In international law, multilateral treaties, once concluded, are usually entrusted to a depositary – normally a State or an international organization – charged with assuming a variety of functions, including the receipt of instruments of signature, accession, ratification, reservation etc. Once received, the depositary notifies all relevant parties about the instruments deposited and may, if the treaty so specifies, be charged with additional functions.


OUTLINE

Chapter 2, b) State-State: IHL in the law of treaties - role of the depositary [3]

LEGAL SOURCE

GCI, 48 [4] (see ICRC updated Commentary [5])

GCI, 55/2 [6] (see ICRC updated Commentary [7])
GCI, 57 \[8\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[9\])

GCI, 61 \[10\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[11\])

GCI, 64 \[12\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[13\])

GCII, 49 \[14\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[15\])

GCII, 54/2 \[16\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[17\])

GCII, 56 \[18\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[19\])

GCII, 60 \[20\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[21\])

GCII, 63 \[22\] (see ICRC updated Commentary \[23\])

GCIII, 128 \[24\]

GCIII, 133/2 \[25\]

GCIII, 137 \[26\]

GCIII, 140 \[27\]

GCIII, 143 \[28\]

GCIV, 145 \[29\]
Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/depository

Links
[3] https://casebook.icrc.org/law/fundamentals-ihl#b_iii_5_b_depositary