In addition to quicker legislative action, parliamentary government has attractive features for nations that are [ethnically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnicity), [racially](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_(classification_of_human_beings)), or [ideologically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ideology) divided. In a presidential system, all executive power is vested in one person: the president. In a parliamentary system, with a collegial executive, power is more divided. In the 1989 [Lebanese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon) [Taif Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taif_Agreement), in order to give [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_Lebanon) greater political power, Lebanon moved from a [semi-presidential system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-presidential_system) with a strong president[[dubious](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Accuracy_dispute#Disputed_statement) – [discuss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Parliamentary_system#Lebanon)] to a system more structurally similar to classical parliamentary government. [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq) similarly disdained a presidential system out of fears that such a system would be tantamount to [Shiite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiite) domination; [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan)'s minorities refused to go along with a presidency as strong as the [Pashtuns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashtun_people) desired.[[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]