

ITALY

The Italian political system, like that of all Western democracies, divides the power into three parts:

- **Legislative**, The power to issue laws, exercised by **Parliament**;
- **Executive**, Power to enforce the laws, exercised by the **Government**;
- **Judicial**, Power to judge and punish according to the law, exercised by the Judiciary, **the President of the Republic** is the highest office of the state and represents the unity;

These powers are distinct and independent of each other.

The fundamental law of the Italian Republic as the **Constitution**; just a collection of all the laws which indicates the fundamental principles of the Republic, the rights and duties of citizens and the fixed structure of the Republic.

All laws, ultimately, must be promulgated by the President of the Republic which may be made to Parliament a law if it considers that this is contrary to the Constitution (the veto), but only for the first time.

The Parliament is divided into two chambers:

- **double Of Deputies** (630 deputies);
- **Senate of the Republic** (315 senators) with 5 senators elected for life by the president of Republic;

As for the elections, the people are called to elect the Parliament. It presents the various parties; these parties are allied with each other, forming coalitions, and each of these coalitions usually presents its candidate for prime minister.

People vote for these parties, and based on the results obtained make up the Parliament. Parliament will then elect the government.

The President of the Council of Ministers of the Government is based on a parliamentary majority, typically formed from a ballot of all those eligible to vote.

GREAT BRITAIN

Britain is a constitutional monarchy Parliamentary.

The Parliament is bicameral and consists of the House of Commons, made up of 651 members, and the House of Lords.

The mandate of Lords is unlimited, while the Chamber is 5 years.

Voters are citizens who have completed 18 years of age, while eligibility is set at 21 years.

The right to vote is also exercised by British citizens resident abroad, up to a period of 20 years from the date of expatriation.

Members of the House of Commons are elected by simple majority vote in as many single-member constituencies, each of which elects one member of the House.

It is, as is obvious, the only case in Europe of pure majority system application: just a simple majority of votes in the single college, and the turn is unique.

The choice of the prime minister is a direct result of the vote of the citizens, given that following the elections, the Sovereign appoints the prime minister the leader of the majority party.

The Lords, however, are appointed by the king, or inherit their charge.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM:

The electoral system in Britain is the majoritarian one turn.

As a result of this mechanism, the political system is driven to focus on two poles, one Conservative and one Labour.

Other parties, like the Liberal and Social Democratic, although united in the elections, fail to undermine the primacy of the two major parties for which the system tends to remain stable two-party.

GOVERNMENT:

As mentioned, the Sovereign appoints the Prime Minister (Premier) the secretary of the party that won the elections.

The vote of confidence, the House of Commons, must, since the parliamentary form of government, it is obvious why the majority of its members belong to the same party of Prime Minister.

Prime Minister exerts considerable control over the members of the parliamentary majority and has considerable power over government ministers (premiership).

PARLIAMENT:

Parliament consists of two chambers.

The House of Lords has no actual powers of control over the government and even the legislative.

Although formally the House of Lords must approve the laws, except for those who have financial relevance for which there is only the vote of the House of Commons, of the fact that voting is considered little influence on the legislative process.

The House of Lords in the UK Government Form, in fact, essentially a function of study and debate, but no legislative or control.