

gанизations or, as the case may be, of the negotiating organizations and the object and purpose of a treaty that the application of the treaty in its entirety between all the parties is an essential condition of the consent of each one to be bound by the treaty, a reservation requires acceptance by all the parties.

3. When a treaty is a constituent instrument of an international organization and unless it otherwise provides, a reservation requires the acceptance of the competent organ of that organization.

4. In cases not falling under the preceding paragraphs and unless the treaty otherwise provides:

(a) acceptance of a reservation by a contracting State or by a contracting organization constitutes the reserving State or international organization a party to the treaty in relation to the accepting State or organization if or when the treaty is in force for the reserving State or organization and for the accepting State or organization;

(b) an objection by a contracting State or by a contracting organization to a reservation does not preclude the entry into force of the treaty as between the objecting State or international organization and the reserving State or organization unless a contrary intention is definitely expressed by the objecting State or organization;

(c) an act expressing the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by the treaty and containing a reservation is effective as soon as at least one contracting State or one contracting organization has accepted the reservation.

5. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 4 and unless the treaty otherwise provides, a reservation is considered to have been accepted by a State or an international organization if it shall have raised no objection to the reservation by the end of a period of twelve months after it was notified of the reservation or by the date on which it expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, whichever is later.

nisationer respektive forhandlende organisationer og af traktatens hensigt og formål, at anvendelsen af traktaten i dens helhed mellem alle deltagerne er en væsentlig betingelse for hver enkelts samtykke til at være bundet af traktaten, kræver et forbehold samtlige delta-geres godkendelse.

3. Når en traktat er stiftelsesdokument for en international organisation, og den ikke selv bestemmer andet, kræver et forbehold godkendelse fra denne organisations kompetente organ.

4. I tilfælde, der ikke omfattes af de foregående punkter, og såfremt traktaten ikke bestemmer andet, gælder følgende:

(a) godkendelse af et forbehold fra en kontraherende stat eller en kontraherende organisation bevirker, at den stat eller den internationale organisation, der fremsætter forbeholdet, bliver deltager i traktaten i relation til den godkendende stat eller organisation, hvis eller når den træder i kraft for den stat eller organisation, der tager forbehold, og for den godkendende stat eller organisation;

(b) en indsigelse fra en kontraherende stat eller en kontraherende organisation mod et forbehold udelukker ikke traktatens ikrafttræden imellem den stat eller internationale organisation, der fremsætter indsigelsen, og den stat eller organisation, der tager forbeholdet, medmindre den stat eller organisation, der fremsætter indsigelsen, udtrykkeligt tilkendegiver den modsatte hensigt;

(c) en akt, der giver udtryk for en stats eller en international organisations samtykke til at være bundet af en traktat, og som indeholder et forbehold, har virkning, så snart mindst en kontraherende stat eller en kontraherende organisation har godkendt forbeholdet.

5. For så vidt angår stk. 2 og 4, og medmindre traktaten bestemmer andet, betragtes et forbehold som godkendt af en stat eller en international organisation, hvis den ikke har gjort indsigelse mod forbeholdet ved udløbet af et tidsrum af tolv måneder efter, at den var blevet gjort bekendt med forbeholdet, eller på den dato, da den gav sit samtykke til at være bundet af traktaten, alt efter hvilket tidspunkt der er det seneste.