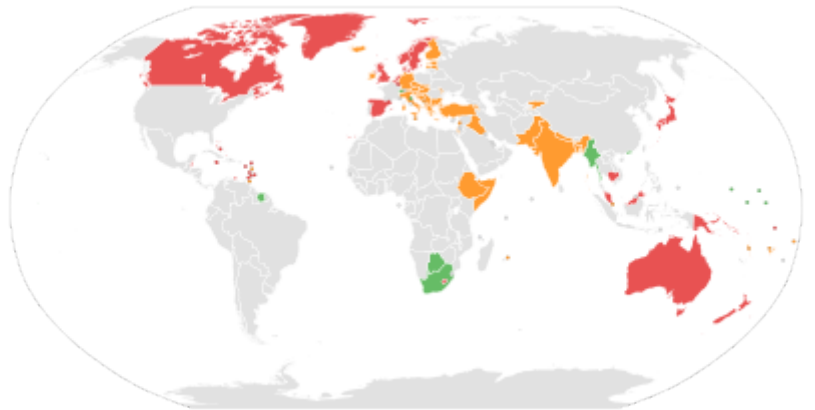


Parliamentary system

A **parliamentary system** is a system of democratic governance of a state where the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the confidence of the legislative branch, typically a parliament, and is also held accountable to that parliament. In a parliamentary system, the head of state is usually a different person from the head of government. This is in contrast to a presidential system, where the head of state often is also the head of government and, most importantly, the executive branch does not derive its democratic legitimacy from the legislature.

Countries with parliamentary democracies may be constitutional monarchies where a monarch is the head of state while the head of government is almost always a member of parliament (such as the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Japan), or parliamentary republics, where a mostly ceremonial president is the head of state while the head of government is regularly from the legislature (such as Ireland, Germany, India and Italy). In a few parliamentary republics, such as Botswana, South Africa, and Suriname, among some others, the head of government is also head of state, but is elected by and is answerable to parliament. In bicameral parliaments, the head of government is generally though not always, a member of the lower house.

Parliamentarism is the dominant form of government in Europe, with 32 of its 50 sovereign states being parliamentary. It is also common in the Caribbean, being the form of government of 10 of its 13 island states, and in Oceania. Elsewhere in the world, parliamentary countries are less common, but they are distributed through all continents, most often in former British Empire colonies.



Map of different parliamentary systems

- Parliamentary republics where parliaments are effectively supreme over a separate head of state.
- Parliamentary republics with an executive president dependent on the legislature.
- Constitutional monarchies in which authority is vested in a parliament.

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History

Since ancient times, when societies were tribal, there were councils or a headman whose decisions were assessed by village elders. Eventually these councils have slowly evolved into the modern Parliamentary system.

The first parliaments date back to Europe in the Middle Ages, for example in 1188 Alfonso IX, King of Leon (Spain) convened the three states in the Cortes of León^{[1][2]} An early example of parliamentary government developed in today's Netherlands and Belgium during the Dutch revolt (1581), when the sovereign, legislative and executive powers were taken over by the States General of the Netherlands from the then-monarch, King Philip II of Spain. The modern concept of parliamentary government emerged in the Kingdom of Great Britain between 1707–1800 and its contemporary the Parliamentary System in Sweden between 1721–1772

In England, Simon de Montfort is remembered as one of the fathers of representative government for holding two famous parliaments.^{[3][4]} The first, in 1258, stripped the King of unlimited authority and the second, in 1265, included ordinary citizens from the towns.^[5] Later, in the 17th century, the Parliament of England pioneered some of the ideas and systems of liberal democracy culminating in the Glorious Revolution and passage of the Bill of Rights 1689^{[6][7]}

In the Kingdom of Great Britain the monarch, in theory, chaired cabinet and chose ministers. In practice, King George I's inability to speak English led the responsibility for chairing cabinet to go to the leading minister, literally the *prime* or first minister, Robert Walpole. The gradual democratisation of parliament with the broadening of the voting franchise increased parliament's role in controlling government, and in deciding who the king could ask to form a government. By the nineteenth century, the Great Reform Act of 1832 led to parliamentary dominance, with its choice *invariably* deciding who was prime minister and the complexion of the government.^{[8][9]}

Other countries gradually adopted what came to be called the Westminster Model of government, with an executive answerable to parliament, but exercising powers nominally vested in the head of state, in the name of the head of state. Hence the use of phrases like *Her Majesty's government* or *His Excellency's government*. Such a system became particularly prevalent in older British dominions, many of whom had their constitutions enacted by the British parliament; examples include Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa. Some of these parliaments evolved, were reformed from, or were initially developed as distinct from their original British model: the Australian Senate, for instance, has since its inception more closely reflected the US Senate than the British House of Lords; whereas since 1950 there is no upper house in New Zealand.

Democracy and parliamentarism became increasingly prevalent in Europe in the years after World War I, partially imposed by the democratic victors, Great Britain and France, on the defeated countries and their successors, notably Germany's Weimar Republic and the new Austrian Republic. Nineteenth century urbanisation, industrial revolution and, modernism had already fueled the political left's struggle for democracy and parliamentarism for a long time. In the radicalised times at the end of World War I, democratic reforms were often seen as a means to counter popular revolutionary currents.

Characteristics

A parliamentary system may be either bicameral, with two chambers of parliament (or houses) or unicameral, with just one parliamentary chamber. In the case of a bicameral parliament, this is usually characterised by an elected lower house that has the power to determine the executive government and an upper house which may be appointed or elected through a different mechanism from the lower house.

Scholars of democracy such as Arend Lijphart distinguish two types of parliamentary democracies: the Westminster and Consensus systems.^[10]

- The Westminster system is usually found in the Commonwealth of Nations and countries which were influenced by the British political tradition.^{[11][12][13]} These parliaments tend to have a more adversarial style of debate and the plenary session of parliament is more important than committees. Some parliaments in this model are elected using a plurality voting system (first past the post), such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and India, while others use proportional representation, such as Ireland and New Zealand. The Australian House of Representatives is elected

using instant-runoff voting, while the Senate is elected using proportional representation through single transferable vote. Regardless of which system is used, the voting systems tend to allow the voter to vote for a named candidate rather than aclosed list.



The Palace of Westminster in London, United Kingdom. The Westminster system originates from the British Houses of Parliament.

- The Western European parliamentary model (e.g. Spain, Germany) tends to have a more consensual debating system, and usually has semi-circular debating chambers. Consensus systems have more of a tendency to use proportional representation with open party lists than the Westminster Model legislatures. The committees of these Parliaments tend to be more important than the plenary chamber. Some West European countries' parliaments (e.g. in the Netherlands and Sweden) implement the principle of dualism as a form of separation of powers. In countries using this system, Members of Parliament have to resign their place in Parliament upon being appointed (or elected) minister. Ministers in those countries usually actively participate in parliamentary debates, but are not entitled to vote.

Implementations of the parliamentary system can also differ on the manner of how the prime minister and government are appointed and as to whether the government needs the explicit approval of the parliament, rather than just the absence of its disapproval. Some countries such as India also require the prime minister to be a member of the legislature, though in other countries this only exists as a convention.



The Reichstag Building in Berlin, Germany. The Consensus system is used in most of Western European countries.

- **The head of state appoints a prime minister who will likely have majority support in parliament** While in practice most prime ministers under the Westminster system (including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) are the leaders of the largest party in parliament, technically the appointment of the prime minister is a prerogative exercised by the monarch, the governor-general, or the president. No parliamentary vote takes place on who is forming a government, but since parliament can immediately defeat the government with a motion of no confidence the head of state is limited by convention to choosing a candidate who can command the confidence of parliament, and thus has little or no influence in the decision.
- **The head of state appoints a prime minister who must gain a vote of confidence within a set time** Examples: Italy, Thailand.
- **The head of state appoints the leader of the political party holding a plurality of seats in parliament as prime minister.** For example, in Greece if no party has a majority the leader of the party with a plurality of seats is given an *exploratory mandate* to receive the confidence of the parliament within three days. If this is not possible, then the leader of the party with the second highest seat number is given the *exploratory mandate*. If this fails, then the leader of the third largest party is given it and so on.
- **The head of state nominates a candidate for prime minister who is then submitted to parliament for approval before appointment.** Example: Spain, where the King sends a nomination to parliament for approval. Also, Germany where under the German Basic Law (constitution) the Bundestag votes on a candidate nominated by the federal president. In these cases, parliament can choose another candidate who then would be appointed by the head of state.
- **Parliament nominates a candidate whom the head of state is constitutionally obliged to appoint as prime minister.** Example: Japan, where the Emperor appoints the Prime Minister on the nomination of the Diet. Also, Ireland where the President of Ireland appoints the Taoiseach on the nomination of the Dáil.
- **A public officeholder (other than the head of state or their representative) nominates a candidate, who, if approved by parliament, is appointed as prime minister** Example: Under the Swedish Instrument of Government (1974), the power to appoint someone to form a government has been moved from the monarch to the Speaker of Parliament and the parliament itself. The speaker nominates a candidate, who is then elected to prime minister (*statsminister*) by the parliament if an absolute majority of the members of parliament does not vote no (i.e. he can be elected even if more members of parliament vote No than Yes).
- **Direct election by popular vote.** Example: Israel, 1996–2001, where the prime minister was elected in a general election, with no regard to political affiliation, and whose procedure can also be described as of a semi-parliamentary system.^{[14][15]}

Furthermore, there are variations as to what conditions exist (if any) for the government to have the right to dissolve the parliament:

- In some countries, such as Denmark, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand, the prime minister has the de facto power to call an election, at will. This was also the case in the United Kingdom until the passage of the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011.
- In Israel, parliament may vote in order to call an election or pass a vote of no confidence against the government.

- Other countries only permit an election to be called in the event of a vote of no confidence against the government, a supermajority vote in favour of an early election or prolonged deadlock in parliament. These requirements can still be circumvented. For example, in Germany in 2005 Gerhard Schröder deliberately allowed his government to lose a confidence motion, in order to call an early election.
- In Sweden, the government may call a snap election at will, but the newly elected Riksdag is only elected to fill out the previous Riksdag's term. The last time this option was used was in 1958.
- Norway is unique among parliamentary systems in that the Storting always serves the whole of its four-year term.

The parliamentary system can be contrasted with a presidential system which operates under a stricter separation of powers, whereby the executive does not form part of, nor is appointed by, the parliamentary or legislative body. In such a system, parliaments or congresses do not select or dismiss heads of governments, and governments cannot request an early dissolution as may be the case for parliaments. There also exists the semi-presidential system that draws on both presidential systems and parliamentary systems by combining a powerful president with an executive responsible to parliament, as for example the French Fifth Republic.

Parliamentarism may also apply to regional and local governments. An example is the city of Oslo, which has an executive council (Byråd) as a part of the parliamentary system.

A few parliamentary democratic nations such as India,^[16] Pakistan, and Bangladesh, have enacted an anti-defection law, which prohibits a member of the legislature from switching to another party after being elected. With this law, elected representatives lose their seats in parliament if they vote contrary to the directions of their party.

Advantages and disadvantages

One of the commonly attributed advantages to parliamentary systems is that it is faster and easier to pass legislation,^[17] as the executive branch is formed by the direct or indirect support of the legislative branch and often includes members of the legislature. Thus the executive (as the majority party or coalition of parties in the legislature) has a majority of the votes, and can pass legislation at will. In a presidential system, the executive is often chosen independently from the legislature. If the executive and the majority of the legislature are from different political parties, then stalemate can occur. Thus the executive might not be able to implement its legislative proposals. An executive in any system (be it parliamentary, presidential or semi-presidential) is chiefly voted into office on the basis of his or her party's platform/manifesto and the same is also true of the legislature.

In addition to quicker legislative action, parliamentary government has attractive features for nations that are ethnically, racially, or ideologically divided. In a presidential system, all executive power is vested in one person: the president. In a parliamentary system, with a collegial executive, power is more divided. In the 1989 Lebanese Taif Agreement, in order to give Muslims greater political power, Lebanon moved from a semi-presidential system with a strong president to a system more structurally similar to classical parliamentary government. Iraq similarly disdained a presidential system out of fears that such a system would be tantamount to Shiite domination; Afghanistan's minorities refused to go along with a presidency as strong as the Pashtuns desired.

It can also be argued that power is more evenly spread out in parliamentary government, as the government and prime minister do not have the ability to make unilateral decisions as the entire government cabinet is answerable and accountable to parliament. Parliamentary Systems are less likely to allow celebrity-based politics to fully dominate a society unlike what often happens in presidential systems, where name-recall and popularity can catapult a celebrity, actor, or popular politician to the presidency despite such candidate's lack of competence and experience.

In his 1867 book *The English Constitution*, Walter Bagehot praised parliamentary government for producing serious debates, for allowing change in power without an election, and for allowing elections at any time. Bagehot considered the four-year election rule of the United States to be unnatural, as it can potentially allow a president who has disappointed the public with dismal performance in the second year of his term to continue on until the end of his 4 year term. Under a parliamentary system, a prime minister that has lost support in the middle of his term can be easily replaced by his own peers.

Some scholars like Juan Linz, Fred Riggs, Bruce Ackerman, and Robert Dahl have found that parliamentary government is less prone to authoritarian collapse. These scholars point out that since World War II, two-thirds of Third World countries establishing parliamentary governments successfully made the transition to democracy. By contrast, no Third World presidential system successfully made the transition to democracy without experiencing coups and other constitutional breakdowns.

A recent World Bank study found that parliamentary systems are associated with less corruption.^[18] This study's findings are supported by a separate study that arrived at the same conclusions.^[19]

Some constituencies may have a popular local candidate under an unpopular leader (or the reverse), forcing a difficult choice on the electorate. Mixed-member proportional representation (where voters cast two votes) can make this choice easier by allowing voters to cast one vote for the local candidate at the constituency level but also cast a second vote for another party at the wider parliamentary level.

Although Bagehot praised parliamentary government for allowing an election to take place at any time, the lack of a definite election calendar can be abused. Previously under some systems, such as the British, a ruling party could schedule elections when it felt that it was likely to retain power, and so avoid elections at times of unpopularity. (Election timing in the UK, however, is now partly fixed under the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011.) Thus, by wise timing of elections, in a parliamentary system a party can extend its rule for longer than is feasible in a functioning presidential system. This problem can be alleviated somewhat by setting fixed dates for parliamentary elections, as is the case in several of Australia's state parliaments. In other systems, such as the Dutch and the Belgian, the ruling party or coalition has some flexibility in determining the election date. Conversely, flexibility in the timing of parliamentary elections can avoid periods of legislative gridlock that can occur in a fixed period presidential system. Such feature in being able to time elections whenever it is advantageous to the ruling party is not a real issue, however, as voters ultimately have the ability to still make the choice of whether to vote for the ruling party or not.

It has been well-observed that the rankings of top-performing countries according to performance indices such as List of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita, Human Development Index, Global Competitiveness Report, Corruption Perceptions Index, and many more performance indexes feature most of the best-performing countries having parliamentary systems, while most of the worst-performing countries have presidential systems or strong-president semi-presidential systems. This also extends to the fact that majority - if not all - of the countries that dominate top ranks of lists like the Global Liveability Ranking, the Mercer Quality of Living Survey, the Henley & Partners Passport Index, and many such ranking lists use parliamentary systems. In contrast, the List of cities by murder rates shows an overwhelming number of cities found in countries that use presidential systems.

Countries

Africa

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch
 Botswana	Parliament of Botswana elects the <u>President</u> who appoints the <u>Cabinet</u>
 Ethiopia	Federal Parliamentary Assembly appoints the <u>Council of Ministers</u>
 Mauritius	National Assembly appoints the <u>Cabinet of Mauritius</u>
 Somalia	Federal Parliament of Somalia elects the <u>President</u> who appoints the <u>Prime Minister</u>
 South Africa	Parliament of South Africa elects the <u>President</u> who appoints the <u>Cabinet</u>

Americas



Statue of President Nelson Mandela of South Africa in Parliament Square, London

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch
 Antigua and Barbuda	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Representatives of Antigua and Barbuda</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Antigua and Barbuda</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Bahamas, The	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Assembly of the Bahamas</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of the Bahamas</u> by the <u>Governor-General of the Bahamas</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of the Bahamas</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Barbados	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Assembly of Barbados</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Barbados</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Barbados</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Barbados</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Belize	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Representatives of Belize</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Belize</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Belize</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Belize</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Canada	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Commons of Canada</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Canada</u> by the <u>Governor General of Canada</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Canada</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Dominica	<u>Parliament</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Dominica</u>
 Grenada	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Representatives of Grenada</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Grenada</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Grenada</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Grenada</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Jamaica	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Representatives of Jamaica</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Jamaica</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Jamaica</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Jamaica</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>National Assembly of Saint Kitts and Nevis</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Saint Kitts and Nevis</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Saint Kitts and Nevis</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Saint Lucia	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Assembly of Saint Lucia</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Saint Lucia</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Saint Lucia</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Saint Lucia</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>House of Assembly of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u> is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Suriname	<u>National Assembly</u> elects the <u>President</u> , who appoints the <u>Cabinet of Suriname</u>



Parliament of Canada

 Trinidad and Tobago	Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago approves the <u>Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago</u>
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Asia

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch
 Bangladesh	<u>Jatiyo Sangshad</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Bangladesh</u>
 Bhutan	<u>Parliament of Bhutan</u> approves the <u>Lhengye Zhungtshog</u>
 Cambodia	<u>Parliament of Cambodia</u> approves the <u>Council of Ministers</u>
 India	President of India appoints the leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the <u>Lok Sabha</u> as <u>Prime Minister of India</u> who then forms the <u>Cabinet of India</u>
 Iraq	<u>Council of Representatives</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Iraq</u>
 Israel	Leader of the political party with the most <u>Knesset</u> seats in the governing coalition is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Israel</u> by the President of Israel. The Prime Minister then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Israel</u>
 Japan	<u>National Diet</u> nominates the <u>Prime Minister</u> who appoints the <u>Cabinet of Japan</u>
 Kuwait	<u>National Assembly</u> approves the Crown Prince who appoints the <u>Prime Minister</u> who appoints the <u>Cabinet of Kuwait</u>
 Kyrgyzstan	<u>Supreme Council</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Kyrgyzstan</u>
 Lebanon	Maronite Christian president is elected by the <u>Parliament of Lebanon</u> . He appoints the Prime Minister (a Sunni Muslim) and the cabinet. The Parliament thereafter approves the <u>Cabinet of Lebanon</u> through a vote of confidence (a simple majority).
 Malaysia	<u>Parliament of Malaysia</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Malaysia</u>
 Myanmar	<u>Assembly of the Union</u> by an electoral college, elects the <u>President</u> who forms the <u>Cabinet of Myanmar</u>
 Nepal	<u>Parliament of Nepal</u> elects the <u>Prime Minister</u> who, by turn, appoints the <u>Cabinet of Nepal</u>
 Pakistan	<u>Parliament of Pakistan</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Pakistan</u>
 Singapore	<u>Parliament of Singapore</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Singapore</u>
 Thailand	The <u>Monarch</u> appoints the MP nominated by in the <u>House of Representatives</u> (usually the leader of the largest party or coalition) as <u>Prime Minister</u> , who forms the <u>Cabinet of Thailand</u> . Under the current junta, the appointee is nominated by the <u>National Legislative Assembly</u> .



Sansad Bhavan, parliament building of India, India



Council of Representatives of Iraq



Knesset of Israel in Jerusalem



Parliament of Malaysia

Europe



Jatiyo Sangshad Bhaban of
Bangladesh



The administrative building of the
Albanian Parliament



The Congress of Deputies, the lower
chamber of Spanish Parliament

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch
 Albania	<u>Parliament of Albania</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Albania</u>
 Andorra	
 Austria	<u>National Council</u> can dismiss the <u>Cabinet of Austria</u> through a <u>motion of no confidence</u>
 Belgium	<u>Federal Parliament</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Belgium</u>
 Bulgaria	<u>National Assembly</u> appoints the <u>Council of Ministers of Bulgaria</u>
 Croatia	<u>Croatian Parliament</u> approves <u>President of Government</u> and the <u>Cabinet</u> nominated by him/her.
 Czech Republic	<u>President of the Czech Republic</u> appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the <u>Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament</u> as <u>Prime Minister</u> , who forms the <u>Cabinet</u> . The <u>Prime Minister</u> must gain <u>vote of confidence</u> by the <u>Chamber of Deputies</u>
 Denmark	The <u>Monarch</u> appoints, based on recommendations from the leaders of the parties in <u>Folketinget</u> , the cabinet leader who is most likely to successfully assemble a <u>Cabinet</u> which will not be disapproved by a majority in <u>Folketinget</u> .
 Estonia	<u>Riigikogu</u> elects the <u>Prime Minister</u> candidate nominated by the <u>President of the Republic</u> (normally this candidate is the leader of the parliamentary coalition of parties). The <u>Government of the Republic of Estonia</u> is later appointed by the <u>President of the Republic</u> under proposal of the approved <u>Prime Minister</u> candidate. The <u>Riigikogu</u> may remove the <u>Prime Minister</u> and any other member of the government through a <u>motion of no confidence</u> .
 Finland	<u>Parliament of Finland</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Finland</u>
 Germany	<u>Bundestag</u> elects the <u>Federal Chancellor</u> (after nomination from the <u>President of Germany</u>), who forms the <u>Cabinet</u>
 Greece	<u>Hellenic Parliament</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Greece</u>
 Hungary	<u>National Assembly</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Hungary</u>
 Iceland	The <u>President of Iceland</u> appoints and discharges the <u>Cabinet of Iceland</u> . Ministers can not even resign without being discharged by <u>presidential decree</u>
 Ireland	<u>Dáil Éireann</u> nominates the <u>Taoiseach</u> , who is then appointed by the <u>President of Ireland</u>
 Italy	<u>Italian Parliament</u> grants and revokes its confidence in the <u>Cabinet of Italy</u> , appointed by the <u>President of Italy</u>
 Kosovo	<u>Assembly of Kosovo</u> appoints the <u>Government of Kosovo</u>
 Latvia	<u>Saeima</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia</u>
 Luxembourg	<u>Chamber of Deputies</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Luxembourg</u>
 Macedonia	<u>Assembly</u> approves the <u>Government of Macedonia</u>
 Malta	<u>House of Representatives</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Malta</u>
 Moldova	<u>Parliament of Moldova</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Moldova</u>
 Montenegro	<u>Parliament of Montenegro</u> appoints the <u>Government of Montenegro</u>
 Netherlands	<u>Second Chamber of the States-Generaal</u> can dismiss the <u>Cabinet of the Netherlands</u> through a <u>motion of no confidence</u>
 Norway	The <u>Monarch</u> appoints the MP leading the largest party or coalition in <u>Stortinget</u> as <u>Prime Minister</u> , who forms the <u>Cabinet</u>
 San Marino	
 Serbia	<u>National Assembly</u> appoints the <u>Government of Serbia</u>
 Slovakia	<u>National Council</u> approves the <u>Government of Slovakia</u>
 Slovenia	<u>National Assembly</u> appoints the <u>Government of Slovenia</u>

 Spain	The Congress of Deputies elects the <u>President of the Government</u> who forms the <u>Cabinet</u>
 Sweden	The Riksdag elects the <u>Prime Minister</u> , who in turn appoints the other members of the <u>Government</u>
 Switzerland	A <u>United Federal Assembly</u> elects the members of the <u>Swiss Federal Council</u>
 Turkey	<u>Grand National Assembly</u> approves the <u>Cabinet of Turkey</u>
 United Kingdom	The <u>Monarch</u> appoints the MP leading the largest party or coalition in the <u>House of Commons</u> as <u>Prime Minister</u> , who forms the <u>Cabinet</u>

Oceania

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch
 Australia	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the Australian House of Representatives is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Australia</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Australia</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Australia</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 New Zealand	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the New Zealand Parliament is appointed <u>Prime Minister of New Zealand</u> by the <u>Governor-General of New Zealand</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of New Zealand</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Papua New Guinea	Leader of the political party that has the support of a majority in the National Parliament is appointed <u>Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea</u> by the <u>Governor-General of Papua New Guinea</u> , who then appoints the <u>Cabinet of Papua New Guinea</u> on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Samoa	<u>Legislative Assembly</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Samoa</u>
 Vanuatu	<u>Parliament of Vanuatu</u> appoints the <u>Cabinet of Vanuatu</u>



Parliament of Australia



Parliament of New Zealand

See also

- Parliamentary republic
- Semi-parliamentary system
- Semi-presidential system
- Presidential system
- List of countries by system of government
- List of legislatures by country
- Parliament in the Making
- Parliamentary leader
- Rule according to higher law
- Rule of law
- Law reform

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