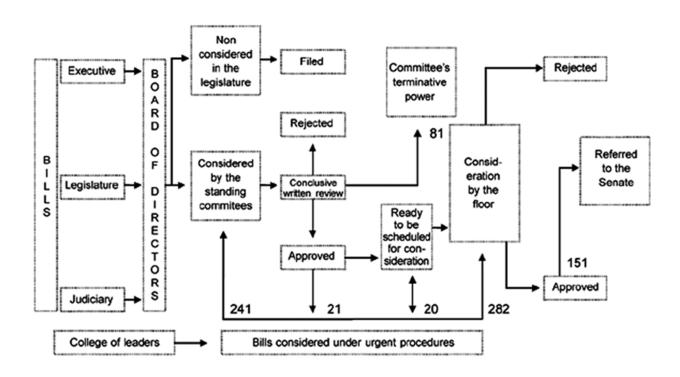
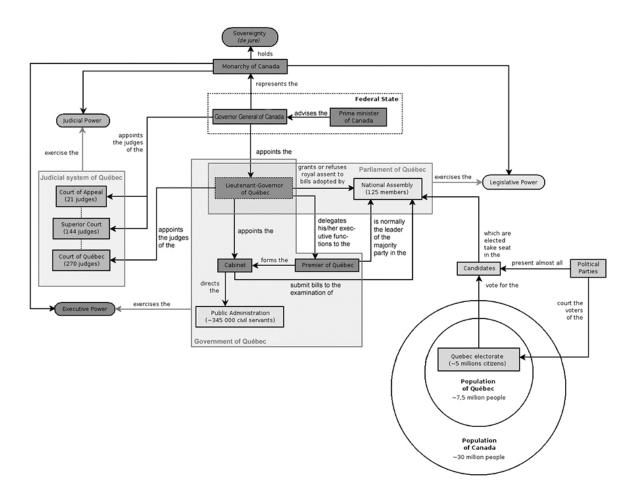
# Brazil Legislative



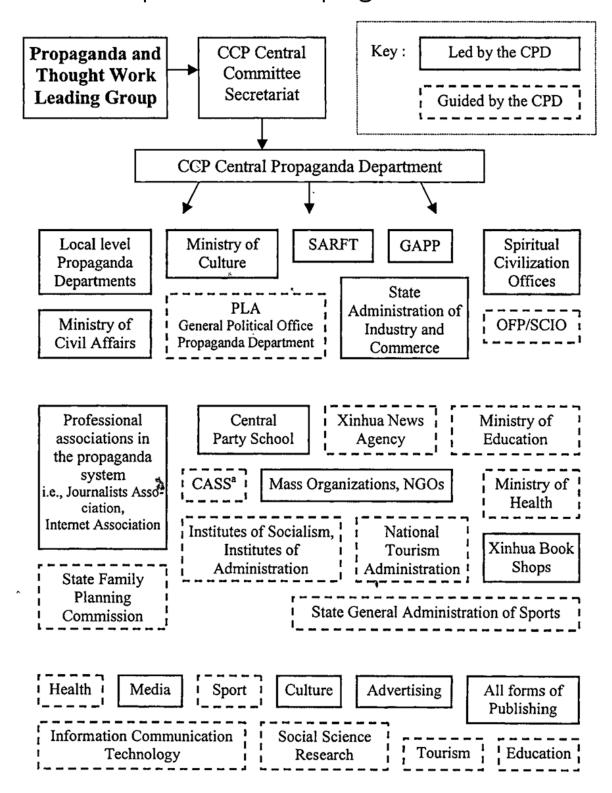
While bills in Brazil are typically proposed and revised in the Chamber of Deputies before being passed to the Senate for review; the process can also flow in the reverse direction.

From: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102-6909200000500006&script=sci\_arttext#fig01

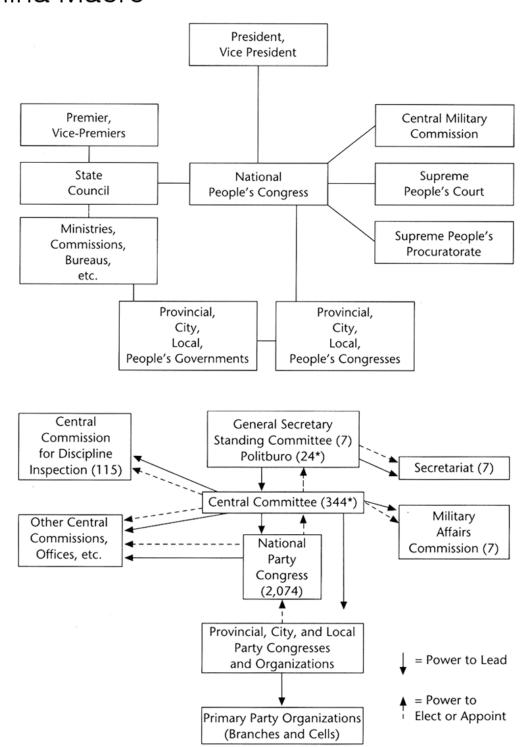
#### Canada Quebec Macro



#### China Department Propaganda



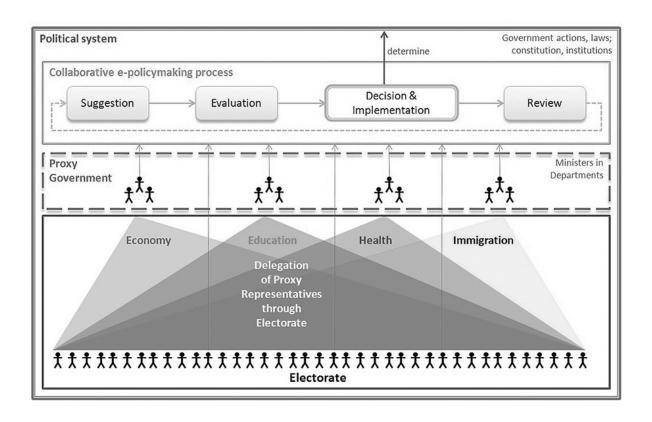
#### China Macro



The Chinese Communist Party is organized in parallel to the state itself; and is the only party able to form the government.

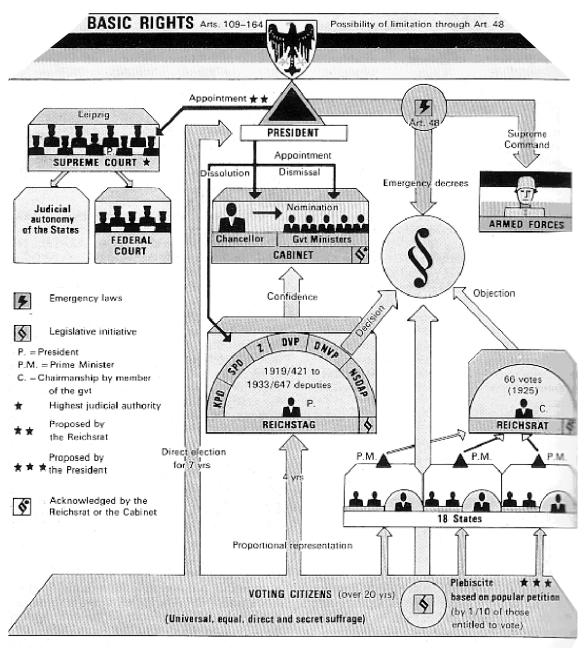
From: "William A. Joseph; ""China""; in Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas; ed. Mark Kesselman et al. (Boston; MA: Houghton Mifflin Company; 2000); 517." For http://GlobalDirect.today

# Collaborative EDemocracy



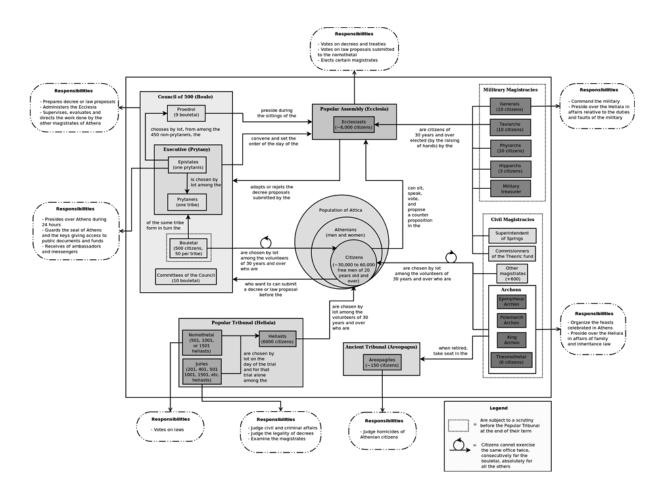
#### Constitution of Nazi Reichstag in 1920

The Inter-War Period/Germany I (1918-23)

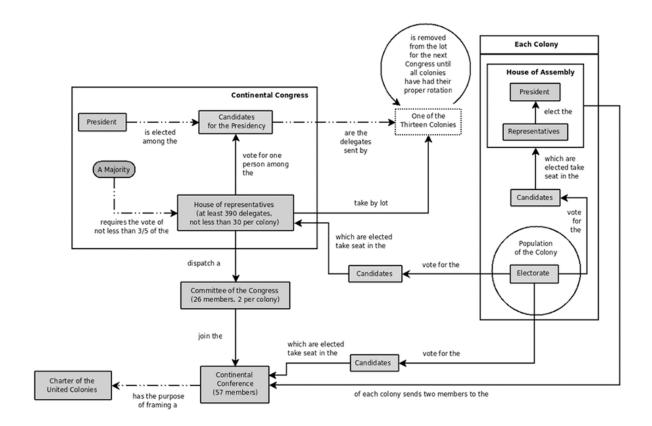


<sup>&#</sup>x27;Weimar Constitution', 1919

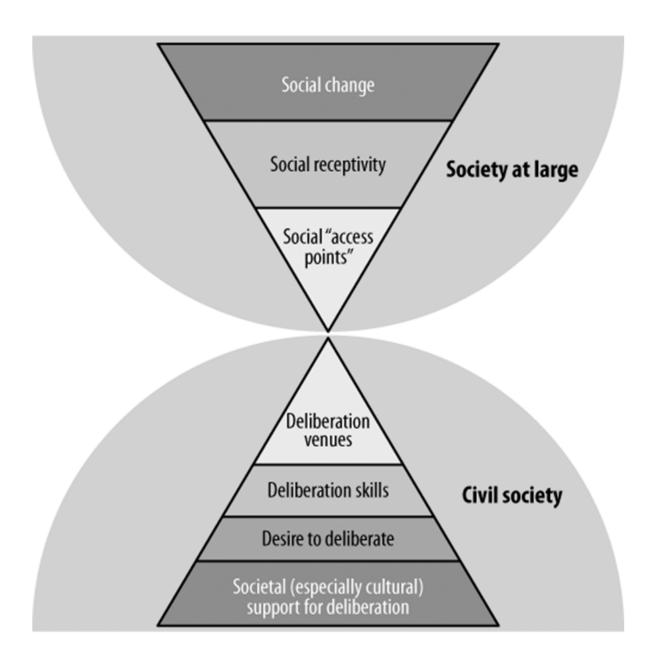
# Constitution Of The Athenians in the 4th Century BC



#### Constitution US Thomas Paine In 1776

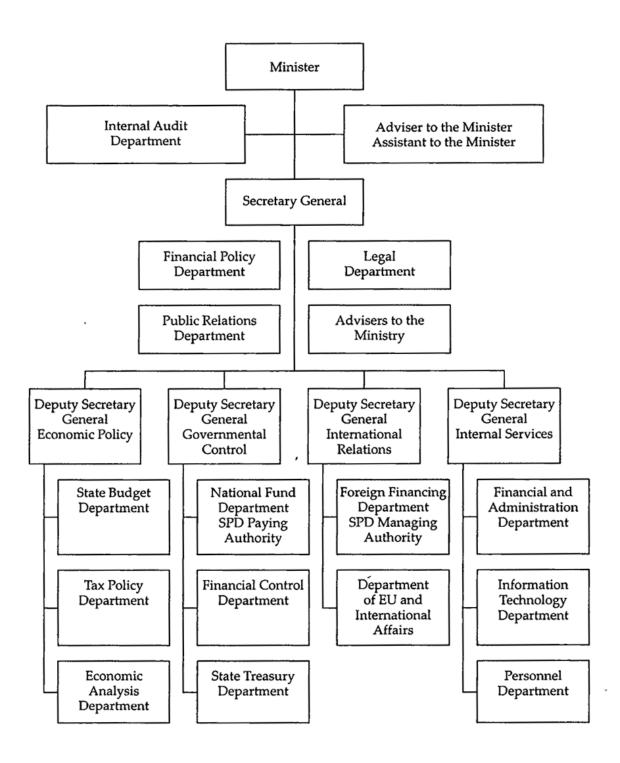


# Delibeation Open Goverment

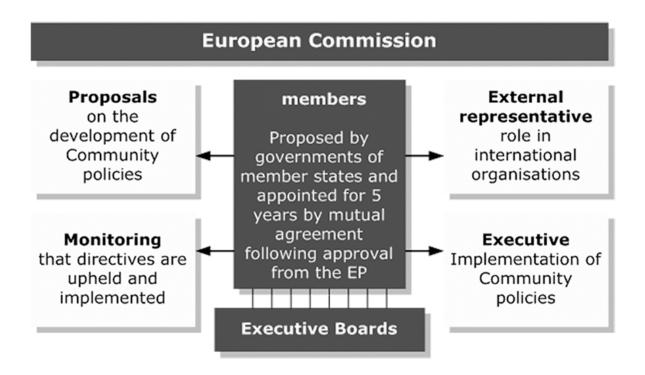


From: Open Government Collaboration, Transparency, and Participation in Practice By Daniel Lathrop, Laurel Ruma. Publisher: O'Reilly Media

#### Estonia Department Finance



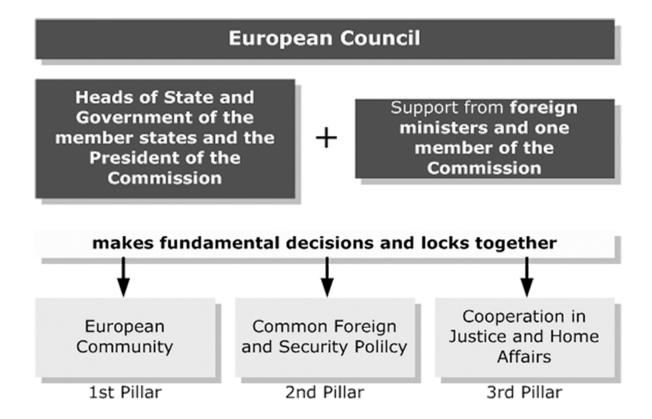
#### **EU Executive Commission**



The European Commission is a collective executive responsible for both proposing policies and the administration and execution of policy.

From: http://www.dadalos-europe.org/int/grundkurs4/eu-struktur\_1.htm

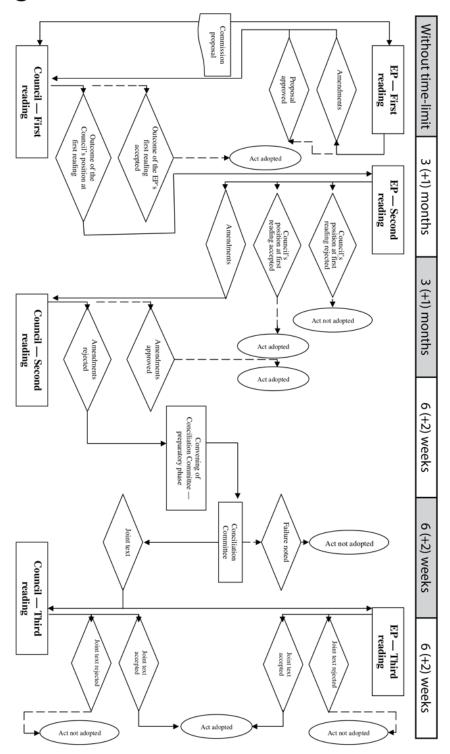
#### **EU Executive European Council**



The European Council is composed of the executives of member states and functions as a type of collective presidency; representing the EU in foreign affairs and serving as a forum for EU heads of state and government.

From: http://www.dadalos-europe.org/int/grundkurs4/eu-struktur\_2.htm

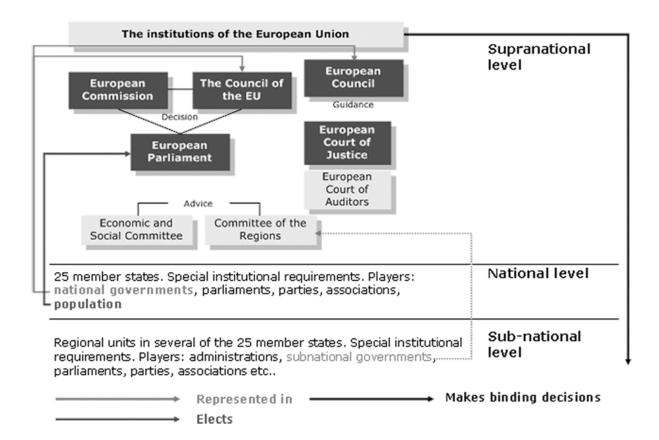
# **EU** Legislative



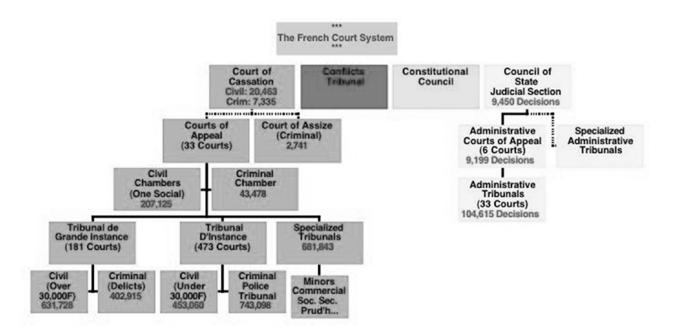
The European Union's legislative process involves both the European Parliament (EP) and the Council of the European Union (Council).

From: General Secretariat of the Council; Guide to the Ordinary Legislative Procedure (Luxembourg:Publications Office of the European Union; 2011.); 47.

#### **EU Macro**



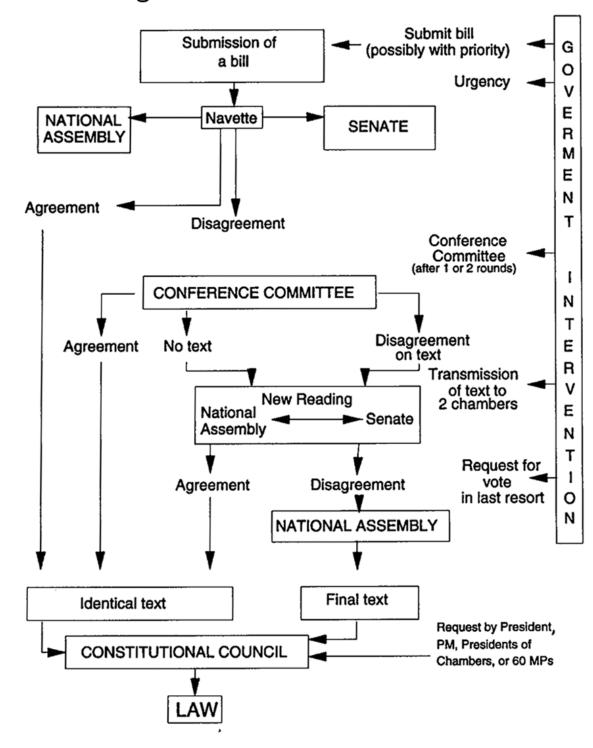
#### France Judicial



The Conflicts Tribunal; or Jurisdictional Court; decides on conflicts between the Constitutional Court and the Court of Cassation; or Supreme Court Civil Court.

From: http://nersp.osg.ufl.edu/~malavet/comparat/notes/new11.htm

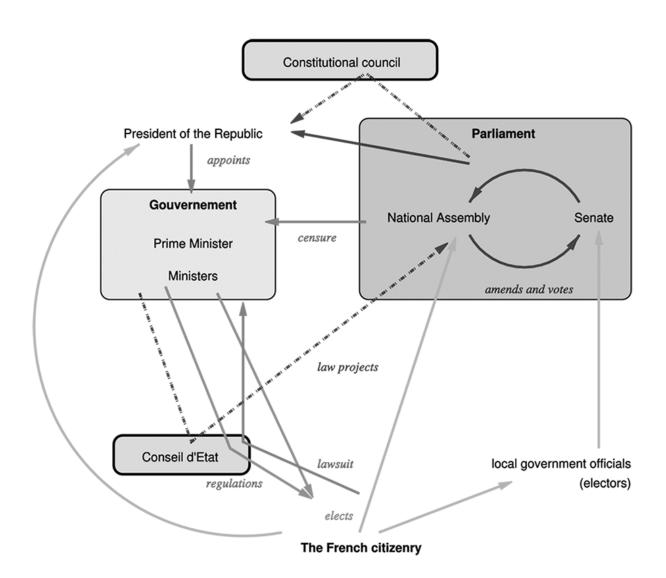
#### France Legislative



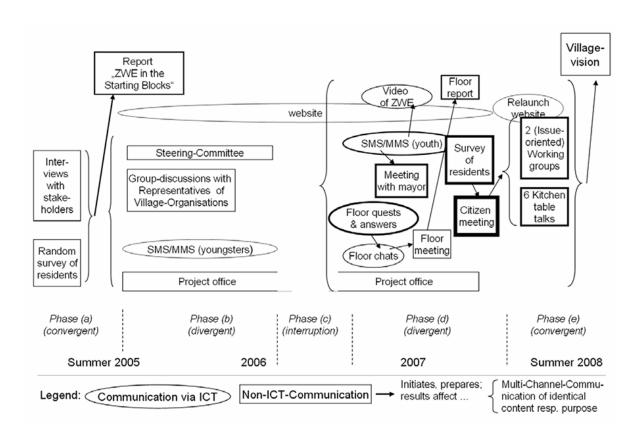
The Constitution Council vets the constitutionality of all legislation before it can become law. The Council is made up of living former Presidents of the Republic; and three members each appointed by the current President of the Republic; President of the Senate; and President of the Assembly.

From: George Tsebelis and Jeannette Money; Bicameralism (Cambridge; UK: Cambridge Uni. Press; 1997); 130.

#### France Macro

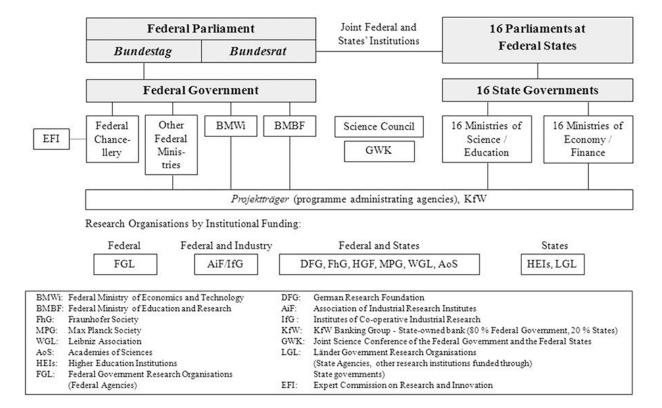


# German ICT Participation Procedure 2008



#### Germany Budgeting Research

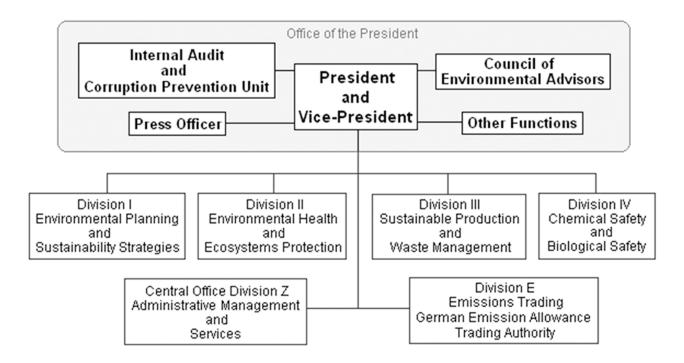
#### **Public Institutions in German Research and Innovation**



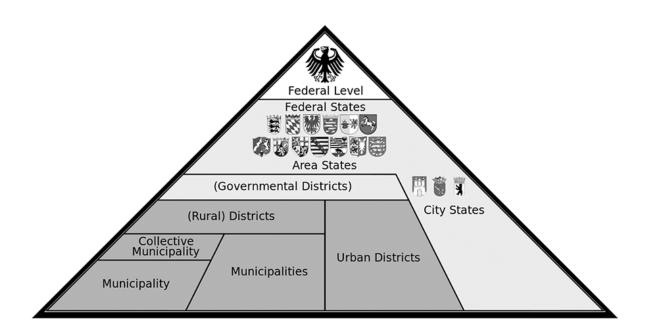
The allocation of funds for basic research in Germany is a product of coordination between state and federal representatives; most of which are associated with respective ministries of education; technology; and the like.

From: http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/country\_pages/de/country

#### Germany Environmental Agency



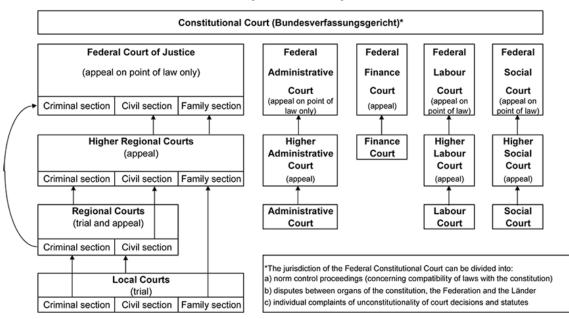
#### Germany Geographic



While it is common in federal and unitary states for the capital city to have some unique status or special measure of autonomy; Germany is unique in having 3 city-states; including Hamburg and Bremen in addition to Berlin. The city-states are represented at the federal level as Lander and have having city- and state-authority consolidated at the local level. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism\_in\_Germany/mediaviewer/File:Administrative\_divisions\_of\_Germany.svg

#### Germany Judicial

#### **Court System in Germany**



The appeal system in criminal, civil and family cases is complicated:

Criminal cases: Appeals from local courts to regional courts, further appeal to higher regional courts
Appeals from regional courts (trials, first instance) only to federal court of justice

Civil cases: Appeals from local courts to regional courts, no further appeal

Appeals from regional courts (first instance) to higher regional courts, further appeal to federal court of justice

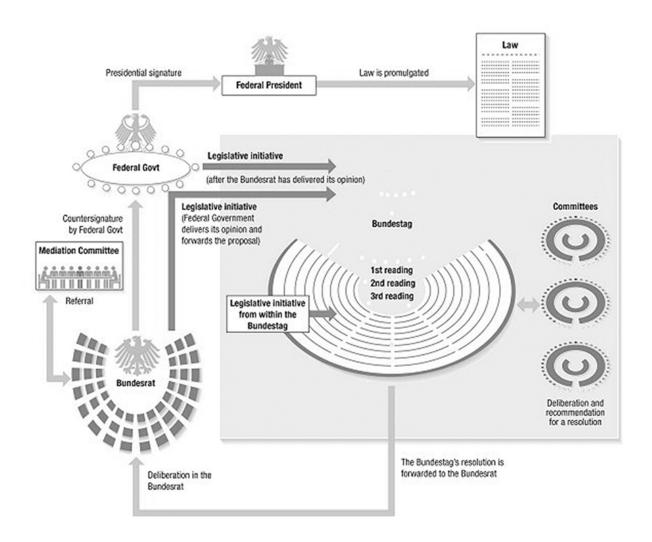
Family cases: Appeals from local courts to higher regional courts, further appeal to federal court of justice

(Appeals to federal court of justice are subject to further conditions)

The German Federal Finance; Labor; and Social Courts are relatively unique to the German system and handle claims related to taxes; labor disputes; and social security respectively.

From: http://nersp.osg.ufl.edu/~malavet/comparat/notes/new11.htm

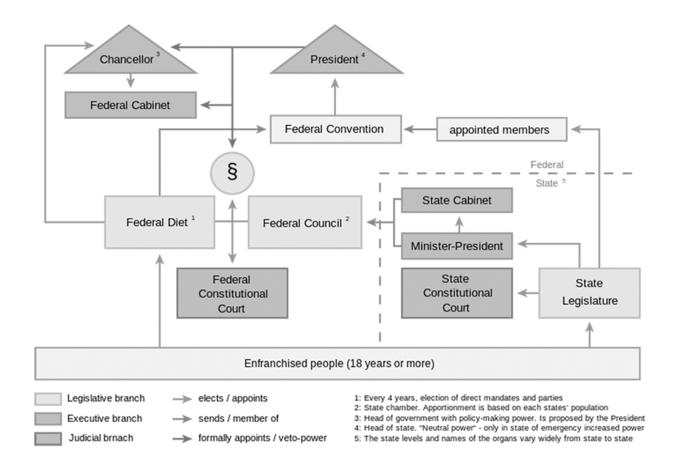
# Germany Legislative



In Germany's federal system one of the legislative chambers; the Federal Council or Bundesrat; is constituted by representatives from the State Governments.

From: https://www.bundestag.de/htdocs\_e/bundestag/function/legislation

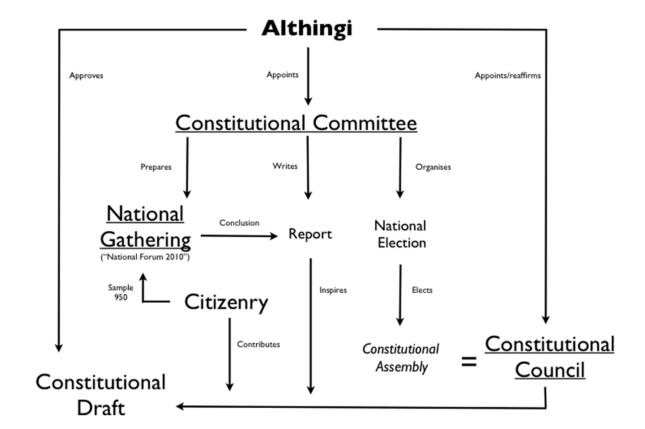
#### Germany Macro



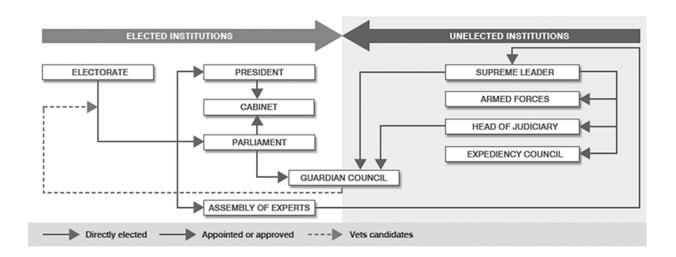
In Germany's federal system one of the legislative chambers; the Federal Council; is constituted by representatives from the State Governments.

From: ""Political System of Germany" by 111Allesk\_nner http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics\_of\_Germany#mediaviewer/File:Political\_System\_of\_Germany.svg" For http://GlobalDirect.today

#### Icelandic Constitutional Council 2011



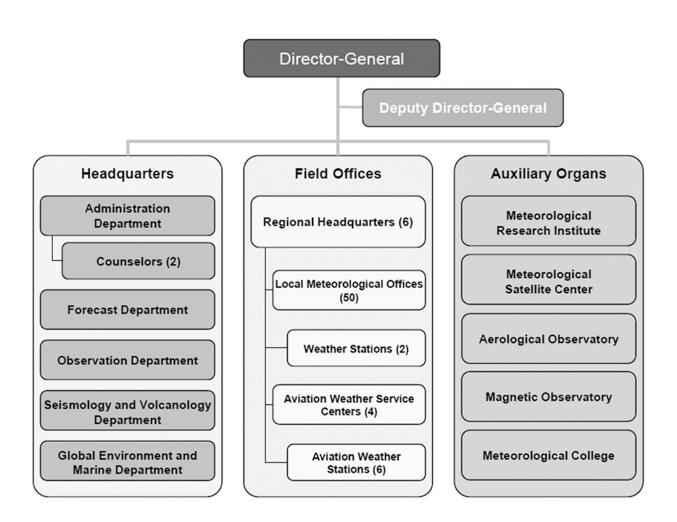
#### Iran Macro



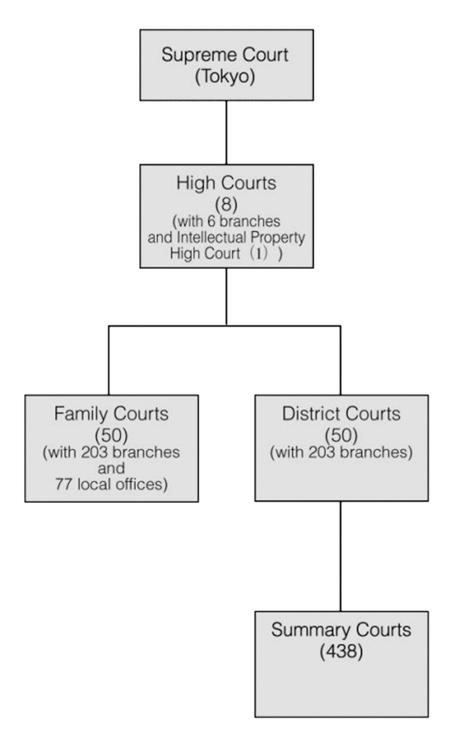
Iran has an elected parliament and president in addition to its unelected religious and judicial leaders. However; the unelected Guardian Council has the ability to vet candidates for elected office and nullify laws duly passed by the legislature.

From: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\_east/8051750.stm

#### Japan Department Meteorological



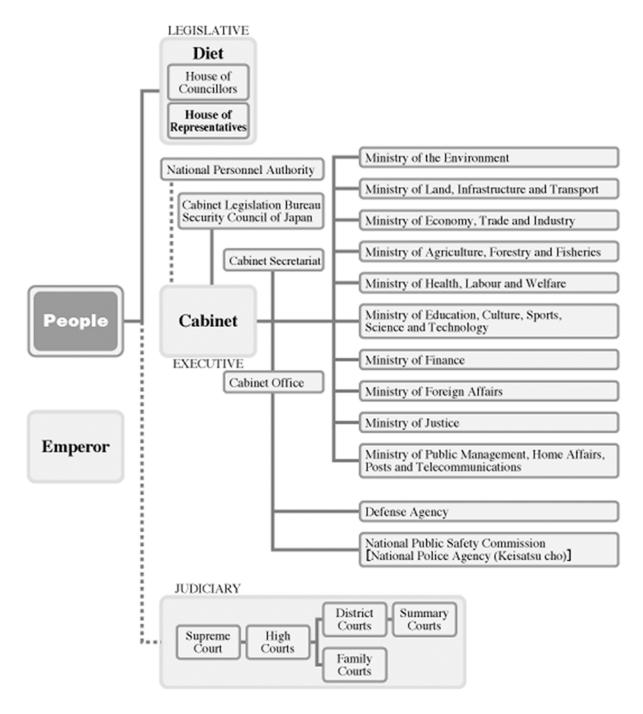
#### Japan Judicial



Family and non-family law is Japan is primarily dealt with in separate court hierarchies; but at the higher levels a single court hierarchy is used for both.

From: http://www.courts.go.jp/english/judicial\_sys/overview\_of/overview/index.html

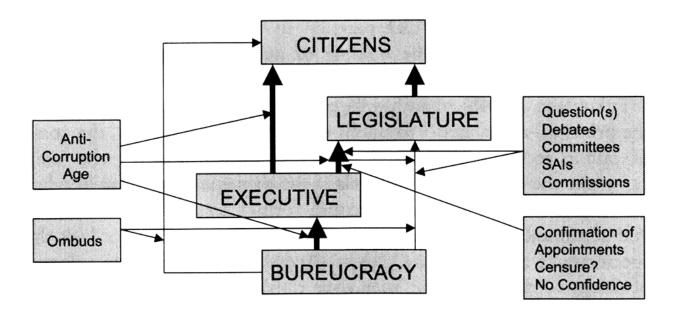
#### Japan Macro



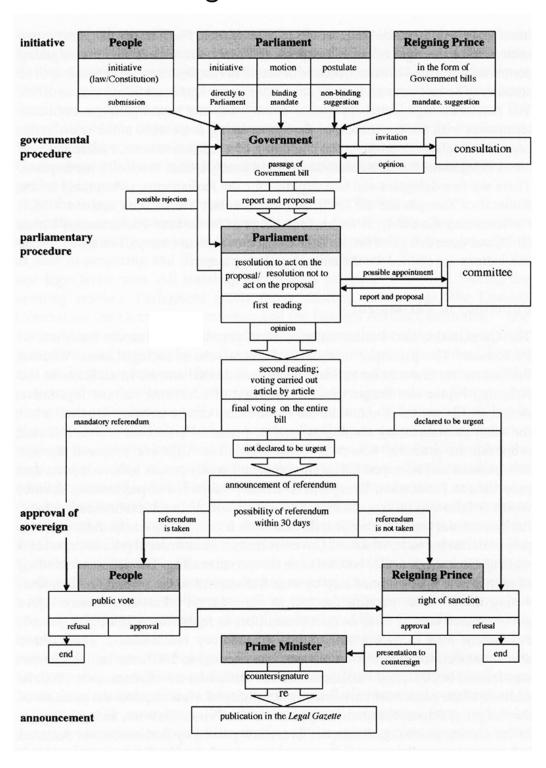
The Emperor of Japan serves a ceremonial role only.

From: http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/en/e\_m08\_01\_08.htm

# Legislative Oversight Theory



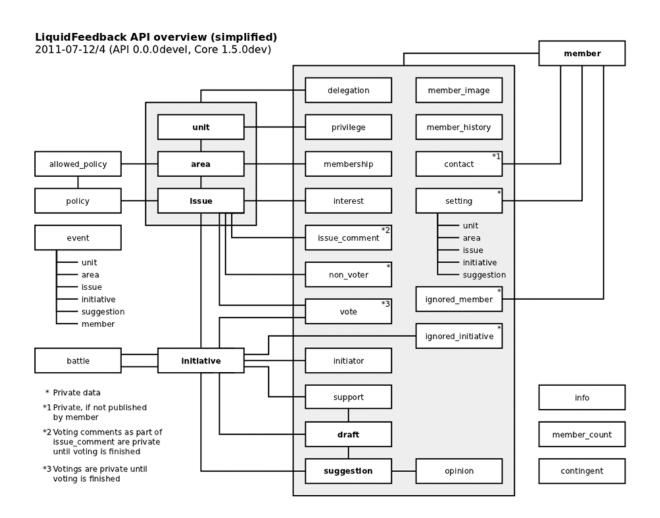
#### Liechtenstein Legislative



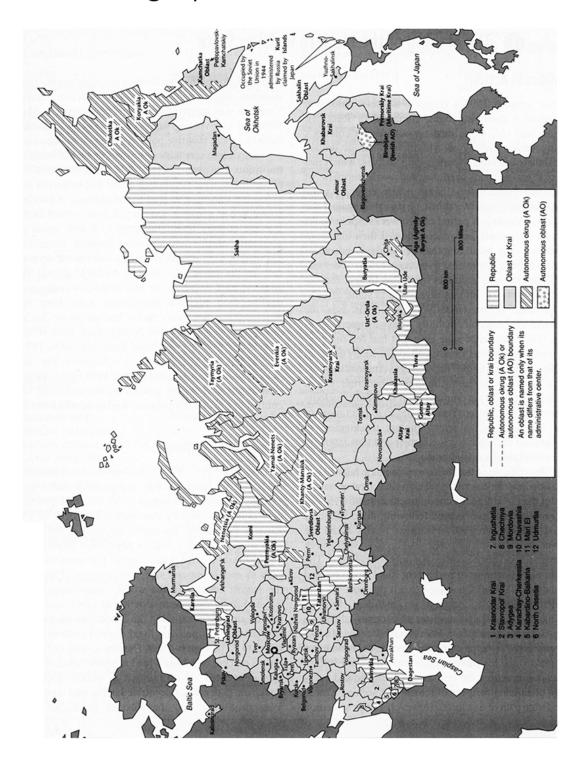
In Liechtenstein both the People and the Prince function as sovereign; though approval of legislation by the population is only sometimes required.

From: "Marion Frick-Tabarelli; ""The Parliament of the Principality of Liechtenstein; "" in Legislatures of Small States: A Comparative Study; ed. Nicholas D J Baldwin (New York: Routlage; 2013); 60."
For http://GlobalDirect.today

# Pirate Party Liquid Feedback



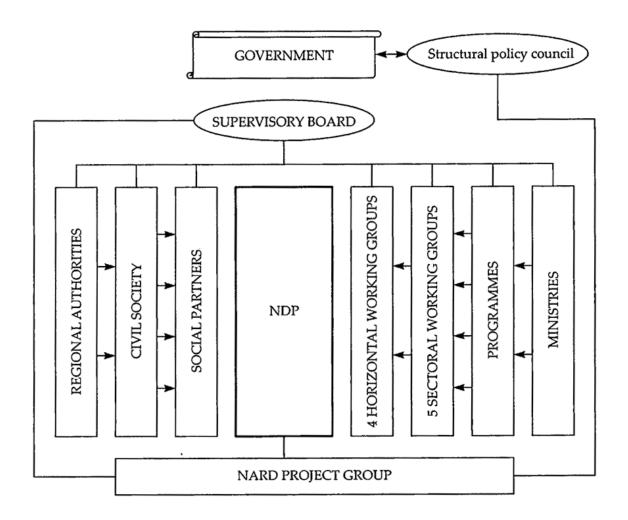
# Russia Geographic



"Russia is divided federally into several types of ""federal subjects"". Republics; autonomous okrugs and oblasts; and federal cities have varying degrees of autonomy."

From: "Joan DeBardeleben ""Russia""; in Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas; ed. Mark Kesselman et al. (Boston; MA: Houghton Mifflin Company; 2000); 428."
For http://GlobalDirect.today

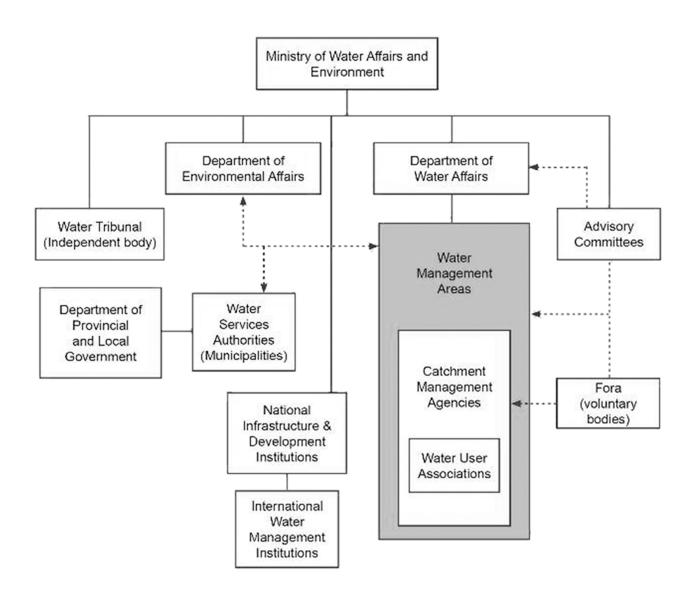
#### Slovenia Department EU Funding



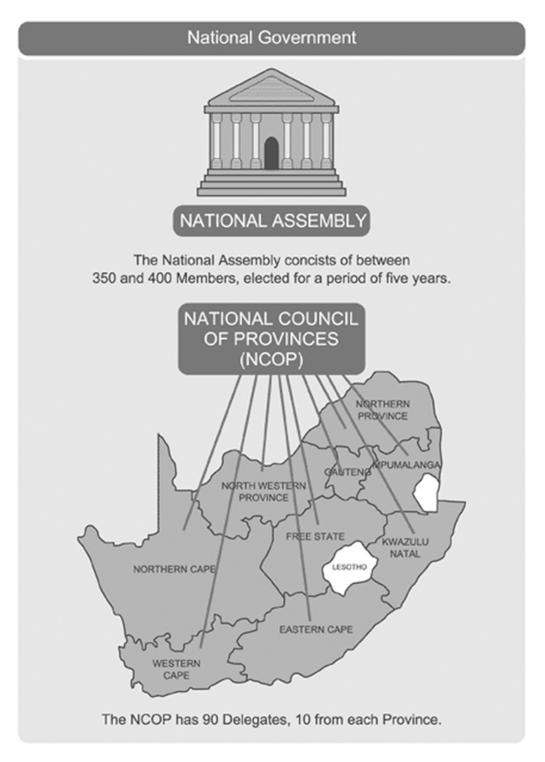
EU Structural Funding in Slovenia was budgeted through collaboration between government ministries; industry associations; municipal government; labor unions; and other civil society groups.

From: """New modes of fovernance and the EU structural and cohesion policy in Slovenia"" in New Modes of Governance and the EU Structural and Cohesion Policy in the New Member States; "

#### South Africa Department Water And Env.



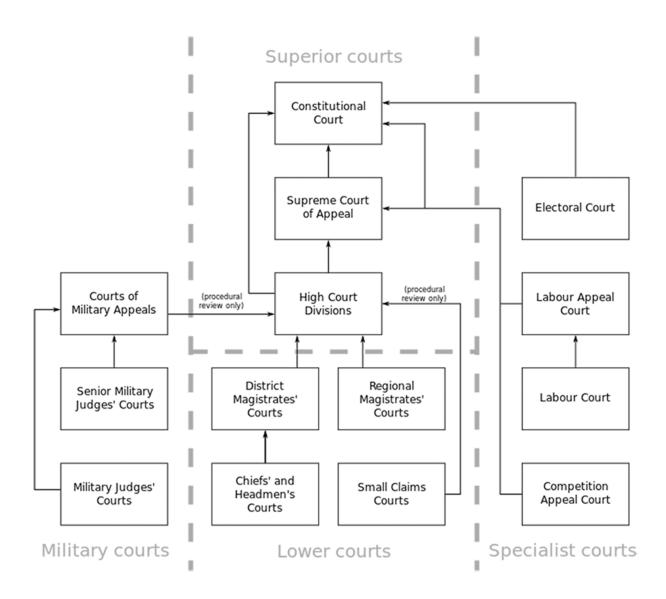
#### South Africa Geographic



The National Council of Provinces is the upper house of the Parliament in South Africa and serves the federal role of representing the governments of each province in the national government.

From: http://www.kznle.gislature.gov.za/AboutLe.gislature/TheStructureofGovernmentintheRepublicofSA.aspx

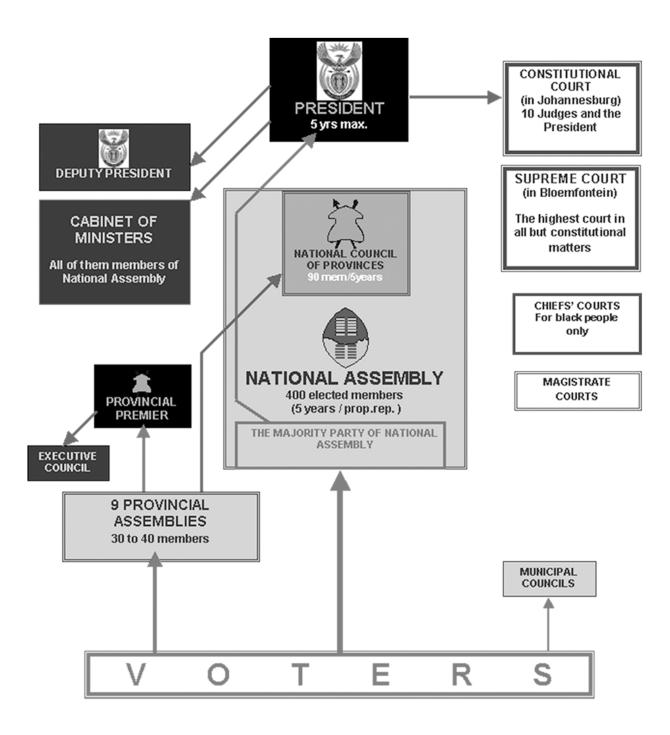
### South Africa Judicial



Legal matters concerning mergers and acquisitions and the competitive practices of businesses are under the jurisdiction of the Competition Appeal Court.

From: """Courts of South Africa schematic"" by Htonl
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary\_of\_South\_Africa#mediaviewer/File:Courts\_of\_South\_Africa\_schematic.svg"
For http://GlobalDirect.today

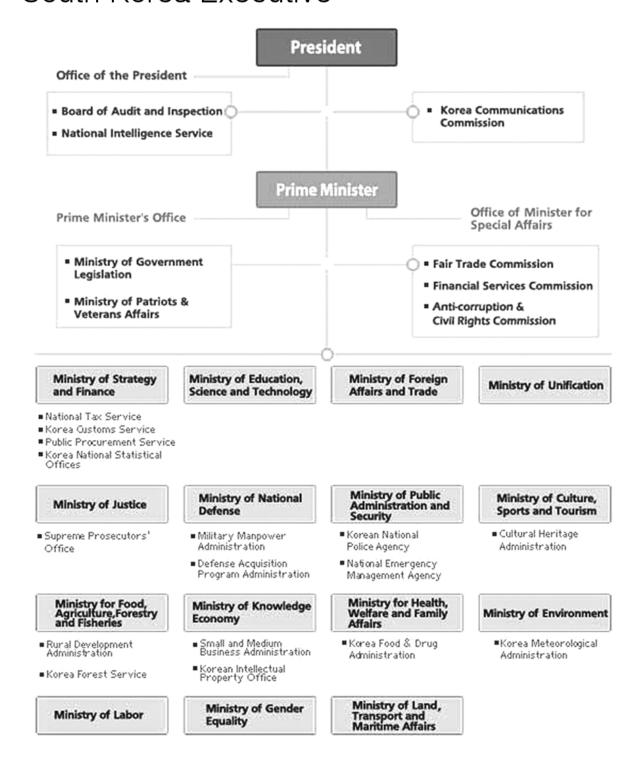
### South Africa Macro



The Cheifs' Courts administer customary African law.

From: http://www.conflicts.rem33.com/images/Political%20Structure%20Schemes/ZUEDAFRIKA%20Polit%20Structure.htm

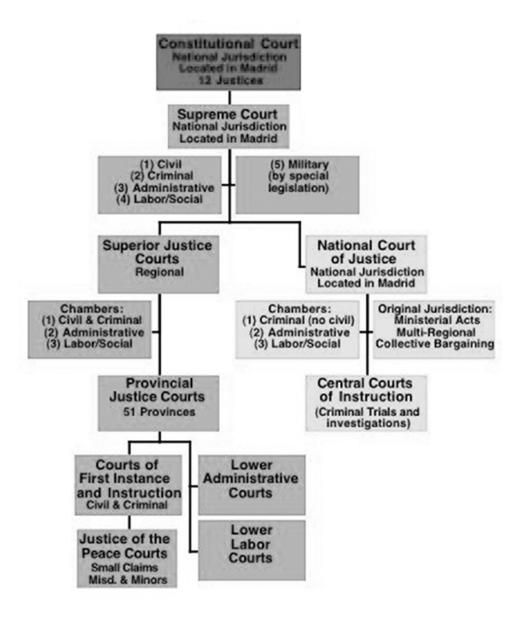
### South Korea Executive



In South Korea the President is the true head of government; while the Prime Minister acts essentially as an assistant or auxiliary executive.

From: http://www.koreanfest.com/bbs/board.php?bo\_table=korea\_general

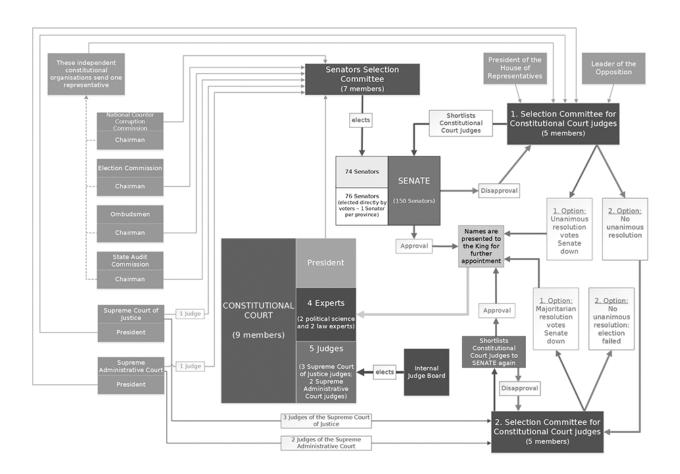
## Spain Judicial



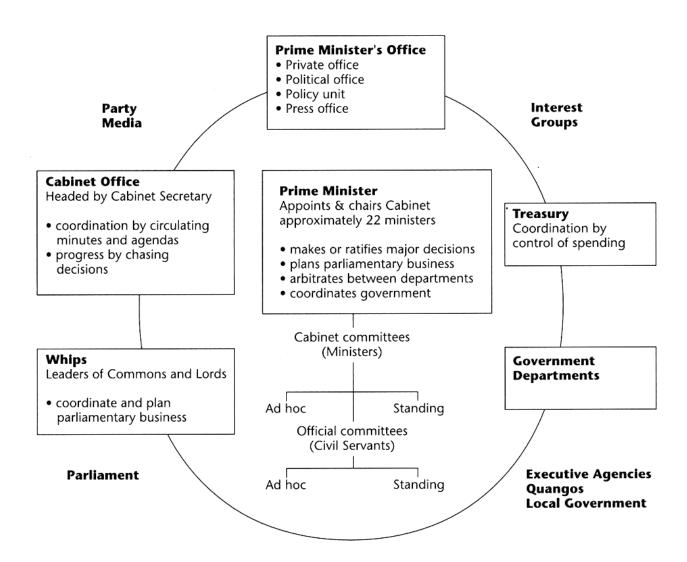
In the Spanish judicial system labor and social law are grouped together.

From: http://nersp.osg.ufl.edu/~malavet/comparat/notes/new11.htm

## Thailand Constitutional Court



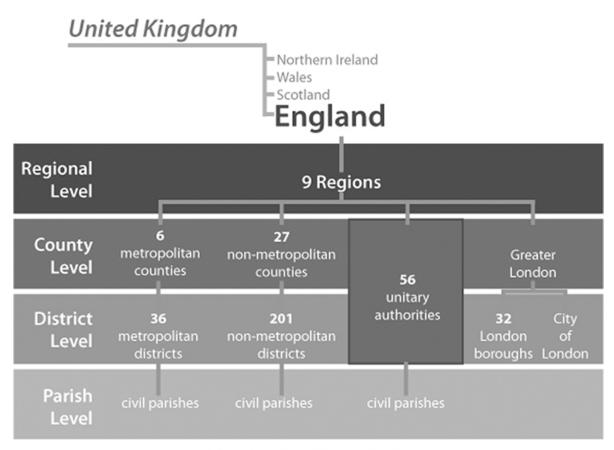
#### **UK Executive**



In the British parliamentary system the Prime Minister is the crucial figure in both the legislative and executive functions of the state. S/he is both at the top of the executive bureaucracy and of the hierarchy of the legislative leadership.

From: "Joel Krieger; ""Britain"" in Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas; ed. Mark Kesselman et al. (Boston; MA: Houghton Mifflin Company; 2000); 53." For http://GlobalDirect.today

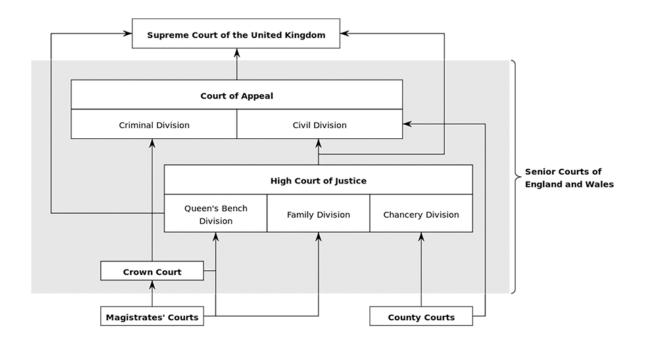
## **UK Geographic**



Structure of English local government

The United Kingdom is not a federal state; but has expanded the power of local governments in recent years. Local governments are to some extant divided along urban/rural lines.

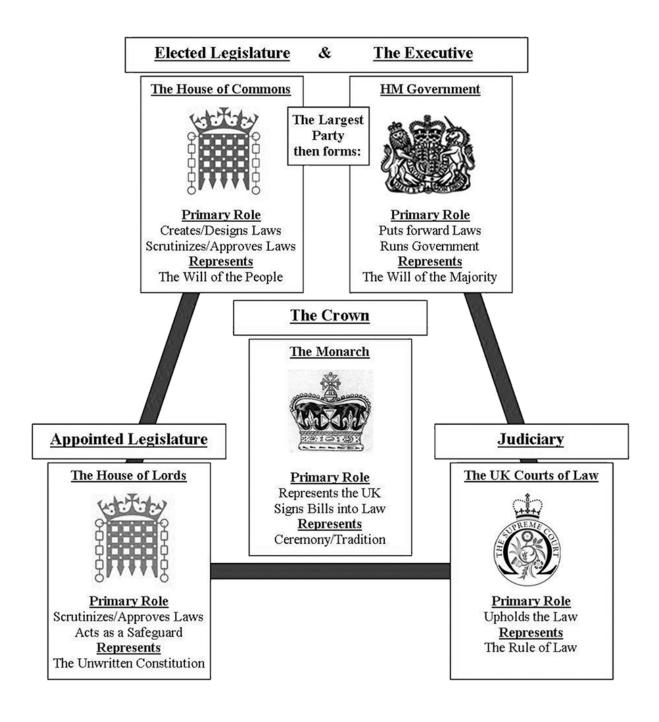
## **UK Judicial**



The Queen's Bench Division hears cases in personal injury and contract law; while the Chancery Division hears a variety of cases in commercial law.

From: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Diagram\_of\_the\_court\_system\_of\_England\_and\_Wales.svg

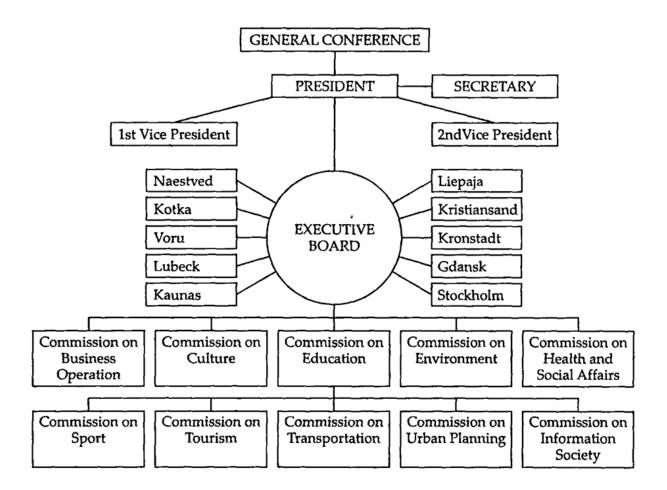
#### **UK Macro**



While the House of Lords retains some legislative powers; the House of Commons is by far the dominant chamber of Parliament. Similarly; the House of Lords no longer functions as the UK's highest court. The Supreme Court took over this function in 2009.

From: http://ourgoverningprinciples.files.wordpress.com/2010/02/uk-fusion-of-powers.jpg

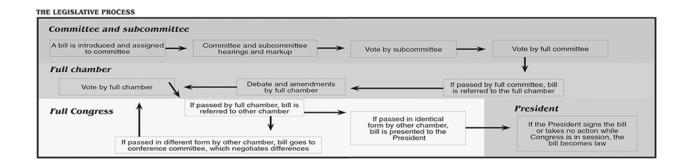
## Union Of Baltic Cities Geographic



The Union of Baltic Cities involves the municipal governments of over 100 cities; the Executive Board is composed of representatives from 10 cities; 1 from each of the 10 member countries.

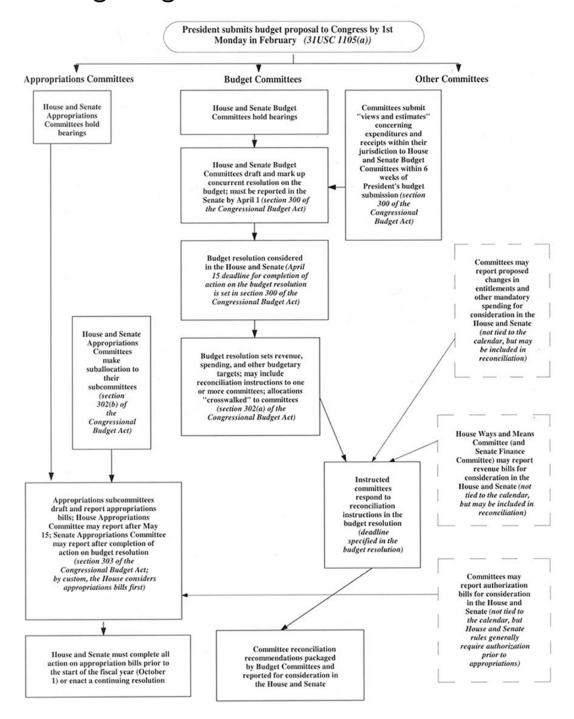
From: ""EU cohesion policy and new governance the example of the baltic states" in New Modes of Governance and the EU Structural and Cohesion Policy in the New Member States; "

# United States Legislative



From: Jason Stern; About America: How the United States is Governed (Herndon; VA: Braddock Communications; Inc.; 2004); 10-11.

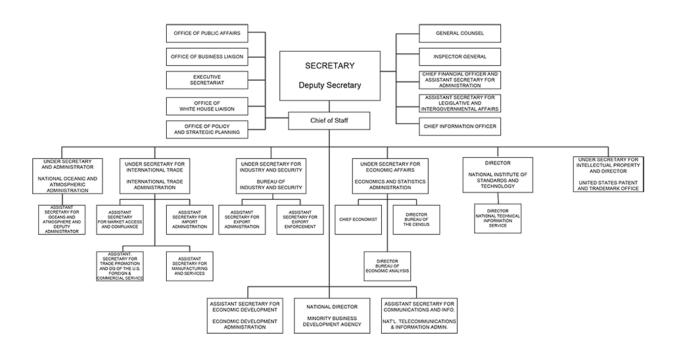
### **US Budgeting**



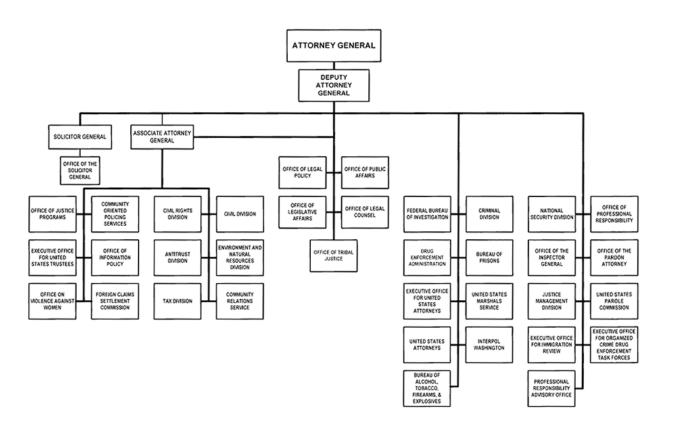
After the US President submits her/his proposed budget to Congress; the budget is scrutinized and amended by various committees in both the House of Representatives and the Senate before the it is considered by the whole House and Senate.

From: http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RS20095.pdf

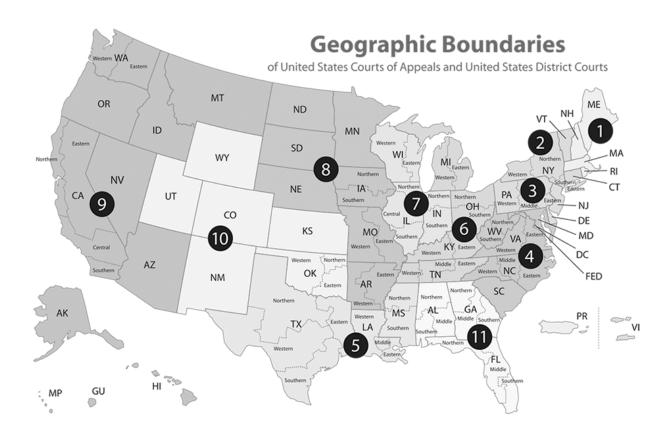
# **US Department Commerce**



# **US Department Justice**



## **US Geographic Courts**

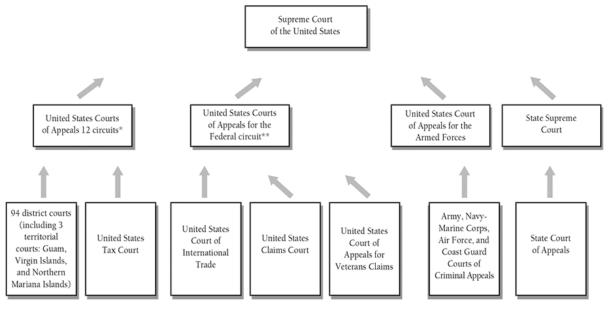


The US Courts of Appeals are divided into 12 geographic circuits which each cover the territory of multiple States.

From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\_States\_district\_court#mediaviewer/File:US\_Court\_of\_Appeals\_and\_District\_Court\_map.svg

## **US Judicial**

### The United States Court System



- \* The 12 regional courts of appeals also review cases from a number of federal agencies.
- \*\* The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit also receives cases from the International Trade Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Patent and Trademark Office, and the Board of Contract Appeals.

### **US Macro**

#### **Checks and Balances**



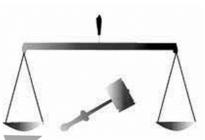
- Senate confirms presidential appointments to executive and judicial posts
- Congress can override a presidential veto
- Congress exerts oversight of executive activities
- Congress controls budget
- Congress can impeach and, upon conviction, remove the President from office

- Can veto legislation
- Vice President is President of the Senate and can break tie votes

- Appoints federal judges and justices
- Represents federal government before the court
- President can issue pardons for offenses other than impeachment
- Chief Justice presides over trials of presidential impeachment
- Can declare presidential acts unconstitutional



- Senate confirms judges and justices
- Can impeach and remove judges and justices
- Sets size of Supreme Court
- Can initiate constitutional amendments
- Creates federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court



**Judicial** 

 Interprets legislation with power to declare it unconstitutional

From: Jason Stern; About America: How the United States is Governed (Herndon; VA: Braddock Communications; Inc.; 2004); 20.