

1. Afghanistan

CONSTITUTION OF 31 OCTOBER 1931. ORIGINAL TEXT IN PERSIAN AND PUSHTU FURNISHED BY THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS. TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 7. The King has the following prerogatives:
... he declares war, concludes peace and all treaties.
. . .

Article 46. The conclusion of conventions and treaties, the granting of concessions (monopolies) whether commercial, industrial, agricultural, or of any other kind, and whether for the benefit of nationals or foreigners, shall be approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

2. Albania

CONSTITUTION OF 4 JULY 1950. "BASHKIMI" No. 1747, 28 JULY 1950.
TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 58. The Presidium of the People's Convention has the following powers:
. . .

(9) It ratifies and denounces international treaties, except when it considers it necessary that ratification or denunciation should be made by the People's Convention.

3. Argentina

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 11 MARCH 1949. TEXT FURNISHED BY THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
. . .

Article 19. The Federal Government is bound to consolidate its relations for peace and trade with foreign Powers by means of treaties that are in conformity with the principles of public law laid down by this Constitution.
. . .

Article 22. This Constitution, the laws of the Nation enacted by Congress in consequence thereof, and the treaties with foreign Powers are the supreme law of the Nation; and the authorities of each province are obliged to conform thereto, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary which the provincial laws or constitutions may contain, with the exception, so far as the province of Buenos Aires is concerned, of the treaties ratified following the Pact of 11 November 1859.