



Situation facing present-day conscientious objectors in different countries in America

Country	Mandatory military service	Can apply for recognition as a conscientious objector to military service	Challenges for conscientious objectors	References
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	Voluntary	Yes	<p>After the Conscription Crisis of 1917 in Canada, and the efforts of citizens and social movements, Canada decided that there was no place for conscription in peacetime. The army is made up of volunteers. In 1942, after years of lobbying, conscientious objection was recognised but decisions are made by officers within the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). There have been complaints, as there is no independent or impartial decision-making body. In addition, the CAF is able to recruit minors to their ranks, if the minor and his guardian are aware of the risks and the obligations. In wartime, every man has to do their duty as they are part of the reserves.</p>	<p>https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/military-service-act</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/hic3.12611</p> <p>https://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/life-at-home-during-the-war/voices-for-peace/conscientious-objectors/</p> <p>https://www.alternativeservice.ca/uncertainty/community/COhistory.htm</p> <p>https://quakerconcern.ca/conscientious-objection-to-military-service/</p>

<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In the USA the army is composed of volunteers. However, there is a system where every male between 18 and 25 must register. This is called the Selective Service System and, through this the army is able to control the reserves. If young people do not fulfil this requirement, it may result in five years' imprisonment. It is vital to raise awareness about this human rights violation for those who do not want to register or join the army. Recruitment campaigns in the USA are huge. These campaigns receive extensive funding. They go to schools, shopping centres, and even video game tournaments.</p>	<p>https://www.rt.com/usa/495670-us-army-quits-twitch/ https://theconversation.com/why-soldiers-cant-claim-conscientious-objection-if-ordered-to-suppress-protests-141028 https://girightshotline.org/en/military-knowledge-base/topic/conscientious-objection-discharge https://www.sss.gov/conscientious-objectors/</p>
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Conscription</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Mexico has one of the biggest and most powerful armies in Latin America. The army is able to recruit and strengthen its ranks due to the conscription laws. It is mandatory to have a resolved military status, and it is necessary in order to obtain national documents. Therefore, not many people are able to avoid this process. Conscientious objection is not recognised. However, the army does allow people to avoid military service if it is against their convictions. It is vital however that a law is passed which officially recognises the right to conscientious objection and creates a process whereby people can apply for exemption. Recognition of conscientious objection is also necessary so that conscientious objectors do not have to serve in the reserves.</p>	<p>https://www.gob.mx/sedena/acciones-y-programas/servicio-militar-nacional https://www.gob.mx/sedena/acciones-y-programas/excepciones-del-servicio-militar-nacional</p>
<p><u>Central America</u></p>				
<p>Belize</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The army in Belize is made up of volunteers. However, the law says that if there are not enough volunteers recruited in a year, the army is able to conscript young people to complete their ranks. Every male (even though they haven't served in the military) is part of the reserves with no exception.</p>	<p>https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2FPPRiCAqhKb7yhsL4aDidyTw2XoWDFf3o3ytiWfFKh822DV4IrpZQXUCDhjpP1t6qfmkx%2BQtwNahEufSovpdH7c3OqjV%2BOgnfF5RAccseN7aj9Nwix4TeimdW</p>

Costa Rica	No army	No	<p>In Costa Rica the military was abolished in 1948. Although there is no army, the police were strengthened in exchange for this change and volunteers can register to serve in this institution. At the same time paramilitary forces have very high levels of forced recruitment. Police, anti-riot police and paramilitary forces are very equipped and trained. Moreover, although there is no army, men between 16 and 80 years old can be conscripted if necessary.</p>	<p>https://www.france24.com/es/20181202-no-ejercito-costa-rica-conmemoracion</p>
EI Salvador	Conscription	No	<p>As is the case in many countries, minors in El Salvador can be recruited to the army if they want to join and their guardian approves. There is conscription in El Salvador and the right to conscientious objection is not recognised. It is important to continue working for the legal mechanisms that will allow young people to be declared conscientious objectors. Although military service is not totally mandatory, in wartime the right to conscientiously object would not be an option for people. In El Salvador, and in many countries in the world, young people have to register and resolve their military status in order to access national documents such as passports, driving licenses etc. Moreover, almost every male in El Salvador is a member of the reserves and in a war scenario there are no exemptions to conscription.</p>	<p>https://www.efe.com/efe/america/politica/ombudsman-salvadoreno-pide-a-vicepresidente-excluir-tema-de-servicio-militar/20000035-4451166#:~:text=La%20Constituci%C3%B3n%20salvadore%C3%B1a%20se%C3%B1ala%20en,ha%20quedado%20de%20manera%20voluntaria</p> <p>https://www.jurisprudencia.gob.sv/Documentos/Boveda/D/2/1990-1999/1992/11/8909B.PDF</p> <p>https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/RuleOfLaw/ConscientiousObjection/2019/ElSalvador.pdf</p> <p>https://www.t13.cl/noticia/nacional/servicio-militar-2020-excusas-plazo-como-hacerlo-15-10-2020</p>
Guatemala	Conscription	No	<p>In Guatemala the military is able to conscript young people to their ranks and there have been cases of forced recruitment when it is necessary to meet recruitment objectives. There is no legal mechanism to recognise conscientious objection. It is vital to create those mechanisms to guarantee the rights of young people.</p>	<p>https://www.mindef.mil.gt/serviciomilitar/servicio militar.html</p> <p>https://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic2_gtm_decreto_72-90.pdf</p> <p>https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/RuleOfLaw/ConscientiousObjection/Guatemala.pdf</p> <p>http://concritorio.gt/pnc-abre-la-puerta-a-militares/</p> <p>https://republica.gt/2015/03/28/la-objecion-de-conciencia/</p> <p>https://www.congreso.gob.gt/assets/uploads/info_legislativo/iniciativas/Registro4505.pdf</p>

Honduras	Voluntary	No	In Honduras recruitment is voluntary so in a sense the right to conscientious objection is recognised. However, there is no law which enables a young person to successfully be declared a conscientious objector. In peacetime this may not seem necessary. However, it is important to create these mechanisms to protect people's rights, especially during wartime. In wartime everyone, both men and women, in Honduras has to do military service without exception, as everyone is a member of the reserves.	http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Documentos/Ley%20Constitutiva%20de%20las%20Fuerzas%20Armadas%20de%20Honduras.pdf https://www.ffaa.mil.hn/?p=1168
Nicaragua	Voluntary	No	Nicaragua's army consists of volunteers. This has been a main reason, as in many countries, why legal mechanisms to grant the right to conscientious objection have not been created. However, in Nicaragua as in many other countries, people in the army are volunteers during peacetime but in the event of war everyone in the reserves is conscripted without exception. Not being registered, or having an unresolved military status, is an obstacle to accessing jobs, study centres, and national documents such as passports and visas. Another aspect is that in recent years there have been situations where soldiers refuse to use violence against civilians. This is referred to as Selective Conscientious Objection.	https://www.ejercito.mil.ni/contenido/ejercito/funciones/funciones-const.html http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/(\$AII)/4316A8EDC3B3CC37062570D50076E915?OpenDocument#:~:text=%2D%20Los%20ciudadanos%20nicarag%C3%BCenses%20del%20sexo,voluntariamente%20el%20Servicio%20Militar%20Patri%C3%B3tico. https://www.laprensa.com.ni/2004/03/18/editorial/905209-la-objecin-de-conciencia https://panampost.com/editor/2018/05/20/objecion-conciencia-ejemplo-nicaragua/
Panama	No army	No	In 1989 Panama decided to abolish its army. Volunteers for military service are placed with the police. For this reason, legal mechanisms to ensure the right of conscientious objection have not been created. However, although there is no army, it is mandatory for everybody, both men and women with no exception, to defend the country in the event of war. In the event of a conflict, it would be very important that those legal mechanisms were in place.	https://www.resdal.org/atlas/ing/atlas-fuerzas-c.html
<u>Caribbean Islands</u>				
Antigua & Barbuda	Voluntary	No	In Antigua & Barbuda, military service is performed on a voluntary basis. However, it is important to create the necessary legal mechanisms to ensure the right of	file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/DOCUMENTOS_WEB_AMERICA+LATINA_36_MARTINEZ.pdf

			conscientious objection is recognised. There is an urgent need for these mechanisms as everybody in Antigua & Barbuda is in the reserves.	
Barbados	Voluntary	No	Barbados' army is also made up of volunteers. For every male, in the event of a war, military service is compulsory as almost everyone is in the reserves. Therefore, it is very important to create the legal mechanisms which recognise the right to conscientious objection.	
Cuba	Yes	No	The army in Cuba is very strict. There is conscription so every young male has to be registered on the Military Service Database through the Ministry of Education. It is each man's duty to resolve their military status. Conscientious objection is not legally recognised. Those who do not want to be part of the military have to do alternative service. Most of the time this is with military institutions. It is vital to create the relevant legal mechanisms to guarantee the right to conscientious objection. On the other hand, there have been reports that some recruits in the military are not engaged in military activities, but are used as a labour force. This is a violation of the rights against slavery, servitude, and forced labour. Another important aspect is that minors are able to do military service as volunteers.	https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/RuleOfLaw/ConscientiousObjection/Cuba.pdf https://wri-irg.org/es/programmes/world_survey/country_report/es/Cuba
Dominica	No army	No	There is no army in Dominica. However, young people can volunteer to do military service in the police force or in the coast guard. It is vital to create laws that protect and guarantee the right to conscientious objection in the event of a war.	
Dominican Republic	Voluntary	No	In the Dominican Republic there is no conscription. People in the army's ranks are volunteers. However military service is mandatory in wartime, with no exception. Despite this, conscientious objection is not yet recognised, so it is important to create the legal mechanisms needed to guarantee this right.	https://www.smv.mil.do/ http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic2_reptom_sc_anexo_4_sp.pdf

Grenada	No army	No	Grenada has had no army since 1983. The defence of the country is the responsibility of the Police and the Regional Security System. Young people can be recruited for policing. There is no recognition of the right to conscientious objection.	https://nuso.org/articulo/costa-rica-siete-decadas-sin-fuerzas-armadas/
Haiti	Voluntary, at the moment	No	After the military dictatorship, as a reparation measure for state crimes, Haiti's army was abolished in 1995. Since then, the police force has received volunteers to its ranks. The police force has had numerous recruits. However, in 2017 the president decided to recreate the military. Currently they are trying to increase the number of recruits. Recruitment law is being drafted and the possibility of recruiting both women and men is being discussed. Conscientious objection is not recognised in Haiti yet so it is vital that it is included in this law as grounds for exemption to military service.	https://www.france24.com/es/20180328-haiti-ejercito-jean-bertrand-aristide https://www.derechos.org/ve/web/wp-content/uploads/OCyDerechoPaz.pdf https://elpais.com/elpais/2020/02/25/album/1582586418_228736.html https://www.dw.com/es/hait%C3%AD-enfrentamientos-entre-polic%C3%ADas-y-militares-paralizan-la-capital/a-52497066 https://acento.com.do/actualidad/haiti-quiere-que-su-ejercito-pase-de-450-a-5-000-militares-en-un-ano-8889747.html https://haitinominustah.info/2017/04/24/hacia-el-reclutamiento-de-los-primeros-militares/ https://haitinominustah.info/2017/07/05/el-reclutamiento-para-el-nuevo-ejercito-se-acerca/ https://acento.com.do/actualidad/apertura-reclutamiento-nuevo-ejercito-haiti-atrae-cientos-jovenes-8475460.html
Jamaica	Voluntary	No	Despite the fact that Jamaica's army is made up of volunteers, it is essential to draft the legal mechanisms necessary to ensure the right to conscientious objection. Minors can currently be recruited to the Jamaican army with parental consent.	https://www.infodefensa.com/latam/2018/10/13/noticia-jamaica-establecera-academia-militar-caribe.html
Saint Lucia	No army	No	In Saint Lucia there is no army. The main armed force is the police. This institution relies on volunteers. It is well-equipped and trained in the event of needing to defend the country. It is important to create the legal mechanisms to ensure the right to conscientious objection.	

The Bahamas	Voluntary	No	There is no conscription to the army in The Bahamas. However, young people can do their military service as a volunteer. It is vital to establish laws to recognise conscientious objection, as every male is in the reserves.	https://www.infodefensa.com/latam/2016/08/19/noticia-fuerza-defensa-bahamas-bases-satelites-permanentes-archipiélago.html
Trinidad & Tobago	Voluntary	No	In Trinidad & Tobago young people are able to do military service in the army as volunteers. Nonetheless, in the event of war, every male is conscripted. Therefore, it is essential to draft laws to ensure the right to conscientious objection. Minors are able to do military service with parental consent.	https://www.infodefensa.com/latam/2016/09/07/noticia-trinidad-tobago-mostro-equipamiento-militar-aniversario-independencia.html https://www.infodefensa.com/latam/2016/01/25/opinion-trinidad-tobago-factor-fundamental-seguridad-regional.php http://www.oratlas.com/libro-mundial/trinidad-y-tobago/fuerzas-armadas-y-seguridad
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina	Voluntary	Yes	In Argentina military service is voluntary. However, in specific circumstances, such as failure to meet recruitment targets, there is a possibility that the government would allow conscription. Conscientious objectors have to do alternative service. This is sometimes with military institutions which could be against their right to object to war.	https://www.povertyactionlab.org/es/evaluation/servicio-militar-obligatorio-y-crimen-en-argentina#:~:text=Desde%201901%20a%201995%2C%20el%20servicio%20militar%20en%20Argentina%20fue%20obligatorio.&text=El%20%C3%BAltimo%20grupo%20etario%20de,fueron%20llamados%20al%20servicio%20militar. http://www.incorporacion.armada.mil.ar/voluntario.html https://www.resdal.org/Archivo/d000028a.htm http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/arg/onga/militar.htm#:~:text=Objetamos%20por%20discriminaci%C3%B3n%20en%20la%20Ley%2024429%3A&text=Al%20Objetor%20de%20Conciencia%2C%20se,retiruci%C3%B3n%20econ%C3%B3mica%20y%20capacitaci%C3%B3n%20(Arts. https://repository.ucatolica.edu.co/bitstream/10983/2702/1/OBJECCION%20DE%20CONCIENCIA%20%281%29.pdf

<p>Bolivia</p>	<p>Conscription</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The army in Bolivia can conscript young people to its ranks, including minors who can be recruited as volunteers. At the same time, it is important to keep lobbying for the right to conscientious objection, and to object to the reserves.</p>	<p>https://www.resdal.org/Archivo/bolivia-ley-servicio-nacional-defensa.htm#:~:text=%2D%20EI%20Servicio%20Militar%20es%20obligatorio,de%20incapacidad%20f%C3%ADsica%20debidamente%20comprobada.&text=Estos%20licenciamientos%20o%20disminuciones%20de,conscriptos%20que%20contin%C3%BAen%20prestando%20Servicios.</p> <p>https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/RuleOfLaw/ConscientiousObjection/NHRI-Bolivia.pdf</p> <p>https://www.lostiempos.com/actualidad/pais/20200715/cidh-admite-denuncia-objeccion-conciencia-al-servicio-militar-bolivia</p> <p>https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/509/50938990003.pdf</p>
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>Conscription</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Brazil has the biggest and most powerful army in Latin America. In Brazil conscientious objection is recognised. However, it is mandatory for conscientious objectors to do alternative social service, mainly in the military services and institutions. If someone refuses to do military or alternative social service, they could be arrested. At the same time, it is important to note that every male is part of the reserves without exception.</p>	<p>https://www.65ymas.com/consejos/cual/paises-mantienen-servicio-militar-obligatorio_2706_102.html</p> <p>https://wri-irg.org/es/story/1998/brasil</p>
<p>Chile</p>	<p>Conscription</p>	<p>In specific cases (victims, or relatives of victims, of the dictatorship, or some specific professions)</p>	<p>In Chile there is conscription. Exceptions are victims, or relatives of victims, of the military coup in 1973. They can declare themselves as conscientious objectors, as can people from some specific professions. However, it is vital to create the legal mechanisms necessary for anyone to be able to apply for exemption as a conscientious objector. It is also important to note that every male is registered in the reserves in the event of war.</p>	<p>https://www.serviciomilitar.cl/informacion/que-es-el-servicio-militar/</p> <p>https://obtienearchivo.bcn.cl/obtienearchivo?id=repositorio/10221/27996/1/BCN2019_Objecion_de_conciencia_y_estados_de_excepcion_constitucional.pdf</p> <p>https://wri-irg.org/es/programmes/world_survey/country_report/es/Chile</p> <p>https://www.dgmn.cl/transparencia/leyes_dgmn/nuevas/D.Ley%202.306%20Dicta%20normas%20sobre%20reclutamiento.pdf</p>

Colombia	Conscription	Yes	<p>The army in Colombia is able to conscript young people to fulfil its recruitment targets, and those who are not drafted to the military are in the reserves. Conscientious objection is recognised as grounds for exemption from mandatory military service. However, most of the applications which are accepted are from those who conscientiously object for religious motives. There is a need to create an independent and impartial decision-making committee to consider applications. Moreover, there is not enough knowledge or publicity about the right to conscientious objection. Young people usually cannot access this right as they do not know it exists.</p>	<p>http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_1861_2017.html</p>
Ecuador	Voluntary	Yes	<p>In Ecuador there is no conscription. The young people in the army's ranks are volunteers. However, people who do not do military service are included in the reserves. There is a right to conscientious objection in Ecuador. However, in the past, conscientious objectors had a duty to complete their military service in the "development units of the armed forces". This was declared unconstitutional in 2007, as it was a clear violation to the right to conscientious objection.</p>	<p>https://www.defensa.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2015/04/feb15_LEY-DE-SERVICIO-MILITAR-OBLIGATORIO-EN-FUERZAS-ARMADAS-NACIONALES.pdf</p> <p>http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/ecuador/doc/conciencia.html</p> <p>https://www.dirmov.mil.ec/index.php/pages</p> <p>https://www.dirmov.mil.ec/index.php/portfolio</p> <p>https://www.defensa.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2015/04/feb15_LEY-DE-SERVICIO-MILITAR-OBLIGATORIO-EN-FUERZAS-ARMADAS-NACIONALES.pdf</p>
Paraguay	Conscription	Yes	<p>Paraguay has conscription but there are legal mechanisms recognising the right to conscientious objection. Conscientious objectors have to do alternative social service. Sometimes this can be with military institutions. Moreover, every male is included in the reserves.</p>	<p>https://www.clarin.com/mundo/objetores-conciencia-nadie-hace-servicio-militar-obligatorio_0_bgytO3TTr.html</p> <p>http://www.ejercito.mil.py/index.php/educacion/servicio-militar</p> <p>https://www.armadaparaguaya.mil.py/index.php/servicio-militar-obligatorio</p> <p>https://www.bacn.gov.py/leyes-paraguayas/9000/ley-n-194-servicio-militar-obligatorio</p>

				<p>https://www.efe.com/efe/cono-sur/politica/el-gobierno-paraguayo-planteara-una-reforma-del-servicio-militar-obligatorio-en-2019/50000818-3860096#:~:text=EI%20servicio%20militar%20s%20obligatorio,por%20motivos%20religiosos%20o%20%C3%A9ticos.</p> <p>http://www.defensoriadelpueblo.gov.py/formulario/FormOC/form_OC_Requisitos.pdf</p> <p>http://www.defensoriadelpueblo.gov.py/dir_gral_de_objeccion_de_conciencia.html</p> <p>http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/paraguay/ddhh1996/oc.html#6.-%20Violaciones%20al%20derecho%20de%20objeccion</p> <p>https://www.bacn.gov.py/leyes-paraguayas/8611/ley-n-4013-que-reglamenta-el-ejercicio-del-derecho-a-la-objeccion-de-conciencia-al-servicio-militar-obligatorio-y-establece-el-servicio-sustitutivo-al-mismo-en-beneficio-de-la-poblacion-civil-</p> <p>http://www.senado.gov.py/index.php/noticias/noticias-generales/3319-debaten-reglamentacion-de-la-objeccion-de-conciencia-al-servicio-militar-obligatorio-2019-06-21-20-55-53</p>
Peru	Voluntary	No	In Peru military service is voluntary. For this reason, at the moment, there are no big efforts to create the legal mechanisms necessary to recognise the right to conscientious objection. However, especially in wartime, it is vital that these mechanisms are in place. It is also important to note that all young people have to be registered on the Military Registration database in order to successfully receive their National ID Card or any other national document.	<p>https://www.gob.pe/institucion/congreso-de-la-republica/normas-legales/271743-29248</p> <p>https://www.gob.pe/568-servicio-militar-voluntario</p> <p>https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/306136/L_29248.pdf</p> <p>http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/sicr/cendocbib/con4_uibd.nsf/6EBF9D64C584D5A905257D93007BF3B6/\$FILE/TFE000234.pdf</p>
Uruguay	Voluntary	No	Uruguay's army only recruits volunteers to its ranks. However, it is crucial to create the legal mechanisms necessary for the recognition of conscientious objection. In	<p>https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/9943-1940#:~:text=Todo%20uruguayo%20tiene%20</p>

			the event of conflict, everybody, both men and women, in the reserves must fulfil their duty.	a%20obligaci%C3%B3n,lo%20habilita%20para%20ese%20fin. https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosleyes/leyes/ley/9943/que_referencian http://www.scielo.edu.uy/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2393-61932016000200001
Venezuela	Conscription, though mandatory recruitment is forbidden	Yes	In Venezuela the army can conscript young people to its ranks, although forced recruitment is forbidden. Every male in the country is in the reserves. All youth must be registered on the Military Registration database and participate in each recruitment day that is required. There are similar requirements for those who want to be declared conscientious objectors e.g. they have to do alternative civil service.	http://www.mindefensa.gob.ve/SEPRADIN/index.php/servicio-militar/#:~:text=El%20servicio%20militar%20es%20una,y%2030%20a%C3%B1os%20de%20edad. https://revistas.urosario.edu.co/xml/4295/429552773007/index.html https://www.wri-irg.org/es/programmes/world_survey/country_report/en/Venezuela https://www.civilisac.org/civilis/wp-content/uploads/ley-de-conscricion-y-alistamiento-militar-1-1.pdf
				<p>References for continent of America</p> https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/ConscientiousObjection_sp.pdf https://www.65ymas.com/consejos/cual/paises-mantienen-servicio-militar-obligatorio_2706_102.html https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/countries-with-mandatory-military-service https://pdba.georgetown.edu/Comp/Seguridad/Armadas/obligatorio.html https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2014/9457.pdf

				<p>https://www.hchr.org.co/documentoseinformes/documentos/html/informes/onu/cddh/E-CN-4-2000-55.html</p> <p>https://repository.javeriana.edu.co/bitstream/handle/10554/36304/A.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y</p> <p>http://www.cidh.org/countryrep/guatemala93sp/cap.5.htm#:~:text=Cada%20a%C3%B1o%20miles%20de%20ciudadanos,para%20realizar%20el%20servicio%20militar.&text=La%20ley%20establece%20que%20todos,de%20medio%20mill%C3%B3n%20de%20personas.</p> <p>https://elperiodico.com.gt/opinion/opiniones-de-hoy/2017/05/26/objecion-de-conciencia/</p> <p>https://www.resdal.org/atlas/atlas12-09-caribe.pdf</p> <p>https://www.hchr.org.co/documentoseinformes/documentos/html/informes/onu/cddh/E-CN-4-2000-55.html</p> <p>https://www.cidh.oas.org/annualrep/98span/Capitulo%207.htm</p> <p>https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?v=95&c=bb&l=es</p> <p>http://www.archivodelosddhh.gov.co/saia_relea se1/almacenamiento/expediente/1900-01/11343/anexos/1_1512415181.pdf</p>
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Note

The information in this table relates to official armies in nation states.

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