

**Office of the High Representative**  
Legislate in any area of state and entity competence  
Dismiss elected and unelected officials

**Parliamentary Assembly (House of Representatives and House of Peoples)**  
•Legislate in areas of state competence  
•Determine sources and amounts of revenues for state institutions and international obligations  
•Approve budget of state institutions  
•Consent to treaty ratification  
•Approve Chair of Council of Ministers and its Ministers

**Presidency**  
•Conduct foreign policy  
•Execute decisions of Parliamentary Assembly  
•Propose annual budget  
•Coordinate with international and non-governmental organizations  
•Nominate Chair of Council of Ministers  
**Council of Ministers**  
•Execute foreign and foreign trade policy  
•Execute policy in other areas of state competence

**Constitutional Court**  
•Uphold constitution  
•Arbitrate in inter-Entity disputes  
•Serve as court of appeal

**Central Bank**  
•Issue currency  
•Conduct monetary policy

- State Institutions**
- Foreign relations
  - Foreign trade
  - Customs
  - Monetary policy
  - Immigration
  - International and inter-entity criminal law enforcement
  - Communications infrastructure
  - Inter-entity transportation
  - Air traffic control
  - Inter-entity coordination

**Parliament of the Bosnian-Croat Federation (House of Representatives and House of Peoples)**

**Presidency of the Bosnian-Croat Federation**  
**Government of the Bosnian-Croat Federation**

**National Assembly of the Republika Srpska**

**Presidency of the Republika Srpska**  
**Government of the Republika Srpska**

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Constitutional Court;  
Supreme Court; Human Rights Court

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Constitutional Court;  
Supreme Court; Courts with appellate and original jurisdiction

- Entity Institutions**
- Any area not explicitly reserved for state institutions
  - Parallel relationships with neighbouring states
  - Civilian law enforcement
  - Defence
  - Budgetary and tax authority

**Cantonal Legislatures**  
•Approve cantonal constitution  
•elect the Cantonal President and Judges  
•specify the jurisdiction of Cantonal and Municipal courts  
•Budgetary and tax authority

**Cantonal President**  
**Cantonal Government**  
•executing and enforcing policies and laws  
•supervising law enforcement

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Courts with appellate and original jurisdiction

- Cantonal Institutions**
- police forces
  - education, media and cultural policy
  - housing policy, provision of public services, land use
  - economic, taxation and social policy

**Municipal Governing Council**  
•Budgetary and tax authority  
•Enact regulations and ordinances

**Municipal Executive**  
•Appointing and removing municipal officials  
•Executing and enforcing municipal policies, ordinances and regulations

**Municipalities**  
•Development, urban planning, budget  
•Local infrastructure  
•Specific local needs: culture, education, health and social welfare, etc.

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Courts with original jurisdiction

- Municipal Institutions**
- Self-rule on local matters

**State Institutions**  
•All powers not explicitly devolved

**Parliament of the Republic of Moldova  
(unicameral)**

**President of the Republic of Moldova  
Government of the Republic of Moldova**

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Justice, Courts with appellate and original jurisdiction

**Gagauz autonomy institutions**  
•Science, culture, education  
•Housing and urban planning  
    •Health, sports  
•Budget and taxation policy  
•Economy and environment  
•Industrial relations and social security

**People's Assembly**  
Competences include most policy areas except defence and foreign affairs, and specifically:  
    •Territorial organisation of Gagauzia  
    •Organising local administration  
    •Organising elections and referenda

**Governor of Gagauzia**  
Issues decrees and regulations and proposes to the Assembly the  
**Executive Committee of Gagauzia**  
•Implements and enforces laws of the Assembly  
•Formulates and implements policies within the remit of Gagauzia

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Tribunal of Gagauzia; lower order courts

**Districts (Rayons)**  
•Self-rule on local matters

**Council**  
Elected, but reporting directly to the central government (2003-)



**Head of Administration**  
Appointed by the Governor of Gagauzia (1998-2003)

**Head of State of Papua New Guinea**  
•His/Her Majesty the King/Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
**Governor General of Papua New Guinea**

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**State Institutions**  
•Defence and foreign relations  
•Immigration  
•central banking, currency, international civil aviation, and shipping  
•international trade, posts, telecommunications

**National Parliament of Papua New Guinea**

**National Executive**  
•Head of State of Papua New Guinea  
•National Executive Council

**Judicial System Comprising**  
Supreme Court, National Court, lower-order courts and arbitral or conciliatory tribunals

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**Bougainville autonomy institutions**  
•Structures to be confirmed in Bougainville constitution

**Legislature**

**Executive**

**Judicial System Comprising**

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**Local Government**  
•Structures to be confirmed in Bougainville constitution

**Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General (SRSG)**

- Retains full authority given by Resolution 1244
- Retains full decision-making authority regarding an aspect of provisional self-government in Kosovo
- Can effect changes to the Constitutional Framework

**Municipal Administrator**

- Ensures municipal decisions are in line with resolution 1244

**Kosovo Central Authority**

- Economy, finance, budget
- Administration of customs
- Trade, industry, investment
- Education, science, technology
  - Youth, sport, culture
  - Health, family
- Agricult., environment, tourism
  - Labour and social welfare
- Transport, media, communic.
- Statistics, spatial planning
  - Good governance
  - Non-resident affairs
- Local administration
  - Judicial affairs
  - External affairs

**Assembly**

Responsibilities include:

- Adopt laws within the remit of its authority
- Elect President of Kosovo
  - Endorse Prime Minister
- Endorse international agreements within its remit of powers

**President of Kosovo**

- Conduct foreign policy in coordination with SRSG
  - Propose Prime Minister

**Government of Kosovo**

- Exercise executive authority
  - Implement laws

**Judicial System comprising**

Supreme Court of Kosovo, District Courts, Municipal Courts and Minor Offence Courts

**Independent Bodies and Offices**

- Central Election Commission
- Judicial and Prosecutorial Council
  - Auditor-General
- Banking and Payments Authority
- Media Commission, Board of Public Broadcasters
- Housing and Property Directorate/Claims Commission

**Ombudsperson**

Receive and investigate complaints about human rights violations and abuse of authority by any public body

**Municipal Institutions**

•Powers in all areas of local administration not expressly reserved to Central Authority

**Municipal Assembly**

Competences include:

- Budget and financial matters
- Election of president and deputy presidents
  - Appointment of officers
  - Establishment of committees
- Resolve conflicts between Chief Executive Officer and President

**President and Deputy Presidents of Municipality**

- General oversight of execution of decisions by Municipal Assembly

**Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors of Municipality**

- Implements all municipal decisions

**Judicial System comprising**

Municipal Courts and Minor Offence Courts

**National Government**

- Residual source of all public authority

**Assembly (unicameral)**

**President of Macedonia  
Government of Macedonia**

**Judicial System comprising**  
•Constitutional Court, District Courts and Municipal Courts  
•Public Attorney with decentralised offices at local level

**Municipal Institutions**

124 municipalities and the capital city of Skopje with devolved powers in the areas of:

- public services
- culture, education
- social welfare, health care
- environment, urban and rural planning
- economic development
- local finance

**Council**  
Competences include:  
•Budget and financial matters  
•Establishment and control of public services, institutions and enterprises  
•Establishment and supervision of governing and administrative organs

**Mayor**  
Competences include:  
•Appointment and dismissal of officers of governing and administrative organs  
•Manage governing and administrative organs and services  
**Governing and administrative organs**  
•Draft and enact individual acts  
•Supervise activities in their areas of competence

**Judicial System comprising**  
•Municipal Courts  
•Decentralised offices of the Public Attorney

**Neighbourhood Self-government**

Established by citizens within municipalities, jurisdiction and organisation depends on by-laws of respective municipality

**Head of State**  
•His/Her Majesty the King/Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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**National Government**  
•Residual source of all public authority (including suspension of power-sharing institutions in Northern Ireland unilaterally)

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**Houses of Parliament (sovereign)**

**Government of the UK**

**Judicial System comprising**  
•House of Lords, High Court and further lower order courts

**Power-sharing Institutions in Northern Ireland**  
•Devolved matters (economic development, education, health and social services, agriculture, environment, finance)  
•Reserved matters (criminal law, criminal justice, policing)  
•Excepted matters (foreign and defence policy, Crown, monetary policy)

**Assembly**  
•Full legislative competence over devolved matters

**EXECUTIVE**  
•Full executive competence over devolved matters

**First and Deputy First Minister**  
•Coordinating executive functions

**Ministers**  
•Formulate and execute policy and enact assembly legislation within their remits

**Executive Committees**  
•Scrutinise departments headed by ministers

**Judicial System comprising**  
•High Court, County Courts and Magistrates Courts  
•Attorney General  
•Advocate General  
•Public Prosecution Service  
•Chief Inspector of Criminal Justice  
•Law Commission

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**Local Authorities**  
•26 local councils (boroughs) with competences in a range of areas including development, tourism, community relations and environment

**Council**

**Town Clerk and Chief Executive**

- National Government**
- Foreign affairs, defence, security
  - Postal service and communication
  - Fiscal and monetary policy, auditing
  - Administration of justice
  - Foreign trade customs and tariffs
  - Citizenship and immigration

**Congress**

**President  
Government  
National Security Council**

**Judicial System comprising**  
•Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, national and lower order courts with appellate and original jurisdiction

- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)**
- Education
  - Health
  - Human resources and people empowerment
  - Science and technology
  - Intra-regional communication
  - Economic development

**Regional Assembly (popularly and corporately elected)**

- Budget
- Public works
- Local government boundaries
- Regional police force

**Chief Executive (Regional Governor) and Deputy Chief Executive (Vice Governor)**  
•Control of regional administration

**Power-sharing Cabinet**

**Power-sharing Executive Council**

**Judicial System comprising**  
•National court system, Muslim Shari'ah courts and tribal courts (only family and religious matters)

**Provincial Government**

**Provincial Assembly**

**Provincial Governor**

Regional Courts

District Courts

Barrangay Courts

**Municipal Government**

**Municipal Assembly**

**Mayor**

**Local Government**

**Local Assembly**

***Barrangay* (local community) Head**