

**IRAN**

**DISABILITY**

**RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS**

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the date of the accession or succession)*

Declaration:

“... with regard to Article 46, the State is not bound by any provisions of the Convention and its rules.”

**OBJECTIONS MADE TO STATEMENTS**

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the date of the accession or succession)*

**Austria**, 1 November 2010

With regard to the declaration made by Austria:

“The Government of Austria has not accepted the Convention and its rules.”

Belgium has examined the declaration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The reservation leaves open the extent of the Convention and therefore raises serious doubts as to the compatibility of the Convention. Reservations of such nature are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaty states that a reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty if it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention between

**Czech Republic, 28 July 2010**

Objection to the declaration made

“The Czech Republic has examined the declaration upon its accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the ‘Convention’) on October 23,

The Czech Republic points out that the legal effects of certain provisions

**France, 30 March 2010**

With regard to the declaration ma

The Government of the French Republic has noted the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran under article 41 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 13 December 2006, in which it states that, in aiming to exclude the application of the Convention, it is incompatible with Iranian laws, regulations and provisions of general and indeterminate scope. The Government of the French Republic considers that such provisions of general and indeterminate scope are incompatible with the provisions of the Convention or that they should not be given preference. Consequently, the Government of the French Republic does not accept the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Convention. The Government of the French Republic remains committed to the objectives and goals of the Convention and to the promotion of the entry into force of the Convention.

**Germany, 1 November 2010**

With regard to the declaration ma

“The Government of the Republic of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Convention.”

The Government of the Republic of the Islamic Republic of Iran, making reference to national law, making a reservation to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in fact a unilateral act deemed to limit the scope of the Convention shall be regarded as a reservation.

Moreover, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a declaration does not make it clear that the Islamic Republic of Iran is bound by the provisions of the Convention. The provisions of the Convention prescribed by the Convention are not permitted. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Convention set out that the reservations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran are not permitted.

Consequently, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the reservations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran are not permitted.

However, this objection shall not be valid unless it is made by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Republic of Iran and the United N

**Portugal**, 2 November 2010

With regard to the declaration ma

“The Government of the Portugu  
Republic of Iran on 23 October 2  
with Disabilities.

The Government of the Portu  
Convention’s application to dom  
the Convention, insofar as it disr  
principles that shape the core of th

According to International Law, a  
of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Portugu  
Islamic Republic of Iran on 23 O  
Persons with Disabilities.

This declaration is not a

The Slovak Republic notes that the Republic of Iran is willing to fulfil its obligations and does not consider itself bound by any provisions of the Convention not applicable rules.’

According to Article 46 paragraph 1 of the Convention, a rule of law as codified in the Vienna Convention is not applicable if it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Slovak Republic, therefore, does not object to the Republic of Iran to the Convention. The Convention between the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Iran benefiting from the Convention is not applicable. (Note 6, Chapter IV.15, Multilateral Convention)