

Презентация  
На тему: British state system  
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- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional (or parliamentary) monarchy. Legislative power belongs to the Queen (formally) and the Parliament. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (from 1952 – Elizabeth II). The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of parliament.



Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London (also known as the Houses of Parliament).

The head of the state is the queen (she opens and closes Parliament).

There is constitutional monarchy.



**British Parliament** consists of:

The House of Lords

The House of Commons

Formally the monarch

**It** assembles as a unified body only on ceremonial occasions, such as the State Opening of Parliament by the monarch in the House of Lords

There are more than 1000 members in the House of Lords. Many seats are hereditary.

The House of Commons has 635 members. They are elected by a general election



- **Modern situation:** the real authority in the British governmental and political system now rests with the **Prime Minister**, as it had once belonged predominantly to **the monarch**.



# The British monarchy

The monarch has a number of roles, and serves formally as:

- 1) head of state
- 2) head of the executive
- 3) head of the judiciary
- 4) head of the legislature



- The monarch is formally the head of 1) the executive, 2) the legislature and 3) the judiciary

## The legislature

the House of Commons

the House of Lords

formally the monarch is the supreme law making body.

## The executive

### **comprises**

the sitting government and its Cabinet

government ministries or departments headed by ministers or secretaries of state

formally the monarch

## The judiciary

### **consists of**

the judges of the higher courts

formally the monarch



The United Kingdom is one of six constitutional monarchies within Europe (the other five being Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain). Britain's monarchy is the oldest, dating back to the 9th century. It existed four centuries before the Parliament and three centuries before the law courts. The present monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is directly descended from Saxon king Egbert, who united England under his rule in 829.





1,200 members of the House of Lords

Peers receive no salary for their parliamentary work

The House is presided over by the Lord Chancellor

the Lord Chancellor is a political appointee of the sitting government,

the Lord Chancellor sits on the Woolsack (or stuffed woollen sofa) as Speaker (Chairman) of the House and controls the procedure and meetings of the House



**Chris Grayling** has been the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice since 2012



# British Prime Minister – DAVID CAMERON



# The House of Commons

- consists of **Members of Parliament (MPs)** who are elected by the adult suffrage of the British people
- 650 MPs
- 10% are women
- 523 parliamentary seats for England
- 38 parliamentary seats for Wales
- 72 parliamentary seats for Scotland
- 17 parliamentary seats for Northern Ireland



Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority and consists of three separate elements: the Queen, the House of Lords and the elected House of Commons. The Sovereign's throne is in the House of Lords, and the Queen sits on it once a year to make her speech. Normally she opens the new session with a speech from the throne which outlines her Government's programme.



- The Cabinet of Ministers controls the process of lawmaking in Parliament, and dominates the House of Commons. It decides what subjects shall be debated in the House, drafts and proposes all important legislation.



- The Civil Service is a permanent body of officials that keeps the wheels of government turning. The constitutional and political role of the Civil Service is to help the Government of the United Kingdom and the administrations formulate the policies, carry out decisions and administer public services for which they are responsible.



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