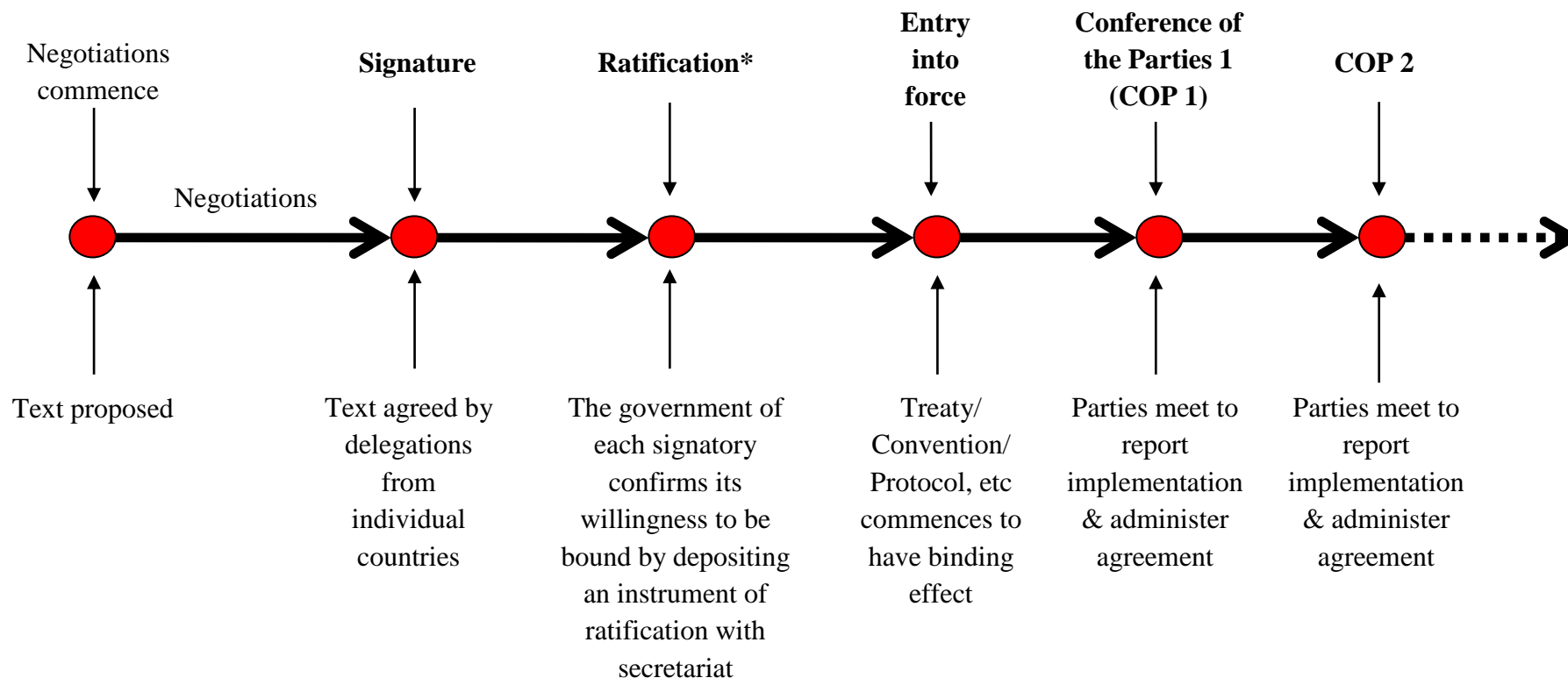


# Typical process of international agreements being created & administered

(Note: This is a typical process only. Not all treaties / conventions / agreements follow this process or use these terms)



\* **Ratification:** The procedure for ratification varies from country to country. In Australia and the UK, treaty ratification is a Royal Prerogative exercised by the Executive Government alone and does not require the approval of Parliament; however, by convention treaties are usually placed before parliament for 21 days before ratification.

In the USA, the President may negotiate and sign an international agreement but generally if it imposes binding obligations it must be consented to by either a two-thirds (“supermajority”) vote in the Senate (in US domestic law called a “treaty”) or a majority from both houses of Congress (“congressional-executive agreements”) before it can be ratified. The President may also negotiate and ratify “sole-executive agreements” without the consent of Congress in limited circumstances. See Steve Charnovitz (2004) [“Analysis of Congressional-Executive Agreements”](#), American Journal of International Law; and Frederic L. Kirgis (1997) [“International Agreements and US Law”](#) Insights 2(5), American Society for International Law. President Obama ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 as a sole-executive agreement.