

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

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

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

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

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

Entity Institutions

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

Cantonal Institutions

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

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

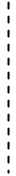
People's Assembly
Competences include most policy areas except defence and foreign affairs, and specifically:
 •Territorial organisation of Gagauzia
 •Organising local administration
 •Organising elections and referenda

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

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

Bougainville autonomy institutions
•Structures to be confirmed in Bougainville constitution

Legislature

Executive

Judicial System Comprising

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

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

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

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

Municipal Government

Municipal Assembly

Mayor

District Courts

Local Government

Local Assembly

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

Barrangay Courts