

have been submitted, considered, and ratified by the Liberian Senate by two-thirds vote of the Senators in regular or call session of the Legislature. The treaty is thereafter forwarded by the Senate to the President of the Republic of Liberia, who under the Constitution of the Republic, is invested with the power to give it executive ratification, and who, in turn, after ratifying it forwards the treaty to the Secretary of State of Liberia for publication. The duties of the Secretary of State are set forth in the following provisions:

(d) ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, 11 DECEMBER 1911

The Secretary of State shall immediately after their passage, ratification and conclusion see to the publication of all such Acts, Statutes resolutions and other matters the subject of legislation; all proclamations by the President; all papers referring to concessions, loans, agreements or contracts, upon which there have been direct or indirect legislation; and all such statistical matters as shall come within his jurisdiction.

50. Libya

CONSTITUTION OF 7 OCTOBER 1951. TEXT FROM *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/1949)*.

Article 36. The Federal Government shall exercise legislative and executive powers in connexion with the matters shown in the following list: ...

(5) The conclusion and implementation of treaties and agreements with other States.

. . .

Article 69. The King shall declare war and conclude peace and enter into treaties which he ratifies after the approval of Parliament.

Liechtenstein

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 5 OCTOBER 1921. TEXT SUPPLIED BY THE SWISS OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 8. The Prince shall, without prejudice to the necessary participation of the responsible Government, represent the State in all its relations with foreign States.

Treaties which provide for the cession of State territory or the alienation of State property, dispose of the sovereign rights or royalties of the State or accept burdens for the Principality or its citizens or an obligation affecting the rights of the citizens of the Principality, are not valid unless approved by the Diet.

. . .

Article 62. The functions of the Diet shall extend primarily to the following matters:

. . .

(b) Participation in the conclusion of treaties (Article 8).

- (b) INTRODUCTORY ACT TO CUSTOMS TREATY WITH SWITZERLAND,¹
29 MARCH 1923. SAME SOURCE AND TRANSLATION

Article 105. The Government is in particular empowered:

(a) To conclude special agreements with the authorities of the Confederation on matters related to the customs treaty² and to take the necessary steps to secure the recognition by a foreign government of the applicability of the Swiss Customs and Commercial Treaties.

(b) To conclude treaties or agreements with the governments of other States on matters arising in all branches of law, by agreement with the Finance Commission, or in more important matters, by agreement with the Diet.

- (c) INTRODUCTORY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, 20 JANUARY 1926.
SAME SOURCE AND TRANSLATION

Article 157. ...

Section 4. The Government is empowered to conclude further treaties and agreements with other States.

This provision shall not prejudice the status of treaties now in force or about to be concluded, or the government's right to order such measures of retaliation against aliens as it may consider appropriate.

- (d) CONSTITUTION ACT OF 2 SEPTEMBER 1939.
SAME SOURCE AND TRANSLATION

Article 1. In view of the gravity of the international situation, the Diet empowers the Government of the Principality to adopt and execute all such measures as it deems appropriate for the purpose of bringing the economy of Liechtenstein into good order and ensuring satisfaction of the vital needs of the people of Liechtenstein. In particular the Government is empowered to declare applicable to Liechtenstein such Swiss enactments and orders as embody measures of war economy.

52. Luxembourg

- (a) CONSTITUTION OF 15 MAY 1919, AS AMENDED. TEXT FURNISHED BY
GOVERNMENT OF LUXEMBOURG

Article 37: Le Grand-Duc commande la force armée. Il fait les traités. Aucun traité n'aura d'effet avant d'avoir reçu l'assentiment de la Chambre. Les traités secrets sont abolis. Nulle cession, nul échange, nulle adjonction de territoire ne peut avoir lieu qu'en vertu d'une loi.

- (b) MEMORANDUM OF 20 FEBRUARY 1952 FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
LUXEMBOURG

I. Législation

1. *Dispositions fondamentales.* Le texte fondamental relatif à la matière des traités internationaux est l'article 37 de la Constitution, ainsi conçu depuis la revision constitutionnelle de 1919:

¹ Promulgated 13 May 1924, *Liechtensteinisches Gesetzblatt*, 1924/11.