Government System in Mexico

Executive

The president is at the top of the government system. Historically the president has had unchecked power in the office. Presidents are directly elected by a simple majority of registered voters in the thirty-one states and the Federal District. A president term last six years and they cannot be reelected. There is also no vice president. If during the first two years of the term the president cannot fulfill their duties then the congress designates an interim president. In addition to the president's involvement in legislative matters, he or she may freely appoint and dismiss cabinet officials and almost all employees of the executive branch. The current president of Mexico is Enrique Peña Nieto.



**Legislative**

The legislative branch of the Mexican government consists of a bicameral congress (Congreso de la Unión) divided into an upper chamber, or Senate (Cámara de Senadores), and a lower chamber, or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados). Both chambers are responsible for the discussion and approval of legislation and the ratification of high level presidential appointments. The Senate has 128 members, with one of each state's four seats going to whichever party comes in second in that state.

These are some of their powers

* Pass laws
* Impose taxes
* Declare war
* Approve national budget
* Approve or reject treaties

**Judicial**

The judicial branch of the Mexican government is divided into federal and state systems. The Supreme Court of Justice is the highest court in Mexico. It is located in Mexico City. The high court is broken up into four chambers, each with five justices. These are the Penal Affairs Chamber, Administrative Affairs Chamber, Civil Affairs Chamber, and Labor Affairs Chamber. Judges are appointed for life however they can be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies.