

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS: An Introduction

THE UNITED STATES REGULARLY ENTERS INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AGREEMENTS



Over 90% take the form of executive agreements, rather than treaties entered with the advice and consent of the Senate

THERE ARE THREE CATEGORIES OF LEGALLY BINDING EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS





authorized by statute

Sole Executive



made pursuant to President's constitutional authority

Pursuant to Treaty



authorized by previously ratified treaty



Political Commitments Unlike traditional executive agreements, "political

agreements" are not intended to have legal effect

TREATIES VS. EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS: the Relevance of Subject Matter

Agreements concerning some topics are typically entered as treaties and others as executive agreements

Traditional Treaty Subjects

- \star Mutual Defense
- ★ Arms Control/Reduction
- ★ Human Rights
- ★ Extradition
- ★ Mutual Legal Assistance
- \star Tax
- \star Environmental Protection

Traditional Executive Agreement Subjects

- ★ Status of U.S. Forces on Foreign Soil
- 🛧 Arms & Technology Transfers
- 🛧 Tariffs & Trade
- 🚖 Economic and Technical Assistance
- 🚖 Foreign Claims Settlement

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS SEVERAL FACTORS when deciding whether a legal compact should be a treaty or executive agreement:

significance of national commitment historical U.S., international practice



TYPICAL PROCESS FOR ENTERING AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AGREEMENT BY WAY OF EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT



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For more information, see CRS report RL32528, International Law Agreements.

Source: Estimate of the percentage of international legal agreements entered as executive agreements is based upon information released by the State Department to CRS and through the State Department's website concerning Texts of International Agreements to which the US is a Party (TIAS), at http://www.state.gov/s/l/treaty/tias/index.htm.

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