

# Executive Federalism: A Comparative Analysis

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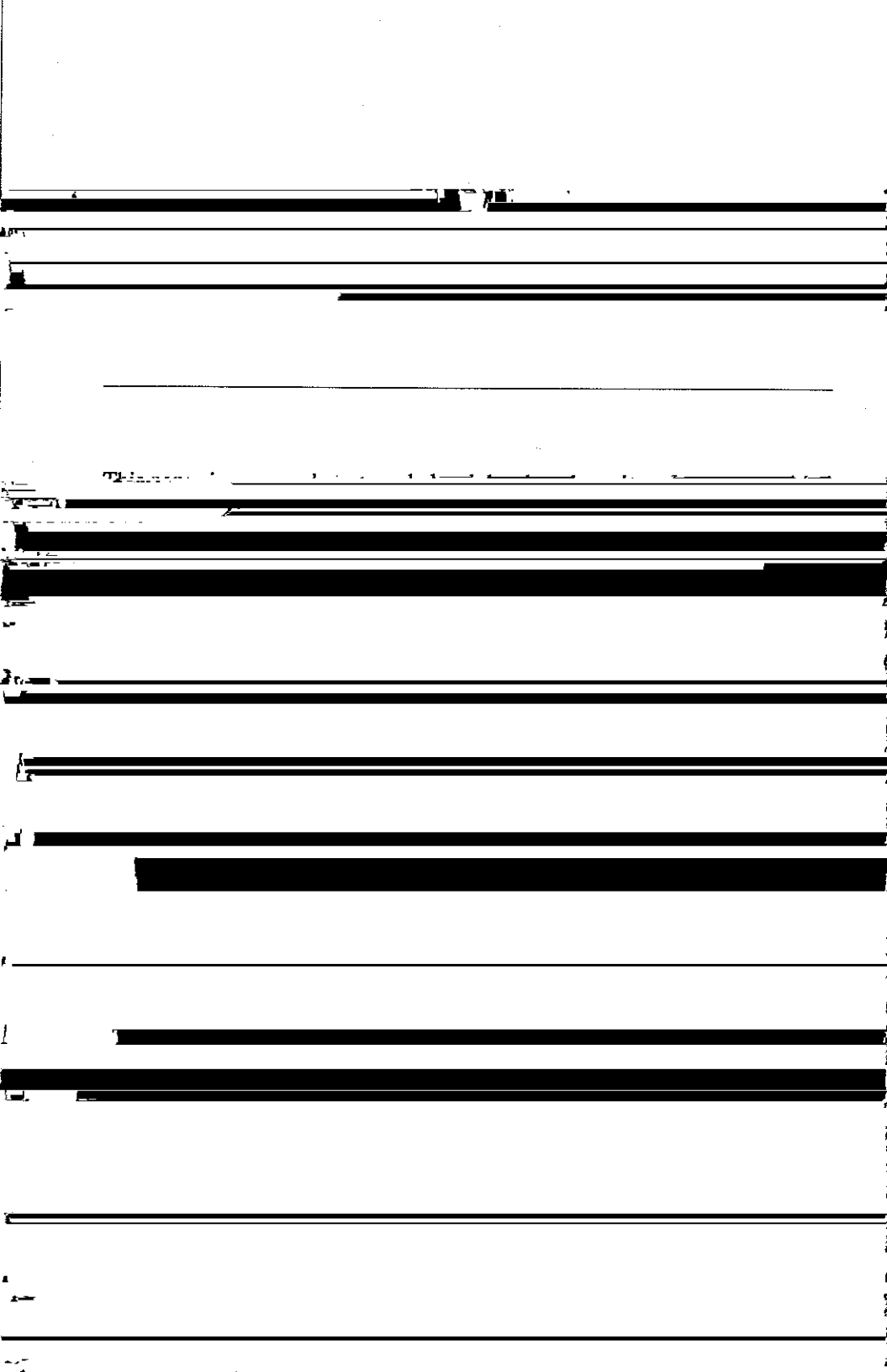
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# EXECUTIVE FEDERALISM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

## I. INTRODUCTION: EXECUTIVE FEDERALISM AS CONCEPT

judiciary, each locus of power being limited in the scope of its authority and  
subject to checks and balances by other bodies. Limited and dispersed power

is seen as fundamental and hence the concepts of federalism and the separa-



II — THE CONCEPT OF "EXECUTIVE FEDERALISM"

sibilities assigned to the two constitutionally ordained orders of government within the federal system has meant that they cannot operate in watertight compartments. This requires a continuous process of federal-provincial consul-

tions that have made the cabinet the "key engine of the state" within each of the governments.<sup>9</sup> Thus our parliamentary practices have led to the prominence of the executives in each government and federal-provincial interdependence has required their interaction.

The result has been the pattern of executive federalism in Canada that Donald Smiley and other Canadian political scientists have portrayed. This pattern has been marked in recent decades by (1) the proliferation of federal-provincial conferences, committees and liaison agencies, (2) the prominence of intergov-



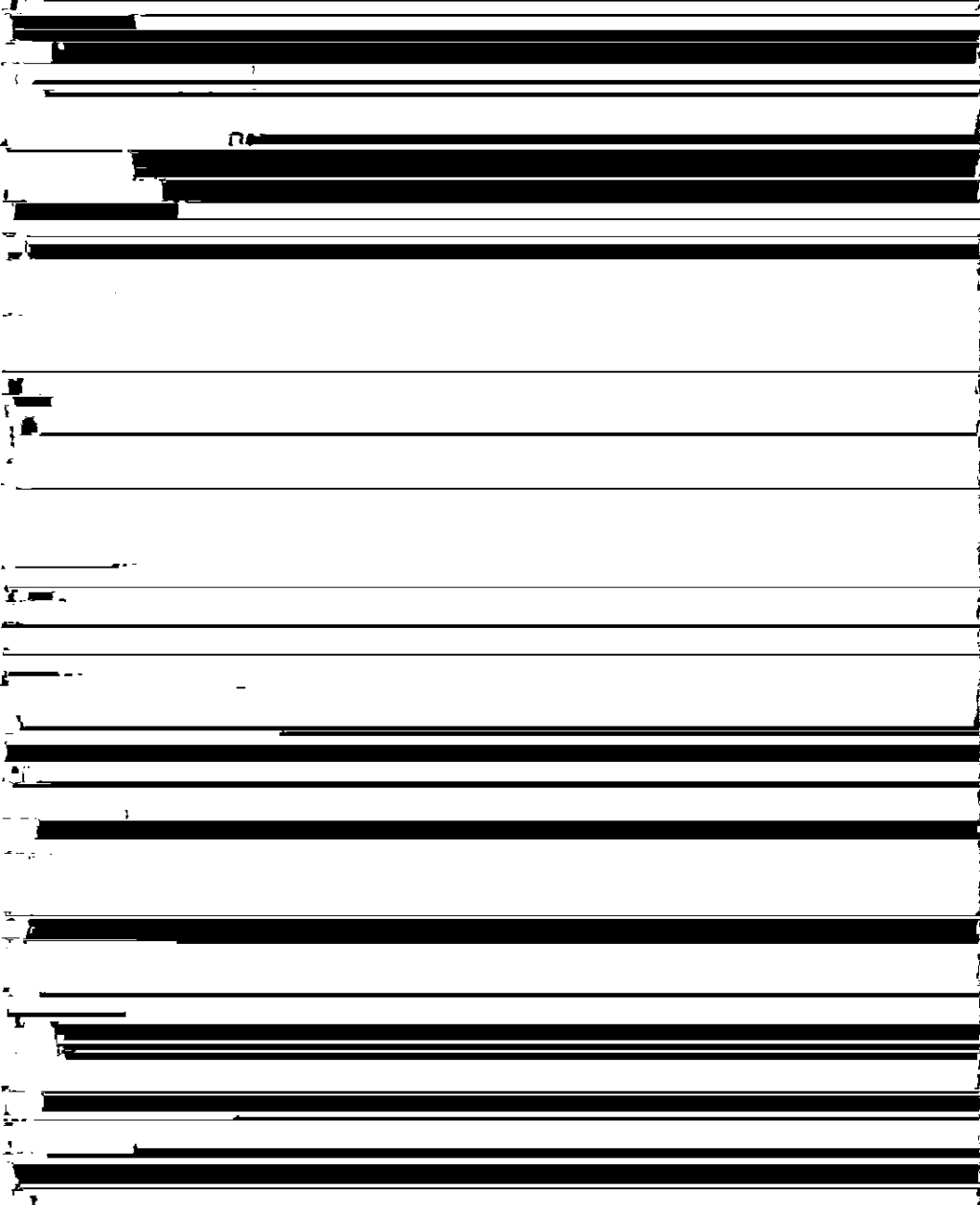


distinctions the contrast between parliamentary and non-parliamentary

... (C) the character of

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accentuated by the identification of "common tasks" in the constitutional reform of 1969. Intergovernmental relations have been characterized by the existence of several hundred Executive T...



## V — THE INTRAGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF

Within parliamentary federations, as a group, an apparently common pattern has been the tendency for matters relating to intergovernmental relations to be placed within each participating government under the coordination or control



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\_\_\_\_\_ seeking support not only within their own government, but within the legisla-  
\_\_\_\_\_ tion. \_\_\_\_\_

with all federations of governments have been



these two federations with the non-parliamentary federations of the United States and Switzerland.

[REDACTED]

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XIII — THE RELATION OF EXECUTIVE FEDERALISM TO  
INTRASTATE FEDERALISM

It has often been argued in Canada that a factor contributing to the strength of

impact upon executive federalism may be with those other parliamentary



"executive federalism" will simply run counter to the logical dynamic of parliamentary federalism. If this is recognized, the task in Canada, as long as

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