

Bhutan

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- Located in the Middle East population: 765,552

Origin of Bhutan:

- Unitary Parliamentary Constitutional Democracy.
- Bhutan's first national elections in March 2008 marked the country's shift from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy.





Origin of the United Kingdom:

- Two party Parliamentary monarchy.
- The constitutional monarchy was developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- The Bill of Rights Act set the foundations for the constitutional monarchy.



Who governs in Bhutan?

Government:

- Head of state: King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck.
- Head of government: Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay.

Legislature:

- Upper House: National Council
- Lower House: National Assembly

Who governs in the United Kingdom?

- Parliament: highest legislative authority.
- Crown's power is mostly ceremonial.



Bhutan Government Structure:

- Executive Branch
 - Chief of State: King Wangchuck
 - Head of Government: Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay
 - Cabinet
- Legislative Branch: bicameral Parliament
 - National Council
 - National Assembly
- Judicial Branch
 - Highest Courts (5 justices including the chief justice)
 - Subordinate Courts (first appellate court)

UK Fusion/Separation of Powers

Elected Legislature & The Executive

The House of Commons



Primary Role
Creates/Designs Laws
Scrutinizes/Approves Laws
Represents
The Will of the People

HM Government



The Largest
Party
then forms:

Primary Role
Puts forward Laws
Runs Government
Represents
The Will of the Majority

The Crown

The Monarch



Primary Role
Represents the UK
Signs Bills into Law
Represents
Ceremony/Tradition

Appointed Legislature

The House of Lords



Primary Role
Scrutinizes/Approves Laws
Acts as a Safeguard
Represents
The Unwritten Constitution

Judiciary

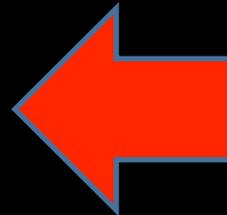
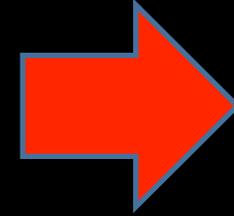
The UK Courts of Law



Primary Role
Upholds the Law
Represents
The Rule of Law

Government Structure United Kingdom

Leader of the majority party in Parliament is nominated as the prime minister



Monarchy is hereditary



Age 29

Occupation Dragon King of Bhutan

Former Nickname Red Hot Prince Charming

- The head of government (Prime Minister) can be removed by a 2/3 vote of Parliament

- The head of state must retire by age 65



- Monarchy is hereditary

- 646 members of the House of Common are elected
- The leader of the party with the majority of people elected is made prime minister



Legal system:

- Zhabdรุง Ngwang Namgyal promulgated the first set of Bhutanese laws.
- “The Code”: foundation of the contemporary Bhutanese legal system, based on Buddhist principles and address the violation of temporal and spiritual laws.
- Laws contain specific reference to the **ten pious acts**.
- (1959) National Assembly enacted the first comprehensive codified law code.
- The Supreme Law: covers civil and criminal, includes land law, marriage, inheritance, etc.
- The current legal system is based on English common law.
- The Bhutanese Judiciary is entrusted to safeguard justice.

Legal System United Kingdom:

- Government proposes bills
- must be agreed upon the two houses of parliament: House of Commons and House of Lords
- It becomes an act when the bill is approved and signed by the queen



THOUSANDS OF CANDLES
CAN BE LIT FROM A SINGLE CANDLE
AND THE LIFE OF THE CANDLE WILL NOT BE SHORTENED



HAPPINESS
NEVER DECREASES FROM BEING SHARED

~Buddha

Advantages Bhutan:

Buddhist values guide
the relationship between
the state and the people.

Advantages U.K

- The monarchs create public income.
- The royal property portfolio is worth over 7 billion and includes key developments, historical buildings, farmlands, etc.





Disadvantages:

- The market in Bhutan is not largely open to foreign countries.
- The government is concerned about protecting traditions and culture, it is not willing to accept foreign investment.

Disadvantages U.K

- The UK is a smaller consumer market than that of US, China or Japan.
- Its shoppers spend more money online.
- Business-to-consumer online sales in the UK were on average \$3,585 per person.



Other Differences

Bhutan

- Bhutan is one of the most exclusive travel destinations in the world.
- It enjoys a reputation for authenticity, remoteness and well protected cultural heritage and natural environment.
- The tourism is limited to prearranged tours with a local guide.

U.K.

- UK has the world's 8th biggest with 32 million visiting in 2013.
- Domestic tourism remains the biggest component of tourism in the UK.

