

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROLS IN PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS

As I pointed out in the introductory part of this work, there are many difficulties in developing models about the way in which each of the analyzed mechanisms of parliamentary control is regulated. For this reason, the multiple variants that these controls can present are presented below as a catalog. The versatility of these instruments in presidential systems shows that their adoption opens a wide possibility of enriching them.

- Attendance of ministers to Congress.
 - Mandatory, only for the chief of the cabinet, before the plenary session, by appointment.
 - Obligatory for all ministers, before the plenary, by appointment.
 - Mandatory for all ministers, before the committees, by appointment.
 - Mandatory for the head of the cabinet, with periodicity (weekly, biweekly, monthly, bi-monthly).
 - Mandatory for all ministers, with periodicity (weekly, biweekly, monthly, bi-monthly)
 - Access to the rostrum, optional for the head of the cabinet before the plenary session.
 - Access to the rostrum, optional for the chief of the cabinet before committees.
 - Access to the rostrum, optional for all ministers, before the plenary, only in matters within their competence.
 - Access to the rostrum, optional for all ministers, before committees, only in matters within their competence.
- Questions to the ministers.
 - Formulation:
 - ~ Individual.
 - ~ By parliamentary group.

- ~ With authorization of the board of directors.
- ~ Without authorization from the board of directors.
- Presentation:
 - ~ Verbal.
 - ~ Written.
 - ~ In writing in advance of the session.
 - ~ Verbal in the development of the session.
- Periodicity:
- Fixed, in control sessions:
 - ~ Weekly.
 - ~ Biweekly.
 - ~ Monthly.
 - ~ Bimonthly.
 - ~ Occasional.
- Place:
 - ~ In plenary session of a single chamber.
 - ~ In plenary session of both chambers indiscriminately.
 - ~ In commissions of a single chamber.
 - ~ In commissions of both chambers, indistinctly.
 - ~ In plenary sessions and in commissions.
 - As determined by the applicable standard for each specific case;
 - As determined on each occasion by the chamber, chambers or commissions.
 - as chosen by the minister questioned.
 - ~ In public session
 - Of the plenary session.
 - Of the commission.
 - ~ In secret session (or confidential)
 - Of the plenary session.
 - Of the commission.

- Presentation of the answer:
 - ~ Verbal.
 - ~ Written.
 - ~ Either way, depending on how the question was asked.
 - ~ Either way, at the choice of the minister.
 - ~ In writing, with verbal extension.
 - ~ Verbal, with written extension.
- Duration of verbal questions
 - ~ Limited.
 - ~ Indefinite.
- Duration of verbal responses
 - ~ Limited.
 - ~ Indefinite.
- Deadlines for submitting written questions
 - ~ Three days.
 - ~ Five days.
 - ~ One week.
 - ~ Ten days.
 - ~ A fortnight.
 - ~ One month.
 - ~ Undefined.
 - ~ Depending on the type of information required, between three days and one month.
- Person who responds
 - ~ Always the chief of staff.
 - ~ Always the minister questioned.
 - ~ Either one, at the choice of the government.
 - ~ A specialized undersecretary (vice minister).
 - ~ A delegated technician.
- Confidence vote.
 - Promotion:
 - ~ President.
 - ~ The chief of the cabinet.

- ~ The cabinet.
- ~ A minister.
- Circumstance:
 - ~ At the beginning of a government period.
 - ~ When the chief of the cabinet is appointed.
 - ~ When each minister is appointed.
 - ~ It is linked to the approval of the government program.
 - ~ It is linked to the approval of a bill.
 - ~ It is linked to the approval of the budget.
- Procedure:
 - ~ It is presented only before a chamber of congress.
 - ~ It can be presented to any camera.
 - ~ It is analyzed in both cameras, successively.
 - ~ It is analyzed in a joint session of the cameras.
 - ~ A period is set for its relief (never less than 48 hours or more than two weeks).
- Modalities:
 - ~ Tacit trust
 - If it is requested and not voted on, it can be considered denied.
 - If it is requested and not voted on, it can be considered granted.
 - ~ Explicit trust.
- Majority required to grant it:
 - ~ Simple majority, present or total.
 - ~ Absolute majority, present or total.
 - ~ Qualified majority, present or total.
 - ~ Absolute majority in the first vote and simple majority in the second vote of those present or of the total.
 - ~ Qualified majority in the first vote and absolute majority in the second vote of those present or of the total.
- Effects of the denial of investiture:
 - ~ Present another candidate, indefinitely.
 - ~ Present a second candidate, and then free appointment.

- ~ Present a second candidate, and then dissolve parliament.
- ~ Present a third candidate and then free appointment.
- ~ After three candidates, free appointment, and dissolution.
- Effects of the refusal to request a trust:
 - ~ Free assessment by the president.
 - ~ Present a new initiative (or program).
 - ~ Resignation of the chief of the cabinet.
 - ~ Resignation of the minister who has been denied.
 - ~ Resignation of the cabinet.
 - ~ Dissolution of Congress.
 - ~ Resignation of the chief of the cabinet and dissolution of Congress.
 - ~ Resignation of the cabinet and dissolution of Congress.
- Interpellation.
 - Formulation:
 - ~ Individual.
 - ~ By parliamentary group.
 - ~ With authorization of the board of directors.
 - ~ Without authorization from the board of directors.
 - Presentation:
 - ~ Verbal.
 - ~ Written.
 - ~ In writing in advance of the session.
 - ~ Verbal in the development of the session.
 - Frequency:
 - ~ Indefinite.
 - ~ Determined by the Constitution.
 - ~ Determined by law or regulation.
 - Place:
 - ~ In a single chamber.
 - ~ In both cameras.
 - Effects:
 - ~ A simple motion

- ~ Initiate a motion of censure.
- ~ None.
- Censorship.
 - Formulation:
 - ~ A parliamentary group.
 - ~ A parliamentary group of a certain size.
 - ~ A percentage of the total members of a chamber.
 - ~ A percentage of the total members of both chambers.
 - ~ With authorization of the board of directors.
 - ~ Without authorization from the board of directors.
 - Limitations:
 - ~ The same group cannot present more than one (two, three, etc.) motion (motions) per session.
 - ~ The same group cannot present more than one (two, three, etc.) motion (motions) per legislature.
 - ~ None
 - Relief session:
 - ~ Ordinary session of the competent chamber.
 - ~ Extraordinary session of the competent chamber.
 - ~ Successive sessions of both cameras.
 - ~ Joint session of both chambers.
 - Procedure:
 - ~ Regarding the quorum:
 - approval by absolute majority of those present;
 - approval by an absolute majority of the total of the members of the chamber;
 - approval by an absolute majority of the present members of each chamber, in successive votes;
 - approval by an absolute majority of the total of the members of each chamber, in successive votes;
 - approval by an absolute majority of the total of the members of the congress, in joint session;
 - approval by a qualified majority of those present;

- approval by a qualified majority of the total of the members of the chamber;
- approval by a qualified majority of the total of the members of each chamber, in successive votes;
- approval by a qualified majority of the total members of each chamber, in a joint session.
- ~ Regarding the rules of the process:
 - with audience of the minister;
 - without audience of the minister.
- ~ Regarding the deliberation:
 - debate and resolution, in the same session;
 - debate in one session and resolution in a later session.
- Modalities:
 - ~ It only proceeds against the head of the cabinet.
 - ~ It only proceeds against a minister.
 - ~ It only proceeds against the entire cabinet.
- Frequency
 - ~ Regulated:
 - once per year;
 - a maximum per session;
 - a maximum per legislature.
 - ~ Not regulated.
- Procedure:
 - ~ You must vent after (24, 36, 72) hours after being presented, and before (3, 4, 5) days, from its presentation.
- Effects:
 - ~ Resignation of the head of the cabinet
 - ~ Resignation of the cabinet.
 - ~ Resignation only of the censored minister.
 - ~ Resignation (of whoever proceeds), when he is censored twice.
 - ~ Resignation (of whoever proceeds), when he is censored on

two occasions, in the same period of sessions.

- ~ Resignation (of whoever proceeds), when he is censured three times.
 - ~ Resignation (of whoever proceeds), if the president does not object to the censorship.
 - ~ Resignation if the president objected, but the censure was ratified in a second ballot (generally, with a majority higher than that required in the first ballot).
 - ~ The resignation (of whoever proceeds) is optional by the president.
- Dissolution of Congress.
 - Not allowed.
 - It proceeds when Congress denies trust to the chief of the cabinet, on the occasion of the investiture.
 - It proceeds when Congress denies trust to the chief of the cabinet, due to a government program, a political declaration, a bill, or a budget project.
 - Proceeds when Congress censures the chief of the cabinet.
 - Proceeds when Congress censures the chief of the cabinet for the second (third) time.
 - It proceeds when Congress censures the chief of the cabinet for the second (third) time, in a specified period of time.