

**Reservations and Declarations – Réserves et Déclarations  
Questions**

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**Reservation or Declaration / Réserve ou Déclaration**

Question 1

**Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court  
(Rome, 17 July 1998)**

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Australia	9 Dec 1998	1 Jul 2002

## Australia

### Declaration:

"The Government of Australia, having considered the Statute, now hereby ratifies the same, for and on behalf of Australia, with the following declaration, the terms of which have full effect in Australian law, and which is not a reservation:

Australia notes that a case will be inadmissible before the International Criminal Court (the Court) where it is being investigated or prosecuted by a State. Australia reaffirms the primacy of its criminal jurisdiction in relation to crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. To enable Australia to exercise its jurisdiction effectively, and fully adhering to its obligations under the Statute of the Court, no person will be surrendered to the Court by Australia until it has had the full opportunity to investigate or prosecute any alleged crimes. For this purpose, the procedure under Australian law implementing the Statute of the Court provides that no person can be surrendered to the Court unless the Australian Attorney-General issues a certificate allowing surrender. Australian law also provides that no person can be arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant issued by the Court without a certificate from the Attorney-General.

Australia further declares its understanding that the offences in Article 6, 7 and 8 will be interpreted and applied in a way that accords with the way they are implemented in Australian domestic law."

## Question 2

# Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

*New York, 18 December 1979*

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Jordan	3 Dec 1980	1 Jul 1992

## Jordan

Declaration:

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Jordan does not consider itself bound by the following provisions:

1. Article 9, paragraph 2;
2. Article 15, paragraph 4 (a wife's residence is with her husband);
3. Article 16, paragraph (1) (c), relating to the rights arising upon the dissolution of marriage with regard to maintenance and compensation;
4. Article 16, paragraph (1) (d) and (g).

## Question 3

**WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control***Geneva, 21 May 2003*

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>
Viet Nam	3 Sep 2003	17 Dec 2004

**Viet Nam**

Declaration:

"Any dispute arising between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and any other Parties to the Convention concerning the implementation or application of the Convention, which is not resolved through negotiation or any other peaceful means in accordance with paragraph 1, article 27 thereof, shall be referred to arbitration for settlement, only on the basis of agreement between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and such parties, on the basis of case by case."

### Question 4

## Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

*Stockholm, 22 May 2001*

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Bahrain	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2006

### Bahrain

Declarations:

1. Arbitration according to the procedures adopted by the Conference of States Parties is the only binding procedure for the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain regarding resolving any dispute on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention.
2. Any amendment to the Convention annexes A, B and C will not be binding to the Kingdom of Bahrain unless it is ratified according to the constitutional rules.

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Belgium	23 May 2001	25 May 2006

### Belgium

Declaration made upon signature:

"This signature engages also the Waloon region, the Flemish region, and the Brussels-Capital region."