

3. Conventions and agreements, or other international contracts which do not fall within the scope of treaties, may be entered into by the Government with the authorization of the King as Head of the executive authority, without the prior approval of Parliament. If, however, those international contracts involve any financial obligations, then it becomes mandatory to present them to Parliament for consent, and they are subject to the same conditions as treaties.

41. Ireland

CONSTITUTION OF 1 JULY 1937. TEXT PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT SALES OFFICE, DUBLIN 1945

Article 29. ...

4. (1) The executive power of the State in, or in connexion with, its external relations shall, in accordance with article 28 of this Constitution,¹ be exercised by, or on the authority of, the Government.

(2) For the purpose of the exercise of any executive function of the State in, or in connexion with, its external relations, the Government may to such extent and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be determined by law, avail itself of, or adopt, any organ, instrument, or method of procedure used or adopted for the like purpose by the members of any group or league of nations with which the State is or becomes associated for the purpose of international co-operation in matters of common concern.

5. (1) Every international agreement to which the State becomes a party shall be laid before Dáil Éireann.²

(2) The State shall not be bound by any international agreement involving a charge upon public funds unless the terms of the agreement shall have been approved by Dáil Éireann.

(3) This section shall not apply to agreements or conventions of a technical or administrative character.

6. No international agreement shall be part of the domestic law of the State save as may be determined by the Oireachtas.³

42. Israel

MEMORANDUM OF 11 MARCH 1951 FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

1. The situation in Israel is at present characterized by the absence of clear and specific provisions of a legislative character. The Legislative Assembly, the Knesseth, was originally elected in 1949 as a Constituent Assembly, but after lengthy discussion it decided, in the middle of 1950, not to proceed with the adoption of a full constitution and instead to concentrate on the writing of a number of fundamental laws which, in the course of time, would become the formal constitution of the country. Until such laws are adopted the constitutional framework is provided

¹ Article 28 specifies the powers and duties of the various organs of Government.

² House of Representatives.

³ National Parliament (Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann).