

In international treaties, the following clause shall be inserted:

“Any disputes between the High Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or execution of this treaty shall be settled by the peaceful means recognized in international law.”

(b) ORGANIC STATUTE OF THE MINISTRIES. SAME SOURCE AND TRANSLATION

Article 19: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible for all matters connected with:

(3) The negotiation, signature, and ratification of international treaties, conventions, pacts and agreements, accession and reservations to international treaties, conventions, pacts and agreements, the prolongation, execution and denunciation of international treaties, conventions, pacts and agreements.

84. Viet Nam¹

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1 JULY 1949. TEXT PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTÈRE DE LA JEUNESSE, DES ARTS ET DES LETTRES (*La documentation française, notes et études documentaires*, 11 Mai, 1950, No. 1, 325)

Article 2: Le Chef d'Etat signe et ratifie les traités. Il nomme et accrédite les chefs de missions et envoyés diplomatiques de Vietnam à l'étranger et dans l'Union française. Les chefs de mission et envoyés diplomatiques des Etats étrangers et de l'Union française sont accrédités auprès de lui.

85. Yemen

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

There is no written constitution of Yemen, which is governed by the Imam Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid al-Dine. No official information is available as to any rules or usages which may relate to the exercise by him, as Head of the State, of the treaty-making power.

86. Yugoslavia

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 31 JANUARY 1946. ENGLISH TRANSLATION FURNISHED BY THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

Article 74. The Presidium of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia performs the following functions:

(9) Ratifies international treaties.

Article 80. The Government of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... sees to the carrying out of international treaties and obligations, directs the maintenance of relations with foreign States ...

¹ Viet Nam is a member of the French Union. The above ordinance was promulgated by His Majesty the Emperor Bao-Dai as Chief of State.

(b) LAW OF 2 MARCH 1951 ON THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. ENGLISH TRANSLATION SUPPLIED BY THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

Article 6. The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia exercises the following rights:

(1) It represents the State sovereignty of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in international relations; it appoints and recalls, on the proposal of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign countries; receives the credentials and letters of recall of the diplomatic representatives of foreign States accredited to it; ratifies and renounces international treaties and more important conventions and agreements, as far as it is not done by the People's Assembly itself; authorizes the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to contract loans abroad...

(c) MEMORANDUM (UNDATED 1951) FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA. (ORIGINAL IN ENGLISH)

1. According to the established practice of Yugoslavia in the matter of the negotiation and conclusion of international treaties, the provision contained in article 80 quoted above is being interpreted in the sense that the Government of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is competent to negotiate and conclude treaties. The representative who is to conduct negotiations and conclude or sign an international treaty—in so far as it is not a matter of a loan—is granted full powers by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, seeing that the matter of treaties is reserved exclusively to the federal organs.

2. According to the practice of the Republic, the renunciation of a treaty is proposed by the Government to the Presidium which then takes a decision on the matter. The act of renunciation is carried out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. International instruments can acquire or lose the force of internal law as follows:

(a) By the publication of the law of the People's Assembly on the ratification or renunciation of a treaty, if the treaty has a particular political importance (in practice the People's Assembly has ratified only the Charter of the United Nations, treaties of alliance, friendship and mutual assistance, and the peace treaties).

(b) By the publication of the decree of the Presidium concerning ratification or renunciation of international treaties and of important conventions and agreements.

(c) By the publication of the decision of the Government of the Republic on the approval or renunciation of those conventions or agreements which neither involve changes in, or constitute an exception to, federal laws or provisions. Into this category falls action concerning agreements and conventions of a less important character, i.e., agreements of an adminis-

trative character, or agreements implementing international instruments already in force.

4. There are no special regulations exclusively concerning the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements, but draft rules concerning the practice on the subject of how international instruments acquire or lose the force of internal law are under consideration.