

character, as well as such treaties as require legislation in order to be carried into effect, shall require approval by the National Assembly prior to ratification. Treaties involving alteration of the State boundaries shall be enacted by the National Assembly in the form of a Constitutional Law (section 166 (1)). The negotiation of international treaties and agreements which do not require approval by the National Assembly, and which are not subject to ratification, may be delegated by the President to the Government, and, with the consent of the Government, to individual members thereof. The conditions in which economic treaties of a general nature may be executed even prior to approval by the National Assembly, shall be prescribed by law;

## 21. Denmark

### (a) CONSTITUTION OF 5 JUNE 1915 (AS AMENDED). OFFICIAL DANISH TRANSLATION

*Article 18.* Without the consent of the Rigsdag<sup>1</sup>, the King shall not declare war or make peace, make or dissolve alliances or conclude or terminate commercial treaties, cede any part of the country, or undertake any engagement that may alter existing constitutional conditions.

### (b) ACT RESPECTING THE HOME GOVERNMENT OF THE FARÖE ISLANDS (ACT NO. 137 OF 23 MARCH 1948). TRANSLATION FROM *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1948* (UNITED NATIONS, 1950), p. 55

*Article 5.* The competence of the Faröe authorities shall be subject to the limitations resulting from the rights and obligations for the time being in force under treaties and other international agreements.

The authorities of the Kingdom shall decide questions concerning the foreign relations of the Kingdom.

*Article 7.* Bills originating with the Danish Government authorities that contain provisions exclusively applicable to the Faröe Islands shall be communicated to the Faröe Home Government for consideration before they are introduced in the Rigsdag. Danish laws concerning local conditions in the Faröe Islands shall also be communicated to the Faröe Home Government for consideration before they are given effect in the Islands. The same procedure shall apply with respect to treaties and other international agreements needing ratification by the Rigsdag and concerning the special interests of the Islands.

*Article 8.* Where the Faroe Home Government so requests, a specialist in Faröe affairs may be appointed after consultation with the National *Landsstyre* to assist the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in matters concerning the special economic interests of the Faröe Islands. Similarly an assistant dealing particularly with the interests of the Faröe Islands shall be appointed to assist Danish representatives in countries in which the Islands have special economic interests. The Faröe Home Government may represent the special interests of the Islands in negotiations with foreign countries on trade and fishery agreements. In matters of special interest to the

<sup>1</sup> Article 29. The Rigsdag consists of the Folketing and the Landsting.

Islands the Minister of Foreign Affairs may authorize representatives of the Farøe Home Government to conduct negotiations directly with the assistance of the Danish Foreign Office.

## 22. Dominican Republic

CONSTITUTION OF 10 JANUARY 1947. TEXT FROM *Constitución de la República Dominicana* (EDICIÓN OFICIAL, 1943). TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*Article 33.* Congress shall have power:

(15) To approve or withhold approval of international treaties and conventions concluded by the Executive Power.

*Article 49.* . . . .

The President of the Republic shall have power:

. . . .

(7) To ..., direct diplomatic negotiations and conclude treaties with foreign nations, and shall submit all treaties to the approval of Congress failing which they shall have no validity and shall not be binding on the Republic.

## 23. Ecuador

CONSTITUTION OF 31 DECEMBER 1946. TEXT SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*Article 53.* The following powers are vested in Congress:

. . . .

(15) To approve or withhold approval of public treaties and other conventions, which may not be ratified without the approval of Congress.

. . . .

*Article 92.* The powers and duties of the President of the Republic shall be as follows:

. . . .

(7) To direct the international relations and diplomatic negotiations of the Republic; to enter into treaties and ratify them, having first secured the approval of Congress, and to exchange ratifications.

. . . .

*Article 71.* Treaties and conventions shall be considered by both Houses of Congress in joint session in a single debate ... and any decree issued in that connexion shall not be subject to the general rules concerning the period for promulgating laws. In consequence, the Executive Power may delay ratification if it deems this advisable, reporting its decision to Congress, in public or secret session, at its discretion.