



Conditions d'âge des candidats adoptants

Mai 2014

Note d'information

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Mise à jour: Le cadre inclut des informations relatives à tous les Etats contractants de la Convention de La Haye de 1993 sur la protection des enfants et la coopération en matière d'adoption internationale jusqu'en mai 2014.

Le SSI/CIR vous invite à nous faire part de toute modification éventuelle à la législation nationale ou de tout commentaire relatif à votre pays

LES CONDITIONS D'ÂGE DES CANDIDATS A L'ADOPTION

Remarques :

- 1) « / » signifie que rien n'est prévu ni par la loi ni en pratique.
- 2) Le tableau suit l'ordre alphabétique des pays en fonction de leur nom en anglais.
- 3) Il aurait été très difficile de faire figurer les trois langues de travail du SSI/CIR dans un seul tableau et ses moyens actuels ne lui permettent pas de faire trois tableaux distincts. La langue majoritaire choisie pour le tableau comparatif est l'anglais.
- 4) Le sujet est trop spécifique pour proposer une bibliographie adéquate. Voir néanmoins l'ouvrage suivant dont est librement inspiré le commentaire ci-dessous: Isabelle LAMMERANT, *L'adoption et les droits de l'homme en droit comparé*, Bruylant, Bruxelles, 2001. Points 143 à 146 pour une analyse de droit comparé des pays de l'Union Européenne, de la Norvège et de la Suisse.

Commentaires du SSI/CIR:

Le dossier montre que la plupart des législations des pays d'origine et d'accueil imposent un âge minimum (entre 18 et 35 ans, voire même 46 ans dans le cas d'enfants plus âgés) aux candidats adoptants. Sans cesse en baisse au cours du XXe siècle, cet âge est devenu un compromis entre le souci d'identifier le plus possible la filiation adoptive à la filiation biologique et celui de garantir la maturité et la stabilité des adoptants. En outre, plusieurs systèmes juridiques imposent une différence d'âge minimale entre l'adoptant et l'adopté (entre 10 et 25 ans), dans le but de garantir une situation semblable à celle existant dans une famille biologique.

L'intérêt de l'adopté fonde également les exigences d'âge maximal des candidats adoptants, posées par certaines législations (entre 35 et 65 ans) – beaucoup moins nombreuses. En outre, certains systèmes juridiques imposent une différence d'âge maximale entre l'adoptant et l'adopté (entre 40 et 50 ans). Certes, l'évolution démographique actuelle tend à retarder l'âge de la parentalité, y compris celui de la parentalité biologique. Selon les spécialistes en sciences humaines toutefois, l'adoption suppose des capacités d'adaptation et une souplesse psychologique spécifiques, présumées en diminution avec l'âge. Par ailleurs, le développement de l'enfant peut pâtir d'un modèle parental trop âgé ou de la disparition précoce des adoptants. Enfin, les motivations des personnes qui envisagent tardivement l'adoption doivent être examinées de façon approfondie car elles peuvent relever de façon trop importante des motifs (même inconscients) tels que la peur de la solitude et de la mort ou le besoin d'un soutien, par lesquels l'enfant court le risque d'être en quelque sorte « instrumentalisé ».

En ce qui concerne l'âge maximum pour adopter, une souplesse législative peut correspondre à l'intérêt de certains enfants. L'adoption par des parents plus âgés mais expérimentés peut, par exemple, présenter des avantages pour l'adopté, notamment s'il s'agit d'un enfant « à besoins spéciaux ». La pratique a notamment démontré que certaines dispositions légales limitant l'âge des adoptants pouvaient encourager l'adoption des enfants présentant des besoins spécifiques, tels que les enfants grands. Des exceptions légales aux âges maximaux pourraient en tout cas être envisagées pour les adoptions intrafamiliales et les adoptions d'un enfant par sa famille d'accueil, à condition que l'adoption par cette famille plus âgée corresponde concrètement à l'intérêt de l'enfant concerné. Une approche individualisée de chaque cas doit donc être encouragée comme rappelé ci-dessous, l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant et ses besoins spécifiques devant guider toute décision.

Cependant, le problème actuel réside dans le fait que des candidats adoptants de plus en plus âgés (jusqu'à 60 ans et plus) souhaitent adopter de très jeunes enfants. Paradoxalement, les législations sont plus précises sur les conditions d'âge minimales requises des adoptants, que sur les conditions maximales. Une réflexion législative serait donc utilement développée sur ce thème. La consécration par la loi d'une différence d'âge maximale pourrait en effet présenter une valeur utile, non seulement au niveau juridique mais également symbolique.

Plus fondamentalement, si l'âge des requérants et leur différence d'âge avec l'enfant sont des facteurs importants, ils doivent être placés dans l'ensemble des éléments à prendre en considération pour apprécier, au cas par cas, l'aptitude des candidats à adopter telle catégorie d'enfants puis tel enfant particulier, en fonction de ses besoins concrets. Même si son âge est inclus dans la fourchette légale, tel candidat adoptant pourrait ainsi être considéré, par l'équipe pluridisciplinaire de professionnels chargés d'évaluer son aptitude, comme inadéquat pour l'adoption d'un enfant de l'âge qu'il souhaite: il lui reviendrait alors, avec l'aide des professionnels, d'envisager le cas échéant de faire évoluer sa demande.

Quel que soit l'âge ou les autres caractéristiques des candidats adoptants, l'évaluation de leur demande doit en effet toujours être effectuée dans l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant. Les lois et les différents tiers que sont les équipes pluridisciplinaires des Autorités centrales et des autres organismes sociaux dans les pays d'origine et d'accueil n'ont-ils pas parmi leurs fonctions essentielles, pour répondre prioritairement aux besoins et à l'intérêt des enfants, de poser un cadre, et s'il le faut des limites, aux désirs des candidats adoptants, dans l'évaluation de leur aptitude et dans les décisions d'apparement ?

<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: 25 years</i> (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 Azerbaïyán	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, relative adoption and best interest of the child)

Canada ¹⁶ Canada	<p>18 years: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta</p> <p>19 years: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut</p>		<p>18 years: Quebec (except step-parent adoption)</p> <p>Older than the adoptee: Prince Edward Island</p>	
Cape Verde ¹⁷ Cap-Vert Cabo Verde	25 years	60 years	16 years	40 years
Chile ¹⁸ Chili	<p>25 years</p> <p>The Judge may exceptionally reduce these age limits by maximum five years (exceptions to age limits in cases of relative adoption).</p>	60 years	20 years	
China ¹⁹ Chine	30 years	50 years (55 years for special needs children)		
Colombia ²⁰ Colombie	<p>25 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption)</p> <p><i>See specific scale in end note.</i></p>		<p>15 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption)</p> <p><i>See specific scale in end note.</i></p>	
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 Ecuateur	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)			45 years
France³³ Francia	<i>Full adoption: 28 years</i> (not applicable in step-parent adoption) <i>Simple adoption: no age condition</i>		<i>Full adoption: 15 years</i> (10 in step-parent adoption) <i>Simple adoption: no age difference condition</i>	
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

Greece ³⁶ Grèce Grecia	30 years	60 years	18 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)
Guatemala ³⁷			20 years	
Guinea ³⁸ Guinée	30 years (not required in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Haiti ³⁹ Haïti Haití	30 years (except step-parent adoption) (35 for single persons)	50 years	14 years (9 years if step-parent or relative adoption)	
Hungary ⁴⁰ Hongrie Hungria			16 years	45 years
Iceland ⁴¹ Islande Islandia	25 years (20 years in exceptional circumstances)	45 years		
India ⁴² 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>		
Ireland ⁴³ Irlande Irlanda	21 years			
Israel ⁴⁴ 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	<i>Foreigner: 45 years</i>		<i>Korean: 60 years</i>
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	<i>Father: 30 years</i> <i>Mother: 28 years</i>		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	<i>Full adoption: 30 years</i> <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	<i>Simple adoption: 30 years</i> (no condition if married)		<i>Simple adoption: 15 years</i> (10 years if step-parent adoption)	

Mauricio	<i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>		<i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>	
<p>Mexico⁵⁸ Mexique México</p>	<p>18 years: Chihuahua, Quintana Roo</p> <p>21 years: Estado de México</p> <p>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 (exemptions as determined by the Judge), San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa (at least one spouse), Sonora (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas</p> <p>28 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tabasco</p> <p>30 years: Guerrero, Tlaxcala</p> <p>No information: Jalisco</p>	<p>50 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas</p> <p>60 years: Durango, Guanajuato (not applicable in relative adoption), Querétaro (exemptions as determined by the Judge)</p> <p>65 years: Colima (exemptions as determined by the Judge)</p>	<p>10 years: Estado de México</p> <p>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 (exemptions as determined by the Judge), Quintana Roo (at least one spouse), San Luis Potosí, Tabasco</p> <p>17 years: Baja California, Baja California Sur (exemptions 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 (exemptions as determined by Judge), Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán (at least one spouse), Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla (not applicable in step-parent adoption), Sinaloa, Sonora (exemptions as determined by the Judge, at least one spouse), Tlaxcala, Zacatecas</p> <p>18 years: Hidalgo</p> <p>20 years: Yucatán</p> <p>25 years: Tamaulipas, Veracruz</p>	<p>45 years: Hidalgo</p>
<p>Moldova (Rep. of)⁵⁹ Moldavie (Rép. de)</p>	<p>25 years (at least one spouse)</p>		<p>18 years (16 years in exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Court)</p>	<p>48 years</p>

Moldavia (Rep. de)				
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-parent adoption and relative adoption)	50 years (except if prior life together with the adoptee for at least one year; not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	25 years (not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	50 years (not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)
Peru ⁶⁹ Pérou Perú	25 years	52 years	18 years	
Philippines ⁷⁰	27 years		16 years (not applicable if adoption)	45 years (except if circumstances

'The age must be *in direct relation to achieving the most adequate care* for the adoptable child or adolescent'

Filipinas			of own biological child or step-parent adoption)	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) <i>Single person: 35 years</i>		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
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	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	

Eslovaquia			difference is the difference that is usual between the biological parents and their child.	
Slovenia ⁸¹ Slovénie Eslovenia	18 years		18 years (lower in exceptional circumstances as determined by a social work centre)	
South Africa ⁸² Afrique du Sud Sudáfrica	18 years			
Spain ⁸³ 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 Lanka ⁸⁴	25 years		21 years	
Swaziland ⁸⁵ Suazilandia			25 years (21 in relative adoption)	
Sweden ⁸⁶ 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.		
Switzerland ⁸⁷ Suisse Suiza	35 years (OR have been married for 5 years in cases of joint adoption by spouses)		16 years	45 years
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)
Thailand ⁸⁹	25 years		15 years	

Thaïlande Tailandia				
Togo ⁹⁰	30 years (at least one of the spouses)		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Turkey ⁹¹ 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 Kingdom ⁹² Royaume-Uni Reino Unido	21 years			
United States of America ⁹³ 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, 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,		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	

	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, Oklahoma: 21 years 25 years: Georgia, Idaho			
Uruguay ⁹⁴	25 years		15 years	
Venezuela ⁹⁵ Vénézuela	25 years		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Viet Nam ⁹⁶ Việt-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;hison=;prompt=;rec=;term=](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=;doc_id=41++1988+AT@EN+20080214140000;hison=;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>.

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Edad del niño o niña	Edad del Solicitantes			
	Persona/cónyuges/compañeros permanentes Colombianos	Cónyuges/compañeros permanentes Colombiana	Persona Colombiana	No
0 a 2 años (hasta 35 meses)	25 a 40 años ³	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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http://www.unicef.org/republicadominicana/Ley136_06.pdf.

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