



Condiciones de edad de los candidatos adoptantes

Mayo 2014

Nota de información

Primera edición: septiembre de 2001

Segunda edición: noviembre de 2001

Tercera edición: abril de 2005

Cuarta edición: mayo del 2014

Puesta al día: El cuadro incluye informaciones relativas a todos los Estados contratantes del Convenio de La Haya de 29 de mayo de 1993 relativo a la Protección del Niño y a la Cooperación en Materia de Adopción Internacional a mayo de 2014.

El SSI/CIR agradece toda información sobre eventuales modificaciones legislativas u observaciones relativas a su país.

LAS CONDICIONES DE EDAD DE LOS CANDIDATOS A LA ADOPCIÓN

Notas:

- 1) “/” significa que no se preve nada ni en la ley ni en la práctica.
- 2) El orden de clasificación del cuadro es el nombre del país en inglés.
- 3) Hubiera sido muy difícil que figurasen los tres idiomas de trabajo del SSI/CIR en un solo cuadro y sus recursos actuales no le permiten confeccionar tres cuadros distintos. El idioma mayoritario escogido para el cuadro comparativo es el inglés.
- 4) El tema es demasiado específico para proponer una bibliografía adecuada. Referirse sin embargo a la siguiente publicación de la cual se inspira libremente el comentario que figura a continuación: Isabelle LAMMERANT, *L'adoption et les droits de l'homme en droit comparé*, Bruylant, Bruxelles, 2001. Puntos 143 y 146 para un análisis de derecho comparado de los países de la Unión Europea, de Noruega y de Suiza.

Comentarios del SSI/CIR:

Este documento muestra que la mayoría de las legislaciones de los países de origen y acogida imponen una edad mínima (entre 18 y 35 años, incluso 46 años en un caso con respecto a niños mayores) a los candidatos adoptantes. En continuo descenso a lo largo del siglo XX, esta edad se ha convertido en un compromiso entre la preocupación por identificar al máximo posible la filiación adoptiva a la filiación biológica y la de garantizar la madurez y la estabilidad de los adoptantes. Además, varios sistemas jurídicos imponen una diferencia de edad mínima entre el adoptante y el adoptado (entre 10 y 25 años), para garantizar una diferencia parecida a la existente en una familia biológica.

El interés del adoptado fundamenta igualmente las exigencias de edad máxima de los candidatos adoptantes (entre 35 y 65 años), establecidas por ciertas legislaciones – mucho menos numerosas. Además, ciertos sistemas jurídicos imponen una diferencia de edad máxima entre el adoptante y el adoptado (entre 40 y 50 años). Es cierto que la evolución demográfica actual tiende a retrasar la edad de la paternidad y maternidad, incluyendo la edad de la paternidad y maternidad biológica. Según los especialistas en ciencias humanas, la adopción supone capacidades de adaptación y una flexibilidad psicológica, que se presumen en disminución con la edad. Por otra parte, el desarrollo del niño puede sufrir las consecuencias de un modelo parental demasiado mayor o de la desaparición precoz de los adoptantes. Por último, las motivaciones de las personas que se plantean tardíamente la adopción deben ser examinadas en detalle ya que pueden revelar de manera demasiado importante motivos (incluso inconscientes) tales como el miedo

a la soledad y/o a la muerte, o la necesidad de apoyo, por los cuales el niño corre el riesgo de ser de alguna forma “instrumentalizado”.

En lo que respecta a la edad máxima para adoptar, una cierta flexibilidad legislativa puede corresponder al interés superior de ciertos niños. La adopción por padres de más edad pero experimentados puede, por ejemplo presentar ventajas para el adoptado, especialmente si se trata de un niño “con necesidades especiales”. Por otro lado, la práctica ha demostrado que ciertas disposiciones legales relativas a la edad de los adoptantes pueden promover la adopción de los niños con necesidades especiales, como los niños “mayores”. Se podrían plantear en todo caso excepciones legales a la regla general para las adopciones intrafamiliares y las adopciones de un niño por su familia de acogida, a condición de que la adopción por esta familia de más edad corresponda concretamente al interés superior del niño concernido. Un enfoque individualizado, es decir caso por caso, debería estar promovido en este ámbito priorizando el interés superior del niño así como sus necesidades específicas.

Sin embargo, el problema actual es que candidatos adoptantes que cada vez tiene más edad (hasta 60 años y más) desean adoptar niños pequeños. Paradójicamente, las legislaciones son más precisas sobre las condiciones requeridas de edad mínima de los adoptantes, que sobre las condiciones de edad máxima. Por lo tanto, sería útil desarrollar una reflexión legal sobre este tema. La consagración por ley de una diferencia de edad máxima podría ser útil, no solamente en el ámbito jurídico sino también como recordatorio simbólico.

Más fundamentalmente, si la edad de los solicitantes y su diferencia de edad con el niño son factores importantes, deben ser situados en el conjunto de los elementos a tener en consideración para apreciar, caso por caso, la aptitud de los candidatos a adoptar tal categoría de niños y tal niño en particular, en función de sus necesidades concretas. Incluso si su edad está incluida en la franja legal, un candidato adoptante determinado podría ser considerado, por el equipo pluridisciplinario de profesionales encargados de evaluar su aptitud, como inadecuado para adoptar un niño de la edad que él desea: con la ayuda de profesionales debería de plantearse, en su caso, reconsiderar su solicitud.

Cualesquiera que sea la edad u otras características de los candidatos adoptantes, la evaluación de su solicitud debe ser siempre efectuada en el interés superior del niño. Las leyes y los equipos pluridisciplinarios de las Autoridades Centrales y de otros organismos sociales en el país de origen y de acogida, para responder prioritariamente a las necesidades y al interés superior de los niños, ¿no tendrían entre sus funciones la de proponer un marco, y si hiciera falta límites, a los deseos de los candidatos adoptantes, dentro de la evaluación de su aptitud y en las decisiones que matching?

<p>HC-1993 Contracting State</p> <p>Etat contractant de la CLH-1993</p> <p>Estado contratante del CLH-1993</p>	<p>Minimum age Âge minimum Edad mínima</p>	<p>Maximum age Âge maximum Edad máxima</p>	<p>Minimum age difference Différence d'âge minimale Diferencia de edad mínima</p>	<p>Maximum age difference Différence d'âge maximale Diferencia de edad máxima</p>
<p>Albania¹ Albanie</p>			<p>18 years (15 years in step-parent adoption)</p>	
<p>Andorra² Andorre</p>	<p><i>Single person:</i> 25 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption) <i>Couple:</i> The average age of both adopters may not be less than 25 years.</p>	<p>For the adoption of children under the age of <i>12 months</i>: the average age of both adopters may not exceed 45 years.</p>	<p>15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)</p>	
<p>Armenia³ Arménie</p>			<p>18 years</p>	
<p>Australia⁴ Australie</p>	<p>No information: Australian Capital Territory (see below, 25 years in practice), South Australia, Victoria 18 years: Queensland, Western Australia 21 years: New South Wales (Court may determine exceptional circumstances for non-compliance with requirement; not applicable to birth parent or relative) 25 years: Australian Capital Territory (in Departmental</p>	<p>45/50 years: Western Australia (in first adoption: 45 years for youngest adopter, 50 years for the older adopter; additional five years for each in second adoption)</p>	<p>18 years: New South Wales (Court may determine exceptional circumstances for non-compliance with requirement; not applicable to birth parent or relative); Tasmania (exceptions to be decided by Court upon recommendation by Secretary or principal officer of approved agency) 25 years: Northern Territory (exemptions may be decided by Minister)</p>	<p>40 years: Northern Territory (when first adoption of adopter(s), 45 years if there has been no previous care and custody; exemptions may be decided by Minister) 45/50 years: Western Australia (in first adoption: 45 years for youngest adopter, 50 years for the older adopter; additional five years for each in second adoption)</p>

	practice), Northern Territory (exemptions may be decided by Minister)			
Austria⁵ Autriche	25 years		16 years	
Azerbaijan⁶ Azerbaïdjan Azerbaiyán	18 years		<i>Single person: 16 years</i> (lower in exceptional circumstances determined by the Court, e.g. in step-parent adoption)	
Belarus⁷ Biélorussie Bielorrusia	18 years		16 years (lower in exceptional circumstances determined by the Court, e.g. in step-parent adoption)	
Belgium⁸ Belgique Bélgica	25 years (18 years in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Belize⁹ Belice	25 years		12 years (exceptions in relative adoption)	
Bolivia¹⁰ Bolivie	25 years	50 years (except if previous life together for at least three years)	15 years	
Brazil¹¹ Brésil Brasil	18 years		16 years	
Bulgaria¹² Bulgarie	18 years		15 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Burkina Faso¹³	30 years		15 years (10 in step-parent adoption)	
Burundi¹⁴	30 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)		15 years (not applicable in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Tribunal)	
Cambodia¹⁵ Cambodge Camboya	30 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption, relative adoption and best interest of the child)		22 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption, relative adoption and best interest of the child)	45 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption and best interest of the child)

Canada ¹⁶ Canadá	18 years: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta 19 years: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut		18 years: Quebec (except step-parent adoption) Older than the adoptee: Prince Edward Island	
Cape Verde ¹⁷ Cap-Vert Cabo Verde	25 years	60 years	16 years	40 years
Chile ¹⁸ Chili	25 years	60 years	20 years	
	The Judge may exceptionally reduce these age limits by maximum five years (exceptions to age limits in cases of relative adoption).			
China ¹⁹ Chine	30 years	50 years (55 years for special needs children)		
Colombia ²⁰ Colombie	25 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption) <i>See specific scale in end note.</i>		15 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption) <i>See specific scale in end note.</i>	
Costa Rica ²¹	25 years	60 years	15 years	
Croatia ²² Croatie Croacia	21 years (lower in exceptional circumstances)		18 years	
Cuba ²³	25 years		15 years	
Cyprus ²⁴ Chypre Chipre	25 years (21 years in relative adoption; not applicable in step-parent adoption)			
Czech Republic ²⁵ République tchèque República Checa	18 years		There must be an <i>adequate difference between</i> the age of adoptive parent and the age of the adopted child.	
Denmark ²⁶ Danemark Dinamarca	25 years (18 years in exceptional cases)			40 years

Dominican Republic²⁷	30 years	60 years (exceptions: relative adoption and adoption of child already cared for prior to adoption)		
Ecuador²⁸ Equateur	25 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)		14 years (10 years in step-parent adoption; not applicable in relative adoption)	45 years
El Salvador²⁹	25 years (except if married for at least five years) <i>Children between 0 and 3 years:</i> 25 years <i>Children between 3 and 5 years:</i> 36 years <i>Children aged above 6 years:</i> 46 years	<i>Children between 0 and 3 years:</i> 35 years <i>Children between 3 and 5 years:</i> 45 years <i>Children aged above 6 years:</i> 55 years	15 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Estonia³⁰ Estonie	25 years (18 years in exceptional cases and step-parent adoption)			
Fiji³¹ Fidji Fiyi	25 years (21 years in relative adoption)		21 years	
Finland³² Finlande Finlandia	25 years (18 years in step-parent adoption, exceptional cases and biological child previously adopted)	50 years if the adoptee is a minor (the adoption of a minor can be granted even if the adopter is aged 50 years or older if the adopter had not attained the age of 50 years at the time the child was designated for placement with him/her with a view to adoption)	18 years (adoption may be granted regardless of an age difference in the following cases: step-parent adoption or biological child previously adopted by someone else; relationship comparable with that between a child and parent established between the adoptee and the adopter; other justified grounds based on the best interests of the child)	45 years (adoption can nevertheless be granted in the following cases: step-parent adoption or biological child previously adopted by someone else; relationship comparable with that between a child and parent established between the adoptee and the adopter; other justified grounds based on the best interests of the child)
France³³ Francia	<i>Full adoption: 28 years</i> (not applicable in step-parent adoption)		<i>Full adoption: 15 years</i> (10 in step-parent adoption) <i>Simple adoption: no age difference</i>	

	<i>Simple adoption: no age condition</i>		condition	
Georgia³⁴ Géorgie	18 years		16 years (exceptions may be determined by the Court)	
Germany³⁵ Allemagne Alemania	25 years (the other spouse must be at least 21 years old; a step-parent must be 21 years old)			40 years
Greece³⁶ Grèce Grecia	30 years	60 years	18 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)
Guatemala³⁷			20 years	
Guinea³⁸ Guinée	30 years (not required in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Haiti³⁹ Haïti Haití	30 years (except step-parent adoption) (35 for single persons)	50 years	14 years (9 years if step-parent or relative adoption)	
Hungary⁴⁰ Hongrie Hungría			16 years	45 years
Iceland⁴¹ Islande Islandia	25 years (20 years in exceptional circumstances)	45 years		
India⁴² Inde	25 years (30 years for single persons)	<i>For children 0-3:</i> 50 years (45 for single persons) and <i>90 years for the composite age of both adopters</i> <i>For children over 3: 55 years</i> (50 years for single persons) and <i>105 composite age of both adopters</i>		
Ireland⁴³ Irlande Irlanda	21 years			
Israel⁴⁴ Israël				43 years

Italy ⁴⁵ Italie Italia	21 years		18 years	45 years (in relation to the youngest spouse; if the spouses have an age difference of over 10 years, the age difference with the oldest adopter cannot exceed 55 years; not applicable when other children in the family)
Kazakhstan ⁴⁶ Kazajistán			16 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption; Court may decide exemptions)	
Kenya ⁴⁷ Kenia	25 years	65 years	21 years	
Korea (Rep. of) ⁴⁸ Corée (Rép. de) Corea (Rep. de)	25 years	Foreigner: 45 years		Korean: 60 years
Latvia ⁴⁹ Lettonie Letonia	25 years (21 years in step-parent adoption)		18 years (16 years in step-parent adoption and if several children are being adopted)	
Lesotho ⁵⁰ Lesoto	25 years		20 years	
Liechtenstein ⁵¹	Father: 30 years Mother: 28 years		18 years	
Lithuania ⁵² Lituanie Lituania	18 years	50 years	18 years (15 years in step-parent adoption)	
Luxembourg ⁵³ Luxemburgo	25 years (in joint adoption, the other spouse must be at least 21 years old; not applicable in step-parent simple adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent full adoption; not applicable in step-parent simple adoption exceptional circumstances determined by the Tribunal may exempt from this requirement)	
Madagascar ⁵⁴	Full adoption: 30 years			

	<i>Simple/domestic adoption: 21 years</i>			
Mali ⁵⁵	30 years			
Malta ⁵⁶ Malte	28 years (at least one of the spouses in a joint adoption)		21 years	45 years
Mauritius ⁵⁷ Maurice Mauricio	<i>Simple adoption: 30 years</i> (no condition if married) <i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>		<i>Simple adoption: 15 years</i> (10 years if step-parent adoption) <i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>	
Mexico ⁵⁸ Mexique México	18 years: Chihuahua, Quintana Roo 21 years: Estado de México 25 years: Aguascalientes, Baja California (at least one spouse), Baja California Sur (at least one spouse), Campeche (at least one spouse), Chiapas (at least one spouse), Coahuila, Colima (exceptions as determined by the Judge), Distrito Federal (at least one spouse; exemptions as determined by Judge), Durango, Guanajuato (at least one spouse), Hidalgo, Michoacán (at least one spouse), Nayarit (at least one spouse), Nuevo León (at least one spouse), Oaxaca (at least one spouse), Puebla, Querétaro (exceptions as determined by the Judge), San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa (at least one spouse), Sonora (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas 28 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tabasco	50 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas 60 years: Durango, Guanajuato (not applicable in relative adoption), Querétaro (exceptions as determined by the Judge) 65 years: Colima (exceptions as determined by the Judge)	10 years: Estado de México 15 years: Aguascalientes (at least one spouse), Chihuahua, Colima (exceptions as determined by the Judge), Jalisco (at least one spouse), Nuevo León (except in relative adoption), Querétaro (exceptions as determined by the Judge), Quintana Roo (at least one spouse), San Luis Potosí, Tabasco 17 years: Baja California, Baja California Sur (exceptions determined by the Judge), Campeche (10 years if child was abandoned or parents are unknown, if Judge considers it to be in interest of adoptee, applicable to at least one spouse), Chiapas, Coahuila, Distrito Federal (exceptions as determined by Judge), Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán (at least one spouse), Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla (not applicable in step-parent adoption), Sinaloa, Sonora (exceptions as determined by the Judge, at least one spouse),	45 years: Hidalgo

	30 years: Guerrero, Tlaxcala No information: Jalisco		Tlaxcala, Zacatecas 18 years: Hidalgo 20 years: Yucatán 25 years: Tamaulipas, Veracruz	
Moldova (Rep. of) ⁵⁹ Moldavie (Rép. de) Moldavia (Rep. de)	25 years (at least one spouse)		18 years (16 years in exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Court)	48 years
Monaco ⁶⁰ Mónaco	30 years			
Mongolia ⁶¹ Mongolie	18 years	60 years (not applicable in relative adoption)		
Montenegro ⁶² Monténégro	30 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	18 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable only in exceptional circumstances in which adopter is older than 50 years)
Nepal ⁶³ Népal			30 years	
Netherlands ⁶⁴ Pays-Bas Países Bajos			18 years	
New Zealand ⁶⁵ Nouvelle Zélande Nueva Zelanda	25 years (20 years in relative adoption)		20 years	
Norway ⁶⁶ Norvège Noruega	25 years (20 years if strong reasons as determined by the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion)			
Panama ⁶⁷ Panamá	18 years		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption) Not applicable in relative adoption	45 years
Paraguay ⁶⁸	25 years (not applicable to step-	50 years (except if prior life	25 years (not applicable to step-	50 years (not applicable to step-

	parent adoption and relative adoption)	together with the adoptee for at least one year; not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	parent adoption and relative adoption)	parent adoption and relative adoption)
Peru⁶⁹ Pérou Perú	25 years	52 years	18 years	
	‘The age must be <i>in direct relation to achieving the most adequate care</i> for the adoptable child or adolescent’			
Philippines⁷⁰ Filipinas	27 years		16 years (not applicable if adoption of own biological child or step-parent adoption)	45 years (except if circumstances favourable for the child, e.g. relative adoption, step-parent adoption, adoption of children with special needs)
Poland⁷¹ Pologne Polonia			‘ Reasonable age difference ’ In practice, it appears that adopters may be maximum 40 years older than the adoptee.	
Portugal⁷²	<i>Couple: 25 years</i> <i>Single adopter: 30 years</i> (25 years in step-parent adoption)	60 years (except in step-parent adoption or if child in adopter’s care prior to 60th birthday)		50 years (except special circumstances)
Romania⁷³ Roumanie Rumanía			18 years (16 years if good reasons as determined by the Court)	
Russian Federation⁷⁴ Fédération russe Federación Rusa	18 years		<i>Single person: 16 years</i> (may be reduced by the Court, not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Rwanda⁷⁵ Ruanda	<i>Couple: 30 years</i> (at least one spouse) <i>Single person: 35 years</i> (21 years in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption or less in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Ministry of Justice)	
San Marino⁷⁶ Saint-Marin	25 years		18 years	45 years
Senegal⁷⁷ Sénégal	<i>Couple: 30 years</i> (at least one spouse)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	

	<i>Single person: 35 years</i>			
Serbia⁷⁸ Serbie	21 years	45 years (exemptions as determined by the Minister in charge of Family Protection Affairs)	18 years (exemptions as determined by the Minister in charge of Family Protection Affairs)	
Seychelles⁷⁹	21 years			
Slovakia⁸⁰ Slovaquie Eslovaquia	18 years			There is no specific limit, but the law says there must be an adequate age difference . According to judicial practice, the adequate age difference is the difference that is usual between the biological parents and their child.
Slovenia⁸¹ Slovénie Eslovenia	18 years		18 years (lower in exceptional circumstances as determined by a social work centre)	
South Africa⁸² Afrique du Sud Sudáfrica	18 years			
Spain⁸³ Espagne España	25 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)		14 years	As a <i>technical criterion</i> , the age difference may be of <i>40, 42 or 45 years</i> . In the case of couples, most Autonomous Communities apply it to the youngest spouse; in others, the reference is the average age of both adopters.
Sri Lanka⁸⁴	25 years		21 years	
Swaziland⁸⁵ Suazilandia			25 years (21 in relative adoption)	
Sweden⁸⁶ Suède Suecia	25 years (18 if the adoption refers to the applicant's own child, the child or the adoptive child of his or her spouse or if otherwise extraordinary reasons exist)	The Swedish Social Services recommend that prospective adoptive parents should not be older than 42 years when they submit an application for consent to adopt, but the law does not provide a maximum age.		
Switzerland⁸⁷ Suisse	35 years (OR have been married for 5 years in cases of joint		16 years	45 years

Suiza	adoption by spouses)			
Macedonia (FYR of)⁸⁸ Macédoine (ARY de) Macedonia (ARY de)		45 years	18 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption, and applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)	45 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption, and applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)
Thailand⁸⁹ Thaïlande Tailandia	25 years		15 years	
Togo⁹⁰	30 years (at least one of the spouses)		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Turkey⁹¹ Turquie Turquía	30 years NB: Foreign nationals who do not speak Turkish and who are between the ages of <i>30 and 40</i> may only adopt children under the age of three	<i>For children under 1: 40 years</i> NB: Foreign nationals who do not speak Turkish and who are between the ages of <i>30 and 40</i> may only adopt children under the age of three	18 years	
United Kingdom⁹² Royaume-Uni Reino Unido	21 years			
United States of America⁹³ Etats-Unis d'Amérique Estados Unidos de América	No age requirement / adults: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota,		10 years: California (except step-parent adoption), Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, Northern Mariana Islands, South Dakota, Utah (at least one of the adopters): 15 years: Idaho (except step-parent adoption) 14 years: Puerto Rico	

	Northern Mariana Islands , Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming 18 years: Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana (for singles only), New Jersey, Puerto Rico (at least one of the adopters in joint adoption), Tennessee, Washington 21 years: American Samoa, Colorado, Delaware, Oakhlahoma: 21 years 25 years: Georgia, Idaho			
Uruguay⁹⁴	25 years		15 years	
Venezuela⁹⁵ Vénezula	25 years		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Viet Nam⁹⁶ Viêt-Nam Vietnam			20 years	

¹ Family Code (2003), [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/65148/89474/F1958881334/ALB65148%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/65148/89474/F1958881334/ALB65148%20(English).pdf).

² Llei qualificada de l'adopció i de les altres formes de protecció del menor desemparat (1996), <http://www.bopa.ad/bopa/1996/bop8029.pdf>.

³ Family Code, http://www.parliament.am/law_docs/081204HO123eng.pdf.

⁴ Australian Capital Territory: Attorney-General's Department, <http://www.ag.gov.au/FamiliesAndMarriage/IntercountryAdoption/Consultationandengagement/Documents/ACTeligibility-suitabilityandplacementcriteriatable.PDF>; Adoption Act 1993, <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1993-20/default.asp>; New South Wales: Adoption Act 2000, <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/fullhtml/inforce/act+75+2000+FIRST+0+N>; Northern Territory: Adoption of Children Act 1994, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nt/consol_act/aoca191/; Queensland: Queensland Government, <https://www.qld.gov.au/community/caring-child/adopting-child-queensland/> and Adoption Act 2009, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/num_act/aa2009n29134/; South Australia: Department for

Education and Child Development, <http://www.decd.sa.gov.au/docs/documents/1/AdoptingAustralianChild.pdf> and Adoption Act 1988, <http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/ADOPTION%20ACT%201988/CURRENT/1988.90.UN.PDF>; Tasmania: Adoption Act 1988, [http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=;doc_id=41++1988+AT@EN+20080214140000;histon=;prompt=;rec=;term=](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=;doc_id=41++1988+AT@EN+20080214140000;histon=;prompt=;rec=;term;); Victoria: Department of Human Services, <http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/for-individuals/children,-families-and-young-people/adoption-and-permanent-care/adoption-in-victoria/applying-to-adopt-an-infant-in-victoria> and Adoption Act 1984, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/aa1984107/; Western Australia, [http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:24671P/\\$FILE/Adoption%20Act%201994%20-%20\[05-a0-03\].pdf?OpenElement](http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:24671P/$FILE/Adoption%20Act%201994%20-%20[05-a0-03].pdf?OpenElement). See also: Attorney-General's Department, Completed Harmonisation Working Group projects, State and territory eligibility, suitability and placement criteria, <http://www.ag.gov.au/FamiliesAndMarriage/IntercountryAdoption/Consultationandengagement/Pages/CompletedHarmonisationWorkingGroupprojects.aspx>.

⁵ Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, [http://www.jusline.at/Allgemeines_Buergerliches_Gesetzbuch_\(ABGB\).html](http://www.jusline.at/Allgemeines_Buergerliches_Gesetzbuch_(ABGB).html).

⁶ Family Code (1999).

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Edad del niño o niña	Edad del Solicitantes		
	Persona/cónyuges/compañeros permanentes Colombianos	Cónyuges/compañeros permanentes No Colombiana	Persona No Colombiana
0 a 2 años (hasta 35 meses)	25 a 40 años ⁸	25 a 38 años	N/A
3 a 4 años (36 meses a 59 meses)	41 a 45 años	39 a 41 años	N/A
5 a 6 años (60 meses a 83 meses)	46 a 50 años	42 a 45 años	N/A
7 a 8 años (desde 84 a 107 meses)	51 a 54 años	46 a 49 años	40 a 49 años
Niños de características especiales ⁹	Mayores de 25 años (sin límite de edad)		

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- ³⁰ Family Law Act, <http://archive.equal-jus.eu/193/>.
- ³¹ Adoption of Infants Act, http://www.paclii.org/fj/legis/consol_act_OK/aoia202/.
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