

as do not, in any of their articles, modify, alter, or derogate from any existing law to be approved by means of decisions of the Executive Power (*resolución suprema*), since it is within the competence of the Executive Power to enact provisions which, from the juridical point of view, are second only to the laws enacted by the Legislative Power.

65. Philippines

MEMORANDUM OF 25 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES (ORIGINAL IN ENGLISH)

Constitution of 8 February 1935 as amended

Article 4. ...

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, to make treaties and with the consent of the Committee on Appointments he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

Under Commonwealth Act No. 732, a Department of Foreign Affairs was created. In pursuance of the same Act an Executive Order No. 18 was promulgated on 16 September 1946. This Order provides that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible to the President for promulgating and carrying into effect the foreign policy of the Republic of the Philippines; for the conduct of the foreign relations; for the negotiation of treaties, conventions and other agreements of similar force.

66. Poland

CONSTITUTION OF 20 FEBRUARY 1947. TRANSLATION PUBLISHED IN 1948 BY THE POLISH RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY

Article 4. (1) The Diet may pass legislation authorizing the Government to issue decree-laws in all matters except: ... the ratification of international treaties.

Article 48. The President of the Republic shall represent the State abroad, receive diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and dispatch diplomatic representatives of Poland to foreign countries.

Article 49. The President of the Republic shall have the right to conclude treaties with other countries and must inform the Diet thereof. Trade and tariff agreements, agreements implying permanent financial obligations for the State, or agreements implying obligations for the citizens, treaties regarding boundary changes, as well as alliances, require the consent of the Diet.