

## Executive and Legislative Branches of the Six Core Countries At a Glance

**Directions: For each of the core countries, complete the chart below.**

	<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>Iran</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
<b>President</b>	N/A	Hassan Rouhani	Muhammadu Buhari	Vladimir Putin	Xi Jinping	Andres Obrador
<b>Term (Pres.)</b>	N/A	Four years	Five years	Six years	Five years	Six years
<b>Election Procedures</b>	N/A	Elected by direct popular vote.	Campaigning ends 24 hours before polling day. The Candidate with the most votes is declared the winner in the first round if he receives >25% of the votes in 2/3 of Nigeria's states.	Two-round system. Candidates who win majority of popular votes in first round win; if no one has an absolute majority, the two highest candidates compete in the second round.	Hierarchical electoral system based around People's Congresses hierarchy. The National People's Congress chooses the President.	The candidate who wins a plurality of votes is elected to a single six-year term; there are no incumbents who may run for reelection as President, as a result.
<b>Prime Minister</b>	Theresa May	N/A	N/A	Dmitry Medvedev	Li Keqiang (premier)	N/A
<b>Selection Procedures</b>	Leader of majority party in Parliament, appointed by Queen.	N/A	N/A	Anyone appointed by the President, subject to the consent of the State Duma.	Nominated by President, approved by National People's Congress. Part of Politburo of CPC.	N/A
<b>Legislative Branch</b>	Parliament (bicameral, House of Commons and House of Lords)	Unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly and the reviewing power of the Guardian Council of the Constitution	National Assembly of Nigeria (bicameral, House of Reps, Senate)	Federal Assembly (bicameral, State Duma and Federation Council)	National People's Congress, National People's Congress' Standing Committee, Central Military Commission, and Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments.	Bicameral Congreso de La Union (Senate and Chamber of Deputies)

<b>Lower House</b>	House of Commons	Islamic Consultative Assembly	House of Representatives	State Duma	National People's Congress	Chamber of Deputies
<b>Terms of elected officials</b>	House of Commons: Duration of the Parliament  House of Lords: Indefinite, unless expelled	Four Years	House: Four years  Senate: Four Years	Federation Council: Varies by regional body  State Duma: Five Years	Five year terms	Senate: Six Years  Chamber of Deputies: Three Years
<b>Judiciary Structure</b>	No single unified system. One for England and Wales, for Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Supreme Court is final court of appeal.	Guardian Council of the Constitution (constitutional issues), Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Head of Judiciary (Supreme Leader jurisdiction).	Permits exercise of Sharia law for consenting Muslims. Supreme Court has up to 15 Justices; Federal High Court and 36 high state courts.	People's Court System, subject to control of the People's Assembly. Emphasizes Communist leadership. Supreme People's Court followed by Local people's Courts and Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Hong Kong and Macau are exempted	Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, and Supreme Court of Arbitration at apex of hierarchy. Below are primary criminal trial courts and primary appellate courts. Governed by the All-Russian Congress of Judges and Council of Judges; management is aided by Judicial Department of the Supreme Court, the Judicial Qualification Collegia, Ministry of Justice, and others.	Supreme Court of Justice, 11 judges/ministers appointed by President with Congressional approval.

<b>Election Procedures (Lower House)</b>	General elections whenever Parliament is dissolved	Qualified majority two round system	First past the post voting within each state	Elected by system of proportional representation.	Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General, members of the Standing Committee, President, Vice President, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, President of the Supreme People's Court, Procurator-General, all nominated by Presidium from among the deputies.	Parallel voting system, 300 majority deputies (plurality) and 200 party deputies
<b>Upper House</b>	House of Lords	N/A	Senate	Federation Council	N/A	Senate
<b>Term (PM)</b>	Five Years	N/A	N/A	No fixed term, leaves with President	Five Years	N/A

<b>Election Procedures (Upper House)</b>	Appointed from peerage of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal by advice of Prime Minister or on advice of House of Lords Appointments Commission. Some are Hereditary	N/A	Multi-member plurality system, elected in general elections.	Chosen by Territorial Politicians	N/A	Elected by direct popular suffrage and secret ballot in each state. Parties register candidates by First Formula and Second Formula. Formula of candidates with highest number of votes are elected; third senate seat is awarded based on second place of votes. 32 senators are elected by proportional representation.
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