

Appendice: Schema dei sistemi istituzionali di governo di alcuni paesi

United States	Presidential federal republic,
	President elected by electoral colleges following state elections or electoral primaries,
	Two-party system (with mid-term elections),
	Senate and house elected by majority vote in uninominal colleges (2 per state in senate, quasi-proportional in house),
	States with governor, senate, house of representative,
	Counties with elected officers, contain cities and unincorporated areas.
Mexico	Presidential federal republic,
	President elected by majority popular vote,
	Quasi two-party system,
	Senate per college winner takes 2 other takes 1, house 300 uninominal 200 proportional with largest remainder,
	States with governor, states, house of representative.
New Zealand	Parliamentary monarchy (with prime minister),
	Governor general representing the Queen of Great Britain,
	Multi-party system with two main parties,
	House with 51 elected proportionally for parties 62 uninominal 7 reserved to Maoris,
	11 regions governed by elected councils, 7 by unitary authorities.
United Kingdom	Parliamentary monarchy (with prime minister),
	Essentially centralized state without a regional organization but with relevance given to the “nations”,
	Queen Elisabeth II,
	House of Lords with 538 nominated for life and 92 hereditary (no legislative power),
	Three-party system plus national parties,
	House of Commons elected by majority vote in uninominal colleges,
	Scottish Parliament (largest powers), Welsh Assembly, Northern Ireland Assembly, London Assembly,
	Local authorities with local elections (metropolitan counties, unitary districts, counties).
Francia	Presidential (unitary) republic (with prime minister),
	Typically centralistic state even if with levels of local power,
	President elected by two-turn run-off,
	Senate elected indirectly by 150,000 great electors (national and local officials),
	House elected by uninominal majority two-turn system,
	Multi-party system with two main parties,
	21+1 regions (with professional representation), 96 departments, 342 arrondissements, 3,883 cantons, 36,569 communes +730 associated communes (3 communes divided in municipal arrondissements) but with inter-communal structures: strong

	presence of central state (with prefects, at departmental level, with “cabinets”) in parallel with local form of government (strong role of mayors).
Germany	Federal republic,
	President of the republic (elected by an electoral college) and Chancellor (by majority vote of the house, generally leader of the majority party) who is a prime minister with considerable powers,
	House with 299 elected in uninominal colleges and 598 by proportional system with 3% threshold,
	Multi-party system,
	Federal senate elected by the lander diets (3 to 6 per lander),
	Lander not historical regions but autonomous communities,
	Lower levels (not subordinated): Kreise (comprendori) and Gemeinden (communes, with directly elected mayor).
Spain	Federal monarchy (with prime minister),
	King Juan Carlos,
	Comunidades autonomas with special powers to “historical communities” (Catalonia, Galicia, Euskadi),
	House elected with D’Hont on closed lists with 3% threshold,
	Multi-party system,
	Senate 208 elected by bloc method 51 nominated by regional legislature,
Israel	Comunidades have full organs and powers, provinces still used by central power (in Catalonia comarcas), communes.
	Republic (with president and prime minister),
	President elected by parliament,
	Knesset elected with D’Hont method with 2% threshold,
Japan	Multi-party system.
	Constitutional monarchy (with prime minister),
	Emperor,
	House 180 D’Hont method 300 uninominal,
	Senate 48 D’Hont method 73 single non-trasferable vote,
	Multi-party system,
	Prefectures depending from central government.