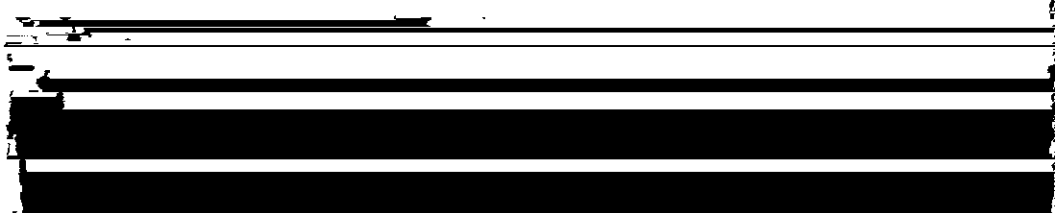


# Comparing

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# Foreword

---

For many years, the Council of Economic Advisors has been a leading voice in the development of economic policy in the United States. The Council's reports and analyses have provided the President and the public with a clear and concise summary of the economic situation and the impact of government policy. The Council's work has been instrumental in shaping the economic agenda of the United States and in providing the public with the information they need to make informed decisions about the economy.

---

The Council's work is a product of the collective effort of many individuals who have dedicated their time and talent to the service of the public. The Council's members are drawn from a wide range of backgrounds and disciplines, and their diverse perspectives have been a strength of the Council's work. The Council's work is also a product of the support and encouragement of the President and the public.

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## Preface and Summary

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Many observers have noted that the world is moving from a world of sovereign nation-states to a world of diminished state sovereignty and increased interstate linkages of a constitutionally federal character. Indeed

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from a world of sovereign nation-states to a world of diminished state sovereignty and increased interstate linkages of a constitutionally federal character. Indeed









# Chapter 1

## 1.1 THE RELEVANCE OF COMPARISONS

In the 1990s, when the future of the Canadian federation is in question, it is instructive to look at the theory and application of federal systems that now exist elsewhere in the world. Generally speaking, Canadians have emphasized the







### 1.3 THE RELEVANCE OF FEDERALISM IN THE 1990s

Federalism is far from being an obsolete nineteenth century form of government inappropriate in the contemporary world. In fact, in the last decade it is the concept of the nation-state developed in the seventeenth century that more and more

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A distinctive feature about the current popularity of federalism in the world is

two broad categories of political systems in which, by contrast to the single-party system,

TABLE 1. The Spectrum of Federal Political Systems

Country	Type of System	Year of Adoption	Key Features
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

TABLE 1 (continued)

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Country	Political units which function under the joint rule of two or more

TABLE 2: Contemporary Federations

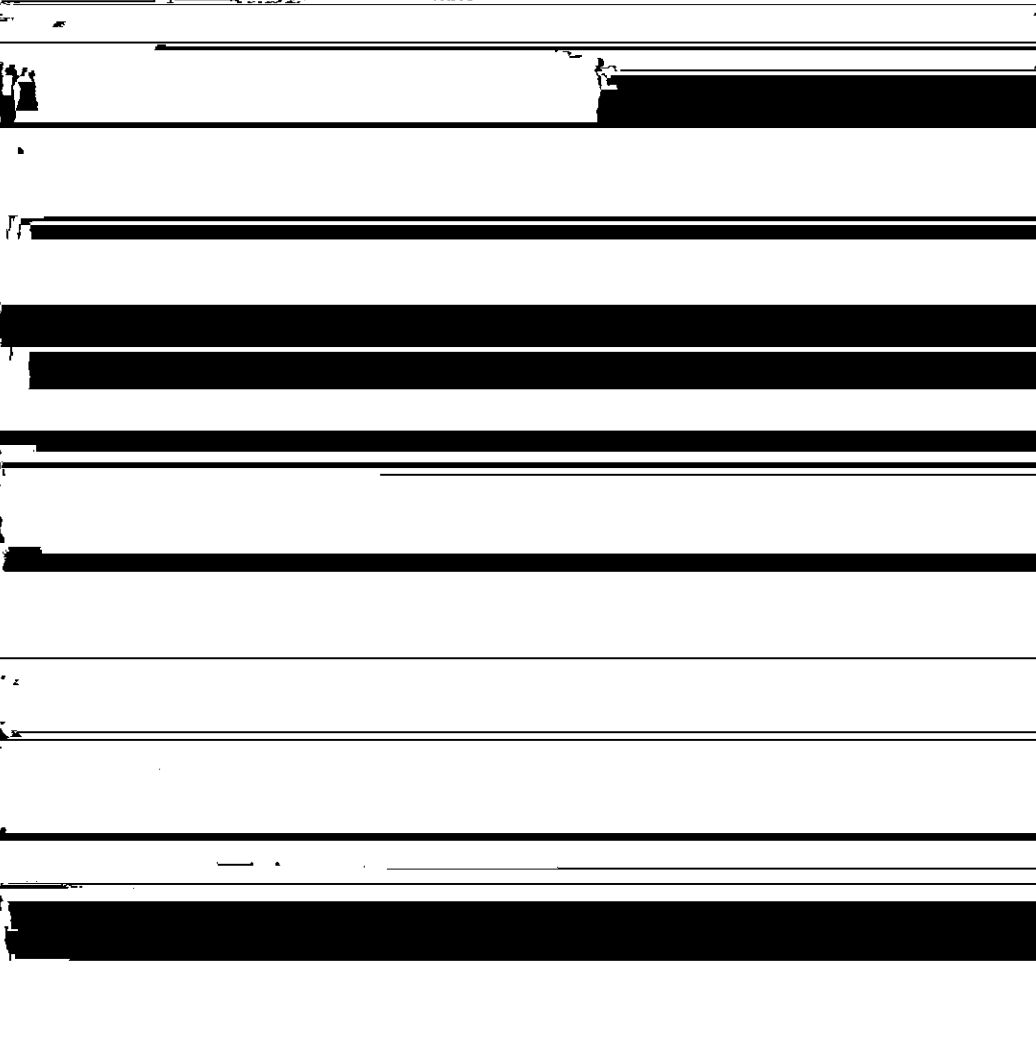
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*Name (Constituent Units)*

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Argentine Republic (23 provinces + 5 regions + 1 national territory + 1 federal district)

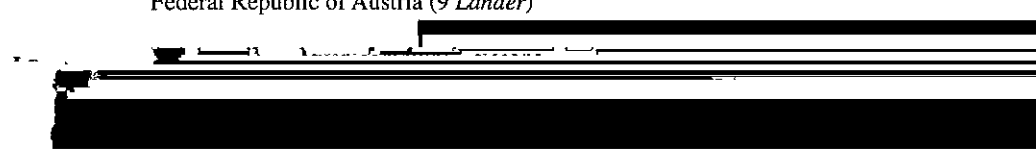
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Federal Republic of Austria (9 *Länder*)

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*Name (Constituent Units)*

Benelux (3 member states)

[Redacted text]

ue

League  
of  
Nations  
South East  
Asian Nations  
(SEAN)  
Association of  
Southeast Asian  
Nations  
North Atlantic  
Treaty  
Organization  
(ATO)  
Economic Council  
of the Pacific  
Regional  
Cooperation  
(RARC)



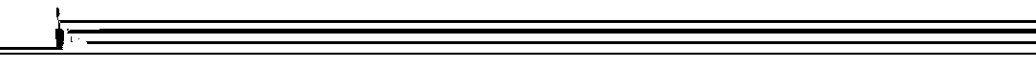
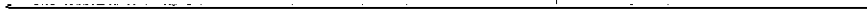
2. The common and varying features of federations

- the common objectives of combining unity and diversity

... common institutional structures and processes in federations



x



Constitution with the Executive Council of the President  
C 100 1 1

Table

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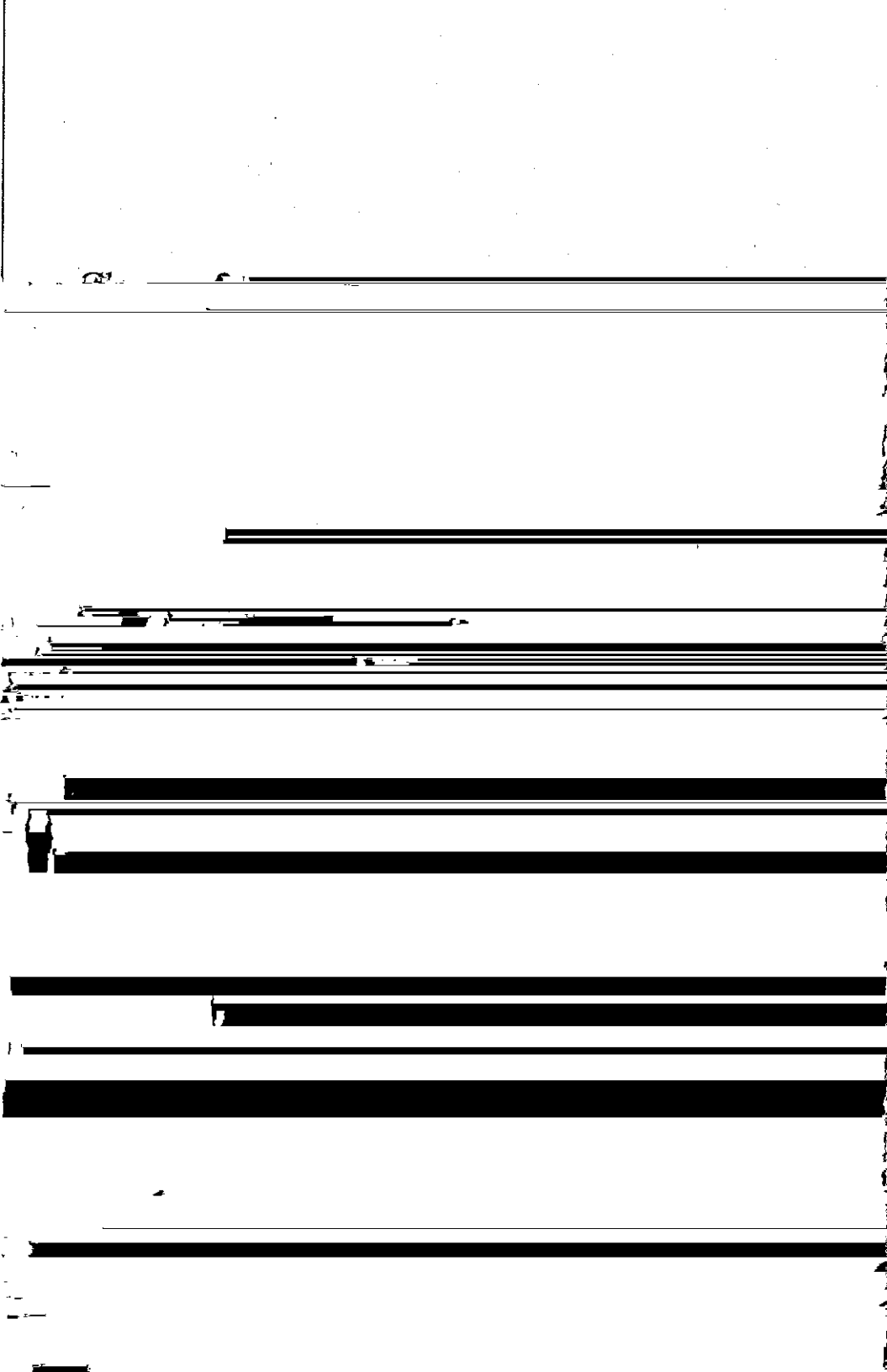
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... of ... and associated states. The major feature of

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...

The principle of the separation of powers has been applied to the federal insti



As a parliamentary federation, Australia has developed the institutions and

[The page contains several large black redaction bars covering the text. The visible text is mostly obscured.]

insecurity and disintegration, the Constituent Assembly concluded that the soundest

approximately 50 percent Malay and other indigenous peoples, 20 percent Chi-





units called "Autonomous Communities" of which there are 17 in a country of nearly 40 million.

Although traditionally a strongly centralized unitary state, Spain has in fact

domination. The Slovaks, who comprised one-third of the population, chafed under Czech domination and the limited autonomy devolved to them. This attitude

two basic units, West Pakistan, largely Urdu-speaking, Middle-Eastern in character and the wealthier unit and East Pakistan, Bengali speaking, South East Asian



interdependence of the federal and regional governments in relation to each other.

“ [REDACTED] ”

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

clear which government is accountable for policy in that area. In practice, however, even where most powers have been assigned exclusively to one level of government or the other, experience, such as that of Switzerland and Canada, has

1





administrative responsibilities in most matters corresponds with the distribution

Chapter 4.

15

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

California Communication Services      U.S. Postal Service      U.S. Postal Service      U.S. Postal Service

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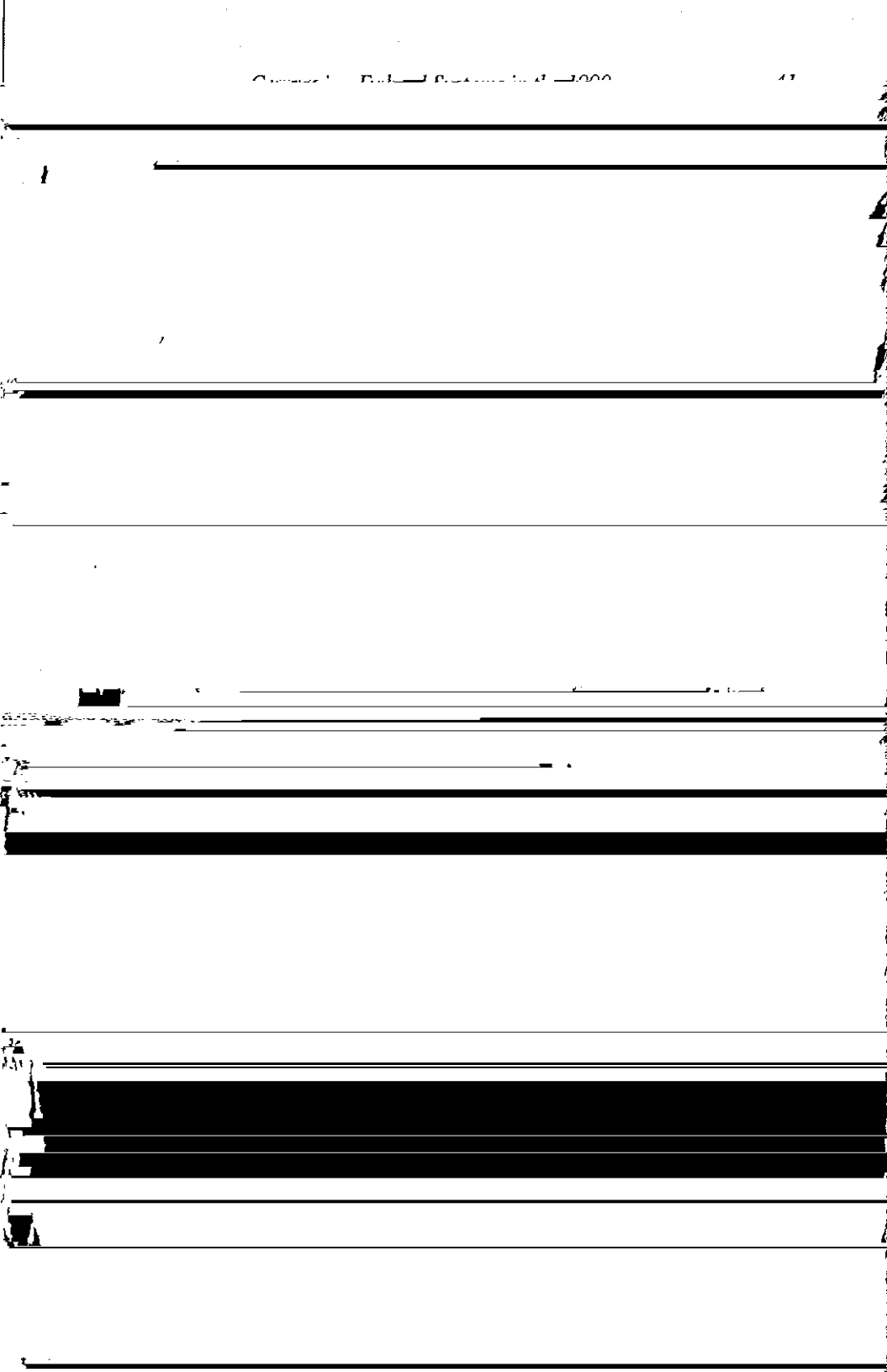
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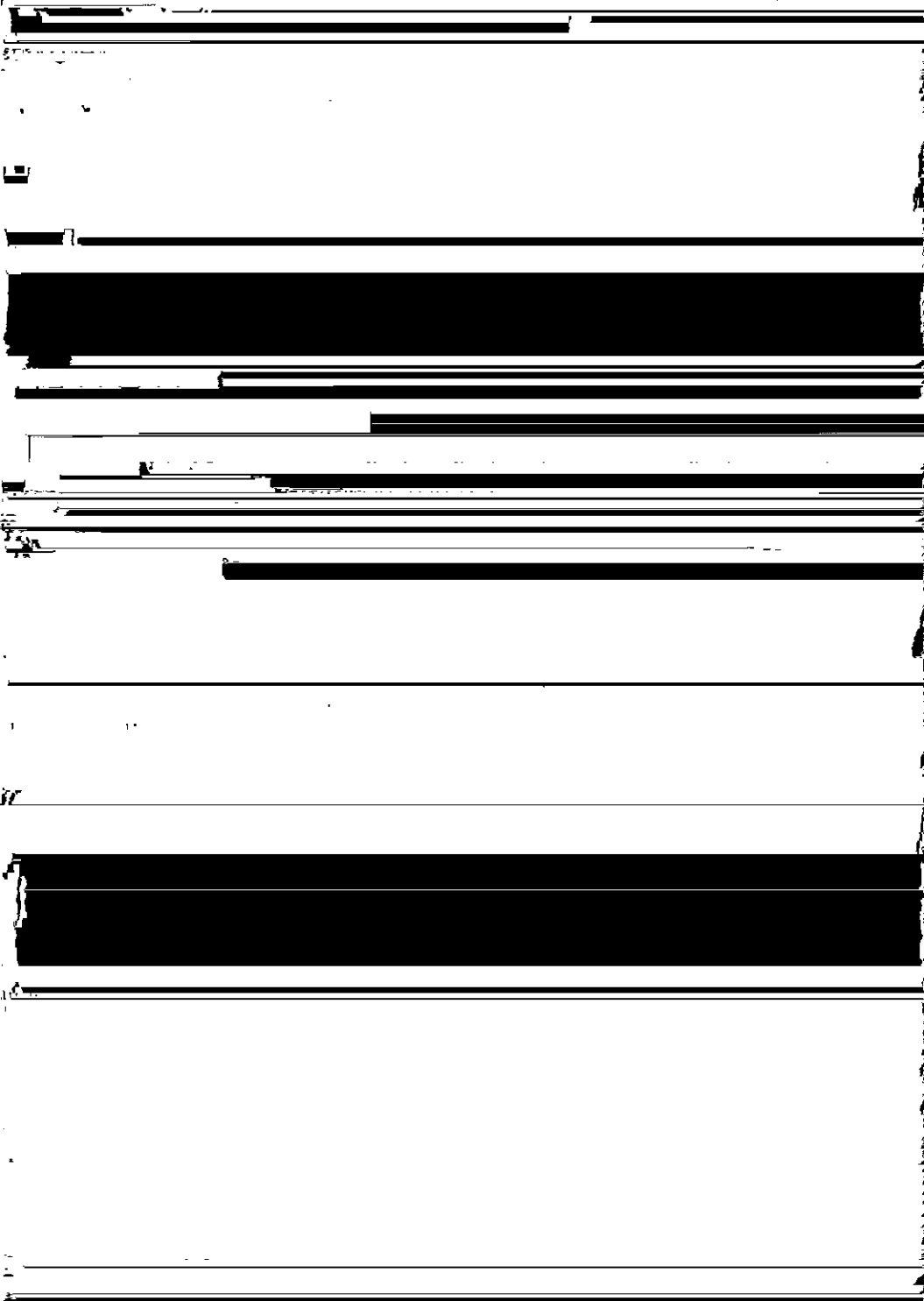


TABLE 0. Intergovernmental Transfers as a Percentage of Provincial or

	1981	1991



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considerably. Most federations, with the exception of the United States, have some

#### 4.8 PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR ADJUSTING FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Because, as already noted, the values of revenue resources and expenditure responsibilities change over time, federations have found it necessary to establish

TABLE 11: Arenas for Resolving Issues of Federal Finance

United States      Congressional negotiations among representatives of different states in Congress

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

# Chapter 5

## Processes for Flexibility and Adjustment

### 5.1 IMPORTANCE OF PROCESSES FOR

In addition to these there are in most federations a range of more formal insti

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]





existed in Spain and Belgium.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

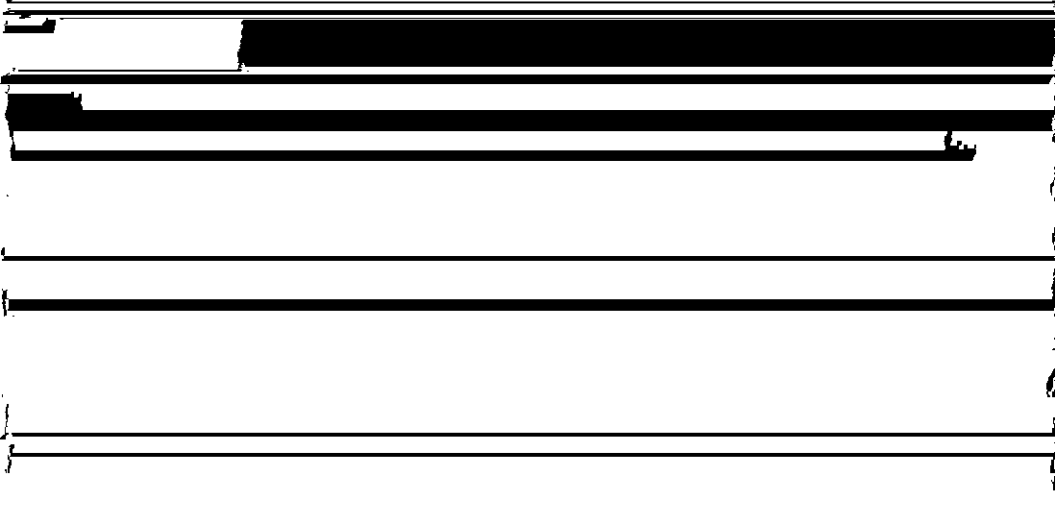
## Chapter 6

# Symmetry and Asymmetry in Federations

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### 6.1 POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASYMMETRY DISTINGUISHED

Two kinds of asymmetry among regional units may affect the operation of federations. One, which is characteristic of all federations and might be described as *political asymmetry*, arises from the impact of cultural



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Population of Largest to Smallest	Population of Largest to Smallest
15%	342.6
10%	215.2
20%	84.2
16%	81.5
18%	65.8
38%	26.4
34%	26.0
57%	12.6
36%	12.0
32%	6.0
51%	5.6
74%	2.0
16%	1.2

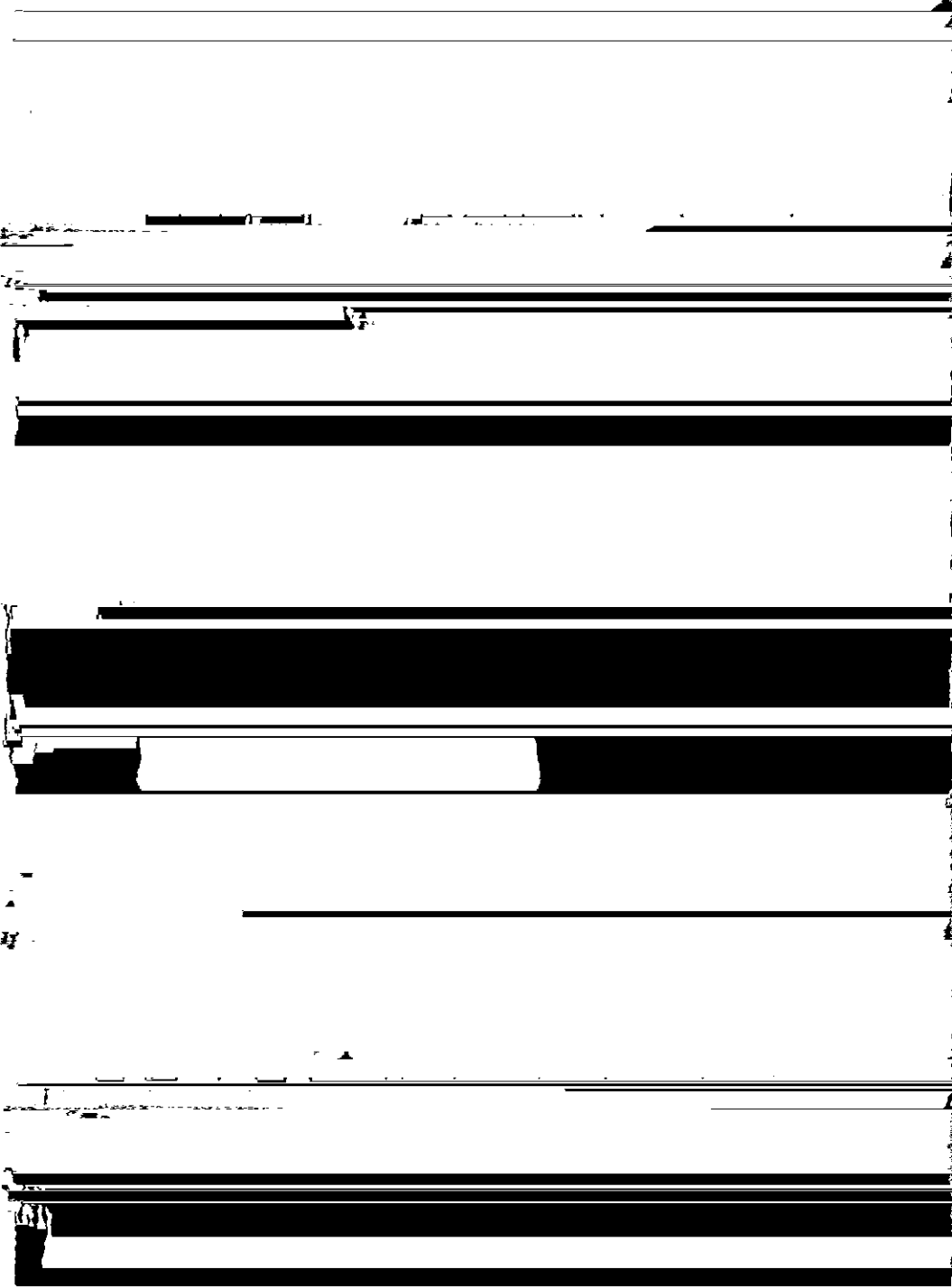
Branches, US  
istics Finland;

federations are

arison, the ratio

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Chapter 7

### Multilevel Federal Systems

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#### 7.1 THE IMPACT OF MEMBERSHIP IN SUPRA-FEDERATION FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

A notable feature in the contemporary world is the membership of a number of federations within wider federal organizations. One particular example is the

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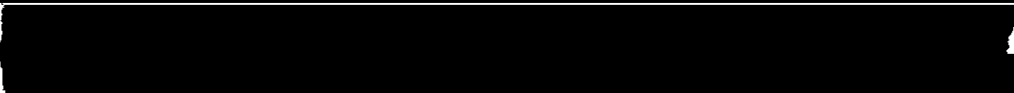
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Cooperation (SAARC). In each of these cases membership in the wider organi-

# Chapter 8

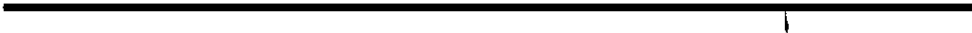
## Degrees of Decentralization and

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF



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1



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particular government performs the tasks assigned to it. For example in one sense

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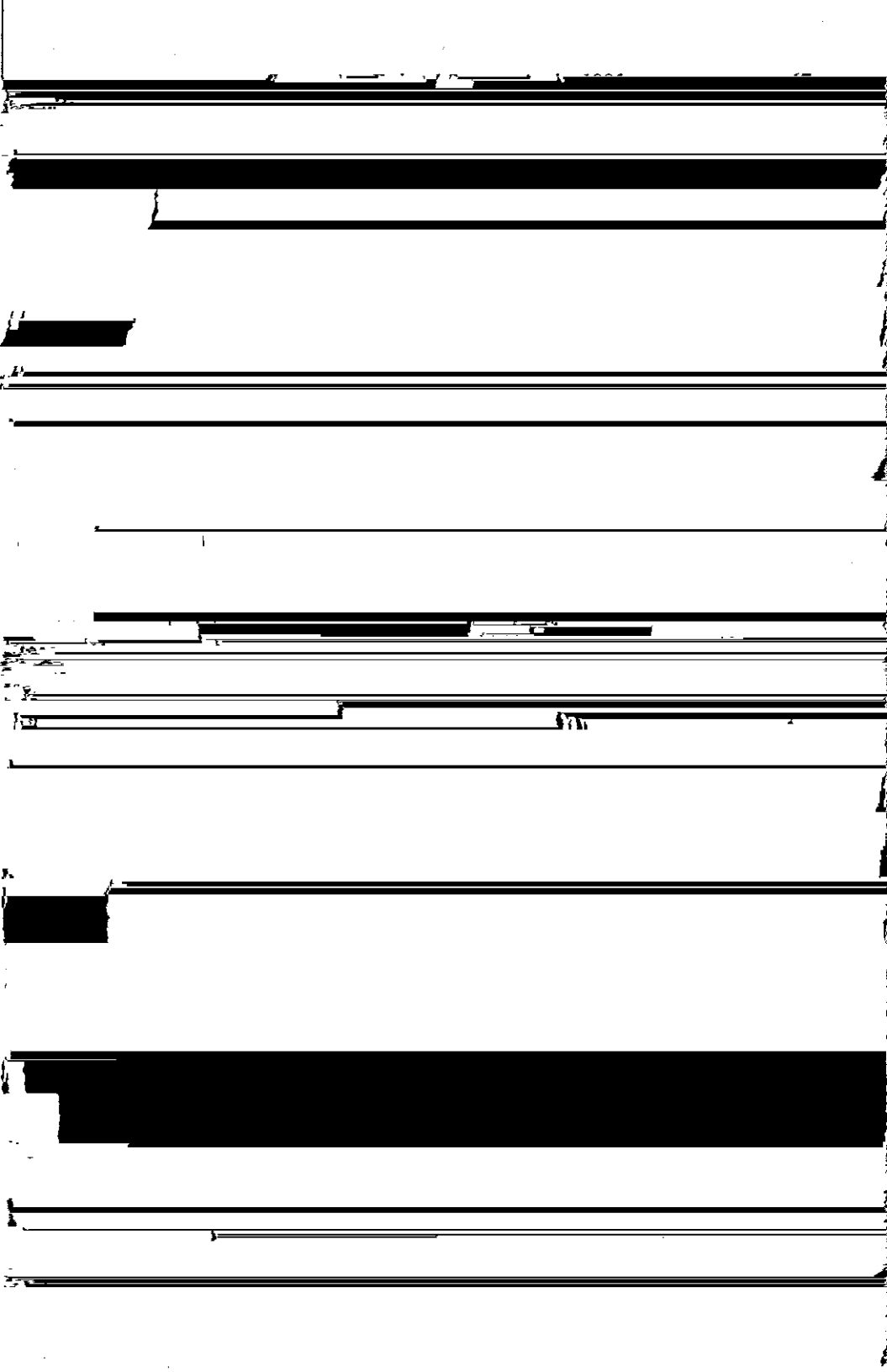
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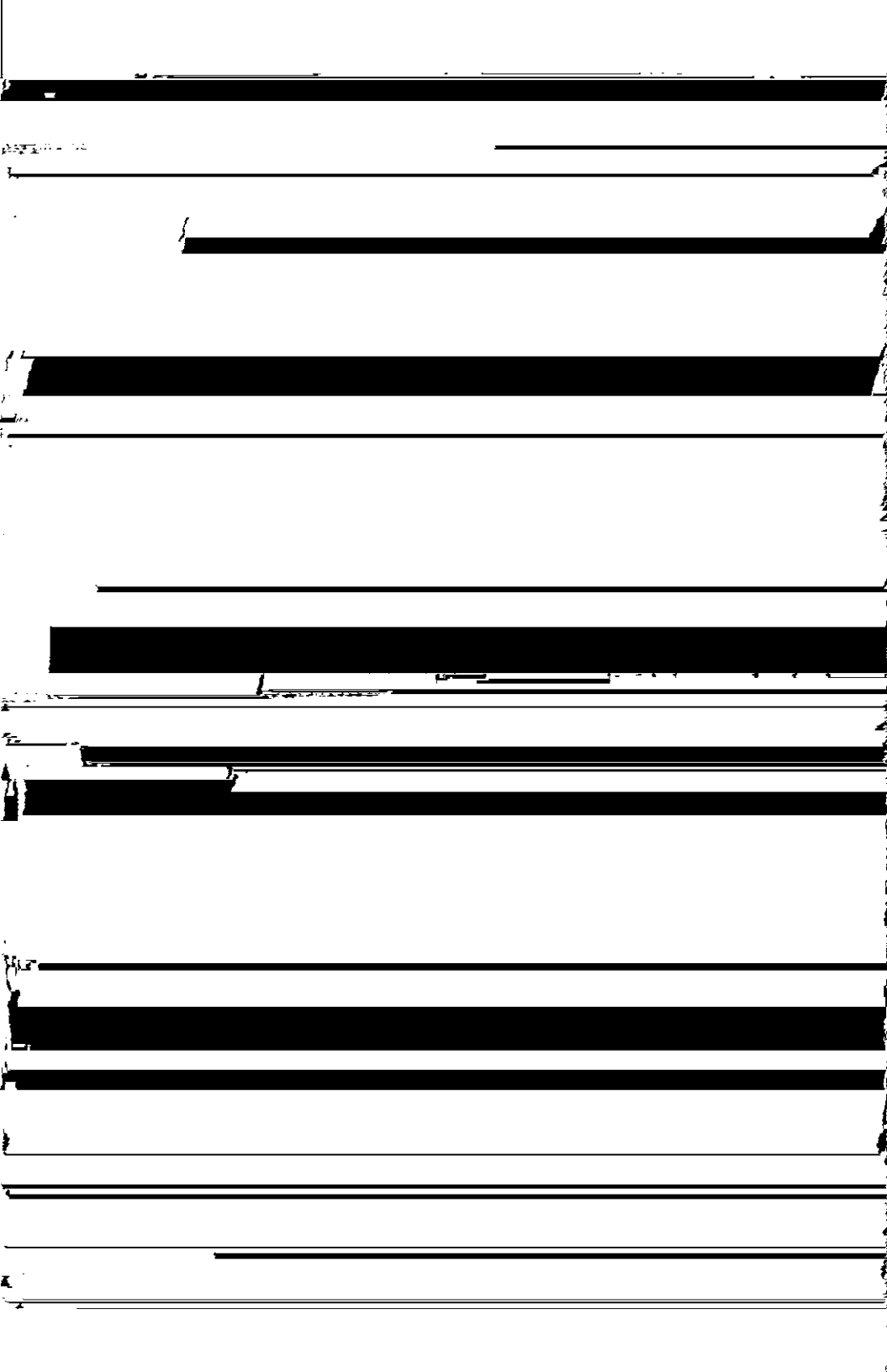
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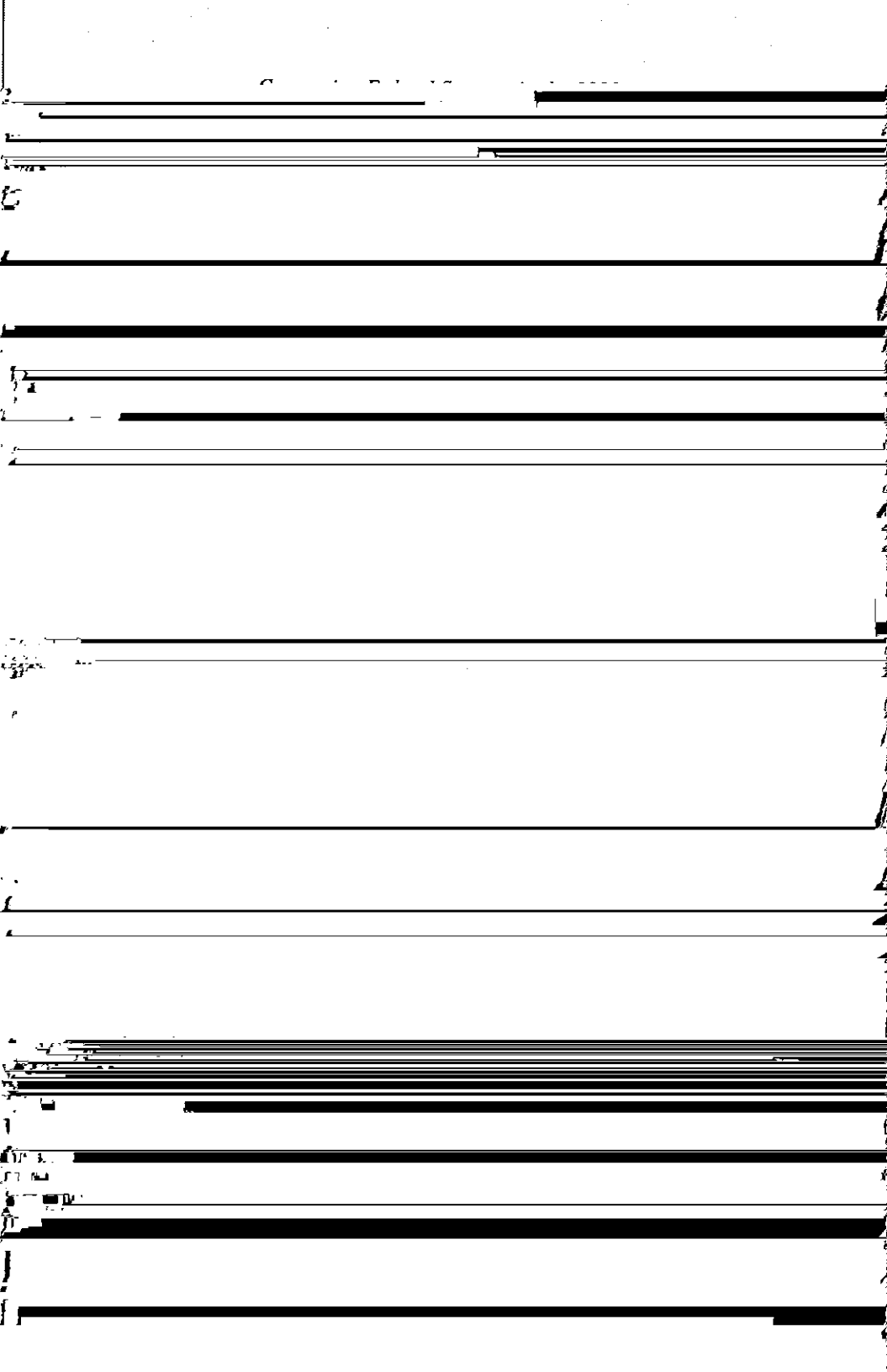
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First, in terms of a number of specific indices, it is clear that compared to other

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

units. But there are variations among federations in the scope of such constitu-

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Chapter 9

1990

1991

1992

composed of officials and ministers who serve as delegates of the constituent

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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head of  
regional  
state

lieutenant  
governor<sup>1</sup>  
governor<sup>2</sup>

resident of  
national  
council<sup>4</sup>

governor<sup>5</sup>

governor

minister  
resident  
(Mayor)

governor<sup>7</sup>

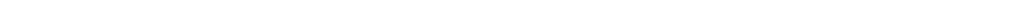


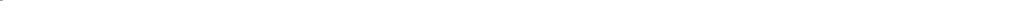


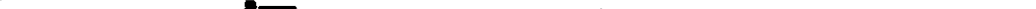
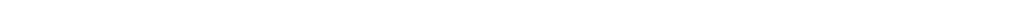

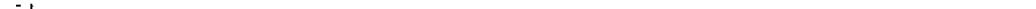
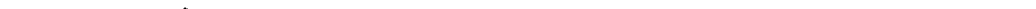



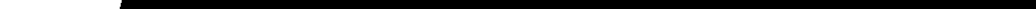
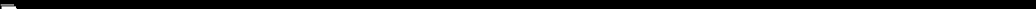

Pertuan	Bicameral	Fused: responsible cabinet	Chief Minister	Hereditary Ruler or Governor <sup>a</sup>
	Bicameral	Fused: responsible collegial executive	President of Executive	President of Executive
	Bicameral	Fused: responsible council	President of Governing Council	President of Governing Council

<sup>a</sup>lected by cantonal executive.

alay states.  
by state legislative assemblies.



in those federations where a multiparty system develops and stable coalitions are







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[REDACTED]

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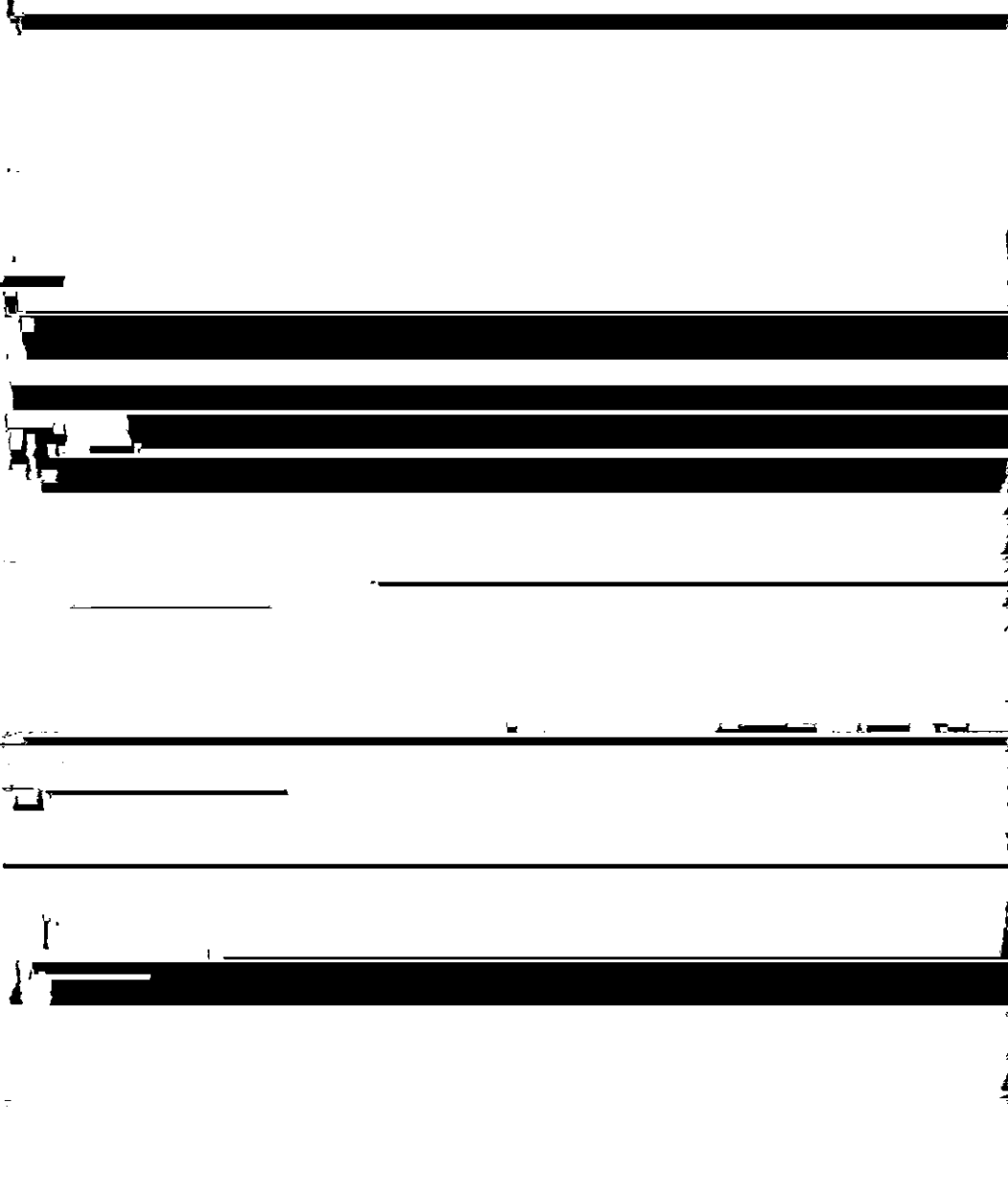
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TABLE 14: Variations in Selection, Composition, Powers and Role of



*Selection*

*Composition*

*Powers*

*Role*





of the Bundesrat are delegates of their Land cabinets, holding office in the federal second chamber ex officio as members of their Land executive and voting in the Bundesrat in a block on the instructions of their Land governments. In Canada

categories of Länder having three, four or six members in the Bundesrat. In India, Austria and Spain the range of state representation is wider: for example, 86-12 in India and 12-3 in Austria. In Belgium the differential representation of each Com-

the Provinces has been suggested. Countering this, however, has been the advo-

## Chapter 10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



by constitutional requirement or in practice for the constituent unit governments to have a role in the appointment of judges adjudicating the constitution. In the U.S.A. appointments to the Supreme Court are made by the President with the approval of the Senate.

the relative powers of the orders of government, must not be unilaterally amendable by just one order of government since that would potentially subordinate the



never been successfully used, but the procedure for partial revision has been used

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and also specified that changes in the reservation of land for Malays required not

safeguards have been provided for the variety of indigenous peoples in the Bor-

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## Chapter 11

### The Pathology of Federations

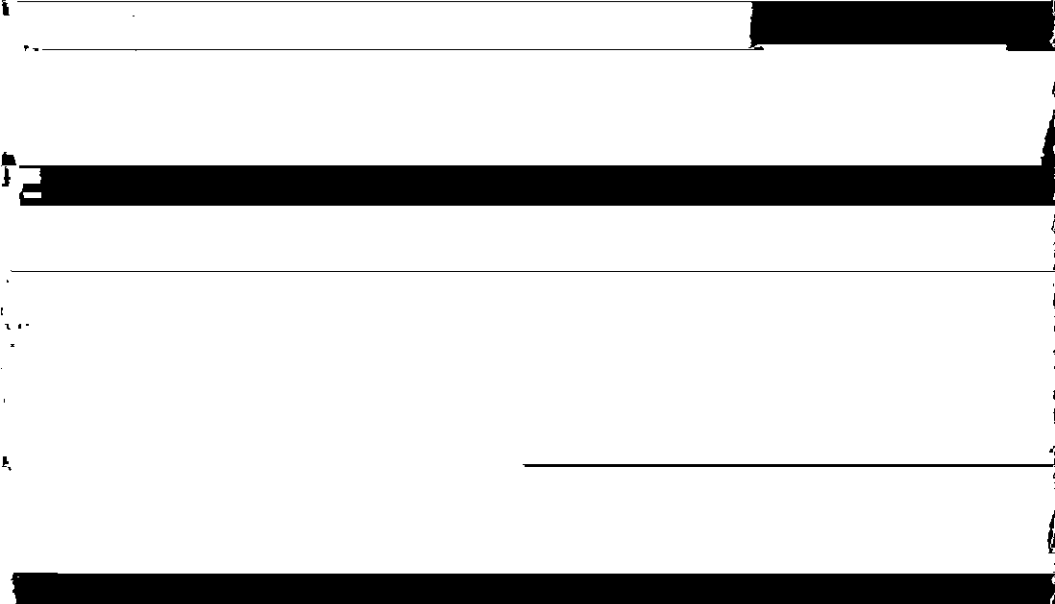
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#### 11.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PATHOLOGY OF FEDERATIONS

Much of the comparative literature on federal systems and federations has concentrated on their establishment and operation. Furthermore, it is true that most federations continue to be remarkably effective and that many of the longest-

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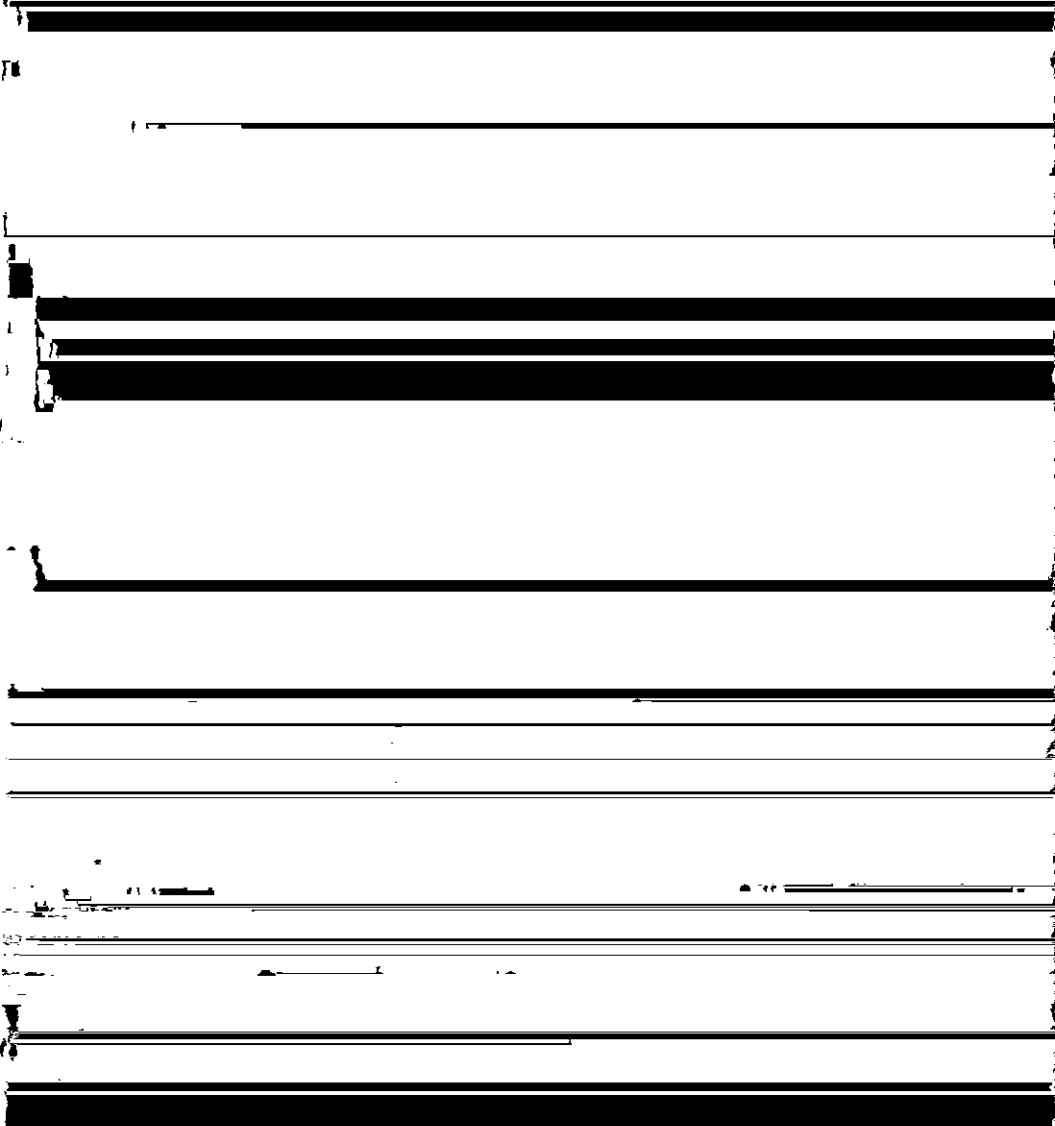
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[Redacted line]



been in Malaysia and Czechoslovakia. The former in 1965 was not really a case

of a federal system, but of a unitary system with a federal government as



# Chapter 12

Continued

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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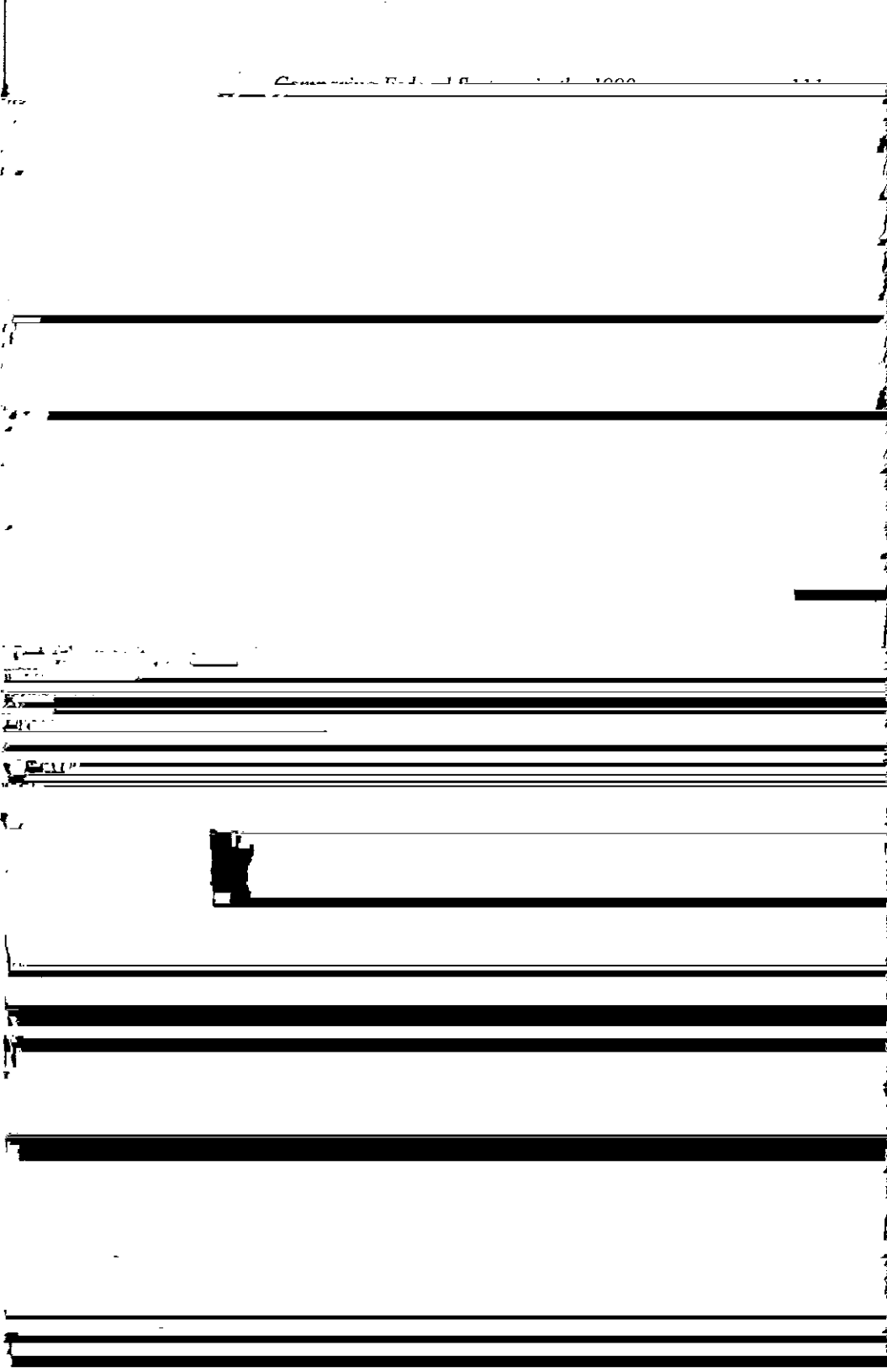
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contention, especially in the U.S. An essential element therefore in any federal



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

# Appendix A

## The Distribution of Powers and Functions in Federations: A Comparative Overview

Swatia Pakistan  
(1962)

S NO YES

F F FS F

F FS FS

ovakia Pakistan  
8) (1962)

F F F  
F(2) F F  
F F F FS FS

late governments

7 provincial  
imposed by

STAT  
902

S

11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Czechoslovakia  
(1968)

Pakistan  
(1962)

S	FS		
		C	
		F	FS



	Malaysia (1963)	Belgium (1993)	Spain (1978)	Czechoslovakia (1968)	Pakistan (1962)
PS					
F	F	F			
F <sup>a</sup>					FS
F		F	FS <sup>a</sup>	C	S
F			F		
F					
FS		FSc	FS		
F		Sc	FCSa	S	
F					FS
PS		Sr	C		
PS		FSr	FS		

of their legislative competence (Article 15,

## Notes

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1. Daniel J. Elazar, *Federalism: an Overview*, (Pretoria:HSRC, 1995), p. 19.

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14. Bird, "A Comparative Perspective," 305.

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