

Oversight of implementation of the law is very much a part of the legislative process. For what use are laws if they are not executed faithfully? While the legislature remains a principal player at this stage primarily through its investigative and budgetary powers, it is a vigilant civil society, exercising its right to hold governments accountable that is usually able to point out the strengths and weaknesses of laws in addressing the issues they are supposed to solve.

TABLE 1: SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

COUNTRY	TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATURE/PARTY SYSTEM
Cambodia	Constitutional Monarchy/ Parliamentary	Head of State: monarch Head of Government: Prime Minister elected by the National Assembly	Bicameral: National Assembly (123 members) and Senate (61) Multi-party system with a dominant party, the Cambodian People's Party (CPP)
Indonesia	Presidential	President is both head of State and head of Government	Bicameral: People's Representative Council or DPR (550) and Regional Representative Council or DPD (130) Multi-party system with the Democratic Party as the biggest party
Lao PDR	Parliamentary	President is the head of State and the Prime Minister is the head of Government	Unicameral: National Assembly (132) One-party system: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP)
Philippines	Presidential	President is both head of State and Government	Bicameral: House of Representatives (284) and the Senate (23). Multi-party system with the Liberal Party as the biggest party in the House of Representatives
Thailand	Constitutional monarchy/ Parliamentary	Head of State: monarch Head of Government: Prime Minister	Bicameral: House of Representatives (500) and Senate (150) Multi-party system with the Pheu Thai Party as the biggest party.
Timor-Leste	Semi-presidential	President is the head of State and the Prime Minister is the head of Government	Unicameral: National Parliament (65) Multi-party system with the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor as the biggest party.