in relation to the ratios of other member states (under 60\%), and those with negative correlation ratios. These categories in turn can act as predictors for the future relationship between policy preferences, as expressed through OAS treaty signing, and domestic legal and legislative preferences, as expressed through the ultimate decision on whether to ratify an OAS treaty.

The high correlation category includes Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Mexico, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago. These member states run the gamut in terms of size, constitutional provisions, and types of government, indicating that there are few common denominators between member states which have high correlation ratios.\textsuperscript{123} The medium to standard category includes Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Again, the member states in this category cut across the spectrum of size, governmental structure and policy, legal structure, and societal structure.\textsuperscript{124} The low correlation category includes Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. And finally, the negative correlation category includes Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, and Dominica. All of the member states in the negative correlation category lack constitutional provisions addressing the procedure for signing and ratifying treaties, suggesting that, where there is no set procedure for submitting treaties to the legislature for ratification, it is more difficult to predict whether signing a treaty is indicative of future success in ratification and, perhaps more importantly, it is very difficult to predict whether the lack of signing is indic-
ative of a future lack of success for a treaty during the ratification process.\(^\text{125}\)

**C. Use of Reservations in OAS Treaties**

Although OAS member states become signatories to the entire body of a treaty, they do retain the ability to condition or alter the terms of their signing of a treaty through reservations. Some reservations are in the form of explaining the member states’ policy reasons for signing the treaty; however, the relevant reservations for this article are those having to do with the application of specific treaty provisions to existing domestic law or other international agreements already in effect. This type of reservation is important because it tends to undermine some of the general statistics presented in Part III.B. and provides a more complete picture of the extent to which OAS treaties in their pure, unadulterated forms are signed and ratified by member states.

Of the member states included in the high correlation ratio category, Argentina reserved on seven treaties; the Bahamas reserved on none; Barbados reserved on one treaty; Canada reserved on two treaties; Mexico reserved on fifteen treaties; Suriname reserved on none; and Trinidad & Tobago reserved on none.\(^\text{126}\) This indicates that the wholesale primacy of international treaty law over domestic law is strongest in Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname and the Bahamas, and weakest in Argentina and Mexico, despite the high correlation between signing and ratification by these member states. Canada and Barbados have signed and ratified fewer OAS treaties overall than Argentina and Mexico, however their overall propensity to subsume OAS treaty law to domestic law is not as strong.

Of the member states in the medium/standard correlation ratio category, Brazil reserved on seven treaties; Colombia reserved on one treaty; Costa Rica reserved on none; Ecuador reserved on seven treaties; El Salvador reserved on two treaties; Grenada reserved on one treaty; Guatemala reserved on fifteen treaties; Guyana reserved on one treaty; Honduras reserved on five treaties; Jamaica reserved on one treaty; Nicaragua reserved on one treaty; Panama reserved on seven treaties; Paraguay reserved on one treaty; Peru reserved on five treaties; St. Kitts & Nevis reserved on one treaty; St. Lucia reserved on none; St. Vincent & the Grenadines reserved on none; the United States reserved on seven treaties; Uruguay reserved on ten treaties; and Venezuela reserved on five treaties.\(^\text{127}\) It is perhaps not surprising that many of the member states in the medium/standard category re-

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\(^{125}\) See supra Part II.B.
\(^{126}\) OAS, Signatories and Ratifications, supra note 90.
\(^{127}\) Id.
serve on OAS treaties, as member states in this category generally display a strong sense of domestic law primacy over international treaties. It is surprising, however, that Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, member states with provisions expressly elevating the status of international law and international treaty law to higher than domestic law, both fall in the medium/standard category and routinely use reservations in treaty signing.\textsuperscript{128}

Among the low correlation category, Bolivia reserved on none; Chile reserved on eight treaties; Cuba reserved on one treaty; the Dominican Republic reserved on three treaties; and Haiti reserved on four treaties.\textsuperscript{129} Given the status of these member states as part of the low correlation category, the addition of reservations suggests that the sense of domestic law primacy over international, and particularly OAS, treaty law in these member states is very strong.

Finally, reservations by member states in the negative correlation category are limited to one treaty reservation by Dominica.\textsuperscript{130} This is not surprising, as the majority of reservations are made at the time of treaty signing rather than ratification, and it is far less likely that states which tend to ratify, rather than sign and ratify OAS treaties, will have the opportunity to make express reservations during the signing process.

D. Conclusions

The data presented in this part is voluminous, but can be condensed around several key points and observations. First, the data in Part III.A debunks the myth that the entire Cold War period was one of tension and little practical progress towards the goals of the OAS. While this Cold War myth might be more real in terms of collective actions taken by OAS member states against other member states or regimes, at least in the realm of OAS treaty law the Cold War period saw an increasing number of treaties promulgated in a variety of subject areas and by a wide cross-section of member states.\textsuperscript{131}

Second, Part III.B presents information which goes against the presumption that there is a definite correlation between treaty signing and the guarantee of treaty ratification on the domestic front. Part III.B also illustrates that the positive or negative correlation ratio between the number of treaties signed by a member state and the number of treaties ultimately ratified by a member state does not necessarily have a correlation towards member states of any particu-

\textsuperscript{128} See supra Part II.B.
\textsuperscript{129} OAS, Signatories and Ratifications, supra note 90.
\textsuperscript{130} Id.
\textsuperscript{131} See id.; supra Part III.A.
lar size, governmental structure or philosophy, legal structure, society or society mores, or economic status.

Third, Part III.C further examines the sincerity of treaty signatories through the frequency with which member states make reservations to treaty terms as they relate to the domestic or international law of the member state. This data undermines some of the correlations between signing and ratifying treaties, yet the overall patterns of reservations which emerge among member states are not that surprising when viewed against their positive/negative correlation category assignments in Part III.B.

PART IV – THE IMPORTANCE OF SUBJECT AREAS

A. Subject Area Classification Methodology

In order to better assess the impact of the OAS treaties studied in this article, the treaties were broken down into one of thirteen categories by the author. The categories, created by the author without regard to self-classifying categories used by the OAS itself, are: 1) banking; 2) children and children’s rights; 3) contract and commercial law; 4) criminal law; 5) governmental law and policy; 6) health policy; 7) OAS housekeeping matters (additional, largely non-policy driven protocols to the original OAS agreements and documents); 8) human rights and cultural rights/preservation; 9) international law; 10) international security; 11) policy and research support; 12) science and technology support; and 13) women’s rights and issues.

The banking subject area contains only one treaty, but it is a seminal one, the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank of 1959.\textsuperscript{132} Children encompasses four treaties;\textsuperscript{133} contracts & commercial law encompasses six treaties;\textsuperscript{134} criminal law encompasses three treaties;\textsuperscript{135} governmental law and policy encompasses three treaties;\textsuperscript{136} health encompasses one treaty, although

\textsuperscript{132} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, supra note 63.

\textsuperscript{133} International Traffic in Minors Convention, supra note 80; International Return of Children Convention, supra note 75; Adoption of Minors Convention, supra note 72; Support Obligations Convention, supra note 75.

\textsuperscript{134} Law Applicable to International Contracts Convention, supra note 80; International Carriage of Goods by Road Convention, supra note 75; Commercial Companies Conflicts of Laws Convention, supra note 70; International Commercial Arbitration Convention, supra note 68; Convention of Mar del Plata, supra note 64; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, supra note 57.

\textsuperscript{135} Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Optional Protocol, supra note 79; Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad Convention, supra note 79; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, supra note 78.

\textsuperscript{136} Convention Against Corruption, supra note 81; Protocol of Washington, supra note 78; Civil Strife Protocol, supra note 61.
again this is an important protocol treaty;\textsuperscript{137} housekeeping encompasses seven treaties;\textsuperscript{138} human rights and cultural rights/preservation encompasses ten treaties;\textsuperscript{139} international law encompasses nine treaties;\textsuperscript{140} international security encompasses five treaties;\textsuperscript{141} policy and research support encompasses two treaties;\textsuperscript{142} science and technology support encompasses one treaty;\textsuperscript{143} and women's rights and issues encompasses three treaties.\textsuperscript{144}

Where a treaty touches on more than one subject area, it has been placed in the subject area which is of paramount importance to the treaty. In determining general and individual member state correlation ratios, the author used a negative percentage ratio to indicate instances in which the member state was not a signatory of any treaty in the subject area but did in fact ultimately ratify the treaty. In in-

\textsuperscript{137} Pan-American Sanitary Code, supra note 59.
\textsuperscript{138} Protocol of Managua, supra note 79; Protocol of Cartagena de Indias; supra note 73; Execution of Preventive Measures Convention, supra note 70; Rio Treaty, supra note 56; Protocol of Buenos Aires, supra note 65; Diplomatic Asylum Convention, supra note 60; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, supra note 58.
\textsuperscript{139} Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Convention, supra note 83; Forced Disappearance of Persons Convention, supra note 80; Abolish the Death Penalty Protocol, supra note 76; Protocol of San Salvador; supra note 74; Prevent and Punish Torture Convention; supra note 73; Convention of San Salvador, supra note 69; Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, supra note 66; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, supra note 60; OAS, Convention on Territorial Asylum, Mar. 28, 1954, O.A.S. T.S. No.19, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Treaties/a-47.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006) [hereinafter Territorial Asylum Convention]; Rio Treaty, supra note 56.
\textsuperscript{140} Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, supra note 68; Jurisdiction in the International Sphere Convention, supra note 72; Personality and Capacity of Juridical Persons in Private International Law Convention, supra note 72; Convention on Extradition, supra note 71; Domicile of Natural Persons Convention, supra note 70; Extraterritorial Validity of Foreign Judgments Convention, supra note 70; General Rules of Private International Law Convention, supra note 70; Proof of Information and Foreign Law Convention, supra note 70; OAS, Inter-American Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad, Jan 30, 1975, O.A.S. T.S. No. 44, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/b-37.htm (last visited Feb. 17, 2006) [hereinafter Taking of Evidence Abroad Convention].
\textsuperscript{141} Convention Against Terrorism, supra note 84; Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions Convention, supra note 83; Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms Convention, supra note 82; Facilitate Disaster Assistance Convention, supra note 77; Acts of Terrorism Convention, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{142} Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, supra note 78; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, supra note 70.
\textsuperscript{143} Agricultural Sciences Protocol, supra note 62.
\textsuperscript{144} Convention of Belem do Para, supra note 80; Granting of Civil Rights to Women Convention, supra note 57; Granting of Political Rights to Women Convention, supra note 57
stances where member states signed some but not all of the treaties they ultimately ratified, positive percentages over 100% were used to indicate that signing does in fact have a positive correlation at some point.

B. Overall Signing to Ratification Correlation Ratios by Subject Area

1. Banking

As mentioned above, the sole treaty in the banking subject area is the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank, which has gone on to have an important place in the politics and economics of OAS member states and the Americas. Twenty-seven of the thirty-five OAS member states are signatories to this treaty and all member states both signed and ratified the treaty, making its positive correlation ratio 100%.\textsuperscript{145}

2. Children

The children subject area has the weakest positive correlation ratio of all the subject areas at a 32.4% signing to ratification ratio. This figure indicates that, of the signatory member states to the treaties in this category, there is an imbalance in the priority of children's issues.\textsuperscript{146}

3. Contracts & Commercial Law

The contracts & commercial law subject area has a positive correlation ratio of 50%, with the individual member states' ratios running the gamut from 0% to 100% correlation ratios.\textsuperscript{147}


4. Criminal Law

The criminal law subject area has a positive correlation ratio of 53%, resulting from a wide swing in the correlation ratios amongst the twenty-three member states involved.148

5. Governmental Law and Policy

Interestingly, this is one of the subject areas in which all thirty-five of the OAS member states have at the very minimum signed treaties.149 The positive correlation ratio for the governmental law and policy subject area is 98% overall.150

6. Health Policy

The health policy subject area, reflecting a protocol treaty amending the Pan-American Sanitary Code, has a 71% positive correlation ratio over the seventeen member states which are signatories.151


7. OAS Housekeeping Agreements

This subject area also enjoys unanimous member state signing of at least one related treaty. It features an 89% positive correlation ratio, reflecting that all member states have over 50% positive correlation ratios individually.

8. Human Rights and Cultural Rights/Preservation

Twenty-six member states have signed treaties relating to human rights and cultural rights/preservation. There is a 78% posi-

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tive correlation ratio, with a disparate spectrum of individual member state correlations.\textsuperscript{155}

9. International Law

The international law subject area tellingly only includes twenty-one member states as signatories of OAS treaties of some form.\textsuperscript{156} Between these signatories, there is an overall positive correla-


\textsuperscript{156} \[\text{http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/b-47.html} \text{ (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Domicile of Natural Persons Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/b-44.html} \text{ (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Extraterritorial Validity of Foreign Judgments Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/b-41.html} \text{ (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); General}
tion ratio of only 38%, which is reflective of the fact that only two of the signatories (the United States and Mexico) have a 100% positive correlation ratio.\footnote{See Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-45.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Proof of Information and Foreign Law Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-43.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006).}

10. International Security

Much has been made in academic circles about the paramount role that security issues play in OAS policy formation, especially in light of the end of the Cold War; this is superficially supported by the fact that thirty-four of the thirty-five OAS member states have signed at least one related treaty.\footnote{Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-66.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-64.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/a-63.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Facilitate Disaster Assistance Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/a-54.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006); Acts of Terrorism Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, available at http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/a-49.html (last visited Feb. 17, 2006).} However, this assertion is ultimately weakened by the data on signing to ratification correlation, indicating

that international security as a subject area only enjoys a 57% positive correlation ratio overall.\textsuperscript{159}

11. Policy and Research Support

All thirty-five of the member states are signatories to treaties in this subject area\textsuperscript{160}; further, this is the only subject area in which there is a positive correlation ratio of over 100%, in this case 103%.

12. Science and Technology Research

Only nineteen member states have signed the treaty which is classified under this subject area.\textsuperscript{161} Between these members, there is an 82% positive correlation ratio.

13. Women's Rights and Issues

All but one of the member states has signed some form of treaty relating to women's rights;\textsuperscript{162} however, it has overall positive correlation ratio of only 84%.


C. Strong and Weak Subject Areas by Member States

1. Antigua & Barbuda

Antigua is affiliated with treaties relating to seven of the thirteen possible subject areas discussed in this article.\(^{163}\) Of these subject areas, there is the greatest positive correlation for governmental law and policy (150%), followed by OAS housekeeping (100%), international security (100%), and policy and research (100%). There are negative correlative ratios for women's rights and issues (-110%), international law (-15-%), and children (-200%).

2. Argentina

Argentina is affiliated with treaties in twelve of the thirteen subject areas.\(^{164}\) In descending order, the correlation ratios for these subject areas are children (300%), banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), policy and research (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), OAS housekeeping (90%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (86%), international law (83%), international security (66%), contracts & commercial law (50%), criminal law (0%), and science and technology research (-150%).

3. The Bahamas

The Bahamas is affiliated with treaties in eight of the thirteen subject areas.\(^{165}\) In descending order, the correlation ratios for the Ba-

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\(^{163}\) International Return of Children Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\(^{164}\) Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Return of Children Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Convention of Mar del Plata, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Civil Strife Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Buenos Aires, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Granting of Political Rights to Women Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\(^{165}\) Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra
hamas are banking (100%), contracts & commercial law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), policy and research support (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), international security (50%), and criminal law (0%).

4. Barbados

Barbados is affiliated with treaties in six of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{166} In descending order, the subject areas of strongest to weakest correlations are OAS housekeeping (150%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), policy and research support (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), international security (50%), and governmental law and policy (0%).

5. Belize

Belize is affiliated with treaties in eight of the thirteen subject areas possible.\textsuperscript{167} In descending order of correlation ratios, the subject areas signed onto by Belize are banking (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), policy and research support (100%), international security (50%), women’s rights and issues (-100%), and children (-400%).

\textsuperscript{166} Protocol of Washington, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\textsuperscript{167} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Support Obligations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Protocol of Washington, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
6. Bolivia

Bolivia is affiliated with treaties in ten of the thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlative ratios, the subject areas signed onto by Bolivia are banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), children (75%), OAS housekeeping (66%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (57%), international security (50%), and international law (11%).

7. Brazil

Brazil is affiliated with treaties in twelve of the thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Brazil are human rights and cultural rights/preservation (117%), banking (100%), children (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), international security (100%), policy and research support (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), contracts & commercial law (75%), international law (50%), and criminal law (33%).

168 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Traffic in Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

169 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Traffic in Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
8. Canada

Canada is affiliated with treaties in eight of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{170} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Canada are banking (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), international security (66%), and policy and research support (50%).

9. Chile

Chile is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen of the subject areas.\textsuperscript{171} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Chile are banking (100%), children (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), policy and research support (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), contracts & commercial law (75%), OAS housekeeping (63%), international security (50%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (33%), international law (22%), and science and technology (0%).

\textsuperscript{170} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 145; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 149; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 161; Granting of Political Rights to Women Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 162.

\textsuperscript{171} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 145; Adoption of Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications \textit{supra} note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, \textit{supra} note 162.
10. Colombia

Colombia is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen of the subject areas.\textsuperscript{172} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Colombia are women’s rights and issues (150%), banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), OAS housekeeping (86%), children (66%), international law (50%), international security (40%), contracts & commercial law (20%), health policy (0%), and criminal law (-200%).

11. Costa Rica

Costa Rica is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen of the subject areas.\textsuperscript{173} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Costa Rica are banking (100%), children (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), contracts & com-

\textsuperscript{172} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Adoption of Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\textsuperscript{173} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Traffic in Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
mercial law (75%), OAS housekeeping (75%), criminal law (50%), international security (50%), international law (33%), and health policy (0%).

12. Cuba

Cuba is affiliated with treaties in seven of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{174} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Cuba are governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), OAS housekeeping (66%), contracts & commercial law (0%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (0%), and policy and research support (0%).

13. Dominica

Dominica is affiliated with treaties in seven of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{175} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Dominica are governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), policy and research support (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), international security (50%), and criminal law (-100%).

14. Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is affiliated with treaties in eleven of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{176} In descending order of correlation ratio,

\textsuperscript{174} Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Civil Strife Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Granting of Political Rights to Women Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\textsuperscript{175} Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Buenos Aires, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

\textsuperscript{176} Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Adoption of Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Protocol of Buenos Aires, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cul-
the subject areas signed onto by the Dominican Republic are banking (100%), children (100%), health policy (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), OAS housekeeping (86%), governmental law and policy (66%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (33%), contracts & commercial law (25%), and international security (10%).

15. Ecuador

Ecuador is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen of the subject areas.\textsuperscript{177} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Ecuador are banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), OAS housekeeping (89%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (89%), children (75%), criminal law (66%), international security (50%), contracts & commercial law (33%), and international law (17%).

16. El Salvador

El Salvador is affiliated with treaties in eleven of the thirteen subject areas.\textsuperscript{178} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject


areas signed onto by El Salvador are women’s rights and issues (150%), banking (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), international security (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (86%), OAS housekeeping (71%), and contracts & commercial law (33%).

17. Grenada

Grenada is affiliated with treaties in eight of the thirteen possible subject areas.¹⁷⁹ In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Grenada are criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), international security (100%), policy and research support (100%), and women’s rights and issues (-100%).

18. Guatemala

Guatemala is affiliated with treaties in twelve of the thirteen possible subject areas.¹⁸⁰ In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Guatemala are policy and research sup-

¹⁷⁹ Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

¹⁸⁰ Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Support Obligations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra 151; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
port (200%), banking (100%), contracts & commercial law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (86%), international security (75%), international law (71%), children (50%), criminal law (50%), and health policy (0%).

19. Guyana

Guyana is affiliated with treaties in six of the thirteen possible subject areas.181 In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Guyana are banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), policy and research support (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), and international security (0%).

20. Haiti

Haiti is affiliated with treaties in twelve of the thirteen possible subject areas.182 In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Haiti are banking (100%), health policy (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), governmental law and policy (66%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (66%), OAS housekeeping (63%), children (0%), contracts & commercial law (0%), international law (0%), and international security (0%).

181 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Managua, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

182 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Support Obligations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Convention on Extradition, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
21. **Honduras**

Honduras is affiliated with treaties in ten of the thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Honduras are banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (83%), international security (75%), OAS housekeeping (71%), contracts & commercial law (50%), and international law (40%).

22. **Jamaica**

Jamaica is affiliated with treaties in eight of the thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Jamaica are policy and research support (200%), banking (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (50%), international security (0%), and criminal law (-100%).

23. **Mexico**

Mexico is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas

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183 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Cooperation on Agriculture Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

184 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Protocol of Buenos Aires, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.

185 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; Adoption of Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications,
signed onto by Mexico are banking (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), international law (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), children (75%), international security (75%), and contracts & commercial law (60%).

24. Nicaragua

Nicaragua is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Nicaragua are criminal law (150%), banking (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women’s rights and issues (100%), OAS housekeeping (83%), international security (66%), international law (48%), contracts & commercial law (0%), health policy (0%), and children (-100%).

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186 Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Traffic in Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogotá, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Protocol of Buenos Aires, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.
25. **Panama**

Panama is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Panama are banking (100%), children (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (100%), international security (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), contracts & commercial law (75%), OAS housekeeping (71%), and international law (71%).

26. **Paraguay**

Paraguay is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen subject areas. In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Paraguay are banking (100%), criminal law (100%), governmental law and policy (100%), health policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), international security (100%), policy research and support (100%), science and technology (100%), women's rights and issues (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (78%),

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children (75%), international law (63%), and contracts & commercial law (60%).

27. Peru

Peru is affiliated with treaties in all thirteen subject areas.\footnote{Inter-American Development Bank Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 145; International Traffic in Minors Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 146; Economic Agreement of Bogota, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 147; Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 148; Convention Against Corruption, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 149; Pan-American Sanitary Code, Signatories & Ratifications supra note 151; Privileges and Immunities Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 152; Inter-American Cultural Relations Convention, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 154; Taking of Evidence Abroad Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 156; Convention Against Terrorism, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 158; Institute for Global Change Research Agreement, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 160; Agricultural Sciences Protocol, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 161; Convention of Belem do Para, Signatories & Ratifications, supra note 162.} In descending order of correlation ratio, the subject areas signed onto by Peru are banking (100%), children (100%), criminal law (100%), health policy (100%), OAS housekeeping (100%), international security (100%), policy and research support (100%), science and technology (100%), human rights and cultural rights/preservation (75%), international law (71%), governmental law and policy (66%), women’s rights and issues (66%), and contracts & commercial law (50%).

PART V. CONCLUSION

This article has two purposes – to present the historical data available regarding OAS treaty promulgation, signing, and ratification, and to use this historical data to make predictions for the future of OAS treaties. In today’s increasingly unstable international political environment, and especially in light of the acrimony which exists between some of the OAS member states,\footnote{See, e.g., Associated Press, MexicoRecalls Ambassador from Venezuela, Nov. 14, 2005, available at http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,175524,00.html (last visited Nov. 25, 2005) (detailing the recent increase in diplomatic tensions between Mexico and Venezuela as an outgrowth of disagreements over the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas which failed at the Mar del Plata Summit); Associated Press, Leaders End American Summit With No Deal, Nov. 5, 2005, available at http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,174664,00.html (last visited Nov. 25, 2005); Associated Press, Brazilians Unconvinced on Bush-Backed Free Trade Zone, Nov. 6, 2005, available at http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,174704,00.html (last visited Nov. 25, 2005).} the ability to predict which subject areas will likely yield positive signing to ratification ratios is
key to the continued legitimacy and authority of the OAS. Each failure of a member state to both sign and ratify promulgated treaties can undermine the public perception of the OAS and, consequently, its political standing and prowess among member states and the world community. Combined with public squabbles between member states, a decrease in at least the perception of the OAS's effectiveness is dangerous to the OAS and its ideals.

The evidence of the timing of treaty promulgation during the period of 1947 – 2002 indicates that, even in the face of the Cold War and the pressures it brought to the Americas, member states have been willing to work together towards international legal policy regardless of whether more public questions of diplomacy were met with the same reception. This is promising evidence for the future success of OAS treaties, provided that these treaties address subject areas which are likely to garner member state support at the OAS and at home.

In light of the data presented and the current international climate, it is the author's argument that the OAS should focus its treaty attention on subject areas addressing ways in which the OAS and its subsidiaries can act as agents of change or reform. The OAS should also continue to look towards aspirational treaties and international law ideals for treaties rather than attempting to fashion treaties which are in tension with, or offensive to, the existing domestic legal structures of at least a simple majority of the member states.