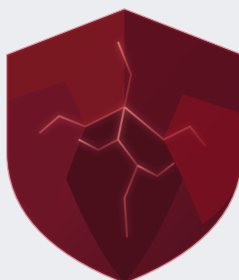


CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



EO_14209.PDF

EO 14209 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [55/100]

Models Compared: glm-5 • gpt-4o-mini • deepseek-r1-0528 • qwen3.5-397b-a17b • kimi-k2.5
• deepseek-v3.2 • gemini-3-flash-preview

Models Analyzed

7

Score Range

45 – 78

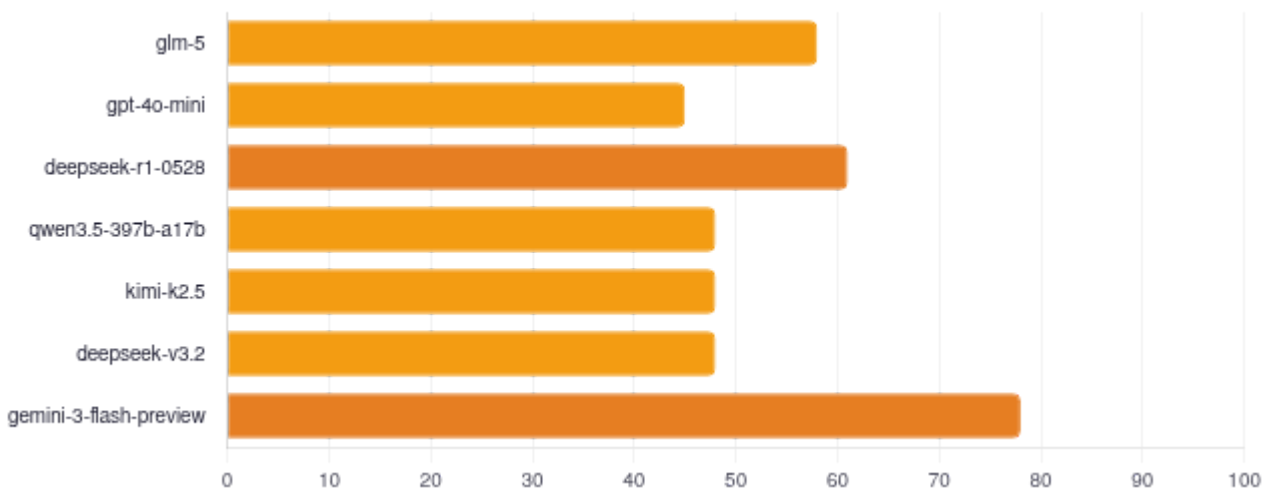
Model Agreement

89%

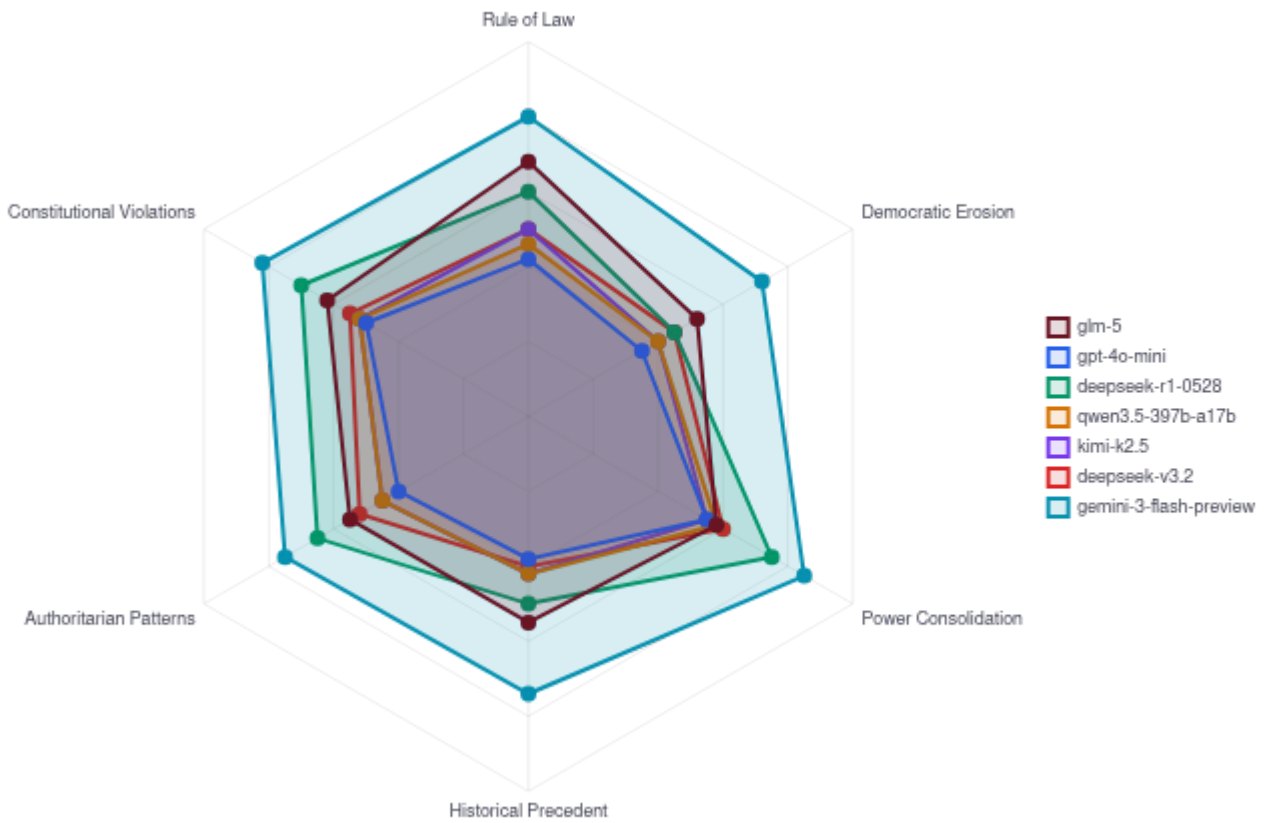
Generated

February 23, 2026

Overall Score Comparison



Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared

7

Average Score

55

Score Range

45–78

Model Agreement

89%

Highest Score

78
gemini-3-flash-
preview

Lowest Score

45
gpt-4o-mini

Consensus Scorecard

Average scores across 7 models per framework, with agreement levels and outlier detection.



Rule of Law



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (80)

42–80

spread: 38pts



Democratic Erosion



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (72)

35–72

spread: 37pts



Power Consolidation



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (85)

55–85

spread: 30pts



Historical Precedent



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (74)

38–74

spread: 36pts



Authoritarian Patterns



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (75)

40–75

spread: 35pts



Constitutional Violations



⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (82)

50–82

spread: 32pts

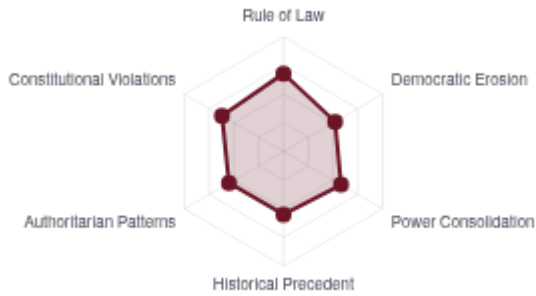
Model Comparison Matrix

Score heatmap across all 7 models and 6 analysis frameworks. Color intensity indicates threat level.

Framework	glim-5	gpt-4o-mini	0528 deepseek-r1	a17b qwen3.5-397b-	kimi-k2.5	deepseek-v3.2	flash-preview gemini-3	AVG
Rule of Law	68 HIGH	42 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	46 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	80 HIGH	57 AVG
Democratic Erosion	52 MODERATE	35 LOW	45 MODERATE	40 LOW	40 LOW	45 MODERATE	72 HIGH	47 AVG
Power Consolidation	58 MODERATE	55 MODERATE	75 HIGH	58 MODERATE	55 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	85 CRITICAL	64 AVG
Historical Precedent	55 MODERATE	38 LOW	50 MODERATE	42 MODERATE	42 MODERATE	40 LOW	74 HIGH	49 AVG
Authoritarian Patterns	55 MODERATE	40 LOW	65 HIGH	45 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	52 MODERATE	75 HIGH	54 AVG
Constitutional Violations	62 HIGH	50 MODERATE	70 HIGH	52 MODERATE	52 MODERATE	55 MODERATE	82 CRITICAL	60 AVG
OVERALL THREAT	58 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	61 HIGH	48 MODERATE	48 MODERATE	48 MODERATE	78 HIGH	55 AVG

Threat Level: Minimal Low Moderate High Critical

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	68
Democratic Erosion	52
Power Consolidation	58
Historical Precedent	55
Authoritarian Patterns	55
Constitutional Violations	62

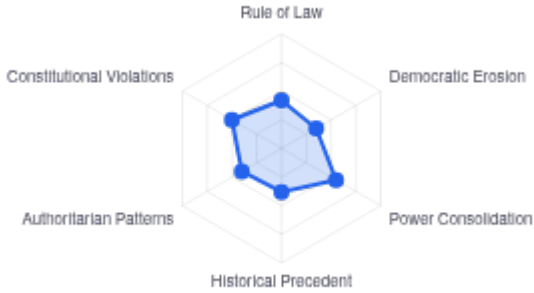
Executive Summary

This document shows moderate constitutional concerns with an overall threat score of 58/100. Key concerns include: The order effectively nullifies a congressional statute through executive fiat, claiming Article II authority supersedes legislative will - a core authoritarian tactic of suspending laws the leader dislikes.; The Take Care Clause violation is direct and unambiguous - the order explicitly directs non-enforcement of valid congressional statute based on policy disagreement, not constitutional objection..

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Suspends equal application of law - FCPA remains statute but will not be enforced
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Creates legal uncertainty and unpredictability for businesses and international partners
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violates norm of institutional forbearance - using prosecutorial discretion to effectively repeal legislation

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>	38
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50

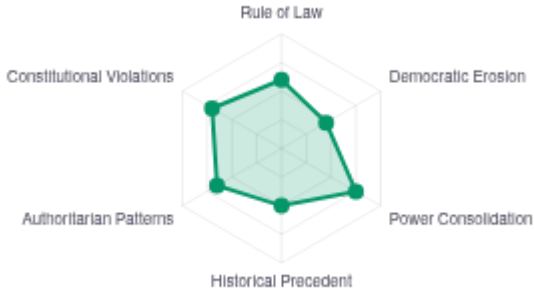
Executive Summary

The Executive Order reflects a concerning trend towards reduced accountability and increased unilateral decision-making by the executive branch. It raises significant questions about the balance of power, the rule of law, and the implications for established legal norms, indicating a moderate threat to democratic governance.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The Executive Order introduces ambiguity in legal enforcement, potentially undermining established law.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The lack of clarity on the criteria for exceptions to enforcement suggests arbitrary decision-making.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The document reflects a trend of executive overreach, indicating a weakening of institutional norms.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	60
Democratic Erosion	45
Power Consolidation	75
Historical Precedent	50
Authoritarian Patterns	65
Constitutional Violations	70

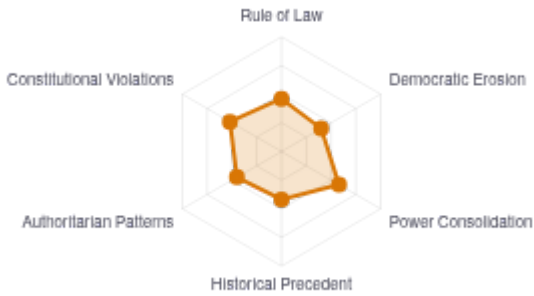
Executive Summary

The order represents a significant executive overreach by suspending congressionally mandated anti-corruption enforcement under national security pretexts. It centralizes prosecutorial power in the Attorney General, enabling politically motivated exceptions while undermining institutional independence. Though framed as a temporary review, the mechanisms established (AG authorization requirement, retroactive case reviews) create lasting pathways for political interference in law enforcement. Constitutional concerns are heightened by the duration and scope of enforcement suspension without legislative approval.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Introduces arbitrariness through case-by-case political exceptions
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermines legal predictability and equality before law
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermines institutional independence of law enforcement

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	46
Democratic Erosion	40
Power Consolidation	58
Historical Precedent	42
Authoritarian Patterns	45
Constitutional Violations	52

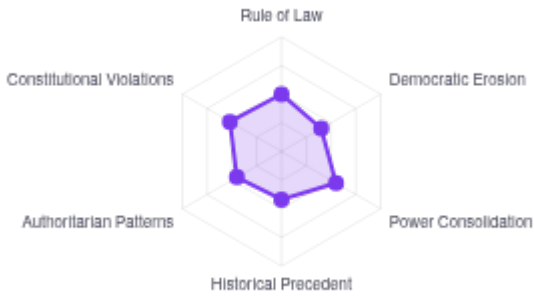
Executive Summary

Executive Order 14209 represents a moderate to high threat to democratic governance and the rule of law. While Presidents possess broad discretion over foreign policy and prosecutorial priorities, this order crosses normative boundaries by instituting a formal, prolonged moratorium on the enforcement of a specific federal criminal statute (the FCPA). By framing anti-corruption enforcement as a national security threat and an economic impediment, the document attempts to justify the suspension of the rule of law for strategic gain. The centralization of enforcement authority in the Attorney General and the directive to review past cases for 'remedial measures' suggest an effort to consolidate executive power and potentially shield politically connected entities from accountability. This aligns with patterns of democratic erosion where legal institutions are weakened to serve immediate political or economic objectives, undermining the separation of powers and the principle that the executive must 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Creation of a de facto moratorium on a specific category of federal crime.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Introduction of extreme legal uncertainty for businesses regarding what constitutes enforceable conduct during the review period.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Erosion of institutional norms where anti-corruption mechanisms are dismantled to favor specific economic actors.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>	52

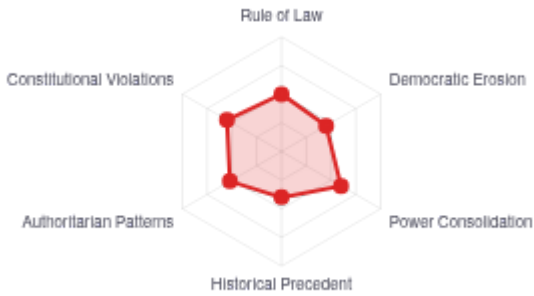
Executive Summary

This Executive Order represents a moderate but significant threat to constitutional governance by asserting presidential authority to systematically nullify a valid criminal statute (FCPA) based on economic policy preferences. While prosecutorial discretion traditionally allows prioritization of resources, this order crosses into legislative territory by imposing an absolute 180-day moratorium on new bribery prosecutions and requiring political authorization for all future enforcement. The Article II foreign affairs justification functions as a constitutional hardball tactic to bypass Congress, while the retroactive review of past cases threatens the finality of legal judgments. The order undermines the rule of law by explicitly subordinating anti-corruption enforcement to commercial competitiveness, effectively licensing American companies to engage in bribery abroad if deemed economically advantageous. Though not as severe as suspending habeas corpus or dissolving courts, it establishes a dangerous template for executive nullification of disfavored laws through 'review' mechanisms and creates a centralized political control point over federal prosecutions.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Retroactive uncertainty introduced by review of 'past FCPA investigations' undermines legal predictability
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective enforcement based on 'economic competitiveness' rather than culpability creates arbitrary application
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violation of institutional forbearance norms regarding faithful execution of laws regardless of policy preferences

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div><div style="width: 50%;"></div></div>	50
Democratic Erosion	<div><div style="width: 45%;"></div></div>	45
Power Consolidation	<div><div style="width: 60%;"></div></div>	60
Historical Precedent	<div><div style="width: 40%;"></div></div>	40
Authoritarian Patterns	<div><div style="width: 52%;"></div></div>	52
Constitutional Violations	<div><div style="width: 55%;"></div></div>	55

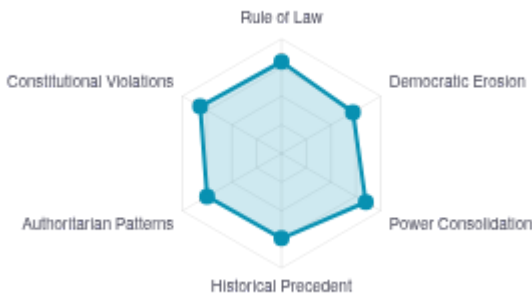
Executive Summary

The executive order represents a significant but incremental threat to democratic norms by politicizing anti-corruption enforcement. While framed as a 'pause' and review, its mechanisms—halting new investigations, reviewing existing cases through a political lens, and requiring Attorney General authorization for future cases—effectively create a political gatekeeping function for corruption investigations. The constitutional concerns are substantial, as the order asserts Article II foreign policy authority to potentially override statutory enforcement of the FCPA. This aligns with patterns of democratic erosion where anti-corruption institutions are weakened under the guise of economic competitiveness and national security. However, the order maintains some procedural bounds (180-day review, subject to appropriations) that prevent it from being an immediate, catastrophic threat.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective enforcement based on political considerations
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermining predictability and consistency in anti-corruption law
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermining institutional guardrails against corruption

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	80
Democratic Erosion	72
Power Consolidation	85
Historical Precedent	74
Authoritarian Patterns	75
Constitutional Violations	82

Executive Summary

Executive Order 14209 represents a significant shift toward an 'imperial presidency' model where statutory law is subordinate to executive 'foreign policy prerogatives.' By framing anti-corruption enforcement as a threat to national security, the order provides a pseudo-legal basis for suspending the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. This creates a dual-track justice system: one where legal compliance is secondary to 'economic competitiveness.'

The order essentially grants the Attorney General the power to pick winners and losers in the corporate world based on political and strategic alignment, which is a hallmark of authoritarian governance and a direct assault on the Rule of Law.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Creation of legal uncertainty by pausing enforcement for up to 360 days
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Introduction of arbitrary 'individual exceptions' at the discretion of a political appointee
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Weakening of 'guardrail' institutions by mandating DOJ subservience to political foreign policy goals

Consensus Analysis

Where models agree and disagree across the 7 analyses.

✓ Areas of Agreement (<10pt spread)

No frameworks had close agreement (<10pt spread).

⚠ Areas of Disagreement (≥10pt spread)

⚠ Rule of Law

Range: 42–80 — Spread: **38pts**
High variance between models

⚠ Democratic Erosion

Range: 35–72 — Spread: **37pts**
High variance between models

⚠ Historical Precedent

Range: 38–74 — Spread: **36pts**
High variance between models

⚠ Authoritarian Patterns

Range: 40–75 — Spread: **35pts**
High variance between models

⚠ Constitutional Violations

Range: 50–82 — Spread: **32pts**
High variance between models

⚠ Power Consolidation

Range: 55–85 — Spread: **30pts**
High variance between models

📋 Consolidated Recommendations

Merged and deduplicated across all 7 models — prioritized by how many models suggested each.

Civil society organizations should document all FCPA investigations halted or dismissed under this order to facilitate potential future enforcement or legislative remedial action

Suggested by 1 model: kimi-k2.5

Conduct a thorough review of the implications of the Executive Order on democratic norms and legal frameworks.

Suggested by 1 model: gpt-4o-mini

Congressional hearings on FCPA enforcement and separation of powers

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-r1-0528

Congressional oversight committees should immediately investigate the statutory basis for systematic non-enforcement and demand preservation of all FCPA investigation records subject to the 'remedial measures' review

Suggested by 1 model: kimi-k2.5

Congressional oversight hearings on the order's implementation

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2

Congressional oversight hearings to determine if the 'pause' violates the Take Care Clause

Suggested by 1 model: gemini-3-flash-preview