

. . . .
 (8) Receive letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives of foreign States accredited to the Republic.

. . . .
 (13) On a motion by the Government ratify or denounce international treaties.

69. Saudi Arabia

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 29 AUGUST 1926. TEXT PUBLISHED IN THE REVUE ÉGYPTIENNE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL (1947), VOL. 3, PP. 146-156. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 18. The direction of foreign affairs is entrusted by His Majesty to the person who is the most competent and best qualified to perform the duties involved.

(b) DECREE CONSTITUTING A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, 29 DECEMBER 1931. SAME SOURCE AND TRANSLATION

Article 16. The following departments of government are subject to the authority of the President of the Council:

. . . .
 (2) Foreign Affairs.

70. Spain

ACT OF 17 JULY 1942 CONCERNING THE SPANISH CORTES AS AMENDED BY AN ACT OF 9 MARCH 1946. DICCIONARIO DE LEGISLACION (EDITORIAL ARAZANDI—1951) p. 919. TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 14. The Cortes in full session or in committee, according to the circumstances, shall be heard as to the ratification of treaties which affect matters falling within the competence of the Cortes, as specified in the preceding articles¹ of this Act.

71. Sweden

(a) INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF 6 JUNE 1809 AS AMENDED. TEXT FURNISHED IN ENGLISH BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

Article 12. The King shall have power to enter into agreements with foreign Powers after the Council of State has been heard upon the subject. When such agreements deal with matters which are required under this instrument of government to be decided by the Riksdag, either alone or with the King, or when, though not dealing with such matters, they

¹ The preceding articles specify the matters on which the Cortes shall be consulted.