

Article 60e. If any legislative provision in force in the Realm is or becomes incompatible with any agreement published in conformity with article 60f before or after the enactment of the provision, then the provision in question ceases to be applicable.

Article 60f. Agreements shall only be binding on citizens if they have been published. The rules to be observed in the publication shall be prescribed by legislation.

Article 60g. Legislative, administrative and jurisdictional powers may be delegated to international organizations by, or in virtue of, an agreement.

Article 60e shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to decisions by international organizations.

58. New Zealand

MEMORANDUM OF 29 APRIL 1952 FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

In New Zealand, the Crown, acting on the advice of the New Zealand Government, is the constitutional organ responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs. Accordingly, when full powers and instruments of ratification are required for the negotiation or conclusion of treaties in the Heads of State form, the necessary instruments are signed by Her Majesty the Queen.

Nowadays New Zealand, in conformity with international practice, usually enters into international agreements in the inter-governmental form. In such cases the Queen's signature is not obtained and full powers, instruments of ratification, etc., are signed on behalf of the Government by the Minister of External Affairs. This he can do under the authority of the External Affairs Act, 1943. By that Act, the Minister of External Affairs, appointed by the Governor-General, is charged "generally with the administration of the external and foreign affairs of New Zealand, including relations with other countries, communications between the Government of New Zealand and other governments, the representation of New Zealand in other countries, and the representation of other countries in New Zealand."

59. Nicaragua

CONSTITUTION OF 6 NOVEMBER 1950. TEXT FROM *La Gaceta, Diario Oficial*, VOL. 54, No. 235. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 148. It is within the competence of Congress, each Chamber sitting separately

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(7) To approve or withhold approval of treaties concluded with foreign nations. The treaties referred to in article 6 require, for their approval, two-thirds of the votes cast.¹

¹ *Article 6.* The territory and sovereignty of the Republic are indivisible and inalienable. However, treaties may be concluded that tend toward union with one or more of the Republics of Central America; or that have for their purpose the construction, sanitation, operation, and defence of an inter-oceanic canal across the national territory. Pacts may also be concluded that aim at granting temporary use of national territory to an American Power, for Continental defence exclusively.