

Appendix 3.2 Ratification Rules

The variable on ratification is based on descriptions in national constitutions for how a treaty is formally ratified. The ratification scale is conceptualized as the institutional “hurdle” that must be overcome in order to get a treaty ratified. This scale refers to the breadth of political support necessary for ratification. The broader the political support necessary for ratification, the higher the hurdle and the higher the ratification score. Note that we code procedures as outlined in the national constitution or basic law. No effort is made to code informal or unofficial procedures for treaty ratification.

The following scale is used for coding ratification procedures:

- 1 = individual chief executive or cabinet decision
- 1.5 = rule or tradition of informing legislative body of signed treaties
- 2 = majority consent of one legislative body
- 3 = super-majority in one body or majority in two separate legislative bodies
- 4 = national plebiscite

The following table summarizes the coding:

Afgan	1	Djibouti	2	Lebanon	2	Sao T&P	2
Albania	2	Dominica	1	Lesotho	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Algeria	1	Ecuador	2	Liberia	2	Senegal	1
Angola	2	Egypt	1.5	Libya	1	Seychelles	2
Antigua&Barbuda	1	El Salvador	2	Liechtenstein	2	Sierra Leone	2
Argentina	3	Eq Guinea	1	Lithuania	2	Singapore	1
Armenia	1	Eritrea	2	Luxembourg	2	Slovak Rep	2
Australia	1.5	Estonia	2	Macedonia	2	Slovenia	1
Austria	3	Ethiopia	2	Madagascar	1	Somolia	2
Azerbaijan	2	Fiji	1	Malawi	1.5	South Africa	1
Bahamas	1	Finland	2	Malaysia	2	Spain	3
Bahrain	1	France	2	Maldives	1	Sri Lanka	1
Bangladesh	2	Gabon	2	Mali	1	St. Kitts&Nevis	1

Barbados	1	Gambia	2	Malta	1	St. Lucia	1
Belarus	2	Georgia	2	Marshall Is	2	St. Vincent	1
Belgium	3	Germany	3	Mauritania	2	Sudan	2
Belize	1	Ghana	2	Mauritius	1	Surinam	2
Benin	1	Greece	2	Mexico	2	Swaziland	1
Bhutan	2	Grenada	1	Micronesia	2	Sweden	2
Bolivia	2	Guatemala	1	Moldova	2	Switzerland	3
Bosnia and Herz.	3	Guinea	2	Mongolia	2	Syria	2
Botswana	1.5	Guinea-Bissau	2	Morocco	1	Tajikistan	3
Brazil	3	Guyana	1	Mozambique	2	Tanzania	1
Bulgaria	2	Haiti	3	Namibia	2	Thailand	1
Burkina Faso	1	Honduras	2	Nepal	2	Togo	1
Burundi	1	Hong Kong	1	Netherlands	3	Tonga	1
Cambodia	2	Hungary	2	New Zealand	1.5	Trin&Tobago	1
Cameroon	2	Iceland	1.5	Nicaragua	2	Tunisia	1
Canada	1.5	India	1	Niger	1	Turkey	2
Cape Verde	2	Indonesia	2	Nigeria	3	Turkmenistan	1
Central Af Rep	2	Iraq	1	Norway	1.5	U Arab Emir	1
Chad	2	Ireland	2	Oman	1	Uganda	2
Chile	3	Israel	2	Pakistan	1	UK	1.5
China	1.5	Italy	2	Panama	2	Ukraine	2
Colombia	2.5	Jamaica	1	Papua NG	1.5	Uruguay	2
Comoro Is	2	Japan	2	Paraguay	2	US	3
Congo	2	Jordan	2	Peru	1.5	Uzbekistan	2
Costa Rica	2	Kazakhstan	3	Philippines	3	Vanuatu	1
Croatia	2	Kenya	1	Poland	3	Venezuela	2
Cuba	1	Korea	2	Portugal	2	Viet Nam	2
Cyprus	2	Kuwait	2	Qatar	1	Yemen	2
Czech Rep	3	Kyrgyz Rep	2	Romania	2	Yugoslavia	3
Denmark	3	Laos	2	Russia	2	Zaire (Congo)	2
Dom Rep	3	Latvia	2	Rwanda	1.5	Zambia	1
						Zimbabwe	1

The following table describes relevant and related constitutional provisions, and indicates sources.

Country:	Constitutional Description:	Source:	Rating:
Afgan	<p>1964 Constitution described Afghanistan as a constitutional monarchy led by the King. The Shura (Parliament) and the Loya Jirgah (Great Council) are the legislative bodies. Treaty ratification procedures not explicitly assigned. Modifications to 1964 Constitution per Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the Re-Establishment of Permanent Government Institutions. No official text of Afghan Constitution at present. The Shura (Parliament) has been abrogated. The Loya Jirgah (The Great Council) is intact as the Emergency Loya Jirgah consisting of nominated individuals as representatives. Traditionally, the Loya Jirgah consisted of the members of the now abrogated Parliament and the Chairmen of the Provisional Councils. It does not have treaty ratification powers explicitly given anywhere in interim text.</p>	<p>Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Govt. Institutions. King: Title One, Arts. 1-5; Shura: Title Four, Arts. 41-77; Loya Jirgah: Title Five, Arts. 78-84. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2002.</p>	1
Albania	<p>1991: Interim Constitution: Treaties signed by President, who can also ratify or denounce any treaties not examined by the People's Assembly. People's Assembly, legislative arm, ratifies and denounces treaties. Treaties are ratified by a majority vote. At least 1/3 of all members must be present to vote.</p> <p>1998: The President and the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Albanian Constitution, 1991. Part A, Art. 16(5), Art. 23, Part B: Art. 28(10). http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/al00000_.html</p> <p>People's Assembly: Part III, Chp. III, Art. 78;</p>	2 (4 possible)

	may sign international agreements. The People's Assembly ratifies or denounces international treaties and agreements by majority vote. The Assembly can decide to put ratification to a referendum.	President: Part IV, Art. 92; International Agreements: Part VII, Chp. I, Arts. 121, 123. http://www.ipls.org/services/kusht/contents.html	
Algeria	1996: Constitutional reform approved resulting in prioritization of executive power over legislative power. The Legislature has been transformed from a unicameral to a bicameral body consisting of the National People's Assembly (NPA) and the Council of the Nation. However, the Constitution gives treaty making and treaty ratification power solely to the President. Law made by the legislature is subordinate to all treaties ratified by the President. The President may submit any matter of national importance to a national referendum if s/he so chooses.	Constitution of Algeria, 1996. Legislature: Title II, Chp. II, Art. 132; President: Title II, Chap. I, Arts. 77 (8) and (9). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2002.</i>	1
Angola	1980: Revisions made to the Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of Angola (11.11.75) by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Worker's Party (8.11.80). The Council of Ministers (Government) may "celebrate" and submit treaties to the People's Assembly (legislature) for ratification. The People Assembly, described as the supreme organ of state power, is solely given treaty ratification powers. However, the President is granted the power to revoke any government act, law or legal instrument that violates the Constitution or in against the national interest. It would seem this applies to treaties. Treaties pass by simple majority vote of the	Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of Angola. People's Assembly: Part III, Chp. II, Arts. 37-38, 43; President: Part III, Chp. IV, Art 53(j); Council of Ministers: Part III, Chp. V, Art. 58(g). <i>E209</i>	From 1980: 2-3 From 1992: 2 with possibility of 4

	<p>People's Assembly provided at least 1/2 of members are present. If a treaty alters the Constitution, it requires a 2/3 vote.</p> <p>1992: Treaties may be ratified by the National Assembly (legislative body) with a simple majority vote. The National Assembly is competent to approve treaties within its absolute legislative power as well on peace, Angola's participation in international organizations, the rectification of borders, friendship, defense, military matters and any others submitted to it by the Government. The President may sign treaties and approve treaties ratified by the National Assembly. The President may submit treaties dealing with the organization of public department and the functioning of institutions to a national referendum. The Government may approve international agreements that do not fall under the authority of the National Assembly or which have not been submitted to the National Assembly.</p>	<p>President: Chp. III, Sec. 1, Art. 66(w), Art. 73. National Assembly: Chp. II, At. 88(k), Art. 97. Government: Chp. IV, Art. 110(c). http://www.angola.org/referenc/constitution/constit.htm</p>	
Antigua& Barbuda	<p>Before 1976, Antigua & Barbuda were dependencies of the UK. In 1976, they became Associated States of the UK. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the "Ponsonby rule" (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.</p>	<p>Governor-General: Chp. III; Parliament: Chp. IV, Pt. II, Arts. 47, 51, 52. http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Antigua/ab81.html+E183 Winston Anderson, "Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation."</p>	1
Argentina	<p>1994: The bicameral Congress has treaty ratification and denouncement power. For treaties that grant jurisdiction or competence to an international</p>	<p>Constitution of the Argentine Nation 1994. Congress: Title I, Section I, Art. 44, Title I, Section I, Chp. III, Arts. 64, 75(22 -24);</p>	3

	<p>organization, they must be approved by an absolute majority vote of the totality of both houses of Congress (Deputies of the Nation and Senators of the Provinces). The Constitution lists a number of treaties by name that carry the same weight of law as does the Constitution. The President has treaty signing power only.</p>	<p>President: Title I, Section II, Chp. III, Art. 99(11). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2002.</p>	
Armenia	<p>1995: The unicameral National Assembly has the power to ratify or denounce those treaties that are prescribed by law as being under their jurisdiction. The President signs treaties approved by the National Assembly and can ratify intergovernmental treaties.</p>	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Armenia. President: Chp. III, Art. 55(7); National Assembly: Chp. IV, Arts. 63, 81(2). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2002. [Commentary by Gisbert Franz says the executive tends to be dominant, despite separation of powers in text.]</p>	1
Aruba	<p>No information</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The system of Government in Aruba is based on Western democratic principles and the structure of the Aruban government is now as follows:</p> <p>The Governor is appointed by the Queen of the Kingdom for a term of six years and acts as the sovereign's representative on the island.</p> <p>The Legislature consists of a 21-member parliament, elected by popular vote for a four-year term of</p>	<p>http://www.aruba.com/pages/governm.htm</p>	

	<p>office.</p> <p>The Council of Ministers, presided over by the Prime Minister, forms the executive power.</p> <p>Legal jurisdiction lies with a Common Court of Justice of Aruba and the Antilles Netherlands and a Supreme Court of Justice in Netherlands.</p>		
Australia	<p>The power to enter into treaties is an executive power within Section 61 of the Australian Constitution and accordingly, is the formal responsibility of the Executive rather than the Parliament. Decisions about the negotiation of multilateral conventions, including determination of objectives, negotiating positions, the parameters within which the Australian delegation can operate, and the final decision as to whether to sign and ratify are taken at Ministerial level, and in many cases, by Cabinet. Although the Constitution does not confer on the Parliament any formal role in treaty making, all treaties (except those the Government decided are urgent or sensitive) are tabled in both Houses of Parliament for at least 15 sitting days prior to binding treaty action being taken. A treaty is generally tabled after it has been signed for Australia, but before any treaty action is taken which would bind Australia under international law. Such action would include entering into a new treaty, negotiating an amendment to an existing treaty or withdrawing from a treaty.</p>	<p>http://www.dfat.gov.au/treaties/making/making2.html</p>	1-2

<p>Austria</p>	<p>1983: The President of the Federation may conclude treaties. Those treaties which do not come under the authority of the House of Representatives may be directly implemented by the President. Political treaties or treaties that modify or complement existing laws must be approved by a 2/3 vote of the House of Representatives where at least 1/3 of all members are present to vote. Any measure that would revise the Constitution requires the above measure in addition to a national referendum for total changes to the constitution and a partial change requires a referendum only if 1/3 of the Representatives and Senators request. The Senate must not object to the passage of the treaty through the House. The President signs all laws passed by the House.</p> <p>2000: Individual states, or Lander, can conclude treaties within their competence as long as the Federal Council has approved to the negotiations. Additionally, the treaties must be approved by the Federal Council. Consent is assumed if the Federal Chancellor does not notify the Landner of his disapproval within 8 weeks of his notification of the conclusion of a treaty. Political State treaties which amend or supplement the law cannot be concluded by Lander, but only by the National Council (district representation) and require the consent of the Federal Council (representation in seats by proprtion of population in district). The National Council submits treaty approval to the Federal Council</p>	<p>House and Senate: Chp. II, Part A, Arts. 24, 31; Chp. II, Part B, Art. 37; Chp. II, Part C, Art. 38; Chp. II, Part E, Arts. 44, Art. 50. President: Chp. III, Part A, Title 1, Art. 65. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de:80/law/au00000_.html#A044_ does not have the 23 amendments before 1995 -- joining EU</p> <p>The Federal Constituional Law. Lander: Chp. I, Arts.9, 16(1-2); National Council: Chp. II, Title A, Art. 26; Federal Council: Chp. II, Title B, Art. 34. Constitutional Changes: Chp. II, Title D, Art. 42, 44, 45. Treaties: Chp. II, Title D, Art. 50(1,3).</p>	<p>3 with possibility of 4</p>
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	<p>which must deliver an objection within 8 weeks of submission. Treaties that amend or supplement the Constitution must pass the National Council with the presence of at least 1/2 of the members and a 2/3 vote. A total or partial revision of the Constitution must be demanded by 1/3 of the members of the National Council or Federal Council and when finally agreed upon, is subjected to a national referendum to be decided by a simple majority.</p>		
Azerbaijan	<p>1995: treaties proposed by President, general rules and ratification determined by the Milli Mejlis by simple majority</p>	<p>Constitution of Azerbaijan, <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1996.</p>	2
Bahamas	<p>1973: Ratification not mentioned in text. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.</p>	<p>The Bahamas Constitution, 1973. http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Bahamas/bah73.html Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”</p>	1
Bahrain	<p>1973: As a constitutional monarchy, the Amir (head of state) has the sole authority to ratify and promulgate laws. The Amir may conclude treaties and then submit them to the Assembly (legislature) with a statement. It appears that most treaties are self-executing upon submission to the Assembly. Not clear if those treaties require a vote from the Assembly. Not explicitly required. Treaties that involve matter of peace or alliance, or affect the</p>	<p>Amir: Chp. I, Arts. 33, 35 (a),(b),(d), 37; Assembly: Chp. II, Art. 42; Pt. V., Art. 104(a). http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ba00000_.html</p>	1

	<p>rights of citizens or the territory of the state require the passing of a law. Any laws changing the constitution require a 2/3 vote of the Assembly and the approval of the Amir.</p> <p>2001: Proposed National Charter. Does not appear to make any changes to treaty ratification procedures.</p>	<p>Proposed National Charter of Bahrain, 2001. http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Barbados/barbados66.html</p>	
Bangladesh	<p>1972: constitution adopted, international treaties submitted to President, then Parliament vote 31 out of 300 members (like other laws).</p>	<p>Constitution of Bangladesh. Art75, 145A <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, <i>Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1999+E384.</i></p>	2
Barbados	<p>Treaty ratification procedures not laid out in Constitution. Executive power transferred from Queen to Governor-General. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.</p>	<p>Parliament: Chp. V, 49.1; Governor-General: Chp. IV; Executive power: Chp VI., 63.1. http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Barbados/barbados66.html</p> <p>Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”</p>	1
Belarus	<p>1994: The Supreme Council (legislature) has the authority to ratify international treaties. The President has the authority to sign international treaties. President can veto laws/treaties passed by Supreme Council, but the veto can be overcome by a 2/3 vote of the Supreme Council. Any issue of importance can be submitted to a local or national referendum on the demand of at least 70 deputies of the Supreme Council or on the recommendation of the President and a vote of at least 450,000 citizens.</p>	<p>1994 Constitution of Belarus. National Referendum: Chp. 2, Arts. 73, 74; Supreme Council: Sec. IV, Chp. 3, Art. 79, 83, 84(1)(3); President: Chp. 4, Art. 100(16)(20). http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/bo00000_.html</p>	2 (with 4 possible)

Belgium	1996: The King signs and concludes treaties. Treaties do not come into force until they are approved by both houses of the legislature. The Chambers must be informed of any treaty negotiations that revise the European Community treaties. Each of the Communities or Regions of the Federation can conclude treaties that are within their scope, but the treaties require the approval of their respective Councils.	International Relations: Title IV, Arts. 167-168; King: Title III, Art. 38; Federal Chambers: Arts. 53, 54, 77(6). http://www.findlaw.com/01topics/06constitutional/03forconst/index.html	3
Belize	1981, 1988: Constitution does not specify. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Belize/belize81.html Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	1
Benin	1990: President	The Constitution of the Republic of Benin, <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, October 1993+E6+E47308.	1
Bhutan	1953: Monarchy and Assembly.	The Constitution of the National Assembly of Bhutan, 1953, <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1989.	2
Bolivia	1995 Constitution. Negotiated by the president, all treaties are contingent upon ratification by Congress. There are no details as to what type of vote.	The Constitution of Bolivia, Art.59 (12), Article 96(2). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1999. http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/B	2

		olivia/consboliv1615.html	
Bosnia and Herz.	1995: President, with Consent of Parliamentary Assembly (2 houses, need a majority of those present and voting, and atleast one third of those from each Entity(B, H))	Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2000.</i>	3
Botswana	1966, 1983: No specific mention. The National Assembly is consulted before the President can sanction international treaties and agreements.	Constitution of Botswana. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, April 1989</i> http://www.botswanaembassy.or.jp/gene_info/body3_2.html	1-2
Brazil	1988 Constitution: Brazil is a federal union. The president has the authority to conclude international treaties, conventions and acts ad referendum of the National Congress. The National Congress is comprised by the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Senators, and it has the authority to decide conclusively (ratify?) international agreements that result in charges or commitments against the national property. In order to amend the Constitution, 1/3 of the members of both houses of the National Congress, the President, and 1/2 of the Legislative Assemblies of the Federation units must pass by a majority vote. 1998: Reforms make no changes to treaty ratification procedures.	National Congress: Title IV, Chp. 1, Sec. 1, Art. 49; Sec. 2, Art. 60, 61, 66. President: Title IV, Chp. II, Sec. II, Art. 84(viii). http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Brazil/english98.html	3
Bulgaria	1991: The president may conclude international treaties. As provided for by law, the Council of	1991 Bulgarian Constitution. International Agreements: Chp. I, Art. 5; National Assembly:	2

	Ministers may also conclude, confirm or denounce international treaties. The National Assembly (legislature) has the authority to ratify or denounce international treaties dealing with the following issues: political or military issues, participation in international organizations, correcting the national borders, outlays from the treasury, participation in international arbitration or legal proceedings, human rights, affecting law or requiring new legislation, or expressly requiring ratification. Legislation passes the National Assembly by a majority vote of members of National Assembly. The president may veto legislation passed by the National Assembly, but this veto can be overcome by a majority vote of the National Assembly.	Chp. III, Arts. 62, 81, 85; President: Chp. IV, Arts. 92, 98, 101; Council of Ministers: Chp. V, Art. 106. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/bu00000_.html	
Burkina Faso	1991: The President of Faso ratifies.	Title XIII, Art 148. Constitution of Burkina Faso. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1998.</i>	1
Burma			
Burundi	1998: President.	Republic of Burundi: Constitutional Act of Transition. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1999.</i>	1
Cambodia	1993 Constitution. Cambodia is a constitutional monarch. The King can enter into international treaties or conventions. The King can also ratify or denounce international treaties after receiving the approval of the National Assembly (legislature).	1993 Cambodian Constitution. King: Chp. I, Art. 1. Chp. II, Arts. 7, 8, 26; National Assembly: Chp. VII, Arts. 90, 93; Constitutional Council: Chp. X, Arts. 117, 121, 123; Constitutional Changes: Chp. XII, Art. 132.	2

	The Assembly can approve or deny treaties by a simple majority vote. The Constitutional Council reviews all proposed legislation for constitutionality. Its decisions are final. Would appear to apply to international treaties as well. Changes to the constitution may be made on the initiative of the King, the Prime Minister, or the President of the Assembly when supported by at least 1/4 of Assembly members. To pass, a constitutional change requires a 2/3 vote of the Assembly.	http://www.findlaw.com/01topics/06constitutional/03forconst/index.html	
Cameroon	1996: President. Except treaties falling within the competence of the Legislative Power (dealing with rights, guarantees and obligations of citizens, status of persons and property ownership, political, administrative, and judicial organization, financial and patrimonial matters, programming objectives of economic and social action, education) must be ratified by Parliament.	Law No. 96-06 of 18 January 1996 to amend the Constitution, Part VI (43). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1997.</i>	1 or 2
Canada	1999: no mention; see UK below	The Constitution Acts: 1967 to 1982. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY,</i>	1-2
Cape Verde	1992: President ratifies international treaties after valid approval. The National Assembly approves international treaties under their absolute authority, those regarding international organizations, friendship, peace, defense, and military matters.	The Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde, Art 148(a), Art 190(a, b). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1994.</i>	2
Central	1994: President ratifies after the authorization of	Constitution of the Central African Republic,	2

African Rep	Parliament. No cession, exchange, or addition of territory is valid without a referendum of the people.	Title III, Art. 21, Title V, E1174 Art. 66. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1995.</i>	
Chad	1996: President ratifies after the authorization of Parliament on peace, defense, commercial treaties and those dealing with use of territory and resources, international organization, State finances, the well-being of persons. No cession, exchange, or addition of territory is valid without a referendum of the people.	The Constitution of the Republic of Chad. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1997.</i>	2
Chile	1990: President ratifies with approval of Congress. Discussions can be done in secret. Congress (bicameral) has exclusive authority to approve or reject international treaties submitted by the President of the Republic prior to ratification thereof. The approval of a treaty shall be subject to the procedures prescribed by a law. Transitory provisions: during the Junta, the Junta had power of approving treaties prior to ratification.	Chp. IV, Art. 32(17); Chp. V, Art. 50(1); Transitory provisions, 18 th (D). Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Art 17, 50. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, October 1991.</i> http://oncampus.richmond.edu/~jjones//confinder/Chile.htm	2 or 3? 1973-88: 1
China	1982 Constitution. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) (legislature) has the authority to conclude and ratify treaties. It also has the right to interpret and enforce the Constitution. Proposed changes to the Constitution must be raised through either the Standing Committee or 1/5 of the deputies of the NPC. A majority vote of the NPC will sustain such a change. The president may ratify or abrogate international	1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China. NPC: Chp. III, Sec. I, Arts. 57, 58, 62, 64, 67(1), (14); President: Chp. III, Sec. II, Art. 81; State Council: Chp. III, Sec. III, Art. 89(9). http://www.europeaninternet.com/china/constitution/chconst.php3	1-2

	treaties in pursuance of the Standing Committee's instructions. The State Council (a sort of executive cabinet) may conclude (but not ratify) treaties. 1993 amendments: no changes to treaty ratification.		
Colombia	1991 Constitution, with 2001 reforms. The president, as the head of the government and state, is charged with “convening and ratifying peace treaties,” which then must be approved immediately by the Congress. In order for a bill to become a law, it must be passed by an absolute majority in congress, and any bill involving international relations must originate in the upper house.	Political Constitution of Colombia 1991, Updated with the 2001 Reforms. Presidential Powers: Title VII, Chapter1, Article 189 (6). Congressional Powers: Articles 150-152. <i>Constitutions of the World, Robert Maddex, Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington D.C., 1995</i> http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Colombia/col91.html	2-3
Comoro Is	1992: Ratified by virtue of a law.	Constitution of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros. Art. 17. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1998.</i>	2
Congo	1992: The president promulgates all laws or sends objectionable laws back to the Parliament for reconsideration. The President can submit any issue of national importance to a national referendum. Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) has the authority to approve (ratify?) international treaties. The Constitutional Council rules on whether international treaties violate the constitution before they are ratified. Both the Government and the Parliament have the right to initiate changes to the Constitution.	1992 Congo Constitution. President: Title IV, Arts. 78, 79, 87; Parliament: Title VI, Arts. 93, 104(1). Constitutional Amendment: Title VII, Art. 115; Constitutional Council: Title X, Arts. 130, 142, 146, 150. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/cf00000_.html	2-3?

Costa Rica	<p>1949 Constitution. Gives the President and the Cabinet Minister joint power to enter into treaties and to enforce treaties approved by the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly (unicameral) has the authority to ratify or denounce treaties with a majority vote. Treaties that confer or transfer power to international organizations or a legal community require a 2/3 vote of the entire Assembly. If the treaty changes the territorial integrity or political organization of Costa Rica, it requires a 2/3 majority vote of at least 3/4 of all Assembly members. Attendance of at least 2/3 of the Assembly members is required for the Assembly to be in session. Additionally, the President has the power to veto or amend any law. His or her veto or amendments can be overcome with a 2/3 vote.</p>	<p>1949 Costa Rican Constitution. Treaties: Title I, Art. 7; Legislative Assembly: Title IX, Chp. I, Art. 117, Chp. II, Art. 121(4), Chp. III, Arts. 125-127; Executive: Chp. II, Art. 140(10). http://www.costaricalaw.com/legalnet/constitutional_law/constitenglish.html</p>	2
Croatia	<p>2001: The Croatian Sabor ratifies international agreements amending laws, of a military or political nature, and those entailing financial commitment. Those agreements not subject to approval by the Croatian Sabor are executed by the President or the Government. International agreements concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution and made public are part of the Republic's internal legal order and are in terms of legal effect above law. Their provisions may be changed or repealed only under conditions and in the way specified in them, or in accordance with the general rules of international law.</p>	<p>Chp. VII, Part I, Art. 133 (1-2); Art. 134. The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, Art 139. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 2001. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/hr00000_.html#P001_</p>	1 or 2 or 3
Cuba	1976 Constitution with 1992 Reforms. With the	<i>Constitutions of the World</i> , Robert Maddex,	1

	<p>1976 Constitution, the position of Prime Minister was replaced by the position of President, who is also the head of the Communist Party. Control of all policy decisions is in the hands of the President, which has always been held by Fidel Castro. The Council of State and Cabinet is responsible for “ratifying and denouncing international treaties,” although the exact method of ratification in practice is unclear.</p> <p>Constitutional Reform of 2002. The Reform to the Constitution, by the President of the National Assembly of Popular Power, states “Economic, diplomatic, and political relations with other states will no longer be negotiated under aggression, threat, or coercion from a foreign power:”</p>	<p><i>Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington D.C., 1995.</i></p> <p>1976 Constitution: http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Cuba/cuba1992.html</p> <p>2002 Reforms: http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Cuba/ref02.html</p>	
Cyprus	<p>1960 Constitution. Former British colony. 1963 Rebellion made some changes, but no apparent changes to treaty ratification. The Council of Ministers concludes and signs treaties. Treaties are submitted with a letter of transmission by the President or VP to the House of Representatives for ratification. A quorum in the House requires at least 1/3 of the members to be present. Treaties appear to be ratified by simple majority vote unless they impose duties or taxes. In those cases, a majority of both the Greek and Turkish Communities in the House must pass by simple majority respectively.</p>	<p>1960 Constitution. Executive (Pres., VP, Council of Ministers): Pt. 3, Arts. 36(c)(ii), 48(d) and (f), 50(1)(a), 50(1)(a)(ii), 51(1) and (3); House of Representatives: Pt. 4, Arts. 77(1), 78(1) and (2). Treaties: Pt. 12, Art. 169(2) and (3). http://www.pio.gov.cy/cygov/constitution/index.htm+E1403</p>	2
Czech Republic	<p>1993 Czech Republic Constitution. The President can sign and "ratify" international treaties and agreements or delegate that duty to the Government</p>	<p>1993 Czech Republic Constitution. Human Rights: Chp. I, Art. 10; Parliament: Chp. II, Arts. 15, 39(1) and (4), 49(1) and (2), 50. President:</p>	3

	<p>or any particular government official. Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators) is charged with enacting treaties through law (sort of quasi-ratification?). Treaties are passed in same manner as all other draft laws requiring a 3/5 majority vote of both chambers of Parliament when 1/3 of members are present and voting. Constitution specifically says that all previously agreed to international human rights treaties and agreements that have been ratified are still in effect and are binding. All human rights treaties, political and economic agreements, and treaties concerning fundamental freedoms require passage by Parliament.</p>	<p>Chp. III, Pt. I, Art. 63(1)(b). http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ez00000_.html</p>	
Denmark	<p>1992 Danish Constitution. The King cannot enter into international agreements affecting Danish territory without the approval of Parliament. Parliament can petition the President to submit any issue to a referendum if 1/3 of the members make the petition within three weeks of the bill's passage. Constitutional amendments within 6 months of passing Parliament will be submitted to the nation's Electors for direct vote. Need majority of voters, 40% of Electors, and Royal assent to pass. Any powers under the Constitution can only be delegated to international authorities when a majority of 5/6 of the Parliament approve. If this majority is not obtained, whereas the majority required for the passing of ordinary Bills is obtained, and if the Government maintains it, the Bill shall be submitted to the Electorate for approval or rejection in</p>	<p>1992 Danish Constitution. The King: Pt. II, III Sec. 19(1), 20; Parliament: Pt. IV, Sec. 42; Constitutional Amendments: Pt. X, Sec. 88.</p>	3-4

	accordance with the rules for Referenda laid down in Section 42.		
Djibouti	1992: Ratified by virtue of a law.	Constitution of the Republic of Djibouti, Art 63. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1993.</i>	2
Dominican Republic	1994: Congress, absolute majority vote of more than one-half of the members of each chamber.	Constitution of the Dominican Republic, Section V, Art. 37(14). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1996.</i>	3
Dominica	1991: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the "Ponsonby rule" (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	Constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1997</i> Winston Anderson, "Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation."	1
Ecuador	1998: One debate and a conforming vote of the majority of the National Congress' members.	The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. Art 162. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1999.</i>	2
Egypt	1971, amended 1980: The President of Republic shall conclude treaties and communicate them to the People's Assembly (Shoura), accompanied with a suitable clarification. They shall have the force of law after their conclusion, ratification and	Art. 151, 195 http://www.shoura.gov.eg/joursdiction_of_the_shoura_assem.htm http://www.sis.gov.eg/egyptinf/politics/parlment/	1-2

	publication according to the established procedure (not very specific in the constitution). The People's Assembly is to be consulted on peace and alliance treaties, and all treaties affecting modifications in the state's territories or those relating to its sovereignty rights.	html/constit.htm	
El Salvador	1983 Constitution, updated with 2000 reforms. Negotiated by the head of state, ratified by the Legislative Assembly, but does not state by what type of vote.	Political Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador 1983, including reforms introduced by DL N°56. Article 131 (7). http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/ELSal/ELSal83.html	2
Equatorial Guinea	1991: President.	Fundamental Law of Equatorial Guinea. Art 39(j). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1994.	1
Eritrea	1997: Ratified by virtue of a law in the National Assembly: Majority vote of those present and voting (at least 50% of the members) plus signature of President.	The Constitution of Eritrea. Art 32(4), 33, 34, 36. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1999.	2
Estonia	1992 Constitution. The President can enter into international agreements and signs letters of ratification. The Government submits international agreements for ratification to the State Assembly, which actually ratifies any international agreements which change Estonia's borders, require ratification specifically, require financial or military commitments, or commits Estonia to joining any international organizations. Agreements which change Estonia's borders require a 2/3 vote of the	1992 Constitution. The Parliament: Chp. IV, Arts. 65, 73. President: Chp. V, Art. 78(1), (6); Government: Chp. VI, Arts. 87(4), 106; International Affairs: Chp. IX, Arts. 121-123. http://www.findlaw.com/12international/countries/ee.html	2

	State Assembly. All others appear only to require a simple majority vote. Ratification CANNOT be done via popular election.		
Ethiopia	1994 Constitution. The Prime Minister has the power to direct Ethiopian foreign policy. The legislature consists of the House of the Federation and the House of the People's Representatives. The latter ratifies international agreements and the former has the right to decide on constitutional issues. Apparently, simply majority votes carry.	1994 Constitution. Power of State Structure: Chp. 5, Arts. 50,51(8); House of People's Representatives: Chp. 6, Pt. I, Art. 55 (12), 59; House of Federation: Chp. 6, Pt. II, Art. 62; President: Chp. 7; Prime Minister: Chp. 8, Art. 77(6). http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/et00000_.html	2
Fiji	1998: No mention.	The Constitution of the Republic of the Fiji Islands. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1998. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/fj00000_.html	1
Finland	1999. The President directs foreign policy and relations. However, the Government is in charge of all European Union decisions unless Parliament must approve. Parliament must approve all treaties of international agreements of a legislative nature. Treaties are brought into force through parliamentary passing of an Act. If the Constitution is changed or territory of nation, Parliament must pass with a 2/3 vote.	1999 Finnish Constitution. Parliament: Chp. 3, Sec. 24; Parliamentary Powers: Chp. 4, Secs. 41, 53; Legislation: Chp. 6, Sec. 73. International Relations: Chp. 8, Secs. 93-95. http://www.findlaw.com/12international/counties/et.html	2
France	1958 Constitution with Amendments through 2000. President can negotiate treaties and ratify certain treaties. Parliament ratifies treaties dealing with peace, commercial obligations, State finances, the	1958 Constitution with Amendments through 2000. International Treaties: Title VI, Arts. 52-54; Constitutional Amendment: Title XVI, Art. 89. http://www.assemblee-	2

	status of persons, cession or addition or territory (with the approval of the peoples affected). If the Constitutional Council rules that a treaty conflicts with the Constitution, a constitutional amendment would be necessary, requiring a 3/5 vote of Parliament or simple majority and passage of a referendum.	nationale.fr/english/8ab.asp	
Gabon	1991: President ratifies after the vote of a law of authorization by the Parliament. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties relative to international organizations, treaties dealing with finance, and those dealing with the state of persons are ratified by virtue of a law.	The Constitution of the Republic of Gabon. Art 113, 114. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1998.	2
Gambia	1996: National Assembly may establish procedures by resolution.	The Constitution of The Gambia. Art 79(3). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1997.	2?
Georgia	2001: Parliament, by a majority of the entire body.	The Constitution of Georgia. Art 65. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 2002.	2
Germany	1949 Constitution as amended through 1990. Before any treaties can be concluded the Laender (legislature) must be consulted. The Laender can conclude (ratify?) treaties. The President can also conclude treaties but all treaties relating to the political relations of the Federation or to federal legislation require the approval of the competent legislative bodies. Administrative agreements are mutatis mutandis. The Laender and the Federation	1949 Constitution as amended in 1990. Foreign Relations: Pt. II, Art. 32; Bundestag: Pt. III, Art. 42; Bundesrat: Pt. IV, Art. 52; President: Pt. V, Arts. 58, 59; Federal Government: Pt. VI; Leg. Powers of Fed. Govt.: Pt. VII, Arts. 70-72, 77, 79. http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/germany.con	3

	(federal government) both have legislative powers. The areas of their competence are decided by law and there are areas where they have concurrent legislative powers. Both houses of the Laender pass legislation by a majority vote. For the lower house (Bundestag) to overcome a rejection of legislation they've passed by the upper house (Bundesrat), a 2/3 vote is required. Peace treaties are enacted by a supplement to the Basic Law requiring a 2/3 vote of both houses of the Laender.		
Ghana	1993: Ratification by Act of Parliament or vote of more than one-half members of Parliament.	The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. Art 75(2). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1998.	2
Greece	1975: Constitutional powers may, by treaty, be vested in international organizations by a 2/3 vote of Parliament. The President may conclude treaties of peace, alliance, economic participation, and participation in international organizations. Conventions dealing with trade, tax, economic cooperation, participation in international organizations, and all conventions concerning concessions which need statutory passage require Parliament's ratification. Not much more said about treaties in Constitution.	1975 Constitution. Pt. III, Sec. I, Art. 28, Sec. II, Chp. II, Arts. 35-36, Sec. III, Art. 67. http://www.hri.org/MFA/syntaxma/artcl120.html#A82	2
Grenada	1974: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the	The Grenada Constitution Order 1973. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc.,	1

	“Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	<i>Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1997.</i> Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	
Guatemala	1985: Treaties must be approved by Congress before their ratification when they affect existing laws, the power of the nation, economic or political union of Central America, or obligate the State financially in excess of 1% of the Budget of Ordinary Revenues, or constitutes a pledge to international arbitration. If the treaty refers to passage of armed forces through national territory or affects the security of the State, then approval must consist of two-thirds of Congress.	Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala. Art 171(1), 172. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, January 1997.</i>	1 or 2 or 3
Guinea	1990: Ratified by law.	Fundamental Law of the Second Republic of Guinea. Art.77. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1993.</i>	2
Guinea-Bissau	1991: Council of State (organ that executes the decisions of the National Popular Assembly).	The Constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Art. 64(1)(j). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1994.</i>	1
Guyana	1970: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to	Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1997.</i>	1

	have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	Winston Anderson, "Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation." http://ie.search.msn.com/en-us/srchasst/srchasst.htm	
Haiti	1987: The two branches of the National Assembly have the power to approve or reject international treaties and conventions. The President of the Republic negotiates and signs all international treaties, conventions and agreements and submit them to the National Assembly for ratification. The National Assembly may not ratify any international treaty, convention or agreement containing clauses contrary to the Constitution. International treaties, conventions and agreements are ratified in the form of a decree. Once international treaties or agreements are approved and ratified in the manner stipulated by the Constitution, they become part of the legislation of the country and abrogate any laws in conflict with them.	Art. 98(3); Arts. 139 and 140; Art. 276 (1-2). http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Haiti/haiti1987.html	3
Honduras	1982: Ratified by Executive Power in matters of its exclusive competence. All other treaties must be approved by the National Congress. Treaties dealing with the national territory must be approved by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the total members of the National Congress.	Constitution of the Republic of Honduras. Art 16, 20, 21. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1997.</i>	2
Hong Kong	1997 HK turned over to PRC as Special Administrative Region and Basic Law implemented.	HK Basic Law. Basics: Chp. II, Arts. 12-13, 17-18; Chief Executive: Chp. IV, Sec. 1, Arts. 48-49,	1

	<p>No clear language on ratification. PRC in charge of foreign affairs for Hong Kong SAR. All treaties and international agreements in effect before turnover to PRC still in effect. HK Chief Executive and Government can engage in external affairs and conclude international relations and agreements on economics, trade, finance, monetary issues, shipping, commerce, tourism, culture, sports, etc. Can participate with the Central PRC Government in diplomatic relations. Laws passed by the SAR Legislative Council must be reported to PRC Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which can invalidate the law if they think it conflicts with Basic Law.</p>	<p>56, 62(c); External Affairs: Chp. VIII, Arts. 150-153; Amending Basic Law: Chp. VIII, Arts. 158-159. http://www.constitution.org/cons/hongkong.txt</p>	
Hungary	<p>Need to find the date on this constitution. Parliament ratifies treaties. President concludes international agreements and gets prior approval to conclude from Parliament when necessary. The Government also may conclude international agreements. Appears that a simple majority of at least 1/2 the members of Parliament will suffice to pass unless the treaty acts to amend the Constitution. In that case, needs 2/3 vote.</p>	<p>Constitution 19???. Parliament: Chp. II, Arts. 19(2)(f), 24, 26; President: Chp. III, Arts. 30/A; Government: Chp. VII, Art. 35(j). http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/hungary.con</p>	2
Iceland	<p>1944 Constitution amended 1955, 1984, 1991, 1995. The President and the Althingi (legislature) have joint legislative power. The President has the power to conclude treaties unless the treaty deals with renouncement, servitude, change in Icelandic territory or state structure. In those cases, need Althingi approval. Not clear if Althingi votes to</p>	<p>1944 Constitution amended. Chp. I, Art. 2; President: Chp. II, Arts. 18-19, 21, 26; Althingi: Chp. III, Art. 53. http://www.mfa.is/embassy/Lang.nsf/Files/Constitution/\$file/Constitution.doc</p>	1-2

	ratify all treaties or if President can do on own with countersignature of Minister. Althingi needs 1/2 of members to vote. [NB: 1944 Constitution updated in 1955 to rewrite to include human rights elements from international agreements adopted.]		
India	1998: does not mention treaty ratification specifically. From a 1951 Calcutta High Court decision (Union of India v. Jain): “Making a treaty is an executive act and not a legislative act....The President makes a treaty in exercise of his executive power and no court of law in India can question its validity.”	http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/in00000_.html Quote from Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.” Pp. 96-97.	1
Indonesia	1945 Indonesian Constitution. Very little said about treaty ratification. Basically, President can conclude international treaties with the consent of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representatives). Dewan approves laws with a simple majority vote and the signature of the President. If treaty acts to amend the Constitution, it would require a 2/3 vote of at least 2/3 of the members of the Majelis Perwersyawaratan Rakyat (Upper House).	1945 Constitution. Chapter II: Rakyat; Chapter III: Executive. http://asnic.utexas.edu/asnic/countries/indonesia/ConstIndonesia.html	2
Iran			
Iraq	1990 Interim Constitution. Structure is a president with executive power, the Revolutionary Command Council which appears to be an upper body of legislature, and National Council, the lower body. Revolutionary Command Council ratifies treaties -- not clear by what margin.	1990 Interim Constitution. Chp. IV, Sec. I, Arts. 37, 43, 44: Revolutionary Command Council; Chap. IV, Sec. II, Arts. 51-53: National Council. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/iz00000_.html	1

Ireland	1996: All international agreements must be approved by the Dail Eirann (the House) of the National Parliament by majority vote.	International Relations: Art. 29; Parliament: Art. 15. http://www.maths.tcd.ie/local/JUNK/Constitution/Articles15-27.html	2
Israel	1964. The President signs all treaties and international agreements ratified by the Knesset (Parliament), apparently by majority vote.	Basic Law, The President of the State, 1964, Section 11(5). http://www.israel.org/mfa/go.asp?MFAH00h50 http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/is__indx.html	2
Italy	2001. Parliament ratifies treaties on political matters, issues of judicial competence or arbitration, finance, or changes in territory or laws by majority vote of majority of members. Referendum on international treaties or agreements is forbidden by the constitution.	Parliament: Part II, Sec. I, Arts. 75, 80; President: Title II, Art. 89. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/it00000_.html	2
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica	1962: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	The Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council 1962. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1999. Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	1
Japan	1946. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall promulgate treaties. The Cabinet concludes treaties, but shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet. The Diet (two houses) passes legislation by a majority vote. When the House of Councilors	1946 Constitution. Emperor: Chp. I, Art. VII; Diet: Chp. IV, Art. 61; Cabinet: Chp. V Art. 78(3); Amendments: Chp. IX. http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/japan.con	2

	<p>makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, or in the case of failure by the House of Councilors to take final action within thirty days, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet. One third of members must be present for quorum. Amendments to Constitution require 2/3 vote.</p>	<p>http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ja00000_.html#A060_</p>	
Jordan	<p>1984: King ratifies, except treaties that involve financial commitments of the Treasury or that affect the general or personal rights of Jordanians must be sanctioned by the National Assembly.</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Art. 33. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i>, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1984.</p>	2
Kazakhstan	<p>1993 Kazakhstan Constitution. The president can sign international treaties and the final ratification instruments. However, international treaties must pass a review by the Constitutional Council. If the Council does not approve, the treaty may not be ratified. If the Council does approve, the treaty has to be ratified by Parliament in a simple majority vote of both houses (Senate and Majilis). Presidential objections to Constitutional Council or Parliament decisions can be overridden with 2/3 vote of either body respectively.</p>	<p>1993 Kazakhstan Constitution. Sec. I, Art. 4; President: Sec. III, Art. 44(11); Parliament: Sec. IV, Arts. 50, 53(3)(10), 54(7), 61(4); Constitutional Council: Sec. V, Arts. 72(13), 73, 74(1). http://www.president.kz/main/mainframe.asp?lng=en</p>	3
Kenya	<p>1992. No mention of international treaties that I can find. Kenya follows the approach of the UK, whereby ratification of treaties is an executive act, in</p>	<p>1992 Constitution. Parliament: Chp. II, Part I, Art. 41(11), Part 2, Arts. 46(3),(5)(b), 47(2). http://oncampus.richmond.edu/~jjones//confi</p>	1

	a dualist system of law (domestic legislation is required to give treaties domestic effects).	der/Kenya.htm http://www.kenyaconstitution.org/docs/07d017.htm	
Kiribati	Date unclear. No mention of treaty ratification.	http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/paclawmat/Kiribati_legislation/Kiribati_Constitution.html	
Korea	1948 Constitution amended through 1987. Treaties have the force of law in South Korea. The President may conclude and ratify treaties. However, the National Assembly also has the power of ratification over treaties on a broad range of enumerated topics. Bills pass National Assembly by a simple majority vote of a majority of the members. The President may override a passed bill, but the National Assembly can push the bill ahead with a 2/3 vote.	1948 Constitution. Chp. I, Art. 6; National Assembly: Chp. III, Arts. 49, 53, 60; Executive: Chp. IV, Arts. 72-3. http://www.ccourt.go.kr/english/et.html	2
Kuwait	1962. The National Assembly ratifies treaties. Those treaties concerning territory, natural resources, sovereign or citizen rights, commerce, navigation, residence, expenditure in addition to the budget, and those amending the laws of Kuwait come into force only when made by a law.	The Constitution of the State of Kuwait. Art 70. E3241 <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1991.	2
Kyrgyz Republic	1993 Constitution. The President signs treaties and passed ratification instruments. The Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) ratifies treaties. Two-thirds of members must be present to vote and takes a majority vote to pass. Changes to the Constitution require a 2/3 votes.	Chp. I, Art. 12(3); President: Sec. II, Chp. III (2), (3); Jogorku Kenesh: Sec. I, Arts. 58(9), 59, 62, 65(4). http://www.kyrgyzstan.org/Law/constitution.htm	2
Laos	1991: National Assembly.	Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Art. 40. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana	2

		<i>Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, January 1992.</i>	
Latvia	1922, as amended 1998: The President shall implement the decisions of the (unicameral) Parliament concerning the ratification of international agreements. All international agreements which settle matters that may be decided by the legislative process shall require ratification by the Parliament. The Parliament shall make decisions by an absolute majority of votes of the members present at the sitting, except in cases specifically set out in the Constitution. Peace treaties may not be submitted to national referendum	Arts. 24, 41, 68, and 73. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/lg00t____.html	2
Lebanon	1926 Constitution as amended through 1947. The President negotiates and ratifies treaties. He then brings the treaties to the unicameral Chamber of Deputies. Treaties concerning trade or finance, or which cannot be denounced at the end of the year cannot be approved without the consent of the Chamber. The Chamber passes resolutions with a majority of vote of a majority of the members. Changes to the Constitution require a 2/3 vote.	1926 Constitution as amended through 1947. Legislature: Chp. I, Art. 16, Chp. II, Art. 34; Executive: Chp. IV, Art. 52, Title II(b). http://leb.net/bcome/leb/constitution.html	2
Lesotho	1993: No mention. Lesotho follows the approach of the UK, whereby ratification of treaties is an executive act, in a dualist system of law (domestic legislation is required to give treaties domestic effects).	The Constitution of Lesotho. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1999.</i> http://www.lesotho.gov.ls/constitute/gconstitute.htm	1
Liberia	1980: Legislature	Constitution of the Republic of Liberia. Art 34(f).	2

		<i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1985.</i>	
Libya	1969 constitution (by proclamation): The Revolutionary Command Council constitutes the supreme authority in the Libyan Arab Republic. It will exercise the powers attached to national sovereignty, promulgate laws and decrees, decide in the name of the people the general policy of the State, and make all decisions it deems necessary for the protection of the Revolution and the regime. The Revolutionary Command Council shall declare war, conclude and ratify treaties and agreements, unless it authorizes the Council of Ministers to do so. Note: References to the King and Parliament in the 1951 constitution shall be regarded as references to the Revolutionary Command Council.	Art. 18, 23; 34. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ly00000_.html	1
Liechtenstein	1981: The Prince ratifies, except needs the approval of the Diet (legislature) for treaties dealing with territory, national property, sovereignty and citizen rights.	The Constitution of the Principality of Liechtenstein. Art 8. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 2000.</i>	2
Lithuania	1992: The President signs treaties. The Parliament may ratify or denounce treaties with a majority vote or, if the treaty alters the Constitution, by a 3/5 vote of all members. Any issue of national importance can be subjected to a national referendum.	1992 Constitution. Chp. I, Art. 9(1); Parliament: Chp. V, Art. 67(16), 69(2-4); President: Chp. VI, Art. 84(2); Foreign Policy and National Defense: Chp. 13, Art. 138. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/lh00000_.html	2 or 3 or 4
Luxembourg	1989: Treaties must be sanctioned by law and published. Needs absolute majority of members of	The Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Art 37, 62. <i>Constitutions of the</i>	2

	the Chamber of Deputies (legislature). Measures are rejected if there is a tie.	<i>Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2002.</i>	
Macedonia	1991 Constitution. The President or the Government may conclude international treaties. The unicameral Assembly (legislature) ratifies or denounces treaties by a majority vote or a majority of the members and by no less than 1/3 of the members. Constitutional changes require a 2/3 vote and a national referendum. The President must sign all passed laws. If he declines, Assembly can override this by a 2/3 vote.	1991 Constitution. Assembly: Chp. III, Pt. I, Arts. 68-69, 74-75; President: Chp. III, Pt. II; Government: Chp. III, Pt. IV.; International Relations: Chp. III, Pt. VI, Art. 119. http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/macedonia.com	2
Madagascar	1998: President.	The Constitution of the Republic of Madagascar. Art 56. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1999.</i>	1
Malawi	1994: President negotiates, signs, enters into and accedes to international agreements or delegates such power to ministers, ambassadors and high commissioners. The members of the cabinet assist the President in determining what international agreements are to be concluded or acceded to and to inform Parliament thereon. Any international agreement ratified by an Act of Parliament shall form part of the law of the Republic if so provided for in the Act of Parliament ratifying the agreement.	Chp. VIII, Art. 89(f) and Art. 96(1)(f); Chp. XXII, Art. 211(1) [transitional arrangements]. Constitution of the Republic of Malawi. Art 89(f). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 2000.</i> http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Govern_Political/mlwi_const.html	1-2
Malaysia	(Undated): Parliament may make laws pertaining to external affairs, including treaties, agreements and conventions, but this does not explicitly address	Art. 71 Ninth Schedule, List I. http://www.eur.nl/frg/iacl/armenia/constitu/consti	2

	treaty ratification.	t/malaysia/malays-e.htm	
Maldives	Amended 1968 Constitution. President signs bilateral and multilateral agreements. He later ratifies them on the recommendation of his Cabinet ministers. Does not seem that the legislature has any role -- at least not in the text of the Constitution.	Amended 1968 Constitution. President: Chp. III, Art. 42(f); Executive - Cabinet: Chp. IV, Art. 60; Legislature - People's Majlis: Chp. V(1), Art. 73-74, 79; Legislature -- Special Majlis: Chp. VI(2), Art. 101; General Provisions: Chp. XIV, Art. 147. http://www.presidentymaldives.gov.mv/download/constitution.pdf	1
Mali	1992: President ratifies, but peace treaties, those dealing with commerce, international organizations, State finances, status of persons, cession and territory must be approved by law.	Concerning Promulgation of the Constitution. Art 114, 115. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1997.</i>	1
Malta	1964 Constitution as amended in 2001. Ratification not mentioned at all.	1964 Constitution as amended to 2001. President: Chp. V; Parliament: Chp. VI; Executive: Chp. VII. http://www.gov.mt/frame.asp?l=2&url=http://justice.gov.mt	1
Marshall Is	1989: The Cabinet shall be responsible for conducting the foreign affairs of the Marshall Islands. Treaties must be ratified by the approval of the Nitijela (lower house of parliament), signified by resolution. [NB: No treaty or other international agreement which is finally accepted by, or on behalf of the Marshall Islands on or after the effective date of this Constitution shall of itself have the force of law in the Marshall Islands.]	Art. V.1(3)d; Art. V.1(4) http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/paclawmat/Marshall_Islands_legislation/Consolidation_1988/Marshall_Is_Constitution.html Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1996.</i>	2
Mauritania	1991: Generally, the President of the Republic signs	Title I Art. 36; Title V Art. 78(1).	2

	and ratifies treaties. However, peace treaties, union treaties, commerce treaties, treaties or accords concerning an international organization, treaties which require the finances of the State, treaties which modify provisions of a legislative nature, treaties concerning the status of persons, and treaties concerning the borders of the State may only be ratified by a law.	http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/mr00000_.html#I000_	
Mauritius	2000: No mention.	Constitution of Mauritius. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 2001. http://www.intnet.mu/iels/gov_mau.htm	1
Mexico	1917, as amended: The Senate has exclusive powers to approve the treaties and diplomatic conventions made by the President of the Republic with foreign powers.	Art. 76(I); 85(X). http://www.ilstu.edu/class/hist263/docs/1917const.html	2
Micronesia	1990: Congress	Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. Art IX, Sec.2(b). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1996.	2
Moldova	1994: President concludes and signs international agreements and submits to Parliament. Parliament then ratifies or denounces treaties by simple majority vote, or 2/3 vote if alters the constitution. If treaty deals with an urgent national issue, appears could be submitted for national referendum.	1994 Constitution. Parliament: Chp. III, Arts. 60, 66(g), 74-75; President: Chp. V, Art. 86; Constitutional Revisions: Title VI, Art. 143. http://confinder.richmond.edu/moldova3.htm#C4	2 or 3 or 4

Mongolia	1992: President or Government concludes international treaties. The Parliament ratifies or denounces treaties with a simple majority vote of a majority of the members. Government implements treaties. Constitutional changes require a national referendum and 2/3 vote of Parliament.	1992 Constitution. Chp. I, Art. 10; Parliament: Chp. III, Pt. I, Arts. 25(15-16); 27; President: Chp. III, Pt. II, Art 33(4); Government: Chp. III, Pt. III, Art. 38(9); Constitutional Amendment: Chp. VI, Art. 68. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/mg00000_.html	2
Morocco	1996: The King shall sign and ratify treaties. However, treaties committing State finances shall not be ratified without having been approved under the law (bicameral parliament, bills passed by absolute majority of the House). Treaties likely to affect the constitutional provisions shall be approved in accordance with the procedures prescribed for the modification of the Constitution (initiated either by the King or 2/3 of one house of parliament, then to be submitted to national referendum).	Art. 31; Chapter 12, Arts. 103-106. http://www.mincom.gov.ma/english/generalities/s_tate_st/constitution.htm	1 or 2 or 4
Mozambique	1990: Assembly of the Republic.	Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique. Art 135(k). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1992.</i>	2
Namibia	1990: National Assembly	Constitution of the Republic of Namibia. Art 63(2)(e). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 2000.</i>	2
Nepal	1990: Treaties approved by a simple majority of the House of Representatives UNLESS they deal with peace and friendship, defense and strategic alliance, territorial boundaries, or natural resources. If they	Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 (1990). Art 126(2). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1994.</i>	2 or 3

	deal with any of these, then there must be a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament.		
Netherlands	1989 Constitution. The Council of State, which is headed by the King, shall submit treaties to Parliament for approval. The Parliament (two chambers) approves by a simple majority vote of over half of the members. If treaty changes the constitution, 2/3 vote required.	1992 Constitution. King: Chp. 2, Sec. I; Parliament: Chp. 3, Sec. 2, Art 62; Council of State: Chp. 4, Art. 73(1); Legislative and Administrative: Sec. 2, Art. 91; Constitutional Revisions: Chp. 8, Art. 137. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/nl00000_.html	3
New Zealand	Ratification procedures not contained in a constitution. By common law, the power to take binding treaty action (that is, ratification, accession, acceptance, approval, withdrawal or denunciation or, in the case of bilateral treaties, signature) rests with the Executive. Within this context, Cabinet has decided that certain international treaties (essentially multilateral treaties and major bilateral treaties of particular significance) will be presented to the House of Representatives for select committee consideration, before the executive takes binding treaty action. The parliamentary treaty examination process, introduced in 1997 and made permanent in 2000, requires all multilateral treaties and major bilateral treaties of particular significance to be presented to the House before binding treaty action is taken. NB: The Government will not take binding treaty action until the treaty is implemented (if necessary) in New Zealand's domestic law.	http://www.mft.govt.nz/support/legal/treatyregister.html	1-2
Nicaragua	1987 Constitution with 1995 Reforms. President is responsible for negotiating and formalizing treaties,	1987 Nicaraguan Constitution, with 1995 Reforms. Article 138 (12) and 150 (8).	2

	which are ratified by the legislature with a simple majority. To become law, a bill must be sanctioned by the president, but a presidential veto can be overridden by “one-half plus one of the total law makers.”	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Nica/nica.html <i>Constitutions of the World, Robert Maddex, Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington D.C., 1995.</i>	
Niger	1966: President of the Republic. If treaties deal with defense, peace or international organizations which modify State laws or include financial engagements, then they must be ratified by law.	The Constitution of the Republic of Niger. Art 118, 119. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1997.</i>	1 or 2
Nigeria	1999: No treaty between the Federation and any other country shall have the force of law to the extent to which any such treaty has been enacted into law by the National Assembly. Such a law shall not be enacted unless it is ratified by a majority of all the Houses of Assembly in the Federation.	Chp. I.12.1-3; Part I, Exclusive Legislative List, item 31. http://www.nigeria-law.org/ConstitutionOfTheFederalRepublicOfNigeria.htm#Powers_of_Federal_Republic_of_Nigeria	3
Norway	Consent of Parliament is needed only for issues of "special importance".	http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199798/cmselect/cmdfence/469iii/df0310.htm	1-2
Oman	1996: The Sultan (Head of State).	The Basic Statute of the State. Art 42. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, June 1997.</i>	1
Pakistan	1999: As far as I can tell, treaty ratification and foreign affairs not mentioned at all.	http://pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/	1
Panama	1972 Constitution with 1978, 1983 and 1994 Reforms. President “directs foreign relations along with participation and countersignatures of the	Political Constitution of Panama, with 1994 Reforms. Duties of the President: Article 170 and Congress: Article 153.	2

	respective ministers.” The Legislative Assembly ratifies treaties by a majority vote.	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Panama/Panama1994.html <i>Constitutions of the World, Robert Maddex, Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington D.C., 1995.</i>	
Papua NG	<p>1975: The consent of Papua New Guinea to be bound as a party to a treaty may be given only by the Head of State, acting with, and in accordance with, the advice of the National Executive Council; or by a Minister authorized either generally or specifically for the purpose by the Head of State. The consent of Papua New Guinea to be bound as a party to a treaty shall not be given unless a treaty document relating to the treaty has been presented to the Parliament for at least ten sitting days. Within that time, parliament may disapprove a treaty by an absolute majority vote. In that case the government can re-present the treaty to the Parliament. Parliament can waive its right to review a treaty, and review can be avoided if both the Speaker (acting on behalf of the Parliament) and the Prime Minister agree that is in the national interest.</p> <p>No treaty forms part of the municipal law of Papua New Guinea unless it is given the status of municipal law by or under a Constitutional Law or an Act of the Parliament. Legislative approval or ratification of a treaty alone does not give it the status of municipal law.</p>	<p>Part VI, Art. 117 (2-8).</p> <p>http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/Paclawmat/PNG_legislation/Constitution.htm</p>	1-2
Paraguay	1992: Approved by a law of Congress.	Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay. Art 141. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World,</i>	2

		<i>Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, April 1993.</i>	
Peru	1993 Constitution, with 2000 reforms. Treaties must be approved by Congress before being ratified by the President when concerning Human Rights, the sovereignty of the state, national defense, and financial obligations of the state. For all other matters, except when doing so would change the constitution, the president may ratify international treaties.	Political Constitution of Peru, with reforms Introduced by Law 27365, 2002. Article 56 and 57 http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Peru/per93.html <i>Constitutions of the World, Robert Maddex, Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington D.C., 1995.</i>	1-2
Philippines	1987: adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land. No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate.	Art. II, section 2; Art. VII, section 21. http://www.chanrobles.com/philsupremelaw1.htm#1987%20Constitution%20of%20the%20Republic%20of%20the%20Philippines	3
Poland	Treaty ratification requires consent granted by statute if the treaty concerns: peace, alliance, political or military treaties; the rights, freedoms, or obligations of citizens; membership in international organizations; financial responsibilities; requires a statute to be enacted. The Council of Ministers must notify the Parliament of its intent to ratify or denounce treaties which don't require a statute to take effect. Treaties are passed by a 2/3 vote of at least half of the Deputies and Senators of Parliament. A national referendum on treaties is possible.	Treaty Ratification: Art. 89(1),(2), 90, 125. House of Deputies and Senate: Chp. IV; President: Chp. V; Council of Ministers: Chp. VI. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/pl00000_.html#A125_	1 or 3 or 4
Portugal	1997: The president signs international agreements and the Assembly approves them with an absolute majority vote. The president also signs the	International Relations/Law: Pt. I, Sec. I, Arts. 77-8; President: Pt. III, Sec. II, Chp. II, Arts. 134-35; Referendum: Pt. IV, Sec. I, Art. 115.5;	2 or 4

	Assembly resolution giving approval or denying the international agreement. International agreements may be submitted to referendum unless they deal with peace or territorial borders.	Assembly: Pt. III, Sec. III. Chp. II, Arts. 161(i), 168. http://www.parlamento.pt/leis/constituicao_ingles/IND_CRP_ING.htm	
Qatar	1970: Ruler (Head of the State) must ratify and then publish.	The Provisional Constitution for Qatar. Art 23(3). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, July 1973.</i>	1
Romania	1991 Constitution. The President concludes international treaties. The Parliament -- Assembly of Deputies and the Senate -- ratify or denounce international treaties within 60 days. Simple majority vote is all that is required, apparently. Where inconsistencies exist between the covenants and treaties on fundamental human rights Romania is a party to and internal laws, the international regulations shall take precedence.	Parliament: Title IV, Arts. 7, 15; President, Title IV, Chp. II, Art. 6, Art. 91. Art. 20(2) gives supremacy to international human rights law. http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/romania.con http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ro00000_.html#C001_	2
Russia	1993 Russian Federation Constitution. The president signs instruments of treaty ratification. It is not specifically listed as the duty of the Parliament to ratify treaties, but seems implied because President only has right to sign ratification instruments. The Assembly passes resolutions by majority vote unless it amends the Constitution. In that instance, it needs a 2/3 vote of both houses. State Duma (lower house) and Federation Council (upper house) must approve treaties.	President: Pt. I, Chp. IV, Arts. 84(c), 86(c); Federal Assembly: Pt. I, Chp. IV, Arts. 95, 103(3), 105; Constitutional Amendment: Pt. I, Art Art 86; Chp. 9, Art. 136. Supremacy of treaties: Part I, Art. 15(4) http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/rs00000_.html http://www.lupinfo.com/country-guide-study/russia/russia151.html	2

	International treaties of the Russian Federation are a component part of its legal system. If an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules than those stipulated by the law, the rules of the international treaty apply.		
Rwanda	1991: The President of the Republic shall negotiate, conclude, and ratify all international treaties, conventions, and agreements, whether of public or private law, and send them to the National Assembly as soon as allowed by the State's interest and security. However, peace treaties, alliance treaties, treaties that may bring modifications to the national territorial borders or affect sovereignty rights, treaties concerning the Republic's relations with one or several other States, as well as treaties involving financial implications not anticipated in the budget, shall be enforceable only following approval by law.	Art. 44. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/rw00000_.html Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, August 1993.</i>	1-2
San Marino			
Sao T&P	1990: National Assembly	Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Art 86(j). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1993.</i>	2
Saudi Arabia	1993 Constitution. The King approves and amends all international treaties.	The Basic System (of Government) and the Provincial System, The System of the Majlis al-Shoura. Art.70. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1995.</i> Chp. 6, Art. 70. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sa00000_.html	1
Senegal	2001: President ratifies. Except peace treaties,	Constitution of the Republic of Senegal. Art.	1 or 2

	commercial treaties, those dealing with international organizations, State finances, status of persons, territory and those modifying law must be ratified by virtue of law.	95,96. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 2001.	
Seychelles	1996: Ratified by law OR a majority vote of the National Assembly.	Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles. Art 64(4). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1996.	2
Sierra Leone	1991: Ratified by law OR a majority vote of the Parliament.	Constitution of Sierra Leon, 1991. Art 40(4)(h). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1998.	2
Singapore	1995 Constitution. No mention of treaty ratification. Resolutions pass Parliament by simple majority vote of members present and voting. Quorum is 1/4 of members. Amendments to the Constitution require a 2/3 vote.	1995 Constitution. Constitutional Amendment: Pt. II, Art. 5(2). Legislature: Pt. VI, Arts. 56-57. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sn00000_.html	1
Slovak Republic	1991 Constitution. The president outwardly concludes and ratifies treaties. The National Council (apparently unicameral) concludes treaties by majority vote of at least 1/2 deputies. Any law changing the Constitution requires a 3/5 vote of the deputies. Referendums can be called for any matter of constitutional law or to confirm alliances with states.	National Council: Chp. V, Arts. 85, 86(e); Referendum: Pt. II; Executive: Chp. VI, Art. 102. http://wiretap.area.com/ftp.items/Gov/World/slovakia.con	2
Slovenia	1991 Constitution amended through 2000. The only	National Council: Pt. IV, Sec. A, Arts. 86, 90;	1

	<p>mention of treaty ratification is that the President can "publish adherence to international agreements." Ratification not expressly mentioned. Resolutions pass National Council by majority vote of present deputies. Constitutional amendments require a 2/3 vote of all deputies. Referendums may be called on any issue which is the subject of state regulation.</p>	<p>President: Sec. C, Art. 107; Constitutional Amendments: Pt. IX, Art. 169. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/si00000_.html</p>	
Soloman Islands	<p>1978: No mention.</p>	<p>http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/paclawmat/Solomon_Islands_legislation/Solomons_Constitution.html</p> <p>The Constitution of Solomon Islands. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, September 1996.</i></p>	
Somolia	<p>1980: People's Assembly</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Somali Democratic Republic. Art.67(5). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1981.</i></p>	2
South Africa	<p>1997 Constitution. International agreements are negotiated and signed by the executive. If they are self-executing, they are instantly binding. If they require national legislation, Parliament must pass a law to ratify and enact the treaty. Constitutional amendments require either the approval of 75% of the National Assembly and 6 provinces of the National Council of Provinces or 2/3 of the National</p>	<p>Parliament: Chp. IV, Sec. 53, 65, 74; President: Chp. V; International Law: Chp. XIV, Sec. 231. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sf00000_.html</p>	1 or 3

	Assembly and 6 provinces. Acts pass the National Council with the agreement of at least 5 provinces and pass the National Assembly by a majority of at least 1/3 of the deputies of the national assembly.		
Spain	1978 Constitution as amended to 1992. The Crown signs treaties after they've been approved by the Parliament. Parliament, both houses, passes bills by majority vote of a majority of members. International treaties need the consent of the Senate on political, military, territorial, finance issues or changes in domestic law. Constitutional amendments require 3/5 vote of each house.	Crown: Title II, Arts. 63-64; Parliament: Title III, Chp. I, Arts. 74, 79; International Treaties: Chp. III, Art. 94; Constitutional Amendment: Title X, Art. 167. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sp00000_.html	3
Sri Lanka	2000 Constitution. No explicit mention of treaty ratification. Parliament passes bills by a majority vote of present members, which must number at least 20. Constitutional amendments require a 2/3 vote of all the members of Parliament. 2/3 of all of the members of Parliament can vote to hold a national referendum or the President can submit any matter of national importance to a national referendum.	2000 Sri Lanka Constitution. Executive: Chp. VII, Arts. 55-61; Parliament: Chp. X, Arts. 85-86; Constitutional Amendment: Chp. XI, Art. 94(5); Referendum: Chp. XII, Arts. 97-98. http://www.priu.gov.lk/Cons/Constitution.html	1
St. Lucia	1978: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the "Ponsonby rule" (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Lucia/Luc78.html The Constitution of Saint Lucia. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, October 1979. Winston Anderson, "Treatymaking in Caribbean	1

		Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	
St. Vincent	1979: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Vincent/stvincent79.html The Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1979. Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	1
St. Kitts & Nevis	1982: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.	http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Kitts/stkitts-nevis.html The Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, April 1984. Winston Anderson, “Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation.”	1
Sudan	1998: National Assembly approves treaties and international agreements. The Council of Ministers initiates legislation approving international treaties and agreements.	The Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan. Art. 49; Art 73(1)(d). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World</i> , Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1999. http://www.sudanembassyus.org/constitution/frindex.html	2

Surinam	1987: President ratifies. Needs explicit (passing of law) or implicit (no objection) approval of the National Assembly.	Constitution of the Republic of Suriname. Art 72(a), 103, 104. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1991.</i>	2
Swaziland	1968: No mention.	Swaziland Independence Order 1968. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, May 1991.</i>	1
Sweden	1975 Constitution, amended through 1989. The Government may enter into international treaties. However, treaties that change Swedish law, are binding or are of major importance require the approval of Parliament. The Government can ratify international treaties without Parliament's approval if it is in the interest of the realm and it gets the consent of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Council. Parliament passes bills by a simple majority vote of the present members. It is unicameral. Parliament may also pass a law which states that changes to any international treaty approved by the realm become instantly applied in Sweden.	1975 Constitution as amended through 1989. Parliament: Chp. 3, Arts. 1(2), 5. Laws: Chp. 8, Arts. 4, 15(3); Relations with other states: Chp. 10, Arts. 1, 5. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sw00000_.html	1 or 2
Switzerland	1999 Constitution (replacing 1874 Constitution). The Government signs international treaties and submits treaties that require domestic legislation to the bicameral Parliament for approval. Parliament approves treaties by a majority vote of a majority of its members in both houses. Many instances in	Foreign Relations: Chp. 2, Sec. 1, Art. 56; Referendum: Title 4, Chp. 2, Arts. 138-142; Parliament: Title 5, Chp. 2, Sec. 2, Arts. 159, 166; Federal Government: Title 5, Chp. 3, Sec. 2, Art. 184. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sz00000_.html	3 or 4

	which issues may be decided by referenda, including international treaties which may also be submitted to referenda. Optional referenda when unifying Swiss law with multilateral law and entry into international organizations also.		
Syria	1973: The Government concludes international treaties. The President ratifies and abolishes "internal treaties." The bicameral Parliament (People's Assembly) approves or denies international treaties concerning war, peace, alliance, sovereignty, finance or which require new legislation. The Constitutional Court reviews laws for constitutionality. However, the Court has no right to review laws passed by national referenda. Constitutional amendments require presidential approval and the approval of at least 2/3 of Parliament. No mention of what constitutes a majority in Parliament.	The Constitution of the Syrian Arab Republic of March 13, 1973. Art 71(5). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1991.</i> 1973 Constitution. Legislature: Chp. 2, Pt. I, Arts. 50, 71(5); Executive: Pt. 2, Sec. I, Arts. 104, 112; Cabinet: Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Art. 127(7); Constitutional Court: Chp. 3, Pt. 2, Arts, 145-46; Constitutional Amendment: Chp. 3, Pt. 3, Art. 149. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sy00000_.html	2
Tajikistan	1994 Constitution. The president signs international treaties. The legislature, the Supreme Assembly (Majilis-e Ollis), ratifies treaties. Bills pass by a 2/3 vote of all the deputies of the Assembly. Constitutional amendments requires the vote of 2/3 of the deputies.	.1994 Constitution. Supreme Assembly: Chp. 3, Arts. 49(18), 61; President: Chp. 4, Art. 69(14); Constitutional Amendment: Chp. 10, Art. 98. http://www.geocities.com/Paris/9305/constitution.index.html The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikstan. Art 49(18). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 2000</i>	3
Tanzania	1977 Constitution. Treaty ratification not mentioned. National Assembly approves bills and	President: Sec. II, Chp. II, Pt. I; Parliament: Sec. III, Chp. III, Pt. I, Arts. 97-98; House of	1

	<p>president signs. If the bill changes the constitution, it requires a 2/3 vote of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>Representatives: Sec. III, Chp. III, Pt. III. http://www.tanzania.go.tz/constitutionf.html</p>	
Thailand	<p>1997: The King can conclude peace treaties or treaties that require changes in national territory or which require domestic legislation to enact. The bicameral National Assembly requires at least a majority of members to be present to vote. Although not mentioned, assume majority vote carries a bill to passage. Constitutional amendments require a vote of at least half of the total members of both houses.</p>	<p>1997 Constitution. King: Chp. II; National Assembly: Chp VI, Secs. 94, 155, 193, 214, 224; Constitutional Amendment: Chp. XII, Sec. 313. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/th00000_.html</p>	1?
Togo	<p>1992: President ratifies, except peace treaties, commercial treaties, those relating to international organizations, State finances, legislative provisions, status of individuals and territory cannot be ratified except by a law.</p>	<p>Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Togo. Art 137,138. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1994.</i></p>	1 or 2
Tonga	<p>1988: King (as long as it is in accordance with the laws). King cannot alter the customs duties without consent of the Legislative Assembly.</p>	<p>Constitution of Tonga. Art 39. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, November 1993.</i></p>	1 or 2
Trinidad & Tobago	<p>1976: No mention. As in the UK case, ratification is an executive act rather than a legislative act. Caribbean nations typically do not accept the “Ponsonby rule” (see United Kingdom) and tend to have less parliamentary input than does the UK.</p>	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, M+E6146arch 2000.</i> http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Trinidad/trinidad76.html</p>	1

		Winston Anderson, "Treatymaking in Caribbean Law and Practice: The Question of Parliamentary Participation."	
Tunisia	1959 Constitution as amended to 1988. Treaties that move Tunisia closer to Arab unity can only be enacted by national referendum. Treaties do not become law until ratified. The President ratifies treaties; no parliamentary role is mentioned. The President can submit treaties to national referenda. Bills pass the National Parliament by an absolute majority. Constitutional amendments require at 2/3 vote of Parliament.	1959 Constitution as amended through 1988. Treaties: Chp. I, Art. 2; Legislative Power: Chp. II, Arts. 28(13), 32-33; Executive: Chp. III, Arts. 47-48; Constitutional Amendment: Chp IX, Art. 73. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/ts00000_.html	1 or 4
Turkey	1982: The President ratifies and promulgates international treaties. The ratification of treaties concluded with foreign states and international organizations on behalf of the Republic of Turkey, shall be subject to adoption by the Turkish Grand National Assembly by a law approving the ratification. Agreements regulating economic, commercial and technical relations, and covering a period of no more than one year, may be put into effect through promulgation, provided they do not entail any financial commitment by the State, and provided they do not infringe upon the status of individuals or upon the property rights of Turkish citizens abroad. In such cases, these agreements must be brought to the knowledge of the Turkish Grand National Assembly within two months of their promulgation. International agreements duly	Chp. I (II) (D)(90); Chp. II (I)(D) (104)(b) http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupc/ca/cag/Part3.htm	1 or 2

	put into effect carry the force of law. No appeal to the Constitutional Court can be made with regard to these agreements, on the ground that they are unconstitutional.		
Turkmenistan	1992: The People's Council (Parliament "plus") ratifies and denounces treaties concerning intergovernmental unions and other formations; The President of Turkmenistan is the head of state and of the executive power, is the highest official of Turkmenistan, and acts as a guarantor of international agreements.	Constitution of Turkmenistan, Chp. II Art. 48; Chp. III Art 50(5); Art. 54. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, July 1994.</i> http://www.ecostan.org/laws/turkm/turkmenistancon.html	1 or 2
United Arab Emirates			1
Uganda	1995: The President or a person authorized by the President Execution may make treaties, conventions, agreements, or other arrangements between Uganda and any other country or between Uganda and any international organization or body, in respect of any matter. Parliament shall make laws to govern ratification of treaties, conventions, agreements or other arrangements.	The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Art 123(1-2). <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1996.</i> But see: http://www.myuganda.co.ug/categories/government/constitution/chapter_three.htm http://www.government.go.ug/constitution/index.php	2
UK	The role played by the UK Parliament in the ratification of treaties is not constitutionally defined, but derives from custom and convention. Parliament has no formal input into treaty-making, which is the prerogative of the executive acting on behalf of the Crown. An undertaking given by the then Under-	http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199798/cmselect/cmdfence/469iii/df0310.htm	1-2

	<p>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1924 led to the eponymous 'Ponsonby Rule' which has "gradually hardened into constitutional practice, observed in principle by all Governments". The rule is described in <i>Erskine May</i> as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">When a treaty requires ratification, accession, acceptance or approval, the Government does not usually proceed with this until a period of twenty-one days has elapsed from the date on which the text of such a treaty was laid before Parliament by Her Majesty's command, a practice which allows Parliament the opportunity to consider commitments which the Government is proposing to enter.</p> <p>Hardly any treaties laid under the 'Ponsonby Rule' are debated on the floor of the House; whether or not a treaty is debated is a matter for the Government and its business managers, although it is conceivable that the Opposition or a backbencher could secure a debate.</p>		
Ukraine	<p>1996: International treaties that are in force, agreed to be binding by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine grants consent to the binding character of international treaties of Ukraine within the term established by law, and can denounce international treaties of Ukraine. The President conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties of Ukraine.</p>	<p>Art. 9; Art. 85(2); Art 106(3).</p> <p>http://www.rada.kiev.ua/const/conengl.htm</p>	2
Uruguay	<p>1967 Constitution, with reforms until 1996. President ratifies treaties approved by the absolute majority of the General Assembly.</p>	<p>1967 Constitution, with reforms until 1996. Presidential Powers: Article 168 (20). General Assembly Article 85(7).</p>	2

		http://www.georgetown.edu/pdba/Constitutions/Uruguay/uruguay96.html	
US	1789 Constitution. The President makes treaties with the advice and consent of 2/3 of the U.S. Senate.	Article II, Sec. 2, Clause 2. http://www.house.gov/Constitution/Constitution.html	3
Uzbekistan	1992 The (unicameral) Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction over ratifying and denouncing international treaties and agreements. The President of the Republic conducts negotiations and signs treaties and agreements, and ensures compliance with the treaties and agreements concluded by, and the obligations assumed by, the republic.	Chp. XVIII, Art. 78(21); Chp. XIX, Art. 92(4) http://www.ecostan.org/laws/uzb/uzbekistancon_eng.html http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Countries/Uzbekistan/Government/Law/	2
Vanuatu	1988: Treaties negotiated by the Government shall be presented to Parliament for ratification when they concern international organizations, peace or trade; commit the expenditure of public funds; affect the status of people; require amendment of the laws of the Republic of Vanuatu; or provide for the transfer, exchange or annexing of territory.	Chp. IV, Art. 26(a-e) <i>The Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu. Art 26. Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, February 1998.</i> http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/paclawmat/Vanuatu_legislation/English/1988_Consolidation/Vanuatu_Constitution.html	1 or 2
Venezuela	1961: The President directs the foreign affairs of the Republic and makes and ratifies treaties. International treaties must be approved by a special law in order to be valid, unless they concern the execution or consummation of pre-existing obligations of the Republic, the application of principles expressly recognized by it, the execution of ordinary acts in international relations, or the exercise of powers which the law expressly confers	Title IV, Chp. I, Art. 128; Title V. Chp. II, Art. 150(1); Title V, Chp. V, Art. 176; Title VI, Chp. II, Art. 190(5). http://www.embavenez-us.org/politica/constitu.html	1 or 2

	on the National Executive. The Senate initiates discussion of bills relating to treaties and international agreements. The time period for the promulgation of a law approving an international treaty, convention, or agreement is left to the discretion of the National Executive, in conformity with international usage and the convenience of the Republic.		
Viet Nam	1992: The National Assembly has the obligation and power to decide fundamental policies in external relations; to ratify or annul international agreements that have been signed or participated in on the proposal of the country's President. The president negotiates and signs international agreements; approves or joins international agreements, except in cases where a decision by the National Assembly is necessary.	Chp. VI, Art. 84(13); Chp. VII, Art. 103(10). http://www.vietnamembassy-usa.org/learn/gov-constitution7.php3	2
Yemen AR	1994: House of Representatives (Legislative Power)	The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen. Part III, Chp. I, Art 91. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 1995.</i> http://www.al-bab.com/yemen/gov/con94.htm	2
Yugoslavia	1992 Constitution. The president promulgates treaties. The Federal Assembly (bicameral) has authority ratify treaties, as well as to decide matters that change the constitution, territory of the nation, issues of war and peace by majority vote of both houses. Changes to the constitution require a 2/3 vote of each chamber.	Federal Assembly: Sec. V, Title I, Arts. 78(4), 90; President: Sec. V, Title II, Art. 96(2); Constitutional Amendment: Sec. IX. http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/sr00000_.html	3?

Zaire (Congo)	1992: President ratifies, but needs authorization of Parliament on peace treaties, defense treaties, commercial treaties, treaties relative to natural resources, international organizations, State finances, status of persons, territory, and those modifying legislative provisions.	Constitution of the Republic of Congo. Art 172. <i>Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Gisbert H. Flanz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, December 1993.</i>	2
Zambia	1991 Constitution: The Executive negotiates and signs treaties. It is not mentioned whether or not the Federal Assembly approves treaties once executive signs. The unicameral National Assembly approves bills by simple majority vote of at least 1/3 of the members. Amendments of the Constitution requires a 2/3 vote of all the members of the National Assembly. Changes to Pt. III (fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens) require a vote of at least a majority of people.	Executive: Pt. IV, Art. 44(d); Legislature: Pt. V, Arts. 79, 84. http://zamlia.zamnet.zm/const/1996/const91.htm#partiv	1
Zimbabwe	1996 Constitution. The President enters into international treaties. Not expressly stated that Parliament then approves treaties. All bills going through Parliament must pass review of Parliamentary Legal Committee. Bills pass the unicameral Parliament by simple majority of at least 25 members of the Parliament. To change the constitution or override a presidential veto, a 2/3 vote of Parliament is necessary.	Executive: Chp. IV, Arts. 31(2)(b), 31H(4)(b); Parliament: Chp. V, Pt. III, Arts. 40B, 51-52,54, 56. http://oncampus.richmond.edu/~jjones//confinder/Zimbabwe.htm#Part%201%20-%20Pres	1