

Figure 1: Vertical Layers of Public Authority in the United Kingdom in relation to Northern Ireland

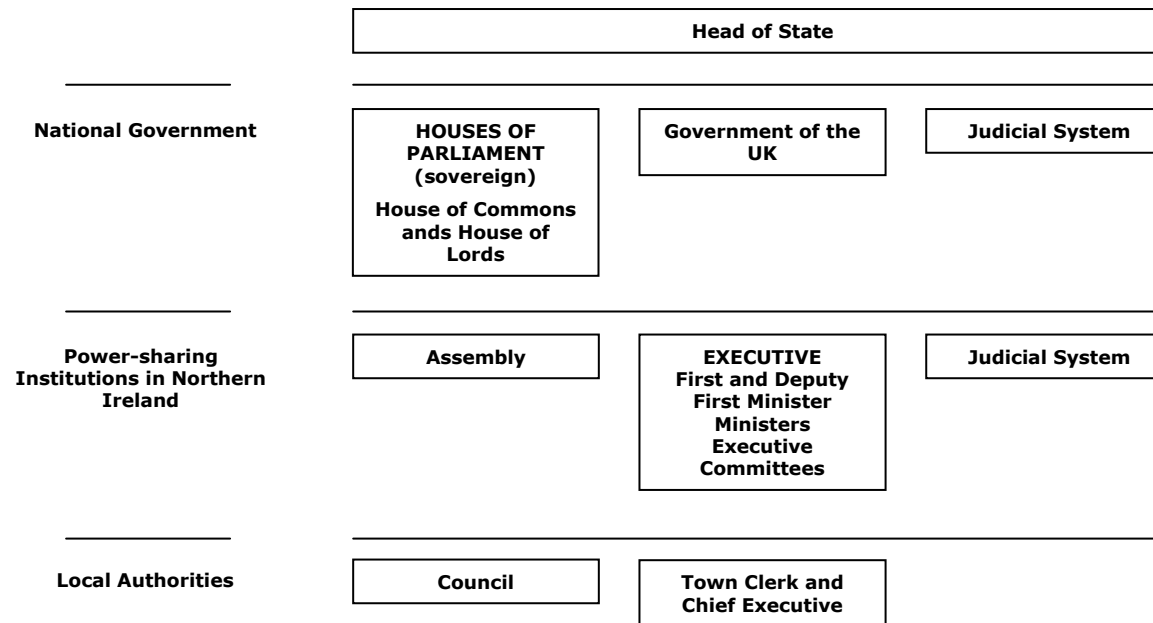


Figure 2: Vertical Layers of Public Authority in Italy in relation to South Tyrol

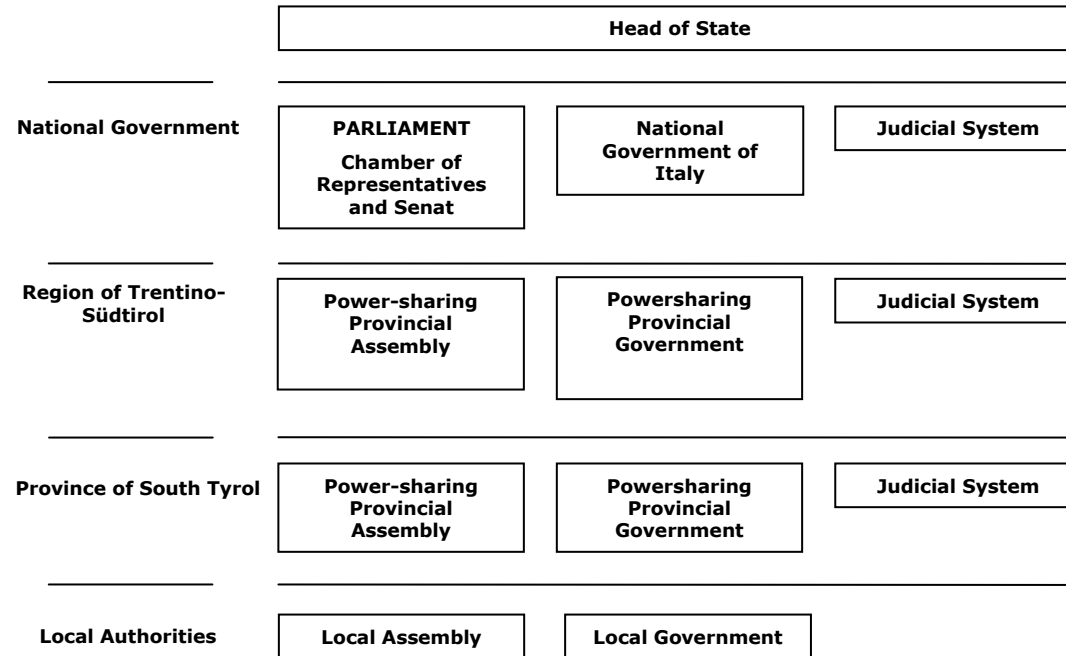


Figure 3: Vertical Layers of Public Authority in Belgium in relation to Brussels

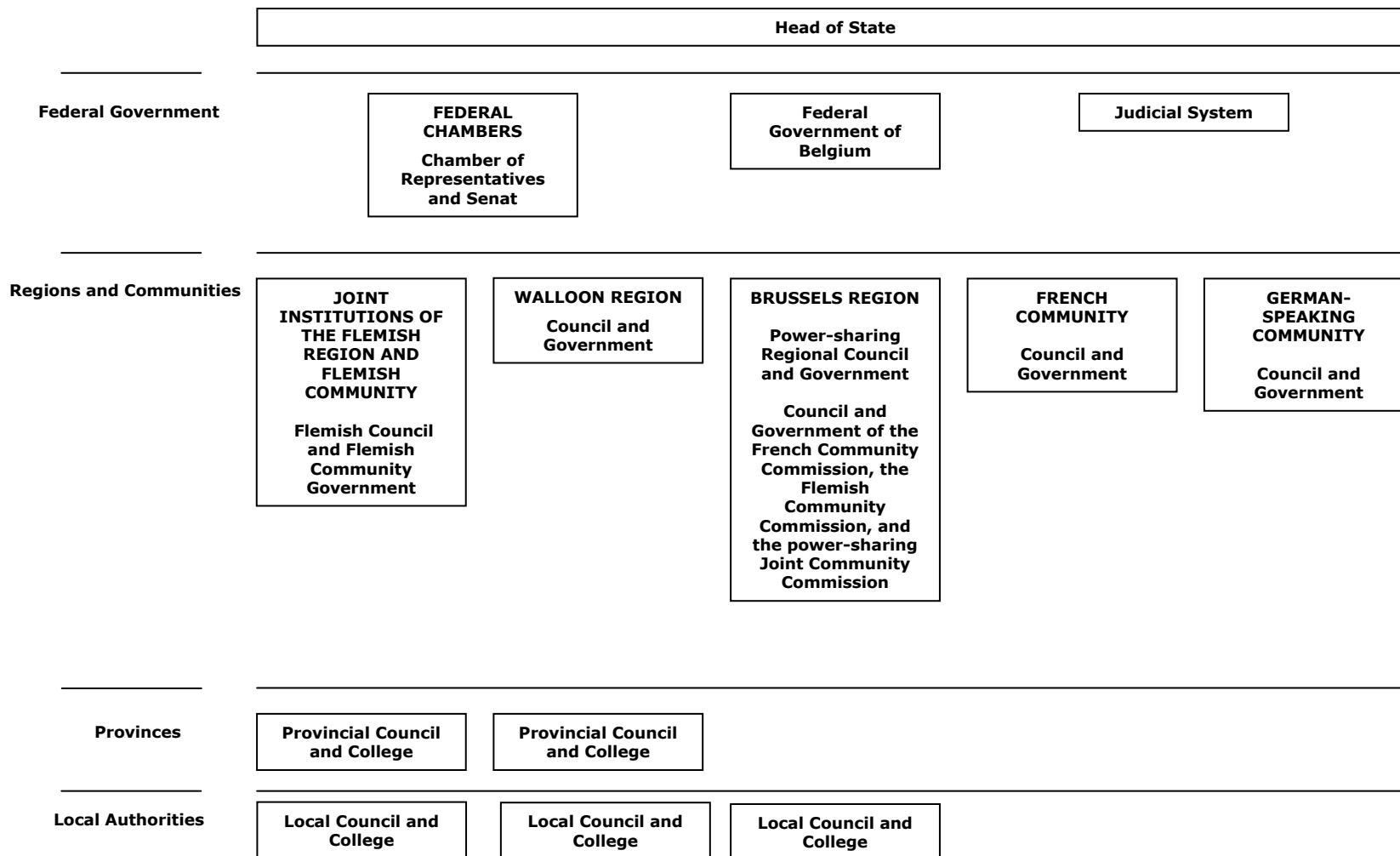


Table 1: Internal and external factors facilitating the application of regional consociationalism as mechanism to settle self-determination conflicts

	<i>Factors encouraging territorial autonomy</i>	<i>Factors encouraging consociational power-sharing</i>
<i>Internal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need to find compromise on demands of conflict parties: self-determination vs. territorial integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ethnic demography in autonomous territory and need to avoid perpetual ethnic conflict there
<i>External</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reluctance of international community to accept boundary changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Human and minority rights norms and preparedness to enforce them

Table 2: Variation in the vertical layering of authority

<i>Three-layered Structures</i>	<i>Multi-layered Structures</i>
Northern Ireland	Brussels South Tyrol

Table 3: Structural and functional symmetry and asymmetry of institutions compared

	<i>Structures</i>		<i>Functions</i>	
	Symmetric	Asymmetric	Symmetric	Asymmetric
Brussels		X		X
Northern Ireland		X		X
South Tyrol	X			X

Table 4: Combinations of horizontal and vertical power-sharing

<i>Horizontal power-sharing at regional level only</i>	<i>Horizontal power-sharing at regional level and above</i>
Northern Ireland	Brussels South Tyrol

Table 5: Power allocation in vertically layered systems of public authority

<i>Specific lists</i>	<i>Combination of specific and 'open-ended' lists</i>	
	Open-ended list at centre	Specific list at centre
Northern Ireland	Brussels South Tyrol	

Table 6: Coordination mechanisms between different layers of public authority in complex power-sharing systems

<i>Cooptation</i>	<i>Joint Committees and Implementation Bodies</i>	<i>Judicial Review and Arbitration</i>
Brussels	Brussels Northern Ireland South Tyrol	Brussels Northern Ireland South Tyrol

Table 7: International, constitutional and legal guarantees of power-sharing institutions

<i>International Guarantees</i>	<i>Domestic Guarantees</i>	
	<i>Constitutional Guarantees</i>	<i>Guarantees in Specific Laws</i>
Northern Ireland South Tyrol	Brussels South Tyrol Northern Ireland	Brussels Northern Ireland South Tyrol

Table 8: The features that sovereign and regional consociations share

	<i>Brussels</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>South Tyrol</i>
<i>Mandatory executive power-sharing</i>	Regional Executive	Executive	Landtag
<i>Proportionality</i>	Regional Council and Regional Executive	Assembly and Executive, Offices of First and Deputy First Minister	Landtag, Landesregierung, President and Vice-President/s of the Landtag
<i>Segmental Autonomy</i>	Education, culture, and all person-related matters	Primarily education	Primarily education and culture
<i>Minority veto</i>	Executive appointments and dismissals, otherwise only delaying mechanism	Voting mechanisms (qualified majority and parallel consent) in assembly for appointment of First and Deputy First Minister and if requested by certain number of assembly members	Provincial budget

Table 9: The features that distinguish regional from sovereign consociations

	<i>Brussels</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>South Tyrol</i>
<i>Arbitration</i>	Judicial institutions created for this specific purpose	Institutions within the 'regular' framework of the country's judiciary	Institutions within the 'regular' framework of the country's judiciary
<i>Coordination</i>	Standing Language Commission; State Council; various consultative bodies involving region, communities and federal government; cooptation of members of regional council into community councils; mandatory representation of residents of Brussels in community executives	Northern Ireland Office; commissions attached to the British-Irish Council, British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference and North-South Ministerial Council; Joint Ministerial Committees; representation in House of Commons and House of Lords	Provincial governor; three standing commissions; right of head of the regional and provincial governments to participate in sessions of the Italian government; representation in Italian parliament and senate

Table 10: Regional consociations and forms of state

	<i>Federation</i>	<i>Federacy</i>
<i>Brussels</i>	X	
<i>Northern Ireland</i>		X
<i>South Tyrol</i>		X