## I'm not a robot



```
Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Joshua Krusell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya
Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Natalia Natsika, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Marcus Tannenberg, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Felix Wiebrecht, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt. 2025. "V-Dem [Country-
 Year/Country-Date] Dataset v15" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project. Pemstein, Daniel, Kyle L. Marquardt, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Juraj Medzihorsky, Joshua Krusell, Farhad Miri, and Johannes von Römer. 2025. "The V-Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross-National and Cross-Temporal Expert-Coded Data". V-Dem
Working Paper No. 21. 10th edition. University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. X This FREE map showcases the political orientation of countries worldwide. It features distinct colors to differentiate between the categories of political orientation. The map provides valuable insights into the world's political landscape, making it a
 valuable resource for students, researchers, and political enthusiasts. Each country and territory has been researched, with additional info available when clicking on the country. Use the search bar to find countries that are difficult to locate. The map is updated regularly. Please Support Media Bias Fact Check. Your support helps us provide
accurate, impartial political analysis and data visualizations for our readers. Last Updated on March 30, 2023 by Media Bias Fact Check This map shows Systems of government in the World. A systems of government or form of state government or form of stat
powers over a house in the congress body politic. The map represent de jure (concerning law) form of government, not the de facto (concerning fact) degree of democracy. Definitions of the major government where the
 monarch rules unhindered, i.e., without any laws, constitution, or legally organized opposition. Authoritarian - a form of government in which state authority is imposed onto many aspects of citizens' lives. Commonwealth - a nation, state, or other political entity founded on law and united by a compact of the people for the common good. Communist
a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single - often authoritarian - party holds power; state controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people (i.e., a classless
society). Constitutional - a government by or operating under an authoritative document (constitution) that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determines the nature, functions, and limits of that government in which the sovereign power of the people is spelled out in a
governing constitution. Constitution constitution. Constitution whereby his/her rights, duties, and responsibilities are spelled out in written law or by custom. Democracy - a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but which is usually exercised indirectly
 through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed. Democratic republic - a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them. Dictatorship - a form of government in which a ruler or small clique wield absolute power (not restricted by a
constitution or laws). Ecclesiastical - a government administrated by a church. Federal (Federation) - a form of government in which sovereign power is formally divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a central authority and a number of constitution - between a
its internal affairs; differs from a confederacy in that the central government exerts influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units. Federal republic - a state in which the component parts (states, colonies, or provinces) retain a degree of self-government;
ultimate sovereign power rests with the voters who chose their governmental representatives. Islamic republic, but its laws are required to be compatible with the laws of Islam. Monarchy - a government in which
the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right; the monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a sovereign - such as a king, queen, or prince - with constitutionally limited authority. Parliamentary democracy - a political system in which the legislature (parliament)
 selects the government - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor along with the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections; by this system, the government (Cabinet-Parliamentary government) - a government in which
members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament (legislature) by means of a no confidence vote or the leader of the cabinet may
dissolve the parliament if it can no longer function. Parliamentary monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch who is not active to the exercise of the exercise of the exercise of
or chancellor - who are drawn from a legislature (to which it is generally not accountable). Republic - a representative democracy in which the people's elected deputies (representatives), not the people themselves, vote on legislation.
Sultanate - similar to a monarchy, but a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a sultan (the head of a Muslim state); the sultan may be an absolute ruler or a sovereign with constitutionally limited authority. Theocracy - a form of government in which a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, but the Deity's laws are
interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority. Last updated: 15 years ago Click To Get My 10 Best Brilliant Maps For Free: Map created by Wikimedia user Newfraferz87The map above shows the systems of government used by each country around the world in 2023. These include the
 following: Presidential republic: Head of state is a president that is the head of government and is independent of legislature; remaining executive power is vested in ministry that is subject to parliamentary confidence Republic
 with an executive presidency nominated by or elected by the legislature: President is both head of state and government; ministry, including the president that is mostly or entirely ceremonial; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence
Constitutional monarchy: Head of state is a monarch that is mostly or entirely ceremonial; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Semi-constitutions Absolute monarchy: Head of state is an executive; all authority vested in
absolute monarch One-party state: Head of state is executive or ceremonial; power constitutionally linked to a single political movement Countries in which constitutionally defined basis to current regime (e.g. transitional governments) In terms of numbers of the
195 UN member states they fall into the following categories: Republics: 143 (44 Ceremonial and 99 Executive) Constitutional Governments: 9 For a full list see the following table: NameConstitutional formHead of stateBasis of executive legitimacy
  AfghanistanProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime AlbaniaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence AndorraConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
confidence AngolaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature ArmeniaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent armaniaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent armaniaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent armaniaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent armaniaRepublicE
  AustraliaConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence AzerbaijanRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature and legislature are also according to the legislature are also acco
 subject to parliamentary confidence BahrainConstitutional monarchyExecutiveMonarch personally exercises power in concert with other institutions BangladeshRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence BelarusRepublicExecutivePresidency is
independent of legislature BelgiumConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence BeninRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature BhutanConstitutional monarchyExecutiveMonarch personally exercises
power in concert with other institutions BoliviaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Bosnia and HerzegovinaRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence
  BrazilRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature BruneiAbsolute monarchy ExecutiveAll authority vested in absolute monarchy ExecutiveAll authori
 emergency; constitutional provisions for government are suspended BurundiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature CambodiaConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence CameroonRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature
  CanadaConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Cape VerdeRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Central African RepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Cape VerdeRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
 the nation's military leaders for the duration of a state of emergency; constitutional provisions for government are suspended ChileRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature China, People's RepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
independent of legislature ComorosRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Congo, Republic of theRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to
parliamentary confidence Costa RicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Côte d'IvoireRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Costa RicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Costa RicaRepublicExecutive Presidency is inde
  CyprusRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Czech RepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence DiboutiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature DominicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent DominicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent DominicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent DominicaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent DominicaRepubli
 is subject to parliamentary confidence Dominican Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature Egypt Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature Egypt Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature.
independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence El Salvador Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature Equatorial Guinea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature Equatorial Guinea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature.
 subject to parliamentary confidence EswatiniAbsolute monarchy ExecutiveAll authority vested in absolute monarch EthiopiaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence FijiRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subjec
  FranceRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Gambia, TheRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Gambia, TheRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
  GermanyRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence. GrenadaConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
  GuatemalaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature GuineaProvisionaln/aAll authority vested in a committee of the nation's military leaders for the duration of a state of emergency; constitutional provisions for government are suspended.
 parliamentary confidence GuyanaRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence HondurasRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence HondurasRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature
  HungaryRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence IndonesiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature IranRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature IranRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
 legislature IraqRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Iralamentary confidence IralyRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence IsraelRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence IsraelRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence IralyRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence IsraelRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidenc
  JamaicaConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence JordanConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent monarchyExecutivePresidency independent monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent monarchyExecutivePresidency independent monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent monarchyExecutivePresidency independent monarchyExecutivePr
  of legislature KenyaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature KiribatiRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence KuwaitConstitutional monarchyExecutiveMonarch personally exercises power in concert with other institutions
  KyrgyzstanRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LaosRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence LebanonRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence
  LesothoConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionally-defined basis to current regime LiberiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature LibyaProvisionaln/aNo constitutionalneous legislature LibyaProvisionalneous legislature LibyaProvisionaln
  LithuaniaRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence LuxembourgConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence
  MalawiRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Maliprovisionaln/aAll authority vested in a committee of the nation's military leaders for the duration of a state of
emergency; constitutional provisions for government are suspended MaltaRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence MauritaniaRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature;
 ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MauritiusRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence MexicoRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence
  MoldovaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidence MonacoConstitutional monarchyExecutivePres
  subject to parliamentary confidence. MoroccoConstitutional monarchyExecutiveMonarch personally exercises power in concert with other institutions. MozambiqueRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence. MyanmarProvisionaln/aAll authority vested in a committee of the nation's military
 leaders for the duration of a state of emergency; constitutional provisions for government are suspended NamibiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence
    NepalRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence New ZealandConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence New ZealandConstitutional monarchyCeremonia
  NigerRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence NigeriaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature. North MacedoniaRepublicExecutivePresidency is subject to parliamentary
  confidence NorwayConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence OmanAbsolute monarchyExecutiveAll authority vested in absolute monarchyExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature
  PalestineRepublicExecutivePresidency is subject to parliamentary confidence PanamaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence PanamaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
 legislature PeruRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature PhilippinesRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence
  QatarConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence RussiaRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence
  RwandaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature Saint Kitts and NevisConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and Constitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent and Constitutional Ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent Andrew CeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saint Vincent And
  subject to parliamentary confidence SamoaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence San MarinoRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Saudi ArabiaAbsolute
 monarchyExecutiveAll authority vested in absolute monarch SenegalRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature SerbiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature SerbiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
  SingaporeRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence SlovakiaRepublicCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Solomon IslandsConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Solomon IslandsConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Solomon IslandsConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
  Somalia Republic Ceremonial Ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence South Africa Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence South Korea Republic Executive Presidency is independent of legislature.
 legislature SpainConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence Sri LankaRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence SudanProvisionaln/aAll authority vested in a committee of the nation's military leaders for the duration of a state of emergency;
constitutional provisions for government are suspended SurinameRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature; ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence SwitzerlandRepublicExecutivePresidency is elected by legislature;
 ministry may be, or not be, subject to parliamentary confidence SyriaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence TajikistanRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence TajikistanRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence TajikistanRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
  ThailandConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence TogoRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature TongaConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency is subject to parliamentary
confidence TunisiaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature TurkeyRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature TurkmenistanRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent to legislature TurkmenistanRepu
independent of legislature UkraineRepublicExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence United Arab EmiratesConstitutional monarchyExecutiveMonarch personally exercises power in concert with other institutions. United KingdomConstitutional monarchyExecutivePresidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
parliamentary confidence United StatesRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature UruguayRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature 
 monarchyExecutiveAll authority vested in absolute monarch VenezuelaRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature VietnamRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature VietnamRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature.
  legislature ZimbabweRepublicExecutivePresidency is independent of legislature And for other non-UN member states have a look at this table: NameConstitutional formHead of stateBasis of executivePresidency is independent of legislature.
  Cook IslandsConstitutional monarchyCeremonialMinistry is subject to parliamentary confidence KosovoRepublicExecutivePresidence Northern CyprusRepublicExecutivePresidence Northern CyprusRepublicExec
 subject to parliamentary confidence Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic Executive Power constitutionally linked to a single political movement of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence. Taiwan
(Republic of China) Republic Executive Presidency independent of legislature; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence European Systems of Government Map created by Nerdy Maps The map above gives you a zoomed in look at
Europe. Key: Presidential republic (Colored in green) Head of state (president) has some executive power - the rest is vested in ministry whose head is the prime minister (head of government) Parliamentary republic (Colored in yello)
Head of state (president) is ceremonial - prime minister is head of government and has executive power Directorial republic (Colored in dark green) Group of people
constitutes the "head" of state and government with executive power Find this map interesting? Please help us by sharing it below: Other Popular Maps This post may contain affiliate links. As an Amazon Associate, we earn from qualifying purchases. With over 200 nations existing worldwide with distinct cultures and traditions, one might presume
that there are hundreds of types of government regimes. But both historically and in contemporary times, that's not the case. Even while political regimes across these nations have evolved over time, they have largely adhered to a few distinct types of government. Nowadays, every nation can finally be classified into just 9 explicit forms of
government regimes. Presidential republic: A president is the head of government and is independent of the legislature, while the remaining executive powers are vested in ministries that are subject to parliamentary
scrutiny. Parliamentary republic: Head of state is a president that is mostly or entirely ceremonial; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence Republic with an executive president, may or may not be subject to
parliamentary confidence. Constitutional monarchy: The head of state is a monarch that is mostly or entirely ceremonial; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence. Absolute monarchy: The head of state is an executive monarch; monarch monarchy: The head of state is a monarch that is mostly or entirely ceremonial; ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence.
personally exercises power in concert with other institutions. One-party state: The head of state is executive or ceremonial; power is constitutional basis or countries in which constitutional provisions for government have been suspended. The map below shows
the government systems or regimes that rule the world today. It's imperative to note that this map charts government regimes according to each country's legal framework. Many nations have constitutions stating their de jure or legally recognized system of government, but their de facto or realized form of government regimes according to each country's legal framework. Many nations have constitutions stating their de jure or legally recognized system of government, but their de facto or realized form of government regimes according to each country's legal framework.
us on Governments play a critical role in shaping societies, and the type of government in place can have a significant impact on the lives of citizens. Governments are the systems that rule a country or a state. They are responsible for maintaining law and order, providing essential services, and protecting their citizens' rights. There are different
types of government, and each has its unique features, advantages, and disadvantages. There are various types of government in the world, each with its own distinct features and mechanisms for government in the world. a) Direct Democracy - A system of government
where citizens participate directly in decision-making, rather than electing representatives to make decisions on their behalf. c) Presidential Democracy - A system of government where citizens elect representative democracy where the executive branch is led
by a President who is elected separately from the legislature. d) Parliamentary Democracy - A type of democracy where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democracy where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democracy where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democracy where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature.
limited by a constitution or other legal document. a) Absolute monarchy - A system of government where the monarchy, the monarch holds all of the power and authority and is not limited by a constitution or other legal document. b) Constitutional
monarchy - A type of monarchy where the monarch spowers are limited by a constitution or laws. In this type of monarch while real political power is held by elected officials or an appointed government. In some cases, the monarch may still have some powers or duties, such as serving as a symbolic
head of state, or having the power to grant pardons or to formally appoint government officials. a) Presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by a President and a Prime Minister, where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people. b) Semi-presidential republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by the people of the peopl
ho are both elected by the people. c) Parliamentary republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democratic elections. d) Federal republic where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democratic elections. d) Federal republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democratic elections. d) Federal republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democratic elections. d) Federal republic - A type of republic where the executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is appointed by the legislature, usually through democratic elections.
Unitary republic - A type of republic of the people, often associated with communist or socialist governments or states. f) People's republic - A type of republic where
Islamic principles and laws are incorporated into the legal system and governance. a) Fascism - A totalitarian ideology that advocates for a classless society and collective ownership of property,
with the state controlling the means of production. c) Nazism - A totalitarian ideology that emphasizes extreme racism, anti-Semitism, and authoritarianism, based on the principles of National Socialism. d) Theocracy - A type of government where religious leaders hold ultimate authority and religious law is used to govern. e) Military dictatorship - A
type of totalitarianism where military officials hold power and control the government. f) Monarchy dictatorship - A type of totalitarianism where a single monarch holds power and has absolute control over the government and its citizens. Country Type of Government Afghanistan Islamic Republic Albania Parliamentary Republic Algeria Presidential
 Republic Andorra Parliamentary Democracy Angola Presidential Republic Armenia Semi-Presidential Republic Armenia Semi-Presidential Republic Armenia Parliamentary Democracy Austria Federal Parliamentary Demo
(Commonwealth Realm) Bahrain Constitutional Monarchy Bangladesh Parliamentary Democracy (Commonwealth Realm) Belarus Presidential Republic Bhutan
Constitutional Monarchy (Parliamentary Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina Federal Presidential Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina Federal Presidential Republic Burundi Republic Republic Burundi Republic Republic Republic Republic Republic Republic Re
Presidential Republic Cabo Verde Semi-Presidential Republic Canada Federal Parliamentary Democracy (Constitutional Monarchy) Central African Republic China Single-Party
Socialist Republic (de facto one-party state) Colombia Presidential Republic Comoros Presidentia
(Communist State) Cyprus Presidential Republic Parliamentary Republic Presidential Repub
Egypt Presidential Republic El Salvador Presidential Republic Estonia Parliamentary Republic 
(Unitary) Gabon Presidential Republic Gambia Presidential Republic Germany Federal Parliamentary Republic Grenada Parliamentary Democracy (Commonwealth Realm) Guatemala Presidential Republic Guinea Presidential Republic
Presidential Republic Guyana Presidential Republic India Federal Parliamentary Republ
Parliamentary Democracy Italy Parliamentary Republic Konstitutional Monarchy Farliamentary Republic Konstitutional Mona
Parliamentary Republic Laos Marxist-Leninist Single-Party State Latvia Parliamentary Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Lithuania Parliamentary Republic Luxembourg Parliamentary Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Lithuania Parliamentary Republic Luxembourg Parliamentary Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Lithuania Parliamentary Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Government Liechtenstein Constitutional Monarchy Liberia Presidential Republic Libya Provisional Republic Libya Pro
Constitutional Monarchy Madagascar Semi-Presidential Republic Malawi Presidential Republic Malawi Presidential Republic Malawi Presidential Republic Mauritius Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy Maldives Presidential Republic Mauritius Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy Maldives Presidential Republic Malawi Presidential Republic
Republic Mexico Presidential Federal Republic Monaco Constitutional Monarchy Mongolia Semi-Presidential Republic Monaco Constitutional Monarchy Mozambique Presidential Republic Myanmar
(Burma) Military Junta Namibia Presidential Republic Nauru Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy Netherlands Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy New Zealand Parliamentary New Zeala
North Korea Single-Party State North Macedonia (formerly Macedonia) Parliamentary Republic Panama Presidential Republic Panama Presi
Peru Presidential Republic Poland Parliamentary Republic Poland Parliamentary Republic Russia Federal Semi-Presidential Republic Russia Federal Russia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Parliamentary Republic San Marino Parliam
Singapore Parliamentary Republic Slovakia Parliamentary Republic South Africa Parliamentary Republic South S
Republic Sudan Presidential Republic Suriname Presidential Republic Taiwan Semi-Presidential Republic Taiwan Semi-Presidential Republic Tonga Constitutional Republic Taiwan Semi-Presidential Republic Taiwan Semi-Presidential Republic Tonga Constitutional
Monarchy Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Republic Turkey Presidential Republic Turkmenistan Presidential Republic Turkm
Monarchy United States of America (USA) Federal Presidential Republic Uzbekistan Presidential Republic Vanuatu Parliamentary Republic Vanuatu Parliamentary Republic Vanuatu Presidential 
Presidential Republic Last Updated on: April 20, 2023
```