

Executive-Legislative Relations

Pure parliamentary and presidential systems

- Origin: separate vs. same
 - Presidential: popular election of president
 - Parliamentary: prime ministers selected by legislatures.

Executive-Legislative Relations

- Survival: Independent vs. dependent survival of assembly and executive powers.
 - Presidential: fixed presidential term. Cabinet is responsible to president, head of government. (president names and directs cabinet)
 - Parliamentary: prime minister is head of government and his or her cabinet is responsible to legislature's confidence. (legislature can dismiss cabinet by a vote of no confidence)

Executive-Legislative Relations

- Law-making authority
 - Presidential: president has some lawmaking authority and his cabinet is noncollegial. (president does not need to rely on consent or advice of cabinet.)
 - Parliamentary: collective or collegial executive. (cabinet makes most important decisions as a whole.)

Hybrid Parliamentary and Presidential Systems

PREMIER-presidential system:

- popularly elected president and premier.
- No separation of assembly and executive survivals.
- president cannot directly appoint nor dismiss ministers since parliament can alone determine composition of cabinet. So, in order to change it, prez has to dissolve parliament and call new elections to change makeup of the parliament.

PREMIER-presidential system

- Limited presidential lawmaking power: president submits a bill to electorate (call for referendum), refers legislation for judicial review, nominates for ministerial portfolios, has decree power, and appoints non-ministers.

PRESIDENT-parliamentary systems

- popularly elected president and premier.
- Maximum presidential power over cabinet: president appoints and dismisses cabinet ministers.
- No separation of assembly and executive survivals: president has power to dissolve parliament. parliament has power to censure ministers.
- president has legislative powers in some systems.

Legislative Powers of Presidents

- Partial Veto:
 - allows president to target specific elements of legislation for veto while promulgating the rest.
 - President can craft final packages that are more acceptable to executive. could prevent congress from logrolling to promote pork projects.
- Pocket Veto:
 - president required either promulgate or veto legislation passed by congress.
 - President could refuse to promulgate legislation without vetoing it to kill legislation without risking override.

Legislative Powers of Presidents

- Override Conditions: two-thirds majority to override a presidential veto common.
- Legislative introduction: Most presidents have authority to introduce legislative proposals. Even where only legislators can introduce a bill, any president can find some member of assembly to introduce a desired bill.

Legislative Powers of Presidents

Exclusive legislative authority:

- In Brazil, Chile, Columbia, and Uruguay, the executive is given exclusive authority to initiate legislation in certain key policy areas.
- president can also make legislation that cannot be amended (In the 1987 Korean constitution, National Assembly cannot change composition of expenditures; it may only reduce amounts proposed for given items).

Legislative Powers of Presidents

Decree Powers:

- Law or regulation issued by executive and maintains force of law unless specifically rescinded (vetoed) by congress.

Emergency Powers:

- Allows president to suspend civil liberties and take direct command of local agencies in times of unrest.