

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION (IN SPANISH)

This second edition presents numerous additions that include constitutional texts not contemplated in the previous edition, such as those of Francophone Africa, Angola, Haiti, Japan and Mozambique; constitutional reforms related to texts already considered such as those of Ecuador, France and Mexico, in addition to the project in the approval process in Bolivia. I also received valuable opinions, which I greatly appreciate, among which I highlight those of the eminent Peruvian constitutionalist Domingo García Belaunde. I also revised the original wording to clarify some concepts and expressions.

I have also modified the seventh chapter to address the question of the governance of presidential systems, and include, at the end of the work, an outline that synthesizes the multiple variants of parliamentary controls in presidential systems, which may be useful to highlight the richness of options and the nuances that these controls achieve in presidential systems.

The objective of this study is to show that parliamentary institutions of political responsibility and control have been the object of rapid adoption by presidential systems that seek to consolidate themselves through contemporary democratic constitutionalism.

When this panorama is seen to extend itself across Africa, America, Asia and Europe, the new and vigorous trend that characterizes the presidential systems of our time cannot be doubted.

Regarding the method adopted, I have applied those of comparative law and legal sociology to identify the functions of the parliamentary institutions studied. I make this precision because, although I rely on the transcription of the constitutional texts that serve as the basis for the study of each institution, I only carry out a brief semantic examination of their content when it is essential to specify their scope or highlight their successes or deficiencies, but below I do not practice a structural analysis of the norm. In legal research, the method adopted depends on what you want to know. For example, if what is sought is the systematic congruence of the precepts within a constitution, the method to be used cannot be the sociological one; conversely, if what is being investigated is the way in which certain institutions operate in practice, neither can an analytical method be followed, just

as the use of a comparative method is not appropriate when what is sought is to identify the principles or values contained in a standard. The researcher has to adopt, in each case, the appropriate instruments to achieve the desired objectives. Moreover, in this particular work, I make frequent references to the cultural environment of institutions because it is impossible to understand the functioning of an institution detached from its context.