

CONSTITUTION

**PASSED BY THE CORTES GENERALES IN PLENARY MEETINGS
OF THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE HELD ON
OCTOBER 31, 1978**

**RATIFIED BY REFERENDUM OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE ON
DECEMBER 7, 1978**

**SANCTIONED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING BEFORE
THE CORTES GENERALES ON DECEMBER 27, 1978**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Add. Prov.: Additional Provisions

C: Constitution

Final Prov.: Final Provisions

SO: Standing Orders

Trans. Prov.: Transitional Provisions

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

	<u>Page</u>
PREAMBLE	9
PRELIMINARY PART	10
PART I. <i>Fundamental Rights and Duties</i>	12
Chapter 1. Spaniards and Aliens	13
Chapter 2. Rights and Liberties	14
Division 1. Fundamental Rights and Public Liberties	14
Division 2. Rights and Duties of Citizens.....	21
Chapter 3. Principles governing Economic and Social Policy	24
Chapter 4. Guarantees of Fundamental Rights and Liberties.....	28
Chapter 5. Suspension of Rights and Liberties	29
PART II. <i>The Crown</i>	29
PART III. <i>The Cortes Generales (Parliament)</i>	34
Chapter 1. Houses of Parliament	34
Chapter 2. Drafting of Bills.....	41
Chapter 3. International Treaties	45
PART IV. <i>Government and Administration</i>	47
PART V. <i>Relations between the Government and the Cortes Generales</i>	51
PART VI. <i>Judicial Power</i>	54

	<u>Page</u>
PART VII. <i>Economy and Finance</i>	58
PART VIII. <i>Territorial Organization of the State</i>	62
Chapter 1. General Principles.....	62
Chapter 2. Local Government.....	63
Chapter 3. Self-governing Communities.....	64
PART IX. <i>The Constitutional Court</i>	77
PART X. <i>Constitutional Amendment</i>	80
ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS	82
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	83
REPEALS	86
FINAL PROVISION	87

SPANISH CONSTITUTION

We, don Juan Carlos I, King of Spain, announce to all those who may have knowledge of this: that the Cortes have passed and the Spanish people have ratified the following Constitution:

PREAMBLE

The Spanish Nation, desiring to establish justice, liberty, and security, and to promote the wellbeing of all its members, in the exercise of its sovereignty, proclaims its will to:

Guarantee democratic coexistence within the Constitution and the laws, in accordance with a fair economic and social order.

Consolidate a State of Law which ensures the rule of law as the expression of the popular will.

Protect all Spaniards and peoples of Spain in the exercise of human rights, of their culture and traditions, languages and institutions.

Promote the progress of culture and of the economy to ensure a dignified quality of life for all.

Establish an advanced democratic society, and Cooperate in the strengthening of peaceful relations and effective cooperation among all the peoples of the earth.

Therefore, the Cortes pass and the Spanish people ratifies the following.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION

Preliminary Part

Section 1

A social and democratic State under the rule of law	1. Spain is hereby established as a social and democratic State, subject to the rule of law, which advocates freedom, justice, equality and political pluralism as highest values of its legal system.	2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 117, 128 C
National sovereignty	2. National sovereignty belongs to the Spanish people, from whom all State powers emanate.	56, 66, 117 C
Parliamentary monarchy	3. The political form of the Spanish State is the Parliamentary Monarchy.	56, 66, 97, 108 C

Section 2

National unity and devolution to nationalities and regions	The Constitution is based on the indissoluble unity of the Spanish Nation, the common and indivisible homeland of all Spaniards; it recognises and guarantees the right to self-government of the nationalities and regions of which it is composed and the solidarity among them all.	1, 137-139, 143-148 C
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Section 3

Language	1. Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. All Spaniards have the duty to know it and the right to use it.	14, 139.1, 149.1.1 C
	2. The other Spanish languages shall also be official in the respective Self-governing Communities in accordance with their Statutes.	147, 148.1.17, Final Prov. C

46,
149.1.28,
149.2 C

3. The wealth of the different linguistic forms of Spain is a cultural heritage which shall be especially respected and protected.

Section 4

1, 2 C

1. The flag of Spain consists of three horizontal stripes: red, yellow and red, the yellow stripe being twice as wide as each red stripe.

National flag

147 C

2. The Statutes may recognize flags and ensigns of the Self-governing Communities. These shall be used together with the flag of Spain on their public buildings and in their official ceremonies.

Section 5

1 C

The capital of the State is the city of Madrid.

Capital

Section 6

1.1, 7, 22,
23.1, 67.2,
127.1, 159.4
C 23 R

Political parties are the expression of political pluralism, they contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people and are an essential instrument for political participation. Their creation and the exercise of their activities are free in so far as they respect the Constitution and the law. Their internal structure and their functioning must be democratic.

Political parties

Section 7

1.1, 22, 28,
37, 131.2 C

Trade unions and employers' associations contribute to the defence and promotion of the economic and social interests which they represent. Their creation and the exercise of their activities shall be free in so far as they respect the Constitution and the law. Their internal structure and their functioning must be democratic.

Trade unions and employers' associations

Section 8

28.1, 29.2 30,
62 h), 63.3,
70.1 e), 97 C

1. The mission of the Armed Forces, comprising the Army, the Navy and the Air Force,

Armed Forces

is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain and to defend its territorial integrity and the constitutional order.

2. The basic structure of military organization shall be regulated by an Organic Act in accordance with the principles of the present Constitution.

81 C

Section 9

Rule of law

1. Citizens and public authorities are bound by the Constitution and all other legal provisions.

1, 9.3, 10, 25.1, 103.1, 106, 161 C

Promotion of freedom, equality and citizens' participation by public authorities

2. It is the responsibility of the public authorities to promote conditions ensuring that freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups to which they belong are real and effective, to remove the obstacles preventing or hindering their full enjoyment, and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life.

1.1, 39-52, 128-131 C

Constitutional principles

3. The Constitution guarantees the principle of legality, the hierarchy of legal provisions, the publicity of legal statutes, the non-retroactivity of punitive provisions that are not favourable to or restrictive of individual rights, the certainty that the rule of law shall prevail, the accountability of public authorities, and the prohibition of arbitrary action of public authorities.

1.1, 9.1, 25, 103, 106, 117, 133, 161 C

PART I

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Section 10

Foundation of the constitutional system

1. The dignity of the person, the inviolable rights which are inherent, the free development of the personality, the respect for the law and for the rights of others are the foundation of political order and social peace.

1.1, 9.2, 53, 81 C

93-96 C	<p>2. Provisions relating to the fundamental rights and liberties recognised by the Constitution shall be construed in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international treaties and agreements thereon ratified by Spain.</p>	General interpretation guideline
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CHAPTER 1

Spaniards and Aliens

Section 11

14, 23, 29, 30, 35, 59.4, 60.1, 149.1.2. C	<p>1. Spanish nationality shall be acquired, retained and lost in accordance with the provisions of the law.</p>	Nationality
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2. No person of Spanish birth may be deprived of his or her nationality.

93-96 C	<p>3. The State may negotiate dual nationality treaties with Latin-American countries or with those which have had or which have special links with Spain. In these countries Spaniards may become naturalized without losing their nationality of origin, even if those countries do not grant a reciprocal right to their own citizens.</p>	Dual nationality treaties
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Section 12

23, 39, 149.1.8, Add. Prov. 2. C	<p>Spaniards come legally of age at eighteen years.</p>	Full legal age
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Section 13

10-55, 149.1.2 C	<p>1. Aliens in Spain shall enjoy the public freedoms guaranteed by the present Part, under the terms to be laid down by treaties and the law.</p>	Aliens' rights
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23, 68.5 C	<p>2. Only Spaniards shall have the rights recognised in section 23, except in cases which may be established by treaty or by law concerning the right to vote and the right to be</p>	
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elected in municipal elections, and subject to the principle of reciprocity. (This text includes the first constitutional reform adopted on 27/08/1992; which added the words «and the right to be elected» to the paragraph).

Extradition

3. Extradition shall be granted only in compliance with a treaty or with the law, on a reciprocal basis. No extradition can be granted for political crimes; but acts of terrorism shall not be regarded as such.

Right of political asylum

4. The law shall lay down the terms under which citizens from other countries and stateless persons may enjoy the right to asylum in Spain.

CHAPTER 2

Rights and Liberties

Section 14

Equality before the law

Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

1.1, 9.2,
23, 31,
32, 35,
39, 138,
139 C

DIVISION 1

Fundamental Rights and Public Liberties

Section 15

Right to life and to physical and moral integrity

Everyone has the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and under no circumstances may be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. Death penalty is hereby abolished, except as provided for by military criminal law in times of war.

10, 25,
53, 81,
117.5 C

Section 16

9,2, 10,
14.27.3, 30.2,
53, 81 C

1. Freedom of ideology, religion and worship is guaranteed, to individuals and communities with no other restriction on their expression than may be necessary to maintain public order as protected by law.

Freedom of ideas, religion and worship

2. No one may be compelled to make statements regarding his or her ideology, religion or beliefs.

3. No religion shall have a state character. The public authorities shall take into account the religious beliefs of Spanish society and shall consequently maintain appropriate cooperation relations with the Catholic Church and other confessions.

No State religion.
Cooperation with the Catholic Church and other confessions

Section 17

9, 10, 25, 52,
53, 55, 81,
104, 126 C

1. Every person has the right to freedom and security. No one may be deprived of his or her freedom except in accordance with the provisions of this section and in the cases and in the manner provided for by the law.

Freedom and security

2. Preventive arrest may last no longer than the time strictly necessary in order to carry out the investigations aimed at establishing the events; in any case the person arrested must be set free or handed over to the judicial authorities within a maximum period of seventy two hours.

Preventive arrest

3. Every person arrested must be informed immediately, and in a way understandable to him or her, of his or her rights and of the grounds for his or her arrest, and may not be compelled to make a statement. The arrested person shall be guaranteed the assistance of a lawyer during police and judicial proceedings, under the terms to be laid down by the law.

Guarantees of prisoners

4. An *habeas corpus* procedure shall be provided for by law in order to ensure the immediate handing over to the judicial authorities

Habeas corpus

of any person illegally arrested. Likewise, the maximum period of provisional imprisonment shall be determined by law.

Section 18

Honour and personal reputation	1. The right to honour, to personal and family privacy and to the own image is guaranteed.	10, 19, 39, 53, 55, 81 C
Sanctity of home	2. The home is inviolable. No entry or search may be made without the consent of the householder or a legal warrant, except in cases of flagrante delicto.	
Secret of communications	3. Secrecy of communications is guaranteed, particularly regarding postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, except in the event of a court order.	
Information technology	4. The law shall restrict the use of data processing in order to guarantee the honour and personal and family privacy of citizens and the full exercise of their rights.	

Section 19

Liberty of abode and to move about the territory	Spaniards have the right to freely choose their place of residence, and to freely move about within the national territory. Likewise, they have the right to freely enter and leave Spain subject to the conditions to be laid down by the law. This right may not be restricted for political or ideological reasons.	10, 13, 18, 53, 55, 81, 139.2 C
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Section 20

	1. The following rights are recognised and protected:	9, 10, 16, 53, 55, 81 C
Free expression	a) the right to freely express and spread thoughts, ideas and opinions through words, in writing or by any other means of reproduction.	
Free artistic creation	b) the right to literary, artistic, scientific and technical production and creation.	
Free teaching	c) the right to academic freedom.	27 C
Free information	d) the right to freely communicate or receive truthful information by any means of dis-	24.2 C

	semination whatsoever. The law shall regulate the right to the clause of conscience and professional secrecy in the exercise of these freedoms.	Personal conscience and professional secrecy
	2. The exercise of these rights may not be restricted by any form of prior censorship.	No prior censorship
1.1, 2, 3.2 C	3. The law shall regulate the organization and parliamentary control of the mass communication media under the control of the State or any public agency and shall guarantee access to such media by the significant social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of society and of the various languages of Spain.	Mass media belonging to public entities
18, 39 C	4. These freedoms are limited by respect for the rights recognised in this Part, by the legal provisions implementing it, and especially by the right to honour, to privacy, to the own image and to the protection of youth and childhood.	Limits to liberties
	5. The seizure of publications, recordings and other means of information may only be carried out by means of a court order.	Confiscation of publications
	Section 21	
53, 55, 81 C	1. The right to peaceful unarmed assembly is recognised. The exercise of this right shall not require prior authorization.	Right of assembly
	2. In the case of meetings in public places and of demonstrations, prior notification shall be given to the authorities, who may only forbid them when there are well founded grounds to expect a breach of public order, involving danger to persons or property.	Right to demonstrate
	Section 22	
6, 7, 16, 28, 34, 51, 52, 53, 81, 104, 127 C	1. The right of association is recognised.	Association
	2. Associations which pursue ends or use means legally defined as criminal offences are illegal.	

Associations to be registered

3. Associations set up on the basis of this section must be entered in a register for the sole purpose of public knowledge.

4. Associations may only be dissolved or have their activities suspended by virtue of a court order stating the reasons for it.

5. Secret and paramilitary associations are prohibited.

Section 23

Participation of citizens in public affairs

1. Citizens have the right to participate in public affairs, directly or through representatives freely elected in periodic elections by universal suffrage.

1.1, 13.2, 14, 53, 68, 69, 81, 92 C

2. They also have the right to accede under conditions of equality to public functions and positions, in accordance with the requirements laid down by the law.

Section 24

Right to action in court

1. All persons have the right to obtain effective protection from the judges and the courts in the exercise of their rights and legitimate interests, and in no case may there be a lack of defense.

14, 17, 53, 81, 117 C

Judicial guarantees

2. Likewise, all have the right to the ordinary judge predetermined by law; to defense and assistance by a lawyer; to be informed of the charges brought against them; to a public trial without undue delays and with full guarantees; to the use of evidence appropriate to their defense; not to make self-incriminating statements; not to plead themselves guilty; and to be presumed innocent.

The law shall specify the cases in which, for reasons of family relationship or professional secrecy, it shall not be compulsory to make statements regarding allegedly criminal offences.

Section 25

9.3, 10, 14,
15, 17, 53,
81 C

1. No one may be convicted or sentenced for actions or omissions which when committed did not constitute a criminal offence, misdemeanour or administrative offence under the law then in force.

Principle of prior legal definition of offences and penalties

2. Punishments entailing imprisonment and security measures shall be aimed at reeducation and social rehabilitation and may not involve forced labour. The person sentenced to prison shall enjoy, during the imprisonment, the fundamental rights contained in this Chapter except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the purpose of the punishment and the penitentiary law. In any case, he or she shall be entitled to paid work and to the appropriate Social Security benefits, as well as to access to cultural opportunities and the overall development of his or her personality.

Aims of penalties

3. The Civil Administration may not impose penalties which directly or indirectly imply deprivation of freedom.

Administrative penalties

Section 26

14, 25, 36,
53, 117 C

Courts of Honour are prohibited within the framework of the Civil Administration and of professional organizations.

Courts of Honour

Section 27

9.2, 10, 15,
16, 20, 22,
34, 38, 44,
53, 81,
148.1.17,
149.1.30 C

1. Everyone has the right to education. Freedom of teaching is recognised.

Right to education and to free teaching

2. Education shall aim at the full development of human personality with due respect for the democratic principles of coexistence and for basic rights and freedoms.

Aims of education

3. The public authorities guarantee the right of parents to ensure that their children receive religious and moral instruction in accordance with their own convictions.

Rights of parents

Elementary education

4. Elementary education is compulsory and free.

General educational planning

5. The public authorities guarantee the right of all to education, through general education programming, with the effective participation of all sectors concerned and the setting-up of educational centres.

Foundation of teaching centres

6. The right of individuals and legal entities to set up educational centres is recognised, provided they respect constitutional principles.

Control and management

7. Teachers, parents and, when appropriate, pupils shall participate in the control and management of all centres supported by the Administration out of public funds, under the terms established by the law.

Inspection and official recognition

8. The public authorities shall inspect and standardise the educational system in order to ensure compliance with the laws.

State aid

9. The public authorities shall help the educational centres which meet the requirements established by the law.

Autonomy of Universities

10. The autonomy of Universities is recognised, under the terms established by the law.

Section 28

Right freely to join trade unions

1. All have the right to freely join a trade union. The law may restrict or except the exercise of this right in the Armed Forces or Institutes or other bodies subject to military discipline, and shall lay down the special conditions of its exercise by civil servants. Trade union freedom includes the right to set up trade unions and to join the union of one's choice, as well as the right of trade unions to form confederations and to found international trade union organizations, or to become members thereof. No one may be compelled to join a trade union.

7, 22, 37, 53,
55, 81, 103.3,
104.2, 127.1,
131.2 C

Right of strike

2. The right of workers to strike in defence of their interests is recognised. The law governing the exercise of this right shall establish

the safeguards necessary to ensure the maintenance of essential public services.

Section 29

9.2, 10, 23,
53, 77, 81 C

1. All Spaniards shall have the right to individual and collective petition, in writing, in the manner and subject to the consequences to be laid down by law.

Right of
petition

2. Members of the Armed Forces or Institutes or bodies subject to military discipline may only exercise this right individually and in accordance with statutory provisions relating to them.

DIVISION 2

Rights and Duties of Citizens

Section 30

8, 16, 31.3,
53, 117.5,
161 C

1. Citizens have the right and the duty to defend Spain.

National
defence

2. The law shall determine the military obligations of Spaniards and shall regulate, with all due guarantees, conscientious objection as well as other grounds for exemption from compulsory military service; it may also, when appropriate, impose a community service in place of military service.

Military
service and
conscientious
objection

3. A civilian service may be established with a view to accomplishing objectives of general interest.

Civilian
service

116.2 C

4. The duties of citizens in the event of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity may be regulated by law.

Section 31

1.1, 9, 14,
40.1, 53,
133 C

1. Everyone shall contribute to sustain public expenditure according to their economic capacity, through a fair tax system based on

Fair tax
system

the principles of equality and progressive taxation, which in no case shall be of a confiscatory scope.

Public expenditure

2. Public expenditure shall make an equitable allocation of public resources, and its programming and execution shall comply with criteria of efficiency and economy.

3. Personal or property contributions for public purposes may only be imposed in accordance with the law.

Section 32

Marriage

1. Man and woman have the right to marry with full legal equality.

14, 39,
149.1.8.^a C

2. The law shall make provision for the forms of marriage, the age and capacity for concluding it, the rights and duties of the spouses, the grounds for separation and dissolution, and their effects.

Section 33

Private property

1. The right to private property and inheritance is recognised.

1.1, 9.2, 14,
38, 53, 128,
131, 132 C

Social function of private property

2. The social function of these rights shall determine the limits of their content in accordance with the law.

Compulsory acquisition

3. No one may be deprived of his or her property and rights, except on justified grounds of public utility or social interest and with a proper compensation in accordance with the law.

Section 34

Foundations

1. The right to set up foundations for purposes of general interest is recognised in accordance with the law.

22, 33,
53 C

2. The provisions of subsections 2 and 4 of section 22 shall also be applicable to foundations.

Section 35

14, 37, 38,
40-42, 53 C

1. All Spaniards have the duty to work and the right to work, to the free choice of profession or trade, to advancement through work, and to a sufficient remuneration for the satisfaction of their needs and those of their families. Under no circumstances may they be discriminated on account of their sex.

Right and
duty to work.
Industrial
rights

2. The law shall regulate a Workers' Statute.

Section 36

22, 25,
52, 53 C

The law shall regulate the peculiarities of the legal status of Professional Associations and the exercise of degree professions. The internal structure and the functioning of Associations must be democratic.

Professional
associations

Section 37

7, 28,
35 C

1. The law shall guarantee the right to collective labour bargaining between workers and employers' representatives, as well as the binding force of the agreements.

Collective
bargaining

2. The right of workers and employers to adopt collective labour dispute measures is hereby recognised. The law regulating the exercise of this right shall, without prejudice to the restrictions which it may impose, include the guarantees necessary to ensure the functioning of essential public services.

Collective
industrial
disputes

Section 38

1.1, 9.2, 33,
40, 53, 128,
131 C

Free enterprise is recognised within the framework of a market economy. The public authorities guarantee and protect its exercise and the safeguarding of productivity in accordance with the demands of the general economy and, as the case may be, of economic planning.

Freedom of
enterprise

CHAPTER 3

Principles governing Economic and Social Policy

Section 39

Protection of the family

1. The public authorities ensure social, economic and legal protection of the family.

9.2, 14, 18, 20, 27.3, 32, 53 C

Protection of children

2. The public authorities likewise ensure full protection of children, who are equal before the law, regardless of their parentage, and of mothers, whatever their marital status. The law shall provide for the possibility of the investigation of paternity.

3. Parents must provide their children, whether born within or outside wedlock, with assistance of every kind while they are still under age and in other circumstances in which the law so establishes.

4. Children shall enjoy the protection provided for in the international agreements safeguarding their rights.

Section 40

Redistribution of income

1. The public authorities shall promote favourable conditions for social and economic progress and for a more equitable distribution of regional and personal income within the framework of a policy of economic stability. They shall in particular carry out a policy aimed at full employment.

1.1, 9.2, 35, 53, 130 131 C

Full employment

Good working conditions

2. Likewise, the public authorities shall promote a policy guaranteeing professional training and retraining; they shall ensure labour safety and hygiene and shall provide for the need of rest by limiting the duration of working day, by periodic paid holidays, and by promoting suitable centres.

Section 41

9.2, 35, 43,
49, 50, 53 C

The public authorities shall maintain a public Social Security system for all citizens guaranteeing adequate social assistance and benefits in situations of hardship, especially in case of unemployment. Supplementary assistance and benefits shall be optional.

Social
Security

Section 42

9.2, 40, 53 C

The State shall be especially concerned with safeguarding the economic and social rights of Spanish workers abroad, and shall direct its policy towards their return.

Emigrants

Section 43

9.2, 41, 45,
49, 50, 53 C

1. The right to health protection is recognised.

Protection of
health

2. It is incumbent upon the public authorities to organize and watch over public health by means of preventive measures and the necessary benefits and services. The law shall establish the rights and duties of all in this respect.

3. The public authorities shall foster health education, physical education and sports.

Sports and
leisure

Likewise, they shall encourage the proper use of leisure time.

Section 44

9.2, 20, 27,
46, 48, 50,
53, 148.1.15,
17, 149.1.15,
and 28,
149.2 C

1. The public authorities shall promote and watch over access to culture, to which all are entitled.

Culture

2. The public authorities shall promote science and scientific and technical research for the benefit of the general interest.

Science

Section 45

25, 43, 53,
129.1,
148.1.9.^a C

1. Everyone has the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the person, as well as the duty to preserve it.

Environment

Quality of life

2. The public authorities shall watch over a rational use of all natural resources with a view to protecting and improving the quality of life and preserving and restoring the environment, by relying on an indispensable collective solidarity.

3. For those who break the provisions contained in the foregoing paragraph, criminal or, where applicable, administrative sanctions shall be imposed, under the terms established by the law, and they shall be obliged to repair the damage caused.

Section 46

National heritage

The public authorities shall guarantee the preservation and promote the enrichment of the historical, cultural and artistic heritage of the peoples of Spain and of the property of which it consists, regardless of their legal status and their ownership. The criminal law shall punish any offences against this heritage.

3, 9.2, 25, 53,
128, 148
1.14, 17,
149.1.28,
149.2 C

Section 47

Housing

All Spaniards have the right to enjoy decent and adequate housing. The public authorities shall promote the necessary conditions and establish appropriate standards in order to make this right effective, regulating land use in accordance with the general interest in order to prevent speculation. The community shall have a share in the benefits accruing from the town-planning policies of public bodies.

9.2, 53, 128,
148,1.3 C

Section 48

Youth

The public authorities shall promote conditions for the free and effective participation of young people in political, social, economic and cultural development.

9.2, 23, 27.7,
53 C

Section 49

Disabled persons

The public authorities shall carry out a policy of preventive care, treatment, rehabilitation

9.2, 43, 53 C

and integration of the physically, sensorially and mentally handicapped by giving them the specialized care they require, and affording them special protection for the enjoyment of the rights granted by this Part to all citizens.

Section 50

9.2, 41, 43,
44, 47, 53 C

The public authorities shall guarantee, through adequate and periodically updated pensions, a sufficient income for citizens in old age. Likewise, and without prejudice to the obligations of the families, they shall promote their welfare through a system of social services that provides for their specific problems of health, housing, culture and leisure.

Old age

Section 51

43, 53, 105,
129, 1 C

1. The public authorities shall guarantee the protection of consumers and users and shall, by means of effective measures, safeguard their safety, health and legitimate economic interests.

Consumer protection

2. The public authorities shall promote the information and education of consumers and users, foster their organizations, and hear them on those matters affecting their members, under the terms established by law.

3. Within the framework of the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs, the law shall regulate domestic trade and the system of licensing commercial products.

Domestic trade

Section 52

7, 22, 28, 36,
37 C

The law shall regulate the professional organizations which contribute to the defence of their own economic interests. Their internal structure and their functioning must be democratic.

Professional organizations

CHAPTER 4

Guarantee of Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Section 53

Rights and liberties binding on public authorities	<p>1. The rights and freedoms recognised in Chapter 2 of the present Part are binding on all public authorities. Only by an act which in any case must respect their essential content, could the exercise of such rights and freedoms be regulated, which shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of section 161(1) a).</p>	9.1, 14-38, 81, 161.1 a) C
Judicial and constitutional protection	<p>2. Any citizen may assert a claim to protect the freedoms and rights recognised in section 14 and in division 1 of Chapter 2, by means of a preferential and summary procedure before the ordinary courts and, when appropriate, by lodging an individual appeal for protection (<i>recurso de amparo</i>) to the Constitutional Court. This latter procedure shall be applicable to conscientious objection as recognised in section 30.</p>	14-29 C 30, 161.1 b) C
Social and economic principles	<p>3. Recognition, respect and protection of the principles recognised in Chapter 3 shall guide legislation, judicial practice and actions by the public authorities. They may only be invoked before the ordinary courts in accordance with the legal provisions implementing them.</p>	39-52 C

Section 54

Parliamentary Commissioner	<p>An organic act shall regulate the institution of the Defender of the People (<i>Defensor del Pueblo</i>) as high commissioner of the Cortes Generales, appointed by them to defend the rights contained in this Part; for this purpose he or she may supervise the activity of the Administration and report thereon to the Cortes Generales. (Senate Standing Orders, section 183).</p>	70.1 c), 81, 162.1 a) C 200, 205 SO
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CHAPTER 5

Suspension of Rights and Liberties

Section 55

17; 18.2, 3;
19; 20.1 a)
and d); 21;
28.2; 37.2;
116 C

1. The rights recognised in sections 17 and 18, subsections 2 and 3; sections 19 and 20, subsection 1, paragraphs a) and d), and subsection 5; sections 21 and 28, subsection 2; and section 37, subsection 2, may be suspended when a state of emergency or siege (martial law) is declared under the terms provided in the Constitution. Subsection 3 of section 17 is excepted from the foregoing provisions in the event of the declaration of a state of emergency.

General
suspension
of rights

162-165 R

17.2, 18.2
and 3, 81 C

2. An organic act may determine the manner and the circumstances in which, on an individual basis and with the necessary participation of the courts and proper parliamentary control, the rights recognised in section 17, subsection 2, and 18, subsections 2 and 3, may be suspended for specific persons in connection with investigations of the activities of armed bands or terrorist groups.

Suspension
of some
rights

Unwarranted or abusive use of the powers recognised in the foregoing organic act shall give rise to criminal liability as a violation of the rights and freedoms recognised by the laws.

PART II

The Crown

Section 56

1.3, 66, 97,
108 C

1. The King is the Head of State, the symbol of its unity and permanence. He arbitrates and moderates the regular functioning of the

The Head of
State

institutions, assumes the highest representation of the Spanish State in international relations, especially with the nations of its historical community, and exercises the functions expressly conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws.

Title	<p>2. His title is that of King of Spain, and he may use the other titles appertaining to the Crown.</p>	
Irresponsibility and countersignature of the King's acts	<p>3. The person of the King is inviolable and shall not be held accountable. His acts shall always be countersigned in the manner established in section 64. Without such countersignature they shall not be valid, except as provided under section 65(2).</p>	64, 65.2 C
<p>Section 57</p>		
Succession rules	<p>1. The Crown of Spain shall be inherited by the successors of H. M. Juan Carlos I de Borbón, the legitimate heir of the historic dynasty. Succession to the throne shall follow the regular order of primogeniture and representation, the first line always having preference over subsequent lines; within the same line, the closer grade over the more remote; within the same grade, the male over the female, and in the same sex, the elder over the younger.</p>	1.3 C
The Crown Prince	<p>2. The Crown Prince, from his birth or from the time he acquires the claim, shall hold the title of Prince of Asturias and the other titles traditionally held by the heir to the Crown of Spain.</p>	
Appointment of successor by Parliament	<p>3. Should all the lines designated by law become extinct, the Cortes Generales shall provide for succession to the Crown in the manner most suitable to the interests of Spain.</p> <p>4. Those persons with a right of succession to the throne who marry against the express prohibition of the King and the Cortes Generales, shall be excluded from succession to the Crown, as shall their descendants.</p>	72.2, 74.1 C 72.2, 74.1 C

81 C **5.** Abdications and renunciations and any doubt in fact or in law that may arise in connection with the succession to the Crown shall be settled by an organic act.

Section 58

59 C The Queen consort, or the consort of the Queen, may not assume any constitutional functions, except in accordance with the provisions for the Regency. Queen consort or Queen's Consort

Section 59

1, 12, 57, 58, 72.2, 74.1 C **1.** In the event of the King being under age, the King's father or mother or, in default thereof, the oldest relative of legal age who is nearest in succession to the Crown, according to the order established in the Constitution, shall immediately assume the office of Regent, which shall exercise during the King's minority. Regency

2. If the King becomes unfit for the exercise of his authority, and this incapacity is recognised by the Cortes Generales, the Crown Prince shall immediately assume the Regency, if he is of age. If he is not, the procedure outlined in the foregoing paragraph shall apply until the coming of age of the Crown Prince. Crown Prince as Regent

3. If there is no person entitled to assume the Regency, it shall be appointed by the Cortes Generales and shall be composed of one, three or five persons. Appointment of Regent by Parliament

4. In order to exercise the Regency, it is necessary to be Spaniard and legally of age.

5. The Regency shall be exercised by constitutional mandate, and always on behalf of the King.

Section 60

11, 12, 57, 59, 72.2, 74.1 C **1.** The guardian of the King during his minority shall be the person appointed in the will of the deceased King, provided that he or she is of age and Spaniard by birth. If a guardian Guardianship

has not been appointed, the father or the mother shall be guardian, as long as they remain widowed. In default thereof, the guardian shall be appointed by the Cortes Generales, but the offices of Regent and Guardian may not be held by the same person, except by the father, mother or direct ancestors of the King.

2. Exercise of the guardianship is also incompatible with the holding of any office or political representation.

Section 61

Proclamation and constitutional oath

1. The King, on being proclaimed before the Cortes Generales, will swear to faithfully carry out his duties, to obey the Constitution and the laws and ensure that they are obeyed, and to respect the rights of citizens and the Self-governing Communities.

12, 59,
72.2,
74.1 C

Proclamation and oath of Crown Prince and Regent

2. The Crown Prince, on coming of age, and the Regent or Regents, on assuming office, will swear the same oath as well as that of loyalty to the King.

Section 62

King's functions

It is incumbent upon the King:

- a) To sanction and promulgate the laws.
- b) To summon and dissolve the Cortes Generales and to call for elections under the terms provided for in the Constitution.
- c) To call for a referendum in the cases provided for in the Constitution.
- d) To propose a candidate for President of the Government and, as the case may be, appoint him or her or remove him or her from office, as provided in the Constitution.
- e) To appoint and dismiss members of the Government on the President of the Government's proposal.
- f) To issue the decrees approved in the Council of Ministers, to confer civil and military

91 C
68, 69, 115 C
1 SO, 92,
151.1 and 2,
152.2,
167, 168,
Trans.
Prov. 4 C
99,
112-114 C,
170-179 SO
100 C

97 C

positions and award honours and distinctions in conformity with the law.

g) To be informed of the affairs of State and, for this purpose, to preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers whenever he sees fit, at the President of the Government's request.

8, 97 C

h) To exercise supreme command of the Armed Forces.

102 C

i) To exercise the right of clemency in accordance with the law, which may not authorize general pardons.

j) To exercise the High Patronage of the Royal Academies.

Section 63

97 C

1. The King accredits ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. Foreign representatives in Spain are accredited before him.

External
policy

93, 94, 97 C

2. It is incumbent upon the King to express the State's assent to international commitments through treaties, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws.

72.2,
74.1 C

3. It is incumbent upon the King, following authorization by the Cortes Generales, to declare war and to make peace.

Section 64

56.3, 65.2
99.5 C

1. The King's acts shall be countersigned by the President of the Government and, when appropriate, by the competent ministers. The nomination and appointment of the President of the Government and the dissolution provided for under section 99, shall be countersigned by the Speaker of the Congress.

Countersigning of the
King's acts

2. The persons countersigning the King's acts shall be liable for them.

Section 65

Royal
Household

1. The King receives an overall amount from the State Budget for the maintenance of his Family and Household and distributes it freely.

134, 56.3 C

2. The King freely appoints and dismisses civil and military members of his Household.

PART III

The Cortes Generales (Parliament)

CHAPTER 1

Houses of Parliament

Section 66

Houses of
Parliament
Structure

1. The Cortes Generales represent the Spanish people and shall consist of the Congress and the Senate.

1.68, 69 C

Functions

2. The Cortes Generales exercise the legislative power of the State and adopt its Budget, control the action of the Government and have the other competences assigned by the Constitution.

81-92, 134,
108-116 C

193 SO

Inviolability

3. The Cortes Generales are inviolable.

56, 71 C

Section 67

No
membership
of both
Houses or of
Congress and
regional
parliaments

1. No one may be a member of both Houses simultaneously, or be a representative in the Assembly of a Self-governing Community and a Member of Congress at the same time.

66, 68, 69,
70.2 C

No compul-
sory mandate

2. Members of the Cortes Generales shall not be bound by any compulsory mandate.

66 C
22 SO

Convocation

3. Meetings of members of Parliament which are held without having been called in

72, 79 C
1,35.1,

39.1, 42;
54, 56.4 SO

the statutory manner, shall not be binding on the Houses, and members may not exercise their functions nor enjoy their privileges.

Section 68

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 81 C | <p>1. The Congress shall consist of a minimum of three hundred and a maximum of four hundred Members, elected by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms to be laid down by the law.</p> | Congress
Composition |
| 141.1 C | <p>2. The electoral constituency is the province. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall be represented by one Member each. The total number of Members shall be distributed in accordance with the law, each constituency being allotted a minimum initial representation and the remainder being distributed in proportion to the population.</p> <p>3. The election in each constituency shall be conducted on the basis of proportional representation.</p> | Constituencies

Proportional
representation |
| 115 C
22 SO | <p>4. The Congress is elected for four years. The term of office of Members thereof ends four years after their election or on the day on which the Congress is dissolved.</p> | Duration of
Congress |
| 13.2, 23 C | <p>5. All Spaniards entitled to the full exercise of their political rights shall be electors and may be elected.</p> <p>The law shall recognise and the State shall facilitate the exercise of the right of vote by Spaniards who are outside Spanish territory.</p> | Franchise
and eligibility |
| 62 b) C
1 SO | <p>6. Elections shall take place between thirty and sixty days after the end of the previous term of office. The Congress so elected must be convened within twenty-five days following the holding of elections.</p> | Date of elections and first
meeting of
Parliament |

Section 69

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|
| 2, 137 C | <p>1. The Senate is the House of territorial representation.</p> | Senate
Composition |
|----------|---|-----------------------|

Senators from insular areas	<p>2. In each province, four Senators shall be elected by the voters thereof by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms to be laid down by an organic act.</p> <p>3. In the insular provinces, each island or group of islands with a Cabildo or insular Council shall be a constituency for the purpose of electing Senators; there shall be three Senators for each of the major islands —Gran Canaria, Mallorca and Tenerife— and one for each of the following islands or groups of islands: Ibiza-Formentera, Menorca, Fuerteventura, Gomera, Hierro, Lanzarote and La Palma.</p>	81, 141.1 C
Senators for Ceuta and Melilla	<p>4. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall elect two Senators each.</p>	
Senators appointed by Autonomous Communities	<p>5. The Self-governing Communities shall, in addition, appoint one Senator and a further Senator for every million inhabitants in their respective territories. The appointment shall be incumbent upon the Legislative Assembly or, in default thereof, upon the Self-governing Community's highest corporate body as provided for by its Statute which shall, in any case, guarantee adequate proportional representation.</p>	147 C
Term of Senate	<p>6. The Senate is elected for four years. The Senators' term of office shall end four years after their election or on the day on which the House is dissolved.</p>	115 C

Section 70

Causes of inelegibility and disqualification	<p>1. The Electoral Act shall establish grounds for ineligibility and incompatibility for Members of Congress and Senators, which shall in any case include those who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Members of the Constitutional Court. b) High officers of the State Administration as laid down by law, with the exception of the members of the Government. c) The Defender of the People. 	32.2, 68.5, 81, 127, 159.4 C 19 SO
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d) Magistrates, Judges and Public Prosecutors when in office.

e) Professional soldiers and members of the Security and Police Forces and Corps in active service.

f) Members of the Electoral Commissions.

67.1, 81,
117 C

2. The validity of the certificates of election and credentials of members of each House shall be subject to judicial control, under the terms to be laid down in the Electoral Act.

Control of validity of election

Section 71

10 SO

1. Members of Congress and Senators shall enjoy freedom of speech for opinions expressed in the exercise of their functions.

Freedom of speech

11-14 SO

2. During their term of office, Members of Congress and Senators shall likewise enjoy freedom from arrest and may be arrested only in the event of flagrante delicto. They may be neither indicted nor tried without prior authorization of their respective House.

Freedom from arrest

123 C

3. In criminal proceedings brought against Members of Congress and Senators, the competent court shall be the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court.

Special jurisdiction vested in Supreme Court

8 SO

4. Members of Congress and Senators shall receive a salary to be determined by the respective House.

Salary

Section 72

31,
Final Prov. 2
and 4 SO

1. The Houses lay down their own Standing Orders, adopt their budgets autonomously and, by common agreement, regulate the Personnel Statute of the Cortes Generales. The Standing Orders and their reform shall be subject to a final vote over the whole text, which shall require the overall majority.

Autonomy of Congress and Senate

Freedom to establish own Rules of Procedure

36-38 SO

74 C
Final
Prov. 3 SO

2. The Houses elect their respective Speakers and the other members of their Bureaus. Joint sittings shall be presided over by the Speaker of the Congress and shall be gover-

Election of Speaker and other members of Bureau

ned by the Standing Orders of the Cortes Generales approved by the overall majority of members of each House.

Speakers' powers **3.** The Speakers of the Houses shall exercise on their behalf all administrative powers and disciplinary functions within its premises. 32 SO

Section 73

Sittings **1.** The Houses shall meet annually for two ordinary periods of sessions: the first from September to December, and the second from February to June. 61.1 SO

Extraordinary sittings **2.** The Houses may meet in extraordinary sessions at the request of the Government, of the Permanent Deputation or of the overall majority of members of either of the two Houses. Extraordinary sittings must be convened with a specific agenda and shall be adjourned once this has been dealt with. 61.2 and 3 SO

Section 74

Joint meetings **1.** The Houses shall meet in joint sittings in order to exercise the non-legislative powers expressly conferred upon the Cortes Generales by Part II. 57.3, 57.4, 59.2, 59.3, 60.1, 61, 63.3, 72.2 C

Joint conciliation Committee **2.** The decisions of the Cortes Generales specified in sections 94(1), 145(2) and 158(2) shall be taken by a majority vote of each of the Houses. In the first case, the procedure shall be initiated by the Congress, and in the remaining two by the Senate. In any case, if an agreement is not reached between the Senate and the Congress, an attempt to reach agreement shall be made by a Mixed Committee consisting of an equal number of Members of Congress and Senators. The Committee shall submit a text which shall be voted on by both Houses. If this is not approved in the established manner, the Congress shall decide by overall majority. Final Prov. 3 SO
72.2, 94.1, 145.2, 158.2 C
Final Prov. 3 SO

Section 75

40-55 SO
72 C
148-149 SO

1. The Houses shall convene in Plenary sittings and in Committees.

Plenary meetings and committees

2. The Houses may delegate to Standing Legislative Committees the approval of Government or non-governmental bills. However, the Plenary sitting may at any time demand that any Government or non-governmental bill that has been so delegated be debated and voted upon by the Plenary itself.

Delegation of legislative power to committees

3. Excluded from the provisions of the foregoing paragraph are constitutional reform, international affairs, organic acts, acts of basic principles and the Budget.

Exceptions to delegation

Section 76

72, 75,
117.3,
124.1 C

1. The Congress and the Senate and, when appropriate, both Houses jointly, may appoint enquiry committees on any matter of public interest. Their conclusions shall not be binding on the Courts, nor shall they affect judicial decisions, but the results of investigations may be referred to the Public Prosecutor for the exercise of appropriate action whenever necessary.

Committees of Enquiry

52 SO

2. It shall be compulsory to appear when summoned by the Houses. The law shall regulate penalties to be imposed for failure to comply with this obligation.

Compulsory attendance before enquiry committees

Section 77

29 C

1. The Houses may receive individual and collective petitions, always in writing; direct submission by citizens' demonstrations is prohibited.

Petitions addressed to either House of Parliament

49 SO

2. The Houses may refer such petitions to the Government. The Government shall provide an explanation regarding their content, when required to do so by the Houses.

Referral of petitions to Government

Section 78

Permanent
Deputation

1. In each House there shall be a Permanent Deputation (Diputación Permanente) consisting of a minimum of twenty-one members who shall represent the parliamentary groups in proportion to their numerical importance.

72, 73, 86,
116 C,
23-29,
56-69,
151,
207 SO

2. The Permanent Deputations shall be presided over by the Speaker of the respective House and their functions shall be that provided in section 73, that of assuming the powers of the Houses in accordance with sections 86 and 116 in case that the latter have been dissolved or their terms have expired, and that of safeguarding the powers of the Houses when they are not in session.

3. On the expiration of the term or in case of dissolution, the Permanent Deputations shall continue to exercise their functions until the constitution of the new Cortes Generales.

4. When the House concerned meets, the Permanent Deputation shall report on the matters dealt with and on its decisions.

Section 79

Quorum

1. In order to adopt agreements, the Houses must meet in statutory manner, with the majority of their members present.

72 C
78 SO

Majority

2. In order to be valid, such agreements must be approved by the majority of the members present, without prejudice to the special majorities that may be required by the Constitution or the organic acts and those which are provided for by the Standing Orders of the Houses for the election of persons.

79.1 SO

Vote to be
exercised
personally

3. The vote of Senators and Members of Congress shall be personal and may not be delegated.

79.2,
80-89 SO

Section 80

9.3, 72,
75 C
63-66 SO

Plenary meetings of the Houses shall be public, except when otherwise decided by each House by overall majority, or in accordance with the Standing Orders.

Meeting to be held in public

CHAPTER 2

Drafting of Bills

8.2, 15-29,
53.1, 54,
55.2, 75.3,
86, 87.3,
92.3, 93,
104.2,
107, 116,
122.1,
136.4,
144,
147.3,
150.2,
151.1,
157.3,
165, Trans.
Prov. 5 C

Section 81

1. Organic acts are those relating to the implementation of fundamental rights and public liberties, those approving the Statutes of Autonomy and the general electoral system and other laws provided for in the Constitution.

Organic Acts

2. The approval, amendment or repeal of organic acts shall require the overall majority of the Members of Congress in a final vote on the bill as a whole.

130-132 SO

Section 82

81, 83-85,
106, 161.1
a) C

1. The Cortes Generales may delegate to the Government the power to issue rules with the force of an act of the Parliament on specific matters not included in the foregoing section.

Legislative delegations

2. Legislative delegation must be granted by means of act of basic principles when its purpose is to draw up texts in sections, or by an ordinary act when it is a matter of consolidating several legal statutes into one.

Acts of Basic Principles

3. Legislative delegation must be expressly granted to the Government for a concrete matter and with a fixed time limit for its exercise. The delegation shall expire when the Government has made use of it through the publication of the corresponding regulation. It may not be construed as having been granted

Limits to delegation

152-153 SO

implicitly or for an indeterminate period. Nor shall sub-delegation to authorities other than the Government itself be authorized.

4. Acts of basic principles shall define precisely the purpose and scope of legislative delegation, as well as the principles and criteria to be followed in its exercise.

5. Authorization for consolidating legal texts shall determine the legislative scope implicit in the delegation, specifying if it is restricted to the mere drafting of a single text or whether it includes regulating, clarifying and harmonizing the legal statutes to be consolidated.

6. The acts of delegation may provide for additional control devices in each case, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Section 83

Limitations on Acts of Basic Principles

The acts of basic principles may in no case:

- a) Authorise the modification of the act itself.
- b) Grant power to enact retroactive regulations.

9.3,
82-85 C
152-153 SO

Section 84

Private Members' Bills or amendments contrary to a legislative delegation

In the event that a non-governmental bill or an amendment is contrary to a currently valid legislative delegation, the Government may oppose its processing. In this case, a non-governmental bill may be submitted for the total or partial repeal of the delegation act.

82-85,
87, 89 C
152 SO

Section 85

Legislative Decrees

Government provisions containing delegated legislation shall bear the title of «Legislative Decrees».

82-84 C
152-153 SO

Section 86

Decree-Laws

1. In case of extraordinary and urgent need, the Government may issue temporary

81, 97,
106,
161.1 a) C

legislative provisions which shall take the form of decree-laws and which may not affect the legal system of the basic State institutions, the rights, duties and freedoms of the citizens contained in Part 1, the system of Self-governing Communities, or the general electoral law.

78.2 C

2. Decree-laws must be immediately submitted for debate and voting by the entire Congress, which must be summoned for this purpose if not already in session, within thirty days of their promulgation. The Congress shall adopt a specific decision on their ratification or repeal in the said period, for which purpose the Standing Orders shall provide a special summary procedure.

Ratification of Decree-Laws

151 SO

3. During the period referred to in the foregoing subsection, the Cortes may process them as Government bills by means of the urgency procedure.

Section 87

81, 88,
89, 166 C

1. Legislative initiative belongs to the Government, the Congress and the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution and the Standing Orders of the Houses.

Initiative of bills

108 ss.
124-127 SO

2. The Assemblies of Self-governing Communities may request the Government to adopt a bill or may refer a non-governmental bill to the Bureau of Congress and delegate a maximum of three Assembly members to defend it.

Initiative by Autonomous Communities

3. An organic act shall lay down the manner and the requirements of the popular initiative for submission of non-governmental bills. In any case, no less than 500.000 authenticated signatures shall be required. This initiative shall not be allowed on matters concerning organic acts, taxation, international affairs or the prerogative of pardon.

People's initiatives

Section 88

Government bills

Government bills shall be approved by the Council of Ministers which shall refer them to the Congress, attaching a statement setting forth the necessary grounds and facts to reach a decision thereon.

87, 97 C
109, 128 SO

Section 89

Private Members' bills

1. The reading of non-governmental bills shall be regulated by the Standing Orders of the Houses in such a way that the priority attached to Government bills shall not prevent the exercise of the right to propose legislation under the terms laid down in section 87.

87, 88 C

124-127,
129 SO

2. Non-governmental bills which, in accordance with section 87, are taken under consideration in the Senate, shall be referred to the Congress for reading.

125 SO

Section 90

Legislative powers of Senate

1. Once an ordinary or organic bill has been passed by Congress, the Speaker shall immediately report on it to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall submit it to the latter for consideration.

75.2, 81,
87 C

Procedure in Senate

120-123 SO

2. Within two months after receiving the text, the Senate may, by a message stating the reasons for it, adopt a veto or approve amendments thereto. The veto must be adopted by overall majority. The bill may not be submitted to the King for assent unless, in the event of veto, the Congress has ratified the initial text by overall majority or by single majority if two months have elapsed since its introduction, or has reached a decision as to the amendments, accepting them or not by single majority.

Urgency procedure

3. The period of two months allowed to the Senate for vetoing or amending a bill shall be reduced to twenty calendar days for bills declared by the Government or by the Congress to be urgent.

93-94 SO

Section 91

56, 62 a)
64, 66,
87-90,
151.2.4 C

The King shall, within a period of fifteen days, give his assent to bills drafted by the Cortes Generales, and shall promulgate them and order their publication forthwith.

Royal Assent,
promulgation
and
publication

Section 92

1.2, 23.1,
62 c),64,
149.1.32 C

1. Political decisions of special importance may be submitted to all citizens in a consultative referendum.

Referendum

2. The referendum shall be called by the King on the President of the Government's proposal after previous authorization by the Congress.

3. An organic act shall lay down the terms and procedures for the different kinds of referendum provided for in this Constitution.

81,
151.1
and. 2,
152.2,
167, 168,
Trans.
Prov. 4 C

CHAPTER 3

International Treaties

Section 93

63.2, 81,
94, 97 C

154 SO

Authorization may be granted by an organic act for concluding treaties by which powers derived from the Constitution shall be transferred to an international organization or institution. It is incumbent on the *Cortes Generales* or the Government, as the case may be, to ensure compliance with these treaties and with resolutions originating in the international and supranational organizations to which such powers have been sotransferred.

Constitutional
powers may
be transferred
by
international
treaty

Section 94

63.2, 74.2,
93-96,
149.1.3 C

1. The giving of the consent of the State to enter any commitment by means of treaty

Compulsory
authorization

by Parliament for entering into certain treaties	or agreement, shall require prior authorization of the Cortes Generales in the following cases:	155-1 58, Final Prov. 3 SO
	a) Treaties of a political nature.	
	b) Treaties or agreements of a military nature.	
	c) Treaties or agreements affecting the territorial integrity of the State or the fundamental rights and duties established under Part 1.	
	d) Treaties or agreements which imply financial liabilities for the Public Treasury.	
	e) Treaties or agreements which involve amendment or repeal of some law or require legislative measures for their execution.	
Houses of Parliament to be kept informed	2. The Congress and the Senate shall be informed forthwith of the conclusion of any other treaties or agreements.	159 SO
	Section 95	
Prior constitutional amendment	1. The conclusion of an international treaty containing stipulations contrary to the Constitution shall require prior constitutional amendment.	9.1, 93-94, 161.1 d) C
	2. The Government or either House may request the Constitutional Court to declare whether or not such a contradiction exists.	157 SO
	Section 96	
Reception of treaties in domestic law	1. Validly concluded international treaties, once officially published in Spain, shall be part of the internal legal system. Their provisions may only be repealed, amended or suspended in the manner provided for in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of international law.	9, 10.2 C
Denunciation of treaties	2. The procedure provided for in section 94 for entering into international treaties and agreements shall be used for denouncing them.	94 C 160 SO

PART IV

Government and Administration

Section 97

1.3, 62 a),
c), f), g),
64, 82-87,
92,
108-116 C

The Government shall conduct domestic and foreign policy, civil and military administration and the defence of the State. It exercises executive authority and the power of statutory regulations in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

Functions of
Government

Section 98

70.1 b),
97,
99-102 C

1. The Government shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, when appropriate, Ministers and other members as may be created by law.

Membership

2. The President shall direct the Governments' action and coordinate the functions of the other members thereof, without prejudice to the competence and direct responsibility of the latter in the discharge of their duties.

Prime
Minister

3. Members of the Government may not perform representative functions other than those derived from their parliamentary mandate, nor any other public function not deriving from their office, nor engage in any professional or commercial activity whatsoever.

Disqualifica-
tions for
members of
Government

4. The status and incompatibilities of members of the Government shall be laid down by law.

Section 99

1.3, 56.1,
62 d),
68.4,
101,
114.1 C

1. After each renewal of the Congress and in the other cases provided for under the Constitution, the King shall, after consultation with the representatives appointed by the political groups with parliamentary representation, and through the Speaker of the Congress, nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the Government.

Appointment
of Prime
Minister

170-172 SO

Vote of investiture

2. The candidate nominated in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing subsection shall submit to the Congress the political programme of the Government he or she intends to form and shall seek the confidence of the House.

3. If the Congress, by vote of the overall majority of its members, grants to said candidate its confidence, the King shall appoint him or her President. If overall majority is not obtained, the same proposal shall be submitted for a fresh vote forty-eight hours after the previous vote, and confidence shall be deemed to have been secured if granted by single majority.

4. If, after this vote, confidence for the investiture has not been obtained, successive proposals shall be voted upon in the manner provided for in the foregoing paragraphs.

5. If within two months of the first vote for investiture no candidate has obtained the confidence of the Congress, the King shall dissolve both Houses and call for new elections, with the countersignature of the Speaker of the Congress.

64 C

Section 100

Appointment of the other members of Government

The other members of the Government shall be appointed and dismissed by the King at the President's proposal.

62 e),
98.1,
101 C

Section 101

Resignation of Government

1. The Government shall resign after the holding of general elections, in the event of loss of parliamentary confidence as provided in the Constitution, or on the resignation or death of the President.

62 d) and e),
68.4 and 6,
69.6, 100,
108,
112-114 C

Government to remain provisionally in office

2. The outgoing Government shall continue as acting body until the new Government takes office.

Section 102

62 j), 98.2,
116.6,
123 C

1. The President and other members of the Government shall be held criminally liable, should the occasion arise, before the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court.

Criminal liability of Prime Minister and other members of Government

2. If the charge were treason or any offence against the security of the State committed in the discharge of office, it may only be brought against them on the initiative of one quarter of Members of Congress and with the approval of the overall majority thereof.

3. The Royal prerogative of pardon shall not apply in any of the cases provided for under the present section.

Section 103

9, 14,
23.2, 25,
26, 28,
97,
104-107 C

1. The Public Administration shall serve the general interest in a spirit of objectivity and shall act in accordance with the principles of efficiency, hierarchy, decentralization, deconcentration and coordination, and in full subordination to the law.

Public Administration

2. The bodies of State Administration are set up, directed and coordinated in accordance with the law.

3. The law shall lay down the status of civil servants, the entry into the civil service in accordance with the principles of merit and ability, the special features of the exercise of their right to union membership, the system of incompatibilities and the guarantees regarding impartiality in the discharge of their duties.

Civil servants

Section 104

8, 28, 81,
97, 103,
149.1.29 C

1. The Security Forces and Corps serving under the Government shall have the duty to protect the free exercise of rights and liberties and to guarantee the safety of citizens.

State Security Forces and Corps

2. An organic act shall specify the duties, basic principles of action and statutes of the Security Forces and Corps.

Section 105

Citizens' participation in the drafting of administrative provisions

The law shall make provision for:

9.2, 23.1, 97, 103, 106 C

a) The hearing of citizens, directly, or through the organizations and associations recognised by the law, in the process of drawing up the administrative provisions which affect them.

Citizens' access to files

b) The access of citizens to administrative files and records, except to the extent that they may concern the security and defence of the State, the investigation of crimes and the privacy of persons.

Citizens to be heard in administrative procedure

c) The procedures for the taking of administrative action, with due safeguards for the hearing of interested parties when appropriate.

Section 106

Judicial control of Public Administration

1. The Courts shall check the power to issue regulations and ensure that the rule of law prevails in administrative action, and that the latter is subordinated to the ends which justify it.

1.1, 9, 24, 117, 118, 153 c) C

Administrative liability

2. Private individuals shall, under the terms laid down by law, be entitled to compensation for any harm they may suffer in any of their property and rights, except in cases of force majeure, whenever such harm is the result of the operation of public services.

33.3, 121 C

Section 107

Council of State

The Council of State is the supreme consultative body of the Government. An organic act shall make provision for its membership and its terms of reference.

81, 97, 103.2, 153 b) C

PART V

Relations between the Government and the Cortes Generales

Section 108

1.3, 66.2,
99,
112-114 C

The Government is jointly accountable before the Congress for its conduct of political business.

Government's
political
liability

Section 109

76, 110,
111 C,
7, 44 SO,
202,
203 SO

The Houses and their Committees may, through their respective Speaker, request any kind of information and help they may need from the Government and Government Departments and from any authorities of the State and Selfgoverning Communities.

Supply of
information to
Parliament

Section 110

66.2-109,
111 C

1. The Houses and their Committees may summon members of the Government.

Summoning
of
Government's
members by
Parliament

39.2, 40.3,
44.1, 55,
67.3,
70.5, 202,
203 SO

2. Members of the Government are entitled to attend meetings of the Houses and their Committees and to be heard in them and may request that officials from their Departments be allowed to report to them.

Government's
access to
both Houses

Section 111

66.2, 72,
109, 110,
113,
114 C

1. The Government and each of its members are subject to interpellations and questions put to them in the Houses. The Standing Orders shall set aside a minimum weekly time for this type of debate.

Interpellations
and questions
to members
of
Government

180-192 SO

2. Any interpellation may give rise to a motion in which the House states its position.

Section 112

1.3, 66.2,
99, 101,
108, 113,
114 C

The President of the Government, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, may ask the Congress for a vote of confidence in favour

Question of
confidence

	of his or her programme or of a general policy statement. Confidence shall be deemed to have been obtained when a single majority of the Members of Congress vote in favour.	173-174 SO
Motion of censure	<p>Section 113</p> <p>1. The Congress may require political responsibility from the Government by adopting a motion of censure by overall majority of its Members.</p> <p>2. The motion of censure must be proposed by at least one tenth of the Members of Congress and shall include a candidate for the office of the Presidency of the Government.</p> <p>3. The motion of censure may not be voted until five days after it has been submitted. During the first two days of this period, alternative motions may be submitted.</p> <p>4. If the motion of censure is not adopted by the Congress, its signatories may not submit another during the same period of sessions.</p>	<p>1.3, 66.2, 99, 101, 108, 112, 114, 115.2 C</p> <p>175-179 SO</p>
Government's resignation	<p>Section 114</p> <p>1. If the Congress withholds its confidence from the Government, the latter shall submit its resignation to the King, whereafter the President of the Government shall be nominated in accordance with the provisions of section 99.</p> <p>2. If the Congress adopts a motion of censure, the Government shall submit its resignation to the King, and the candidate proposed in the motion of censure shall be deemed to have the confidence of the House for the purposes provided in section 99. The King shall appoint him or her President of the Government.</p>	<p>1.3, 62 d), 66.2, 99, 108, 112, 113, 115 C</p> <p>178 SO</p>
Dissolution of Congress, Senate or both Houses	<p>Section 115</p> <p>1. The President of the Government, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, and under his or her sole responsibility, may pro-</p>	<p>1.3, 62 b), 68.6, 99.5,</p>

113, 114,
116.5,
168.1 C

pose the dissolution of the Congress, the Senate or the Cortes Generales, which shall be proclaimed by the King. The decree of dissolution shall set a date for the elections.

22,
207 SO

2. The proposal for dissolution may not be submitted while a motion of censure is pending.

3. There shall be no further dissolution until a year has elapsed since the previous one, except as provided for in section 99, subsection 5.

Section 116

8.1, 55,
66.2, 78,
102, 108,
115,
117.5
169 C
162-165 SO

1. An organic act shall make provision for the states of alarm, emergency and siege (martial law) and the powers and restrictions attached to each of them.

2. A state of alarm shall be proclaimed by the Government, by means of a decree agreed in Council of Ministers, for a maximum period of fifteen days. The Congress shall be informed and must meet immediately, and without its authorization the said period may not be extended. The decree shall specify the territory to which the effects of the proclamation apply.

State of alarm

3. A state of emergency shall be proclaimed by the Government by decree agreed in Council of Ministers, after prior authorization by the Congress. The authorization for and proclamation of a state of emergency must specifically state the effects thereof, the territory to which it is to apply and its duration, which may not exceed thirty days, subject to extension for a further thirty-day period, with the same requirements.

State of
emergency

4. A state of siege (martial law) shall be proclaimed by overall majority of Congress solely on the Government's proposal. Congress shall determine its territorial extension, duration and terms.

State of siege
(martial law)

Congress
not to be
dissolved

5. The Congress may not be dissolved while any of the states referred to in the present section remains in force, and if the Houses are not in session, they shall be automatically convened. Their functioning, as well as that of the other constitutional State authorities, may not be interrupted while any of these states is in force.

78 C

Powers of
Permanent
Deputation

If, in the event that the Congress has been dissolved or its term has expired, a situation giving rise to any of these states should occur, the powers of the Congress shall be assumed by its Permanent Deputation.

6. Proclamation of states of alarm, emergency and siege shall not affect the principle of liability of the Government or its agents as recognised in the Constitution and the laws.

PART VI

Judicial Power

Section 117

Judiciary
Power

1. Justice emanates from the people and is administered on behalf of the King by judges and magistrates members of the Judicial Power who shall be independent, shall have fixity of tenure, shall be accountable for their acts and subject only to the rule of law.

1.2, 9,
14, 24,
25, 76.1,
106.1,
120-127,
149.1.5 and
6, 159-165 C

Security of
tenure

2. Judges and magistrates may only be dismissed, suspended, transferred or retired on the grounds and subject to the safeguards provided for by the law.

Exclusive
power and
jurisdiction

3. The exercise of judicial authority in any kind of action, both in ruling and having judgments executed, is vested exclusively in the courts and tribunals laid down by the law, in accordance with the rules of jurisdiction and procedure which may be established therein.

	<p>4. Judges and courts shall not exercise any powers other than those indicated in the foregoing subsection and those which are expressly allocated to them by law as a guarantee of any right.</p>	
8, 116 C	<p>5. The principle of jurisdictional unity is the basis of the organization and operation of the courts. The law shall make provision for the exercise of military jurisdiction strictly within military framework and in cases of state of siege (martial law), in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.</p>	Jurisdictional unity
26 C	<p>6. Courts of exception are prohibited.</p>	No courts of exception
	<p>Section 118</p> <p>It is compulsory to comply with sentences and other final resolutions of judges and courts, as well as to pay them such assistance as they may require in the course of trials and for the execution of judgments.</p>	Binding force of judicial decisions
	<p>Section 119</p> <p>Justice shall be free when thus provided for by law, and shall in any case be so in respect of those who have insufficient means to sue in court.</p>	Legal aid free
	<p>Section 120</p> <p>1. Judicial proceedings shall be public, with the exceptions specified in the laws on procedure.</p> <p>2. Proceedings shall be predominantly oral, especially in criminal cases.</p> <p>3. Judgments shall always specify the grounds therefore, and they shall be delivered in a public hearing.</p>	<p>Publicity of proceedings</p> <p>Proceedings to be oral</p> <p>Statement of reasons for decisions</p>
	<p>Section 121</p> <p>Damages caused by judicial error as well as those arising from irregularities in the administration of justice shall give rise to a right to</p>	Judicial error
9.3, 106.2, 117, 122.1 C		

compensation by the State, in accordance with the law.

Section 122

Courts and
Tribunals

1. The Organic Act of the Judicial Power shall make provision for the setting up, operation and internal administration of courts and tribunals as well as for the legal status of professional judges and magistrates, who shall form a single body, and of the staff serving in the administration of justice.

23.2, 81,
103.2 and 3,
123-127,
149.1.5 C

General
Judiciary
Council

2. The General Council of the Judicial Power is its governing body. An organic act shall lay down its status and the system of incompatibilities applicable to its members and their functions, especially in connection with appointments, promotions, inspection and the disciplinary system.

Membership
of General
Judiciary
Council

3. The General Council of the Judicial Power shall consist of the President of the Supreme Court, who shall preside it, and of twenty members appointed by the King for a five-year period, of which twelve shall be judges and magistrates of all judicial categories, under the terms provided for by the organic act; four nominated by the Congress and four by the Senate, elected in both cases by three-fifths of their members amongst lawyers and other jurists of acknowledged competence with more than fifteen years of professional practice.

204 SO

Section 123

Supreme
Court

1. The Supreme Court, with jurisdiction over the whole of Spain, is the highest judicial body in all branches of justice, except with regard to provisions concerning constitutional guarantees.

62, 102,
117, 122,
152 C

President of
the
Supreme
Court

2. The President of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the King, on the General Council of the Judicial Powers' proposal in the manner to be laid down by the law.

Section 124

1, 9,
117 C

1. The Office of Public Prosecutor, without prejudice to functions entrusted to other bodies, has the task of promoting the operation of justice in the defence of the rule of law, of citizens' rights and of the public interest as safeguarded by the law, whether ex officio or at the request of interested parties, as well as that of protecting the independence of the courts and securing before them the satisfaction of social interest.

Public
Prosecutor

2. The Office of Public Prosecutor shall discharge its duties through its own bodies in accordance with the principles of unity of operation and hierarchical subordination, subject in all cases to the principles of the rule of law and of impartiality.

3. The organic statute of the Office of the Public Prosecutor shall be laid down by law.

122.2 C

4. The State's Public Prosecutor shall be appointed by the King on the Government's proposal after consultation with the General Council of the Judicial Power.

State's public
Prosecutor

Section 125

23, 105 a),
b), 117,
122 C

Citizens may engage in popular action and take part in the administration of justice through the institution of the jury, in the manner and with respect to those criminal trials as may be determined by law, as well as in customary and traditional courts.

Popular
action. Jury

Section 126

104, 117,
122, 124 C

The judicial police shall report to the judges, the courts and the Public Prosecutor when discharging their duties of crime investigation and the discovery and arrest of offenders, under the terms to be laid down by the law.

Judiciary
Police

6, 7, 23.2,
28,
70.1 .d),
117, 122,
124.3 C

Section 127

1. Judges and magistrates as well as public prosecutors, whilst actively in office, may

Judges and
magistrates

political independence
Right of association

not hold other public office nor belong to political parties or unions. The law shall make provision for the system and methods of professional association for judges, magistrates and prosecutors.

Disqualifications

2. The law shall make provision for the system of incompatibilities for members of the Judicial Power, which must ensure their total independence.

PART VII

Economy and Finance

Section 128

Social function of wealth

1. The entire wealth of the country in its different forms, irrespective of ownership, shall be subordinated to the general interest.

1, 9.2, 33, 38, 40.1, 130, 131 C

Public initiative

2. Public initiative in economic activity is recognised. Essential resources or services may be reserved by law to the public sector especially in the case of monopolies. Likewise, State intervention in companies may be imposed when the public interest so demands.

Reserve to public sector

Section 129

Participation in Social Security

1. The law shall establish the forms of participation of the persons concerned in Social Security and in the activities of those public bodies whose operation directly affects quality of life or general welfare.

1.1, 9.2, 23, 33, 38, 40, 41, 128, 131 C

Workers' participation in firms

2. The public authorities shall efficiently promote the various forms of participation in the enterprise and shall encourage cooperative societies by means of appropriate legislation.

They shall also establish means to facilitate access by workers to ownership of the means of production.

Section 130

1.1, 9.2,
40.1, 128,
131,
138 C

1. The public authorities shall promote the modernization and development of all economic sectors and, in particular, of agriculture, livestock raising, fishing and handicrafts, in order to bring the standard of living of all Spaniards up to the same level.

2. For the same purpose, special treatment shall be given to mountain areas.

Development
of certain
economic
branches

Section 131

1.1, 9.2,
31.2, 33,
38, 40.1,
128, 138,
149.1, 13

1. The State shall be empowered to plan general economic activity by an act in order to meet collective needs, to balance and harmonize regional and sectorial development and to stimulate the growth of income and wealth and their more equitable distribution.

2. The Government shall draft planning projects in accordance with forecasts supplied by Self-governing Communities and with the advice and cooperation of unions and other professional, employers' and financial organizations. A council shall be set up for this purpose, whose membership and duties shall be laid down by the law.

Planning of
general
economic
activity

Special
Economic
Council

Section 132

33, 38,
128,
149.1.22 C

1. The law shall lay down the rules governing public and communal property, on the basis that it shall be inalienable, exempt from prescription and seizure, and it shall also provide for the case of disaffectation from public purpose.

2. Assets under the State's public property shall be those established by law and shall, in any case, include the foreshore beaches, territorial waters and the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

Public
domain and
communal
property

Public
property

State's Heritage and National Heritage

3. The State's Domain and the National Heritage, as well as their administration, protection and preservation, shall be regulated by law.

Section 133

Fiscal power

1. The primary power to raise taxes is vested exclusively in the State by means of law.

9.1, 31, 142,

Fiscal power of Self-governing Communities and local authorities

2. Self-governing Communities and local Corporations may impose and levy taxes, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

149.1.14, 153 d), 156, 157 C

3. Any fiscal benefit affecting State taxes must be established by virtue of law.

4. Public Administrations may only contract financial liabilities and incur expenditures in accordance with the law.

Section 134

State Budget

1. It is incumbent upon the Government to draft the State Budget and upon the Cortes Generales to examine, amend and adopt it.

65.1, 66.2, 72.1, 75.3, 88, 133 C

Budget to be annual and comprehensive

2. The State Budget shall be drafted annually and shall include the entire expenditure and income of the State public sector and a specific mention shall be made of the amount of the fiscal benefits affecting State taxes.

Time-limit for submitting draft Budget to Parliament

3. The Government must submit the draft State Budget to the Congress at least three months before the expiration of that of the previous year.

133-135 SO

Extension of time-limit

4. If the Budget Bill is not passed before the first day of the corresponding financial year, the Budget of the previous financial year shall be automatically extended until the new one is approved.

Increase of expenditure or cutting of revenue

5. Once the Budget Bill has been adopted, the Government may submit bills involving increases in public expenditure or decreases in the revenue corresponding to the same financial year.

111,
126 SO

6. Any non-governmental bill or amendment which involves an increase in appropriations or a decrease in budget revenue shall require previous approval by the Government before its passage.

Limits to initiative in budgetary matters

7. The Budget Act may not establish new taxes. It may modify them, wherever a tax law of a substantive nature so provides.

Limits to scope of Finance Bill

Section 135

149.1.14,
157.1.e) C

1. The Government must be authorised by law in order to issue Public Debt bonds or to contract loans.

Public borrowing and loans to the State

2. Loans to meet payment on the interest and capital of the State's Public Debt shall always be deemed to be included in budget expenditure and may not be subject to amendment or modification as long as they conform to the terms of issue.

Section 136

66.2, 81,
117, 127,
153 d) C

1. The Auditing Court is the supreme body charged with auditing the State's accounts and financial management, as well as those of the public sector.

Auditing Court

It shall be directly accountable to the Cortes Generales and shall discharge its duties by delegation of the same when examining and verifying the General State Accounts.

2. The State Accounts and those of the State's public sector shall be submitted to the Auditing Court and shall be audited by the latter.

Submission of all State accounts to the Auditing Court

The Auditing Court, without prejudice to its own jurisdiction, shall send an annual report to the Cortes Generales informing them, where applicable, of any infringements that may, in its opinion, have been committed, or any liabilities that may have been incurred.

Annual report of Auditing Court to Parliament

199 SO

3. Members of the Auditing Court shall enjoy the same independence and fixity of tenu-

Members of Auditing Court

re and shall be subject to the same incompatibilities as judges.

4. An organic act shall make provision for membership, organization and duties of the Auditing Court.

PART VIII

Territorial Organization of the State

CHAPTER 1

General Principles

Section 137

Territorial organization of State

The State is organised territorially into municipalities, provinces and the Self-governing Communities that may be constituted. All these bodies shall enjoy self-government for the management of their respective interests.

2, 140,
141,
149 C

Section 138

Principle of solidarity between all regions

1. The State guarantees the effective implementation of the principle of solidarity proclaimed in section 2 of the Constitution, by endeavouring to establish a fair and adequate economic balance between the different areas of the Spanish territory and taking into special consideration the circumstances pertaining to those which are islands.

2, 9.2,
130,
158.2 C

No privileges

2. Differences between Statutes of the different Self-governing Communities may in no case imply economic or social privileges.

2, 14,
130,
139 C

Section 139

Equal rights and duties everywhere

1. All Spaniards have the same rights and obligations in any part of the State territory.

2, 14,
138,

149.1.1
149.1.18
C
2, 14,
19,
149.1.1,
6 and 10,
157.2 C

2. No authority may adopt measures which directly or indirectly hinder freedom of movement and settlement of persons and free movement of goods throughout the Spanish territory.

Freedom of
movement
and
settlement

CHAPTER 2

Local Government

Section 140

137, 142,
148.1.2
149.1.18
C

The Constitution guarantees the autonomy of municipalities. These shall enjoy full legal entity. Their government and administration shall be vested in their Town Councils, consisting of Mayors and councillors. Councillors shall be elected by residents of the municipality by universal, equal, free, direct and secret suffrage, in the manner provided for by the law. The Mayors shall be elected by the councillors or by the residents. The law shall lay down the terms under which an open council of all residents may proceed.

Autonomy
for local
authorities.
City Councils

Section 141

137.142,
148.1.2,
149.1.18,
154 C

1. The province is a local entity, with its own legal entity, arising from the grouping of municipalities, and a territorial division designed to carry out the activities of the State. Any alteration of provincial boundaries must be approved by the Cortes Generales in an organic act.

Provinces

2. The government and autonomous administration of the provinces shall be entrusted to Provincial Councils (Diputaciones) or other Corporations that must be representative in character.

152.3 C

3. Groups of municipalities other than provinces may be formed.

Other territorial
divisions

Insular
Councils

4. In the archipelagos, each island shall also have its own administration in the form of *Cabildo* or Insular Council.

Section 142

Sufficiency of
local finance

Local treasuries must have sufficient funds available in order to perform the tasks assigned by law to the respective Corporations, and shall mainly be financed by their own taxation as well as by their share of State taxes and those of Self-governing Communities.

31, 133.2,
137, 140,
141 C

CHAPTER 3

Self-governing Communities

Section 143

Setting-up of
Self-governing
Communities

1. In the exercise of the right to self-government recognised in section 2 of the Constitution, bordering provinces with common historic, cultural and economic characteristics, insular territories and provinces with a historic regional status may accede to self-government and form Self-governing Communities (Comunidades Autónomas) in conformity with the provisions contained in this Part and in the respective Statutes.

2, 137,
144, 151 C

Normal
initiative

2. The right to initiate the process towards self-government lies with all the Provincial Councils concerned or with the corresponding inter-island body and with two thirds of the municipalities whose population represents at least the majority of the electorate of each province or island. These requirements must be met within six months from the initial agreement reached to this aim by any of the local Corporations concerned.

151, Trans.
Prov. 1, 2,
3, 4 and
5 C

3. If this initiative is not successful, it may be repeated only after five years have elapsed.

Section 144

137, 143,
Trans. Prov.
5 C

The Cortes Generales may, in the national interest, and by an organic act:

a) Authorise the setting-up of a Self-governing Community, where its territory does not exceed that of a province and does not possess the characteristics outlined in section 143, paragraph 1.

b) Authorise or grant, as the case may be, a Statute of Autonomy to territories which are not integrated into the provincial organization.

c) Take over the initiative of the local Corporations referred to in section 143, paragraph 2.

Exceptional
intervention
by Parliament

Section 145

153, 155 C

1. Under no circumstances shall a federation of Self-governing Communities be allowed.

No federation
of
Communities

74.2 C

2. Statutes of Autonomy may provide for the circumstances, requirements and terms under which Self-governing Communities may reach agreements among themselves for the management and rendering of services in matters pertaining to them, as well as for the nature and effects of the corresponding notification to be sent to the Cortes Generales. In all other cases, cooperation agreements among Self-governing Communities shall require authorization by the Cortes Generales.

Cooperation
agreements

166 and Final
Prov. 3 SO

Section 146

1, 4, 3.2,
151,
Trans. Prov.
2 and 6 C
136 SO

The draft Statute of Autonomy shall be drawn up by an assembly consisting of members of the Provincial Council or inter-island body of the provinces concerned, and the respective Members of Congress and Senators elected in them, and shall be sent to the Cortes Generales for its drafting as an Act.

Normal
drafting of
regional
Statutes

Section 147

Statutes of Devolution	1. Within the terms of the present Constitution, Statutes of Autonomy shall be the basic institutional rule of each Self-governing Community and the State shall recognize and protect them as an integral part of its legal system.	81 C
Contents of Statutes	2. The Statutes of Autonomy must contain: a) The name of the Community which best corresponds to its historic identity. b) Its territorial boundaries. c) The name, organization and seat of its own autonomous institutions. d) The powers assumed within the framework laid down by the Constitution and the basic rules for the transfer of the corresponding services.	148, 149, 150.3, 152 C
Amendment of Statutes	3. Amendment of Statutes of Autonomy shall conform to the procedure established therein and shall in any case require approval of the Cortes Generales through an organic act.	81, 152.2 C 145 SO

Section 148

Matters devolved to self-governing Communities	1. The Self-governing Communities may assume competences over the following matters: 1. Organization of their institutions of self-government. 2. Changes in municipal boundaries within their territory and, in general, functions appertaining to the State Administration regarding local Corporations, whose transfer may be authorised by legislation on local government. 3. Town and country planning and housing. 4. Public works of interest to the Self-governing Community, within its own territory. 5. Railways and roads whose routes lie exclusively within the territory of the Self-	147.2, 149, 150 C
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governing Community and transport by the above means or by cable fulfilling the same conditions.

6. Ports of haven, recreational ports and airports and, in general, those which are not engaged in commercial activities.

7. Agriculture and livestock raising, in accordance with general economic planning.

8. Woodlands and forestry.

9. Management of environmental protection.

10. Planning, construction and exploitation of hydraulic projects, canals and irrigation of interest to the Self-governing Community; mineral and thermal waters.

11. Inland water fishing, shellfish industry and fishfarming, hunting and river fishing.

12. Local fairs.

13. Promotion of economic development of the Self-governing Community within the objectives set by national economic policy.

14. Handicrafts.

15. Museums, libraries and music conservatories of interest to the Self-governing Community.

16. The Self-governing Community's monuments of interest.

17. The promotion of culture and research and, where applicable, the teaching of the Self-governing Community's language.

18. The promotion and planning of tourism within its territorial area.

19. The promotion of sports and the proper use of leisure.

20. Social assistance.

21. Health and hygiene.

22. The supervision and protection of its buildings and installations. Coordination and other powers relating to local police forces under the terms to be laid down by an organic act.

Extension of
devolution

2. After five years, the Self-governing Communities may, by amendment of their Statutes of Autonomy, progressively enlarge their powers within the framework laid down in section 149.

147.3,
151.1 C
145 SO

Section 149

Matters of
exclusive
State
jurisdiction

1. The State shall have exclusive competence over the following matters:

147.2,
48.150 C

1. Regulation of basic conditions guaranteeing the equality of all Spaniards in the exercise of their rights and in the fulfilment of their constitutional duties.

2. Nationality, immigration, emigration, status of aliens, and right of asylum.

3. International relations.

4. Defence and the Armed Forces.

5. Administration of Justice.

6. Commercial, criminal and penitentiary legislation; procedural legislation, without prejudice to the necessary specialities in these fields arising from the peculiar features of the substantive law of the Self-governing Communities.

7. Labour legislation, without prejudice to its execution by bodies of the Self-governing Communities.

8. Civil legislation, without prejudice to the preservation, modification and development by the Self-governing Communities of their civil law, or special rights and traditional charters (*fueros*), whenever these exist. In any event, rules for the application and effectiveness of legal provisions, civil relations arising from the forms of marriage, keeping of records and drawing up to public instruments, bases of contractual liability, rules for resolving conflicts of law and determination of the sources of law in conformity, in this last case, with the rules of traditional charters (*fueros*) or special laws.

9. Legislation on copyright and industrial property.

10. Customs and tariff regulations; foreign trade.

11. Monetary system: foreign currency, exchange and convertibility; bases for the regulations concerning credit, banking and insurance.

12. Legislation on weights and measures and determination of the official time.

13. Basic rules and coordination of general economic planning.

14. General financial affairs and State Debt.

15. Promotion and general coordination of scientific and technical research.

16. External health measures; basic conditions and general coordination of health matters; legislation on pharmaceutical products.

17. Basic legislation and financial system of Social Security, without prejudice to implementation of its services by the Self-governing Communities.

18. Basic rules of the legal system of Public Administrations and the status of their officials which shall, in any case, guarantee that all persons under said administrations will receive equal treatment; the common administrative procedure, without prejudice to the special features of the Self-governing Communities' own organizations; legislation on compulsory expropriation; basic legislation on contracts and administrative concessions and the system of liability of all Public Administrations.

19. Sea fishing, without prejudice to the powers which, in regulations governing this sector, may be vested to the Self-governing Communities.

20. Merchant navy and registering of ships; lighting of coasts and signals at sea; general-interest ports; general-interest airports; con-

trol of the air space, air traffic and transport; meteorological services and aircraft registration.

21. Railways and land transport crossing through the territory of more than one Self-governing Community; general system of communications; motor vehicle traffic; Post Office services and telecommunications; air and underwater cables and radio communications.

22. Legislation, regulation and concession of hydraulic resources and development where the water-streams flow through more than one Self-governing Community, and authorization for hydro-electrical power plants whenever their operation affects other Communities or the lines of energy transportation are extended over other Communities.

23. Basic legislation on environmental protection, without prejudice to powers of the Self-governing Communities to take additional protective measures; basic legislation on woodlands, forestry and cattle trails.

24. Public works of general benefit or whose execution affects more than one Self-governing Community.

25. Basic regulation of mining and energy.

26. Manufacturing, sale, possession and use of arms and explosives.

27. Basic rules relating to organization of the press, radio and television and, in general, all mass-communications media without prejudice to powers vested in the Self-governing Communities for their development and implementation.

28. Protection of Spain's cultural and artistic heritage and national monuments against exportation and spoliation; museums, libraries, and archives belonging to the State, without prejudice to their management by the Self-governing Communities.

29. Public safety, without prejudice to the

possibility of Self-governing Communities creating police forces, as provided for in their respective Statutes of Autonomy and within the framework to be laid down by an organic act.

30. Regulation of the requirements for obtention, issue and standardization of academic degrees and professional qualifications and basic rules for implementation of section 27 of the Constitution, in order to guarantee the fulfilment of the duties of public authorities in this matter.

31. Statistics for State purposes.

32. Authorization of popular consultations through the holding of referendums.

2. Without prejudice to the competences that may be assumed by the Self-governing Communities, the State shall consider the promotion of culture a duty and an essential function and shall facilitate cultural communication among the Self-governing Communities, in cooperation with them.

Culture promotion and coordination a duty of the State

3. Matters not expressly assigned to the State by this Constitution may fall under the jurisdiction of the Self-governing Communities by virtue of their Statutes of Autonomy. Jurisdiction on matters not claimed by Statutes of Autonomy shall fall with the State, whose laws shall prevail, in case of conflict, over those of the Self-governing Communities regarding all matters in which exclusive jurisdiction has not been conferred upon the latter. State law shall in any case be supplementary of that of the Self-governing Communities.

Rules for distribution of jurisdiction

Predominance and supplementary value of State law

Section 150

1, 4, 7.2
148,
149, 153 C

167 SO

1. The Cortes Generales, in matters of State jurisdiction, may confer upon all or any of the Self-governing Communities the power to pass legislation for themselves within the framework of the principles, bases and guideli-

Framework Acts

nes laid down by a State act. Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Courts, each enabling act shall make provision for the method of supervision by the Cortes Generales over the Communities' legislation.

Transfer or delegation Acts

2. The State may transfer or delegate to the Self-governing Communities, through an organic act, some of its powers which by their very nature can be transferred or delegated. The law shall, in each case, provide for the appropriate transfer of financial means, as well as specify the forms of control to be retained by the State.

81, 147.2, 148, 149, 153 C

Harmonization Acts

3. The State may enact laws laying down the necessary principles for harmonizing the rulemaking provisions of the Self-governing Communities, even in the case of matters over which jurisdiction has been vested to the latter, where this is necessary in the general interest. It is incumbent upon the Cortes Generales, by overall majority of the members of each House, to evaluate this necessity.

2, 138, 139, 155 C

168 SO

Section 151

Special initiative by Self-governing Communities

1. It shall not be necessary to wait for the five-year period referred to in section 148, subsection 2, to elapse when the initiative for the autonomy process is agreed upon within the time limit specified in section 143, subsection 2, not only by the corresponding Provincial Councils or inter-island bodies but also by three-quarters of the municipalities of each province concerned, representing at least the majority of the electorate of each one, and said initiative is ratified in a referendum by the overall majority of electors in each province, under the terms to be laid down by an organic act.

92.3, 143.2, 148.2, Trans. Prov. 1 and 2 C

Special procedure for drafting of

2. In the case referred to in the foregoing paragraph, procedure for drafting the Statute of Autonomy shall be as follows:

92.3, 146, Trans. Prov. 2 C 137-144 SO

i) The Government shall convene all Members of Congress and Senators elected in the constituencies of the territory seeking self-government, in order that they may set themselves up as an Assembly for the sole purpose of drawing up a Statute of Autonomy, to be adopted by the overall majority of its members.

ii) Once the draft Statute has been passed by the Parliamentarians' Assembly, it is to be sent to the Constitutional Committee of the Congress which shall examine it within two months with the cooperation and assistance of a delegation from the Assembly which has proposed it, in order to decide by common agreement upon its final form.

iii) If such agreement is reached, the resulting text shall be submitted in a referendum to the electorate in the provinces within the territory to be covered by the proposed Statute.

iv) If the draft Statute is approved in each province by the majority of validly cast votes, it shall be referred to the Cortes Generales. Each House, in plenary sitting, shall decide upon the text by means of a vote of ratification. Once the Statute has been passed, the King shall give his assent and promulgate it as an act.

v) If the agreement referred to in paragraph ii) of this subsection is not reached, the legislative process for the draft Statute in the Cortes Generales shall be the same as that for a bill. The text passed by the latter shall be submitted to a referendum of the electorate of the provinces within the territory to be covered by the draft Statute. In the event that it is approved by the majority of validly cast votes in each province, it shall be promulgated as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

3. In the cases described in paragraphs iv) and v) of the foregoing subsection, failure by one or several of the provinces to ratify the draft Statute shall not prevent constitution of

the remaining provinces into a Self-governing Community in the manner to be provided for by the organic act described in subsection 1 of this section.

Section 152

Content of
Statutes
provided for
in Section
151

1. In the case of Statutes passed by means of the procedure referred to in the foregoing section, the institutional self-government organization shall be based on a Legislative Assembly elected by universal suffrage under a system of proportional representation which shall also assure the representation of the various areas of the territory; an Executive Council with executive and administrative functions and a President elected by the Assembly among its members and appointed by the King. The President shall assume leadership of the Executive Council, the supreme representation of the Community and the State's ordinary representation in the latter. The President and the members of the Executive Council shall be politically accountable to the Assembly.

147.2,
151,
148, 149 C

A High Court of Justice, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, shall be the head of Judicial Power in the territory of the Self-governing Community. The Statutes of Autonomy may make provision for the circumstances and the manner in which the Community is to take part in the setting-up of the judicial districts of the territory. Provided that they must conform to the provisions of the Organic Act on the Judicial Power and to the principles of unity and independence of the judicial power.

117,
122.1,
123,
149.1.5,
Add. Prov.
4 C

Without prejudice to the provisions of section 123, successive proceedings, if any, shall be held before judicial bodies located in the same territory of the Self-governing Community in which the Court having jurisdiction in the first instance is located.

91, 92.3, 147.3 C 145 SO	<p>2. Once the Statutes have received the Royal Assent and been promulgated, they may be amended only by the procedure provided for therein and a referendum of registered electors in the Self-governing Community.</p>	Reform of Statutes provided for in Section 151
141.3, 147.2 C	<p>3. By grouping bordering municipalities together, the Statutes may set up their own territorial constituencies which shall enjoy full legal entity.</p>	Special territorial divisions may be contemplated by Statutes
<p>Section 153</p>		
<p>Control over the bodies of the Self-governing Communities shall be exercised by:</p>		
161 C	<p>a) The Constitutional Court, in matters pertaining to the constitutionality of their regulatory provisions having the force of law.</p>	Control of Self-governing Communities
107, 150.2 C	<p>b) The Government, after the handing down by the Council of State of its opinion, regarding the exercise of delegated functions referred to in section 150, subsection 2.</p>	
106, 117 C	<p>c) Jurisdictional bodies of administrative litigation with regard to autonomic administration and its regulations.</p>	
136 C	<p>d) The Auditing Court, with regard to financial and budgetary matters.</p>	
<p>Section 154</p>		
141.1, 153 C	<p>A delegate appointed by the Government shall be responsible for the State administration in the territory of each Self-governing Community and shall coordinate it, when necessary, with the Community's own administration.</p>	Government's Delegate
<p>Section 155</p>		
2, 150.3, 153 C	<p>1. If a Self-governing Community does not fulfil the obligations imposed upon it by the Constitution or other laws, or acts in a way that is seriously prejudicial to the general interest of Spain, the Government, after having lodged a complaint with the President of the Self-go-</p>	Execution by Government of Community's obligations in case of non-compliance

verning Community and failed to receive satisfaction therefore, may, following approval granted by the overall majority of the Senate, take all measures necessary to compel the Community to meet said obligations, or to protect the abovementioned general interest.

2. With a view to implementing the measures provided for in the foregoing paragraph, the Government may issue instructions to all the authorities of the Self-governing Communities.

Section 156

Financial devolution of Communities

1. The Self-governing Communities shall enjoy financial autonomy for the development and exercise of their powers, in conformity with the principles of coordination with the State Treasury and solidarity among all Spaniards.

2, 31, 128, 133, 138, 143.1.13 14, 157, 158 C

Cooperation with the State in tax matters

2. The Self-governing Communities may act as delegates or agents of the State for the collection, management and assessment of the latter's tax resources, in conformity with the law and their Statutes.

Section 157

Resources of Self-governing Communities

1. The resources of the Self-governing Communities shall consist of:

31, 133.2, 156, 158 C

a) Taxes wholly or partially made over to them by the State; surcharges on State taxes and other shares in State revenue.

b) Their own taxes, rates and special levies.

c) Transfers from an inter-territorial compensation fund and other allocations to be charged to the State Budget.

d) Revenues accruing from their property and private law income.

e) Interest from loan operations.

Limitations

2. The Self-governing Communities may under no circumstances introduce measures

139.2 C

to raise taxes on property located outside their territory or likely to hinder the free movement of goods or services.

81 C

3. Exercise of the financial powers set out in subsection 1 above, rules for settling the conflicts which may arise, and possible forms of financial cooperation between the Self-governing Communities and the State may be laid down by an organic act.

Conflicts with the State.
Cooperation with the State

Section 158

134,
147.2,
156, 157 C

1. An allocation may be made in the State Budget to the Self-governing Communities in proportion to the amount of State services and activities for which they have assumed responsibility and to guarantee a minimum level of basic public services throughout Spanish territory.

Appropriations in the State Budget

2, 742,
138, 156,
157 C

2. With the aim of redressing interterritorial economic imbalances and implementing the principle of solidarity, a compensation fund shall be set up for investment expenditure, the resources of which shall be distributed by the Cortes Generales among the Self-governing Communities and provinces, as the case may be.

Interterritorial Clearing Fund

Final Prov.
3 SO

PART IX

The Constitutional Court

Section 159

204 SO

1. The Constitutional Court shall consist of twelve members appointed by the King. Of these, four shall be nominated by the Congress by a majority of three-fifths of its members, four shall be nominated by the Senate with the same majority, two shall be nominated by the Government, and two by the General Council of the Judicial Power.

Membership

	<p>2. Members of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed among magistrates and prosecutors, university professors, public officials and lawyers, all of whom must have a recognised standing with at least fifteen years' practice in their profession.</p>	
Term of office	<p>3. Members of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed for a period of nine years and shall be renewed by thirds every three years.</p>	Trans. Prov. 9 C
Membership disqualifies for the holding of other office or functions	<p>4. Membership of the Constitutional Court is incompatible with any position of a representative nature, any political or administrative office, a management position in a political party or a trade union as well as any employment in their service, active service as a judge or prosecutor and any professional or business activity whatsoever.</p> <p>Incompatibilities for members of the Judicial Power shall also apply to members of the Constitutional Court.</p>	70.a), 127 C
Fixity of tenure	<p>5. Members of the Constitutional Court shall be independent and enjoy fixity of tenure during their term of office.</p>	165 C
	<p>Section 160</p> <p>The President of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed by the King among its members, on the proposal of the full Court itself, for a term of three years.</p>	159, 165 C
Chairman of the Constitutional Court		
	<p>Section 161</p> <p>1. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over the whole Spanish territory and is entitled to hear:</p> <p>a) against the alleged unconstitutionality of acts and statutes having the force of an act. A declaration of unconstitutionality of a legal provision having the force of an act and that has already been applied by the Courts, shall also affect the case-law doctrine built up by the latter, but the decisions handed down shall not lose their status of <i>res judicata</i>.</p>	153 a), 164 C
Jurisdiction		

53.2 C *b)* Individual appeals for protection (recursos de amparo) against violation of the rights and freedoms contained in section 53(2) of the Constitution, in the circumstances and manner to be laid down by law.

153 a),
161.2 C *c)* Conflicts of jurisdiction between the State and the Self-governing Communities or between the Self-governing Communities themselves.

81, 95,
163 C
157 SO *d)* Other matters assigned to it by the Constitution or by organic acts.

Appeal by
Government
against
Self-governing
Communities

153 a),
161.1 c) C **2.** The Government may appeal to the Constitutional Court against provisions and resolutions adopted by the bodies of the Self-governing Communities, which shall bring about the suspension of the contested provisions or resolutions, but the Court must either ratify or lift the suspension, as the case may be, within a period of not more than five months.

Section 162

161.1.a) C **1.** The following are entitled to:

a) Lodge an appeal of unconstitutionality: the President of the Government, the Defender of the People, fifty Members of Congress, fifty Senators, the Executive body of a Self-governing Community and, where applicable, its Assembly.

Authorities
entitled to
appeal

161.b) C *b)* Lodge an individual appeal for protection (recurso de amparo): any individual or body corporate with a legitimate interest, as well as the Defender of the People and the Public Prosecutor's Office.

161, 165 C **2.** In all other cases, the organic act shall determine which persons and bodies shall have right of appeal to the Court.

Section 163

161, 165 C If a judicial body considers, when hearing a case, that a regulation having the force of an act which is applicable thereto and upon the

Consultation
by ordinary
courts on a
question of
constitutionality

validity of which the judgment depends, might be contrary to the Constitution, it may bring the matter before the Constitutional Court in the circumstances, manner and subject to the consequences to be laid down by law, which shall in no case have a suspensive effect.

Section 164

Effect of the Constitutional Court's decisions

1. The judgments of the Constitutional Court shall be published in the Official State Gazette (Boletín Oficial del Estado), with the dissenting opinions, if any. They have the force of res judicata from the day following their publication, and no appeal may be brought against them. Those declaring the unconstitutionality of an act or of a statute with the force of an act and all those which are not limited to the acknowledgment of an individual right, shall be fully binding on all persons.

161, 165 C

2. Unless the judgment rules otherwise, the part of the act not affected by unconstitutionality shall remain in force.

Section 165

Organization and functioning of Constitutional Court

An organic act shall make provision for the functioning of the Constitutional Court, the status of its members, the procedure to be followed before it, and the conditions governing actions brought before it.

81, 159, 164 C

PART X

Constitutional Amendment

Section 166

Initiative

The right to propose a constitutional amendment shall be exercised under the provisions of section 87, subsections 1 and 2.

87.1 and 2, 88, 89 C 146 SO

Section 167

74.2, 166,
168, 169 C

1. Bills on constitutional amendments must be approved by a majority of three-fifths of members of each House. If there is no agreement between the Houses, an effort to reach it shall be made by setting up a Joint Committee of an equal number of Members of Congress and Senators which shall submit a text to be voted on by the Congress and the Senate.

Ordinary re-
form of
Constitution

146 SO

Agreement
between both
Houses of
Parliament

2. If approval is not obtained by means of the procedure outlined in the foregoing subsection, and provided that the text has been passed by the overall majority of the members of the Senate, the Congress may pass the amendment by a two-thirds vote in favour.

Case of disa-
greement

92.3 C

3. Once the amendment has been passed by the Cortes Generales, it shall be submitted to ratification by referendum, if so requested by one tenth of the members of either House within fifteen days after its passage.

Final
referendum

Section 168

166, 167,
169 C

1. If a total revision of the Constitution is proposed, or a partial revision thereof, affecting the Preliminary Part, Chapter II, Division 1 of Part I; or Part II, the principle of the proposed reform shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of the members of each House, and the Cortes Generales shall immediately be dissolved.

Total reform
or substantial
reform of
some parts of
Constitution

147 SO

2. The Houses elected thereupon must ratify the decision and proceed to examine the new constitutional text, which must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of each House.

Ratification
by next
Parliament

92.3 C

3. Once the amendment has been passed by the Cortes Generales, it shall be submitted to ratification by referendum.

Final
referendum

Section 169

Limitations	The process of constitutional amendment may not be initiated in time of war or under any of the states considered in section 116.	116, 166-168 C
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ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

One

Historic rights of some regions	The Constitution protects and respects the historic rights of the territories with traditional charters (<i>fueros</i>). The general updating of historic rights shall be carried out, where appropriate, within the framework of the Constitution and of the Statutes of Autonomy.	2, 9.1, 147, Trans. Prov. 4 C
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Two

Majority of age not to affect special traditional rights	The provision of section 12 of this Constitution regarding the coming of age, shall not be prejudicial to cases in which traditional charters are applicable within the sphere of private law.	12, 149.1, 1 and 3 C
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Three

Special financial and tax system of the Canary Islands	Any change in the financial and tax system of the Canary Islands shall require a previous report from the Self-governing Community or, as the case may be, from the provisional self-government body.	138.1, 148.1.3, 149.1.13 and 14 C
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Four

Autonomous Communities with more than one High Regional Court	In Self-governing Communities where more than one Court of Appeal (Audiencia Territorial) holds jurisdiction, the Statutes of Autonomy may maintain the existing Courts and share out jurisdiction among them, provided this is done in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act on the Judicial Power and in conformity with the unity and independence of the latter.	117, 122, 152.1 C
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TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

One

143.2,
151.1,
Trans.
Prov. 2 to 5
and 7 C

In territories with a provisional self-government regime, their higher corporate bodies may, by means of a resolution adopted by the overall majority of their members, assume for themselves the initiative for autonomy which section 143, subsection 2, confers upon the Provincial Councils or corresponding inter-island bodies.

Alternative to ordinary initiative of Statutes as provided for in Sect. 143

Two

143,
148.2, 151,
Trans.
Prov. 1 to 4
and 7 C

The territories which in the past have, by plebiscite, approved draft Statutes of Autonomy and which at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, have provisional self-government regimes, may proceed immediately in the manner contemplated in section 148, subsection 2, if agreement to do so is reached by the overall majority of their pre self-government higher corporate bodies, and the Government shall be duly informed. The draft Statutes shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 151, subsection 2, where so requested by the pre Self-government assembly.

Special initiative for the obtention of Statute

137-144 SO

Special drafting procedure in some Communities

Three

143.2,
151.1,
Trans.
Prov. 1, 2
and 5 C

The right to initiate the process towards self-government conferred on local authorities or their members, provided in section 143, subsection 2, shall be postponed for all purposes until the first local elections have taken place, once the Constitution has come into force.

Initiative by local authorities

Four

92.3, 143,
151 C

1. In the case of Navarra, and for the purpose of its integration into the General Basque Council or into the autonomous Basque institu-

Navarra

tions which may replace it, the procedure contemplated by section 143 of this Constitution shall not apply. The initiative shall lie instead with the appropriate historic institution (órgano foral), whose decision must be taken by the majority of its members. The initiative shall further require for its validity the ratification by a referendum expressly held to this end and approval by the majority of votes validly cast.

2. If the initiative does not succeed, it may only be repeated during a further term of office of the competent Foral body and, in any case, after the minimum period laid down in section 143 has elapsed.

Five.

Cities of
Ceuta and
Melilla

The cities of Ceuta and Melilla may set themselves up as Self-governing Communities if their respective City Councils so decide in a resolution adopted by the overall majority of their members and if the Cortes Generales so authorise them by an organic act, under section 144.

143, 144 C

Six

Priority in
examination
of several
draft Statutes
by Parliament

Where several draft Statutes are referred to the Constitutional Committee of the Congress, they shall be considered in the order in which they are received. The two month period referred to in section 151 shall be counted from the moment in which the Committee completes its study of the draft or of the drafts that it has successively examined.

146,
151.2 C

136-138 SO

Seven

Dissolution of
provisional
autonomous
bodies

The provisional self-government bodies shall be considered to be dissolved in the following cases:

a) Once the bodies provided for by the Statutes of Autonomy passed in conformity with the Constitution have been set up.

143, 146,
147.2 c)
151.2,
152.1,
Trans.
Prov.
1 C

b) In the event that the initiative for the obtention of autonomy status should not be successful for non-compliance with the requirements of section 143.

c) If the relevant body has not exercised the right recognised in the First Transitional Provision within a period of three years.

Eight

66, 68.4,
69.6 C

1. Once the present Constitution has come into force, the Houses that have adopted it shall assume the functions and powers set out therein for the Congress and the Senate respectively. Provided that under no circumstances shall their term of office continue beyond June 15, 1981.

Government and Houses of Parliament in office at commencement of the Constitution

98.2, 99,
101.1 and 2;
115 C

2. With regard to the provisions of section 99, the promulgation of the Constitution shall be considered as creating the constitutional basis for the subsequent application of those provisions. To this end, there shall be a thirty day period, as from the date of the promulgation, for implementing the provisions contained in said section.

During this period, the current President of the Government assuming the functions and powers vested by the Constitution for this office, may decide to use the authority conferred by section 115 or, through resignation, leave the way open for application of section 99. In the latter case, the situation as regards the President shall be that provided in subsection 2 of section 101.

12, 68, 69,
70, 115 C

3. In the event of dissolution, in accordance with section 115, and if the provisions contained in sections 68 and 69 have not been enacted, the rules previously in force shall apply to the ensuing elections, except for causes of ineligibility and incompatibilities, to which section 70, subsection 1, paragraph b), of this Constitution shall be directly applicable,

as well as its provisions concerning voting age and those of Section 69, subsection 3.

Nine

First renewal
of the Consti-
tutional Court

Three years after the election of the members of the Constitutional Court for the first time, lots shall be drawn to choose a group of four members of the same electoral origin who are to resign and be replaced. The two members appointed following proposal by the Government and the two appointed following proposal by the General Council of the Judicial Power shall be considered as members of the same electoral origin exclusively for this purpose. After three years have elapsed, the same procedure shall be carried out with regard to the two groups not affected by the aforementioned drawing of lots. Thereafter, the provisions contained in subsection 3 of section 159 shall apply.

149.1
and 3 C

REPEALS

Repeal of the
Fundamental
Laws of the
former
political
system

1. Act 1/1977, of January 4, for Political Reform, is hereby repealed, as well as the following, in so far as they were not already repealed by the above-mentioned Act: the Act of the Fundamental Principles of National Movement of May 17, 1958; the Charter of the Spanish People (Fuero de los Españoles) of July 17, 1945; the Labour Charter of March 9, 1938; the Act of Constitution of the Cortes of July 17, 1942; the Act of Succession to the Head of State of July 26, 1947, all of them as amended by the Organic Act of the State of January 10, 1967. The last mentioned Act and that of the National Referendum of October 22, 1945, are likewise repealed.

1 C

Repeal of the
Acts of 1839

2. To the extent that it may still retain some validity, the Act of October 25, 1839 shall be

2, 137 C

definitively repealed in so far as it applies to the provinces of Alava, Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya.

and 1876 on traditional rights of the Basque provinces

Subject to the same terms, the Act of July 21, 1876 shall be deemed to be definitively repealed.

9.1 C

3. Likewise, any provisions contrary to those contained in the Constitution are hereby repealed.

General repealing provision

FINAL PROVISION

3.9.3,
91 C

This Constitution shall come into force on the day of publication of its official text in the Official State Gazette (*Boletín Oficial del Estado*). It shall also be published in the other languages of Spain.

Commencement

Wherefore, we order all Spaniards, whether individuals or authorities, to abide by this Constitution and ensure that it is observed as a Fundamental Law of the State.

Palacio de las Cortes, the twenty-seventh of December of nineteen hundred and seventy-eight

JUAN CARLOS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES

Antonio Hernández Gil

THE SPEAKER OF THE CONGRESS

Fernando Alvarez de Miranda y Torres

THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

Antonio Fontán Pérez

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

A

- Abdication of the King, Sect. 57.5.
Abuse of emergency powers, Sect. 55.2,
2nd phrase.
Academic degrees, Sect. 149.1.30.^a
Academic freedom, Sect. 20.1.c).
Access to archives and administrative files,
see *Archives...*
Access to culture, see *Culture*.
Access to public office, see *Equality and
Publica office*.
Accountability (see also *Responsibility*):
— Sect. 9.3 (of public authorities in gen-
eral);
— Sect. 56.3, see *Non-accountability of
the King*.
— Sect. 108 (Government answerable
to Congress).
— Sect. 113.1 (implementation of Go-
vernment's accountability by a cen-
sure motion in Congress);
— Sect. 116.6 (Government and its
agents remain accountable during
states of alarm, emergency and sie-
ge);
— Sect. 117.1 (of judges and magistra-
tes only to the law);
— Sect. 152.1,1st paragr., *in fine* (of
Presidents of Executive Councils of
Self-governing Communities and oth-
er members thereof before the Le-
gislative Assembly).
Acts of Basic Principles:
— Sect. 75.3 (list of cases where no
such Act is possible);
— Sect. 82.2 and 4 (definition-general
provision);

- Sect. 83 (limits to...);
— Sect. 150.1 (for transfer of legislative
powers to Self-governing Communi-
ties).

Acts of the *Cortes Generales* (generally),
see *Enactment of bills*.

Acts of Parliament, see *Enactment of
Bills*.

Administration of Justice:

- Sect. 117.1 (definition);
— Sect. 122.1 (legal regulation);
— Sect. 125 (participation of citizens
through jury);
— Sect. 149.1.5.^o (exclusive function of
the State).

Administrative acts, see *Administrative de-
cisions below*.

Administrative contracts, Sect. 149.1.18^o.

Administrative decisions, Sect. 105.c).

Administrative jurisdiction, Sect. 153.c).

Administrative offence (principle of prior le-
gal definition thereof), Sect. 25.1.

Administrative organization (principles),
see *Principles of...*

Administrative procedure, Sect. 105 and
149.1.18.^o

Administrative provisions (drafting of...),
Sect. 105.a).

Administrative records, Sect. 105.b).

Aerial (and submarine) cables, see *Ca-
bles*.

Age:

- Sect. 12 (legal... for citizens);
— Sect. 12.2 (for marriage);
— Sect. 59 (minority of... of the King
Regency);
— Sect. 60 (King's tutorship);

- Sect. 61.2 (Constitutional oath of the Crown Prince);
- 2nd Additional Provision (legal age in territories with a special historic law).

Agriculture:

- Sect. 130.1 (policies of modernisation and development);
- Sect. 148.1.17.^o (responsibility of Self-governing Communities).

Air Forces (part of Armed Forces); Sect. 8.1.

Air space, Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Air traffic, Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Air transport, Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Aircraft, see *Registration of aircraft*.

Airports:

- Sect. 148.1.6.^o (responsibility of Self-governing Communities for sport and non-commercial...);
- Sect. 149.1.2^o (exclusive responsibility of the State for... of general or public interest).

Alava, Repealing Provision, 2.

Aliens:

- Sect. 13.1 (general status of...)
- Sect. 13.2 (possibility of right of vote for... at municipal elections);
- Sect. 13.4 (right of Asylum for...)
- Sect. 149.1.2.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State for laying down their *legal* status).

Ambassadors, Sect. 63.

Amendments to Constitution, see *Constitutional amendments*.

Amendments to Statutes of Devolution, Sects. 147.3 and 152.2.

Appeal on unconstitutionality, see *Un constitutionality appeal*.

Appropriation (of a lump sum) to the King, see *Royal Household*.

Appropriations to Self-governing Communities, see *Budget Appropriations to...*

Arbitrary behaviour of public authorities, Sect. 9.3.

Archipel of the Balearic Islands, Sects. 69.3 and 141.4.

Archipel of the Canary Islands:

- Sect. 69.3 (Senate elections);
- Sect. 141.4 (*Cabildos* or Insular Councils);
- 3rd Additional Provision.

Archives, see *Public archives*.

Armed bands, Sect. 55.2.

Armed Forces:

- Sect. 8 (general provision);
- Sect. 28 (limitation or prohibition of trade-unions in the...);
- Sect. 29.2 (limitations to the right of petition);
- Sect. 62.h) (the King as Commander-in-Chief of.);
- Sect. 149.1.4.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Arms:

- Sect. 21.1 (prohibition to carry them at public meetings);
- Sect. 149.1.25.^o (exclusive responsibility of the State as to their legal regulation).

Army, Sect. 8.1.

Arrested persons, see *Persons under arrest*.

Artistic heritage, see *National Heritage*.

Assemblies of Self-governing Communities, Sects. 146 and 151.2.

Assembly (right of peaceful...), see *Right of...*

Assistance by lawyer or counsel in case of arrest, Sect. 17.3.

Assistance of lawyer or counsel to the accused, see *Judicial Guarantees*.

Assistance of parents to their children, see *Parents*.

Assistance (social) to the poor and destitute, Sect. 41.

Association, see *Right of association*.

Asturias (Prince of...), see *Crown Prince*.

Asylum (right of...):

— Sect. 13.4 (definición);

— Sect. 149.1.2 (exclusive State jurisdiction).

Audiencias Territoriales, see *Courts of Appeal*.

Auditing Commission, Sects. 136.1 and 2., and 153.

Autonomy, see *Self-government*.

B

Balearic islands (see also *Archipel of...*), Sects. 69.3 and 141.4.

Banking, Sect. 149.1.11.^o

Beaches (public domain), Sect. 132.2.

Bills (other than private Member's...):

— Sect. 86 (urgency procedure);

— Sect. 87 (initiative of...);

— Sect. 88 (previous adoption by Council of Ministers and subsequent procedure in Congress);

— Sect. 90 (procedure in Senate);

— Sect. 134.4 (... entailing increase in

expense or reduction in State revenue).

Biscaye (province of...), General Repealing Provision.

Bodies of Self-governing Communities, see *Organization of...*

Bodies of Self-governing Communities, see *Organization of...*

«**Boletín Oficial del Estado**», see *Official Gazette*.

Borrowing by Self-governing Communities, Sect. 157.1.e).

Borrowing by the State, see *Public Borrowing*.

Boundaries:

— Sect. 141.1 (provincial...);

— Sect. **147.21**) (delimitation of the... of Self-governing Communities);

— Sect. 148.1.2.^o (changes in municipal...).

Breach of the peace, Sect. 21.2, *in fine*.

Budget of each House of Parliament, Sect. 72.

Budget of the State, see *State Budget*.

Budgetary appropriations:

— Sect. 134.6 (conditions for raise or increase);

— Sect. 135.2 (state Public Debt).

— Sect. 158.1 (... to Self-governing Communities).

C

Cabildos (Canarian Insular Councils);

— Sect. 69.3 (elections to Senate).

— Sect. 141.4 (administrative division for each for the Canary Islands).

Cables (aerial and submarine...), Sect. 149.1.21.^o

Canarian Insular Councils, see *Cabildos and Canary Islands*.

Canary Islands:

- Sect. 69.3 (Senate elections).
- Sect. 141.4 (Cabildos or Insular Councils);
- 3rd Additional Provision.

Capital of the State, see *Madrid*.

Capital punishment, see *Death penalty*.

Castilian, see *Official language*.

Catastrophe, Sect. 30.4.

Cattle trails, Sect. 149.1.23.^o

Censorship, see *Prior censorship*.

Censure motion, see *Motion of censure*.

Ceuta (City of...):

- Sect. 68.2 (elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.4 (elections to Senate);
- 5th Transitional Provision (may set itself up as a Self-governing Community).

City of Ceuta, see *Ceuta* above.

City of Madrid, see *Madrid*.

City of Melilla, see *Melilla*.

Channels, Sect. 148.1.10.^o

Childhood (protection of...), see *Protection of childhood*.

- Children (rights and situation of...), Sect. 39.2.3 and 4.

Citizens:

- Sect. 9.1 (all... are subject to the Constitution and to law).
- Sect. 9.2 (participation in political, economic, cultural and social life);
- Sect. 23.2 (equality of access to public office);

- Sect. 105.1 (access to archives and administrative files);

- Sect. 124.1 (protection of their rights by the Office of Public Prosecutor);

- Sect. 125 (right to exert popular action and to be members of juries)

City councils, see *Town Councils*.

Civil Administration:

- Sect. 25.3 (prohibition of penalties entailing imprisonment);

- Sect. 26 (prohibition of any Court of honour);

- Sect. 97 (functions of the Government).

Civil law, see *Civil legislation*, below.

Civil legislation, Sect. 149.1.8.^o

Civil List (of King and his Household Sect. 65.1.

Civil servants:

- Sect. 28.1 (right of... to form of joint trade-unions);

- Sect. 10.3.3 (professional trade unions of... —disqualifications— impartiality);

- Sect. 149.1.18.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State);

- Sect. 159.2 (members of the Constitutional Court).

Civil service, Sect. 103.3.

Civilian service, Sect. 30.3.

Clearing Fund (Interterritorial...), see *Liter territorial Clearing*.

Coasts:

- Sect. 132.2 (part of public domain)

- Sect. 149.1.20.^o (jurisdiction of the State).

Collective labour, disputes, Sect. 37.2.1st paragr.

Commencement of Constitution, Fin. Provision.

Commercial legislation, Sect. 149.1.8.

Commercial products, Sect. 51.3.

Committees:

- Sect. 74.1 (Joint Committee of both Houses);
- Sect. 75.2 (Standing Legislative Committees);
- Sect. 76.1 (Enquiry Committees);
- Sect. 151.2 (Constitutional Committee of Congress);

Communal property, Sect. 132.1.

Communications by radio, see *Radiocommunications*.

Compensation:

- Sect. 33.3 (for compulsory acquisition);
- Sect. 106.2 (for damages caused by the operation of public services);
- Sect. 121 (for judicial errors).

Companies, see *Firms*.

Compulsory acquisition:

- Sect. 33.3 (exception to private property).
- Sect. 149.1.18.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State for basic legislation on...).

Confession of guilt, see *Judicial Guarantees*;

Confiscation of publications, Sect. 20.5.

Conflict of laws (legal rules for resolving...), Sect. 149.1.8.^o

Conscientious objection:

- Sect. 30.2 (right to...);
- Sect. 53.2, *in fine* (availability of individual protection appeal).

Consort of the Queen, see *Queen's Consort*.

Constituencies:

- Sect. 68.2 (elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69 (elections to Senate).

Constitution:

- Sect. 2 (basic principles-guarantees of region's and nationalities' self-government);
- Sect. 6 (political parties);
- Sect. 7 (trade unions and employers' organizations);
- Sect. 8.1 (Armed Forces);
- Sect. 9.1 (all citizens and authorities bound by...);
- Sect. 10.2 (fundamental rights and liberties);
- Sect. 55.1 (general suspension of rights and liberties during the emergency or siege);
- Sect. 56.1, *in fine* (definition of the King's duties);
- Sect. 56.1 (Regent to abide by...);
- Sect. 61.1 (King's constitutional oath);
- Sect. 61.2 (oath of Crown Prince and of Regent);
- Sect. 62.b) (calling of elections by the King);
- Sect. 62.c) (calling of referenda by the King);
- Sect. 62.d) (appointment and removal from office of Prime Minister);
- Sect. 63.3 (King's powers regarding international treaties);
- Sect. 81.1.1, *in fine* (definition of Organic Act);
- Sect. 92.3 (types of referenda);

- Sect. 93.1 (International treaties implying transfer of constitutional powers to international organizations);
 - Sect. 95.1 (International treaties containing clauses contrary to Constitution);
 - Sect. 97, *in fine* (functions of Government);
 - Sect. 1166.6, *in fine* (Government's liability unaffected by states of alarm, emergency or siege);
 - Sect. 117.5 (military jurisdiction);
 - Sect. 133.2 (tax powers of Selfgoverning Communities and local authorities);
 - Sect. 138.1 (guarantee by the State of the principle of solidarity between regions);
 - Sect. 140, first phrase (guarantee by... of the autonomy of municipalities);
 - Sect. 143.1 (right to set up Selfgoverning Communities by the ordinary procedure);
 - Sect. 147.1 (definition of Statutes of Devolution);
 - Sect. 149.3 (matters not expressly assigned to the State);
 - Sect. 155.1 (failure by a Selfgoverning Community to fulfill its constitutional obligations);
 - Sect. 163 (raising of the question of unconstitutionality of an Act by a court of law);
 - Sect. 166 (initiative of constitutional amendments);
 - Sect. 167 (ordinary procedure);
 - Sect. 168 (special procedure);
 - Sect. 169 (limits to constitutional reform);
 - First Additional Provision (respect of historic territorial rights of certain regions);
 - Second Additional Provision (no effect of Section 12 on the situations of special civil law in certain regions);
 - 2nd Transitional Provision (possibility of a special devolution procedure for territories having adopted draft self-government statutes in the past);
 - Third Transitional Provision (postponement of the devolution initiative provided for in Sect. 143 until the first local elections);
 - Fourth Transitional Provision (possibility of an initiative by Navarra for accession to the Basque General Council);
 - Seventh Transitional Provision, a) (dissolution of provisional Selfgoverning bodies as soon as statutory bodies are set up);
 - Eighth Transitional Provision.1 (take-over of constitutional functions by the Houses in existence at commencement of...);
 - 8th Transitional Provision.2 (promulgation of... and term of 30 days for enforcement of Sect. 99);
 - Repeals, 3 (repeal of all provisions contrary to...);
 - Final Provision (date of commencement).
- Constitutional amendments:**
- Sect. 75.2 (no delegation by the Rou-

ses to their Committees for enactment thereof);

- Sect. 95.1 (prior., necessary for international treaties containing clauses contrary to Constitution);
- Sect. 166 (initiative of...);
- Sect. 167 (general procedure);
- Sect. 168 (total revision or amendment of certain part of Constitution);
- Sect. 169 (limits to...).

Constitutional Court:

- Sect. 53.2 (individual appeal for protection);
- Sect. 70.1 (members disqualified from membership of either House);
- Sect. 95.2 (treaties containing clauses contrary to Constitution);
- Sect. 159 (Membership-tenure statute of members);
- Sect. 160 (Chairman);
- Sect. 161 (Jurisdiction);
- Sect. 162 (bodies and persons entitled to lodge appeal for unconstitutionality);
- Sect. 163 (question of unconstitutionality);
- Sect. 164 (effects of judgements and decisions);
- Sect. 165 (Organic Act).

Constitutional oath (of the King and the Crown Prince), Sect. 61.

Constitutional order, Sect. 8.1, *in fine*.

Constitutional principles:

- Sect. 93. (legal principles guaranteed by the Constitution);
- Sect. 117.5 (to be kept and respected even by military courts in state of siege).

Constitutionality, see *Question of unconstitutionality and Unconstitutionality appeal*.

Consultation:

- Sect. 99.1 (... of King with political groups in Parliament for appointment of new Prime Minister);
- Sect. 105.a) (... of citizens by Public Administration before making administrative regulations);
- Sect. 107 (Council of State, supreme consultative body of the State);
- Sect. 124.4 (... of the General Judiciary Council prior to the appointment of Public Prosecutor).

Continental shelf, Sect. 132.2.

Contracts by the Administration, see *Administrative contracts*.

Control:

- Sect. 20.3 (parliamentary., of media under State or public control);
- Sect. 27.7 (... of all schools subsidized by the State);
- Sect. 55.2 (parliamentary ... of the suspension of rights under Sects. 17.2 and 18.2 and 3).
- Sect. 66.2 (... of the Government's activity by the Houses of Parliament);
- Sect. 70.2 (judiciary... of the validity of parliamentary elections);
- Sect. 82.6 *in fine* (... by the *Cortes Generales* of legislative delegations to the Government);
- Sect. 106.1 (judiciary... of the Administration's power to make statutory regulations and of lawfulness of administrative activity);
- Sect. 136.1 (by the Auditing Commission);

- Sect. 149.2.20.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State on air space and air transport and transit);
- Sect. 150.1, *in fine* (... of the *Cortes Generales* on the execution by Self-governing Communities of legislative delegations under same Sect.);
- Sect. 153 (... of the acts of Self-governing Communities).

Convertibility (currency), Sect. 149A.1 1.^o

Cooperation:

- Preamble, last paragr. (with other peoples for preservation of peace);
- Sect. 118 (duty to lend assistance to courts and judges).
- Sect. 156.2 (... of Self-governing Communities for collection and management of State taxes);
- Sect. 157.3 (financial., between State and Self-governing Communities).

Cooperatives, Sect. 129.2.

Coordination:

- Sect. 103.1 (principle of administrative...);
- Sect. 148.1.2.^o (between Selfgoverning Communities and the State in matters of local police);
- Sect. 156 (... on tax matters between Self-governing Communities and the State).

Copyright, Sect. 149.1.9.^o

Cortes Generales:

- Preamble, last phrase (for adoption of Constitution);
- Sect. 57.3 (succession to the Crown);
- Sect. 57.4 (marriage of persons with

a right of succession against the Cortes' formal prohibition);

- Sect. 59.2 (Regency in case of the King's incapacity);
- Sect. 62.b) (summoning and dissolution by the King);
- Sect. 63.3 (declaration of war and signature of peace);
- Sect. 66 (definition-functions);
- Sect. 67 (prohibition of membership of both Houses at the same time-prohibition of binding mandate);
- Sect. 72.2 (Rules of procedure for joint sittings);
- Sect. 74 (joint sitting);
- Sect. 82 (legislative delegations);
- Sect 93 (transfer of constitutional powers by an international treaty);
- Sect. 94 (prior authorisation of... for international commitments by the State);
- Sect. 115.1 (dissolution);
- Sect. 134.1 (adoption of Budget);
- Sect. 136.1 (Control over the Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 144.1 (exceptional initiative for the setting-up of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 145.2 (cooperation agreements between Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 146 (debate on Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 147.3 (amendment of Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 150.1 (granting of legislative powers to Self-governing Communities);

- Sect. 150.3 (Harmonization Acts);
- Sect. 151.2.4.^o (special procedure for drafting Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 158.2 (Interterritorial Clearing Fund);
- Sect. 167.3 (constitutional amendments generally);
- Sect. 168.1 (dissolution in case of reform of Constitution);
- Sect. 168.3 (adoption of constitutional reform);

Council of Ministers:

- Sect. 62.1.f) (adoption of Decrees).
- Sect. 62.g) (can be presided by the King);
- Sect. 88 (adoption of Government's bills before sending them to the *Cortes*);
- Sect. 112 (Deliberation before putting the question of confidence to Congress);
- Sect. 115.1 (deliberation before dissolution of the *Cortes* or of either House);
- Sect. 116.2 (proclamation of the state of alarm);
- Sect. 116.3 (proclamation of the state of emergency).

Council of State:

- Sect. 107 (highest consultative body of the State);
- Sect. 153.b) (must issue written opinion before lodging of unconstitutionality appeal by the Government).

Countersigning of the King's acts, Sects. 56.3, 2nd phrase, and 64.1.

Court martial (military jurisdiction), Sect. 117.5.

Court orders (other than final judgments), see *Judicial decisions*.

Courts and Tribunals (generally):

- Sect. 24.1 (right of all citizens to judicial protection for the exercise of rights, liberties and interests);
- Sect. 53.2 (protection of rights mentioned in Sect. 14 and in Division I of Chapter II);
- Sect. 82.6 (judicial control of the implementation by Government of legislative delegations);
- Sect. 106.1 (judicial control of Public Administration);
- Sect. 117.3 (exclusive competence of... for exercise of jurisdiction);
- Sect. 117.4 (competence strictly confined to jurisdictional function);
- Sect. 118 (binding effect of decisions and judgments);
- Sect. 122.1 (Organic Act of the Judicial Power);
- Sect. 124.1 (definition of the Public Prosecutor's Office);
- Sect. 126 (supervision of Judiciary Police).

Courts' final decisions, see *Judgments*.

Courts of Appeal (*Audiencias Territoriales*), 4th Additional Provision.

Courts of exception (prohibited), Sect. 117.6.
Courts of Honour (prohibition of...), Sect. 26.

Credit, Sect. 149.1.11.^o

Criminal law, see *Criminal legislation*.

Criminal legislation:

- Sect. 25.1 (principle of legality of...);
- Sect. 45.3 (offences against environment);

- Sect. 46, *in fine* (offences against historical, cultural and artistic heritage);
- Sect. 149.1.6.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of State).

Crown, Sects. 56 to 65.

Crown Prince:

- Sect. 57.2 (title of Prince of Asturias);
- Sect. 59.2 (Regency);
- Sect. 61.2 (constitutional oath).

Cultural heritage, see *National Heritage*.

Cultural progress, Preamble, 5th paragr.

Culture:

- Preamble, 4 th paragr. (... of the different peoples of Spain);
- Preamble, 5th paragr. (... promotion of...);
- Sect. 3.3 (language variations of Spain);
- Sect. 25.2 (access to... for convicts);
- Sect. 44.1 (promotion of... by public authorities);
- Sect. 50 (for the third age);
- Sect. 148.1.17.^o (promotion of... by Self-governing Communities).
- Sect. 169.2 (cooperation between the State and Self-governing Communities).

Currency, Sects. 149.1.11^o.

Customary and traditional courts, Sects. 125, *in fine*.

Customs, Sect, 149.1.10^o.

D

Data processing, Sect. 18.4.

Date of entry (of Constitution), see *Commencement of Constitution*.

Death penalty (abolition of...), Sect. 15, *in fine*.

Decentralization (principle of...), Sect. 103.1.

Decisions of courts and tribunals:

- Sect. 118 (general provision);
- Sect. 120 (duty of court to state reasons);
- Sect. 164 (of the Constitutional Court).

Declaration of unconstitutionality, Sect. 164.

Declaration of war, Sect. 63.5.

Deconcentration (principle of administrative...), Sect. 103.1.

Decrease in public revenue, Sect. 134.5 and 6.

Decrees:

- Sect. 62.f) (must be signed by the King);
- Sect. 85 (Legislative Decrees);
- Sect. 115.1, *in fine* (... of dissolution of Congress, the Senate or the *Cortes*);
- Sect. 116.2 (proclamation of state of alarm);
- Sect. 116.3, 1st phrase (proclamation of state of emergency).

Decree-Laws, Sect. 86.

Defence:

- Sect. 8.1 (task of the Armed Forces);
- Sect. 30.1 (a right and a duty of all Spaniards);
- Sect. 97 (functions of the Government);
- Sect. 159.1.4.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Defence of the accused, see *Judicial Guarantees*.

Defence of the environment, Sect. 45.2.

Defender of the People (Ombudsman):

- Sect. 54 (definition);
- Sect. 70.1.c) (electoral and parliamentary disqualification);
- Sect. 162.1.b) (individual appeal for protection to Constitutional Court).

Delegated legislation, Sects. 82 to 85.

Delegates of Government in Self-governing Communities, Sect. 154.

Delegation:

- Sect. 75.1 (of legislative decision to Standing Committees);
- Sect. 82 (by *Cortes* to the Government for issuing statutory instruments with the force and rank of an Act);
- Sect. 83 (Acts of Basic Principles as a modality of legislative delegation);
- Sect. 85 (see *Delegated Legislation* above);
- Sect. 150.2 (of State functions to Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 156.2 Self-governing Communities as delegates of the State for the collection and management of taxes).

Democracy, see *Democratic* below.

Democratic:

- Preamble, 2nd paragr. («democratic coexistence within the framework of Constitution»);
- Preamble, 6th paragr. (Advanced... society.);
- Sect. 6, *in fine* (structure and functioning of political parties);

- Sect. 7, *in fine* (structure and functioning of trade unions);

- Sect. 27.2 (principles of education);

- Sect. 52, *in fine* (structure and functioning of professional organizations).

Demonstrations, see *Right to demonstrate*.

Denouncement of international treaties, Sect. 95.2.

Derivation of property (no...), Sect. 33.3.

Devolution, see *Self-government*.

Diplomatic representatives, see *Ambassadors*.

Disaffection from public purpose, Sect. 132.1.

Disqualifications from Parliament, see *Parliamentary Disqualifications*.

Dissolution (of both Houses or one of them):

- Sect. 62.b) (by the King);

- Sect. 68.4 (of Congress specifically);

- Sect. 69.6 (of Senate);

- Sect. 115 (procedure and limitations);

- Sect. 116.5 (no... during state of alarm, emergency or siege);

- 8th transitional Provision (Houses of *Cortes* in functions at date of entry). Domain of the State, see *State's*

Domain.

Domestic law, see *Law of the Land*.

Domestic policy, Sect. 97.

Domestic trade, Sect. 51.3.

Double nationality, Sect. 11.3.

Draft Statutes of Devolution, see *Statutes of Devolution*.

Duration of Parliament:

- Sect. 68.4 (Congress);

— Sect. 69.6 (Senate).

Duties of citizens:

- Sect. 3.1 (to know the official language);
- Sect. 30.1 (to defend Spain);
- Sect. 30.2 (military service);
- Sect. 31.1 (to pay taxes);
- Sect. 35.1 (to work);
- Sect. 45.1 (to preserve the environment);
- Sect. 86.1 (cannot be affected by Decree-Laws);
- Sect. 94.1.c) (international treaties);
- Sect. 135 (the same all over the national territory).

Duties of public authorities, see *Social and political policy*.

E

Economic activity, Sects. 129.1 and 131.1.

Economic and personal contributions, Sect. 31.3

Economic and social progress, Preamble (5th paragr.) and Sect. 40.1.

Economic planning:

- Sect. 131 (by Act of the *Cortes*).
- Sect. 149.1.13.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Economy (principle of...), see *Principle of economy*.

Efficiency:

- Sect. 31.2 (... of public spending).
- Sect. 51 (... in the protection of consumers and users).
- Sect. 103.1 (principle of... of Public Administration).

Elections:

- Sect. 13.2 (vote of aliens at municipal elections).
- Sect. 23.1 (right of suffrage).
- Sect. 62 f) (calling of... by the King).
- Sect. 68 (... to Congress).
- Sect. 69 (... to the Senate).
- Sect. 70 (electoral law).
- Sect. 72 (of Speakers and Bureaus of both Houses of Parliament).
- Sect. 140 (municipal...)

Electoral Commissions, Sect. 70, f).

Electoral law:

- Sect. 68.1 and 2 (Congress).
- Sect. 69 (Senate).
- Sect. 70.1 (causes of ineligibility and of disqualification from membership of either House).
- Sect. 140 (town and city councils).

Electric power, Sect. 149.2.22.^o

Electricity, see *Electric power above*.

Elementary education (compulsory), Sect. 27.4.

Emergency (state of...), see *State of emergency*.

Emigration:

- Sect. 42 (Spanish workers abroad).
- Sect. 140.12.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State for regulation of...).

Employers, Sec. 37.

Employment:

- Sect. 40.1, last phrase (policy of full...).
- Sect. 41 (social benefits for the unemployed).

Enactment of bills (procedure), Sects. 81 to 91.

End of Government's tenure of office:

- Sect. 101 (general provision).
 - 8th Transitional Provision, 2, 2nd paragr. (incumbent Government at commencement of Constitution).
- Energy (generally), Sect. 149.1.25.^o
Enterprise, see *Free enterprise*.

Environment:

- Sect. 45.1 (right of Spaniards to...).
- Sect. 45.2 (duty of Spaniards to preserve the...).
- Sect. 148.1.9.^o (jurisdiction of Selfgoverning Communities at management level).
- Sect. 149.1.23.^o (jurisdiction of the State for basic legislation).

Equality:

- Sect. 1 (foundations of Spanish State).
 - Sect. 14 (of all Spaniards before the law).
 - Sect. 23 (... of access to public office).
 - Sect. 31.1 (... of all Spaniards in taxation).
 - Sect. 32.1 (... of men and women for marriage).
 - Sect. 39.2 (... of all children before the law).
 - Sect. 68.1 (... of suffrage for elections to Senate).
 - Sect. 139 (or rights and duties all over the national territory).
 - Sect. 140 (... of suffrage for municipal elections).
 - Sect. 149.1.1.^o (exclusive responsibility of the State).
- Espouses (rights and duties), Sect. 32.2.

- Exclusive economic zone, Sect. 132.2 *in fine*.
- Expenditure by public authorities (generally), see *Public spending*.
- Explosives, Sect. 149.1.26.^o
- Expropriation, see *Compulsory acquisition*.
- External trade, see *Foreign trade*.
- Extradition, Sect. 13.

F

- Family, Set. 39.1.
- Finance Act. see *State Budget*.
- Finances of Self-governing Communities, see *Resources of Self-governing Communities*.
- Finances of local authorities, see *Local treasuries*.
- Finances of the States, see *State Finances*.
- Financial commitments:
- Sect. 94.1,d) (international treaties entailing..., for the Treasury);
 - Sect. 133.4 (any... by public authorities in general to be entered into strictly according to the law).
- Firms:**
- Sect. 128.2, last phrase (State intervention in companies);
 - Sect. 129.2, *in fine* (workers' participation).
- Fiscal benefits, Sect. 133.3.
- Fiscal system, see *Taxation system*.
- Fisheries, see *Fishing* below.
- Fishing:**
- Sect. 130.1 (modernisation and development policies);

- Sect. 148.1.11.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 149.1.19.^o (jurisdiction of the State).

Fixity of tenure:

- Sect. 117.1 (of judges and magistrates);
- Sect. 136.2 (of members of the Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 159.2 (of members of Constitutional Court).

Flag, Sect. 4.

Flagrante delicto (case of... of members of either House), Sect. 71.2:

Forced labour (prohibition of...), Sect. 25.2.

Foreign policy, Sect. 97.

Foreign representatives, Sect. 63.

Foreign trade, Sect. 149.1.10.^o

Foreshore (part of State's domain), Sect. 132.2.

Forestries:

- Sect. 148.1.15.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 149.1.28.^o (jurisdiction of the State).

Formentera (Balearic Islands), see *Ibiza-Formentera*.

Foundations (right to set up...), Sect. 24.

Free choice of trade of profession, see *Freedom to choose trade or profession* below.

Free circulation of goods. Sect. 139.2

Free circulation of persons:

- Sect. 19 (see *Freedom of circulation in and out of national territory*);
- Sect. 139.2 (prohibition of any measures impeding or restricting... ing any part of national territory).

Free enterprise Sect. 38, Its phrase.

Free expression, see *Freedom of expression*.

Free justice, see *Legal aid*.

Free movement of goods, see *Free circulation of goods* above.

Free opinion, see *Freedom of expression*.

Freedom (generally):

- Preamble, 1st phrase (aims of Spanish nation);
- Sect. 1.1 (supreme values of Spanish legal system);
- Sect. 9.2 (tasks of public authorities);
- Sect. 10.1 (foundations of the political system and of social peace);
- Sect. 17 (right to...).

Freedom from arrest (for members of the *Cortes*), Sect. 71.2.

Freedom of artistic, literary and scientific creation and production, Sect. 20.1, b).

Freedom of assembly, see *Right of...*

Freedom of association, see *Right of...*

Freedom of enterprise, see *Free enterprise* above.

Freedom of expression, Sect. 20.1, a) and 55.1.

Freedom of ideology, Sect. 16.1.

Freedom of information, Sects. 20.1, d) and 4.

Freedom of (the) press, Sect. 20.1, d).

Freedom of religion, see *Religious Freedom*.

Freedom or residence, see *Freedom to choose place of...* below.

Freedom of science, see *Freedom of artistic,...* and *scientific creation...*, above.

Freedom of settlement, Sect. 139.2.

Freedom of speech (for members of the *Cortes*), Sect. 71.1.

Freedom to choose place of residence,
Sect. 19, 1st phrase.
Freedom to choose a trade or profession,
see *Right to choose...*
Full employment (policy of...), Sect. 40.1.

Fundamental liberties:

Sect. 10.2 (criteria of interpretation);
— Sect. 15 to 38 (list of...);
— Sect. 53.1 (binding for public authorities-must be governed by Act of Parliament);
— Sect. 53.2 (individual protection appeal to Constitutional Court);
— Sect. 86.1 (scope and content of... cannot be restrained by Decree-Laws).

Fundamental rights:

— Sect. 10.1 (foundation of the political system); Sect. 10.2 (general rule of interpretation of...);
— Sects. 14 to 29 (list of... and liberties);
— Sects. 53 and 54 (guarantee and protection of rights and liberties listed in Chapter 2 of Title I, sects. 14 to 38);
— Sect. 55 (suspension of... during state of emergency or of siege);
— Sect. 86.1 (cannot be affected by Decree-Laws);
— Sect. 94.1, C) (international treaties);
— Sect. 124.1 (Office of the Attorney-General or Public Prosecutor);
— Sect. 139 (the same all over the national territory);
— Sect. 149.1.1.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State);

— Sect. 161.1, b) (individual protection appeal to Constitutional Court);
— Sect. 168.1 (reform of the Constitution).

G

General Council of the Judicial Power, see *General Judiciary Council*.

General interest, see *Public interest*.

General Judiciary Council.

— Sect. 122;
— Sect. 159.1 (nomination of 2 members of Constitutional Court);
— 9th Transitional Provision (first renewal of Constitutional Court).

Gomera (Canary Islands), Sect. 69.3.

Goods (free movement of...), Sect. 139.2.

Government (see also *Council of Ministers*):

— Sect. 62 e) (appointment and dismissal by the King);
— Sect. 82.1 and 3 (legislative delegations to...);
— Sect. 84 (right of... to oppose private Members bills or amendments to a bill that are contrary to an existing legislative delegation);
— Sect. 85 (Legislative Decrees);
— Sect. 86 (Decree-Laws);
— Sect. 87 (initiative of bills);
— Sect. 90.2 (declaration of urgency for a bill);
— Sect. 93 (check on the execution by... of certain international treaties);
— Sect. 95.2 (appeal to Constitutional

- Court in case of doubt on an international treaty);
- Sect. 97 (functions of...);
 - Sect. 98 (membership);
 - Sect. 101 (resignation);
 - Sect. 102 (criminal liability of its members);
 - Sect. 104 (commands Security Forces and Corps);
 - Sect. 108 (jointly responsible to Congress);
 - Sect. 109 (duty to inform the Houses and their Committees);
 - Sect. 112 (prior deliberation for putting the confidence question to Congress);
 - Sect. 113 (motion of censure);
 - Sect. 114 (resignation of... if motion of censure adopted or confidence refused);
 - Sect. 115.1 (prior deliberation for dissolution of both Houses or one of them);
 - Sect. 116.2,3 and 4 (states of alarm, emergency and siege);
 - Sect. 116.6 (liability of Government and its officers even during said states);
 - Sect. 124.4 (proposal to the King for the appointment of the Public Prosecutor);
 - Sect. 131.2 (enactment of economic planning bills);
 - Sect. 134.1.3 and 5 (Budget Appropriations Act and bills of budgetary nature);
 - Sect. 135.1 (prior authorization by an Act for issuing Public Debt or for borrowing money);
 - Sect. 151.2.1^o (Intervention in the special procedure for drafting of Statutes of Devolution);
 - Sect. 153 b) (power to lodge unconstitutionality appeals);
 - Sect. 154 (appointment of a Delegate in every Self-governing Community);
 - Sect. 155.1 (intervention in case of non-compliance by Self-governing Community of its constitutional or legal duties);
 - Sect. 155.2 (power to give instructions to Self-governing Communities for the implementation of compulsory execution measures).
- Government's Delegates in Selfgoverning Communities, Sect. 154.
- Gran Canaria (island of...), Sect. 69.3.
- Guarantees of rights and liberties:
- Sect. 24.1 (right to assistance and protection of the courts of law);
 - Sect. 24.2 (Judicial guarantees);
 - Sect. 53 (general provision);
 - Sect. 54 (Defender Of the People);
 - Sect. 124.1 (defence of citizens' right by the Office of the Public Prosecutor);
 - Sect. 161.11) (individual appeal for protection to Constitutional Court);
- Guardian of the King, Sect. 60.

H

- Habeas corpus, Sect. 17.4.
- Handicapped persons (protection of...), Sect. 49.

Head of State (the King), Sect. 56.

Health, Sect. 43.1.

Health education, Sect. 43.3.

Hearings:

- Sect. 76.2 (of witnesses by parliamentary Enquiry Committees);
- Sect. 105.c) (of the interested party in the course of administrative procedure);

Heir to the Crown, see *Crown Prince*.

Hierarchy:

- Sect. 9.3 (... of legal statutes);
- Sect. 103.1 (in Public Administration);
- Sect. 124.2 (Public Prosecutor's Office).

Hierro (Canary Islands), Sect. 69.3.

High Courts of Self-governing Communities, Sect. 152.1, 2nd paragr.

Historical, cultural and artistic heritage of Spain:

- Sect. 3.3 (linguistic plurality);
- Sect. 46 (duty of authorities to preserve and promote it).

Historic rights (of some territories):

- Sect. 149.1.8.^o (State to respect them);
- Sect. First Additional Provision (respect and protection of... within the framework of Constitution);

Holidays, Sect. 40.2.

Home (sanctity of...), see *Sanctity of home*.

Home (right to...), see *Right to honour*.

Houses of Parliament (see also *Cortes Generales*):

- Sect. 70 (motive for ineligibility and disqualification);

- Sect. 72.1 (Standing Orders);
- Sect. 72.2 (Speaker and Bureau) and 3 (functions and powers of the Speakers);
- Sect. 73.1 (ordinary sessions);
- Sect. 74.1 (joint sittings);
- Sect. 74.2 (Joint Conciliation Committee);
- Sect. 75.2 (meeting in plenary sittings and in committees);
- Sect. 75.2 (delegation to Standing Legislative Committees) and 3 (exceptions to delegation);
- Sect. 76 (Enquiry Committees);
- Sect. 77 (petitions to the Houses);
- Sect. 78 (Permanent Deputation);
- Sect. 79.1 (*quorum*);-Sect. 79.2 (majority vote);
- Sect. 80 (plenary sittings to be public as a general rule).

Housing:

- Sect. 47 (housing policies);
- Sect. 50 (... for the third age);
- Sect. 148.1.3.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities).

Hunting, Sect. 149.1.11.^o

Hydraulic power plants:

- Sect. 148.1.10.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities).
- Sect. 149.1.22.^o (jurisdiction of the State).

Hygiene:

- Sect. 40.2 (safety and... at work);
- Sect. 148.1.21.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities).

I

Ibiza-Formentera (Balearic Islands), Sect. 69.3.

Ideology (freedom of...), see *Freedom of ideology*.

Immigration, Sect. 149.1.2.^o

Immunity (parliamentary...), see *Freedom from arrest*.

Impartiality:

- Sect. 103.3 (of civil servants);
- Sect. 124.2 (of the Public Prosecutor).

Imprescriptibility of public domain,...

Sect. 132.1 and communal property.

Imprisonment (term of...), see *Penitentiary conditions*.

Inalienability of the same, Sect. 132.1 too.

Incompatibility (with another office or position):

- Sect. 60.2 (Guardian of the King);
- Sect. 67.1 (of membership of either House with the other and of the Congress with Assemblies of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 70 (causes of... for senators);
- Sect. 98.4 (of members of Government with other positions);
- Sect. 122.2 (of members of the General Judiciary Council);
- Sect. 127.2 (of judges, magistrates and members of the Public Prosecutor's Office);
- Sect. 136.3 (of members of the Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 159.5 (of members of Constitutional Court).

Independence:

- Sect. 8.1 (... of Spain, one of the tasks of the Armed Forces);
 - Sect. 117.1 (... of judges and magistrates);
 - Sect. 136.3 (... of members of Auditing Commission);
 - Sect. 152.1, 2nd parag. (... of the Judiciary in Statutes of Devolution);
- Indissolubility of Spanish nation, see *Unity of the Spanish nation*.

Individual protection appeal (*amparo*):

- Sect. 53.2 (definition);
- Sect. 161.11) (exclusive jurisdiction of Constitutional Court).

Indivisibility of the Spanish nation, Sect. 2. Industrial property rights (legislation on...), Sect. 149.1.9.^o

Information (right to be informed), see *Right to information*.

Information technology, Sect. 18.4.

Inheritance, see *Right of inheritance*.

Inhuman or degrading treatments or punishments, Sect. 15.

Initiative:

- Sect. 87 (of bills);
- Sect. 129.2 (of public sector in the national economy);
- Sect. 143.2 and 3 (of the setting up of Self-governing Communities in the normal case);
- Sect. 144.c) (of the *Cortes Generales* instead of the local authorities mentioned in Sect. 143.2);
- Sect. 151 (for the setting-up of Self-governing Communities in special cases);

- Sects. 166 and 167.1 and 2 (for constitutional reform or amendments);
 - 3rd Transitional Provision (postponement of... for regional devolution).
- Innocence (presumption of...), see *Presumption of innocence* and also *Judicial guarantees*.
- Insignia, Sect. 4.
- Institutions of Self-governing Communities, Sect. 155.2.
- Instructions by Government to Self-governing Communities, Sect. 155.2.
- Insular provinces, Sects. 69.3 and 141.
- Insular territories, Sects. 141.4 and 143.1.
- Insurances, Sect. 149.1.11.^o

Interest:

- Sect. 7 (trade-unions and employers' associations);
- Sect. 24 (protection of legitimate interests by courts);
- Sect. 33.3 (cause for compulsory acquisition);
- Sect. 51 (of users and consumers);
- Sect. 52 (of professional organizations);
- Sect. 124.1 (Public Prosecutor's Office);
- Sect. 144 (exceptional setting-up of Self-governing Communities through an Organic Act);
- Sect. 149.1.20.^o (ports and airports of general interest);
- Sect. 149.1.24.^o (public works of a general benefit);
- Sect. 162.1b) (legitimate... in lodging individual appeal for protection).

Interested parties:

- Sect. 105.c) (administrative procedure);
- Sect. 1621) (individual appeal for protection).

Internal law, see *Law of land*.

International affairs (no legislative delegation for them), Sect. 75.3.

International law, Sect. 96.1, *in fine*.

International relations, Sect. 149.1.3.^o

International treaties:

- Sect. 10.2 (to be observed as a source of interpretation for the provisions regarding basic rights and liberties);
- Sect. 11.3, first phrase (double nationality...);
- Sect. 13.2 (of vote of aliens at local elections);
- Sect. 13.3 (extradition);
- Sect. 63.2 (powers of the King);
- Sect. 93 (... entailing transfer of constitutional powers to international organizations);
- Sect. 94 (procedure for conclusion);
- Sect. 95 (... containing clauses contrary to Constitution);
- Sect. 96 (effects on domestic law).

Interpellations to Government, Sect. 111.

Interterritorial Clearing Fund, Sects.

157.1.c) and 158.2

Intervention:

- Sect. 128.2, *in fine* (of public sector in private firms);
- Sect. 144 (exceptional..., by the *Cortes Generales* for the setting-up of a Self-governing Community);

Intervention of State in companies, Sect. 128.2, *in fine*.

Inviolability:

- Sect. 10.1 (... of human rights);
- Sect. 18.2 (sanctity of home);
- Sect. 56.3 (... of the King);
- Sect. 66.3 (... of the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 71.1 (... of members of Congress and senators).

Judges and magistrates:

- Sect. 70.1.d) (causes of ineligibility and disqualification for Parliament);
- Sect. 117.1 (exclusive right to administer justice);
- Sect. 117.2 (fixity of tenure);
- Sect. 122.1 (professional status);
- Sect. 122.3 (appointment of members of the General Judiciary Council);
- Sect. 126 (high authority over the Judiciary Police);
- Sect. 127 (political and trade-union disqualifications);
- Sect. 159.2 (members of Constitutional Court).

Judgments:

- Sect. 118 (general provision);
- Sect. 120 (must state reasons of decision);
- Sect. 164 (of Constitutional Court).

Judicial decisions (other than final judgments):

- Sect. 18.3, *in fine* (court orders regarding limitations to secret of post-landtelephonic communications);
- Sect. 20.5, *in fine* (seizure of publications and tape-recordings);

- Sect. 22.4 (dissolution or suspension of associations).

Judicial error, Sect. 121.

Judicial organization of Self-governing Communities, Sect. 152.1.2nd and 3rd paragraphs.

Judicial organization of the State, Sects. 177 to 123.

Judicial Power, Sects. 117 to 126.

Judiciary Police, Sect. 126.

Jurisdictional unity (principle of...), Sect. 117.5, 1st phrase. Jury, Sect. 125.

Justice:

- Preamble, 1st paragr. (aim of Spanish nation);
- Sect. 1.1 (values of Spanish legal system);
- Sect. 117.1 (definition of its source and of machinery for its administration).

K**King:**

- Sect. 55 (general provision);
- Sect. 57.4 (power to prohibit marriage of persons entitled to succeed);
- Sect. 58 (power to assume constitutional functions);
- Sect. 59 (Regency): Sect. 60 (guardianship);
- Sect. 61 (constitutional oath); Sect. 62 (functions);
- Sect. 63 (diplomatic and international powers);
- Sect. 64 (countersigning of his acts by Ministers);

- Sect. 65 (Appropriation in the Budget for the Royal Household), see also *Civil List*;
 - Sect. 91 (Royal Assent to and promulgation of Acts);
 - Sect. 92 (calling of referendum);
 - Sect. 99.1 (receives any proposals for appointment of Prime Minister); Sect. 99.3 (appointment of the candidate having obtained the confidence of Congress);
 - Sect. 99.5 (dissolution of Houses in case of repeated failure of Congress to invest a new candidate as Prime Minister);
 - Sect. 100 (appointment of Ministers);
 - Sect. 114 (resignation of the Government);
 - Sect. 115.1 (dissolution of both Houses or of one of them);
 - Sect. 117.1 (administration of justice on his behalf);
 - Sect. 122.3 (appointment of members of General Judiciary council);
 - Sect. 124.4 (appointment of the State's Public Prosecutor);
 - Sect. 151.2.4 (Royal Assent to and promulgation of Statutes of Devolution in special case contemplated in said Sect.);
 - Sect. 159.1 (appointment of members of Constitutional Court);
 - Sect. 160 (appointment of President of the Constitutional Court).
- King's Civil list, see *Civil List* and also *Royal Household*.
- King's Household, see *Royal Household*.

L

- La Palma (Canary Islands), Sect. 69.3.
- Labour legislation, Sect. 149.1.7.^o
- Labour disputes, see *Collective labour disputes*.
- Land use, see *Town planning*.
- Language:**
- Sect. 3.1 (Castilian, official... of Spain);
 - Sect. 3.2 (other Spanish...);
 - Sect. 3.3 (common provision for all... of Spain);
 - Sect. 20.3 (respect of different Spanish... for access to publiclyowned media).
- Lanzarote (Canary Islands), Sect. 69.3.
- Latin-American countries, Sect. 11.1.
- Law:**
- Preamble, 2nd paragr. (law a guarantee of democracy);
 - Preamble, 3rd paragr. (rule of law);
 - Sect. 7 (trade unions);
 - Sect. 10.1 (foundations of Spanish legal system);
 - Sect. 11.1 (Spanish nationality);
 - Sect. 13.1 (aliens);
 - Sect. 13.2 (right 'of vote of aliens at local elections);
 - Sect. 13.3 (right of asylum);
 - Sect. 14 (all Spaniards equal before the...);
 - Sect. 15, *in fine* (see *Military law*);
 - Sect. 16.1, *in fine* (public order);
 - Sect. 17.1, *in fine* (limits to the right to freedom and security);
 - Sect. 17.3, *in fine* (right of arrested persons to a lawyer);

- Sect. 17.4, (habeas corpus);
- Sect. 17.4, *in fine* (maximum duration of preventive arrest);
- Sect. 18.4 (information technology to be disciplined by...);
- Sect. 19 (right of Spaniards to come into and go out of Spain);
- Sect. 20.1.d) (clause of conscience and professional secrecy);
- Sect. 20.3 (parliamentary control of publicly-owned media);
- Sect. 20.4 (limits to free expression and to literary, artistic and scientific freedom to be laid down by the...);
- Sect. 23.2 (equal access to public office);
- Sect. 24.2 (ordinary judge predetermined by...);
- Sect. 24.2 2nd subpragr. (right not to testify in some cases);
- Sect. 25.1 (principle of legality in criminal matters);
- Sect. 25.2 (criminal legislation);
- Sect. 27.7 (control of subsidized schools by the Administration);
- Sect. 27.8 (inspection and standardization of teaching centres);
- Sect. 27.10 (self-government of universities);
- Sect. 28.1 (free trade unions);
- Sect. 28.2 (limits to the right to strike);
- Sect. 29.1 (petition right);
- Sect. 30.2 (military service and conscientious objection).
- Sect. 30.4 (duties of citizens in case of grave risk, catastrophe or public calamity);
- Sect. 31.4 (personal or economic contributions to be disciplined by the...);
- Sect. 32.2 (marriage);
- Sect. 33.2 (rights of property and heritage);
- Sect. 33.3 (compulsory acquisition);
- Sect. 34.1 (right of foundation);
- Sect. 35.2 (workers' Statute);
- Sect. 36 (professional associations);
- Sect. 37.1 (collective labour bargaining);
- Sect. 37.2 (collective labour dispute);
- Sect. 39.2, *in fine* (investigation of paternity);
- Sect. 43.2 (rights and liberties in public health matters);
- Sect. 45.3 (penalties for offences against environment);
- Sect. 46, *in fine* (penalties for offences against historical, cultural and artistic heritage);
- Sect. 51.2, *in fine* (consumers' and users' organisations);
- Sect. 51.3, (domestic trade);
- Sect. 52 (professional organizations of economic interests);
- Sect. 53.1 (regulation of rights and liberties of Chapter II of Title I);
- Sect. 53.2 (positive law generally);
- Sect. 56.1 (Head of the State);
- Sect. 61.1 (constitutional oath by the King);
- Sect. 62.a) (Royal Assent and publication of statutes);
- Sect. 62.f) (grant of honours and distinctions by the King);
- Sect. 62.i) (pardon);

- Sect. 63.2 (ratification of international treaties);
- Sect. 68.1,2 and 5, see *Electoral Law*.
- Sect. 70.1. and 5, see *Electoral Law*
- Sect. 76.2 (penalties for not appearing before Enquiry Committees of either House);
- Sect. Sect. 81, see *Organic Acts*;
- Sect. 82, see *Delegated legislation and Acts of Basic Principles*;
- Sect. 87 (initiative of bills);
- Sect. 91 (final Royal Assent to bills enacted by the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 94.1.e) (international treaties implying modification or repeal of an Act of the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 97, *in fine* (functions of the Government);
- Sect. 98.1 *in fine* (members of the Government);
- Sect. 98.4 (status and disqualifications for membership of Government);
- Sect. 103.1 *in fine* (principle of legality of administrative acts);
- Sect. 103.2 (organs of State Administration);
- Sect. 103.3 (civil service);
- Sect. 105.a) (citizens to be heard for the enactment of administrative statutes);
- Sect. 105.b) (citizens access to administrative files and records);
- Sect. 105.c) (administrative procedure generally);
- Sect. 105.2 (right to compensation for damages caused by operation of public services);
- Sect. 116.6 (Government remains responsible during states of alarm, emergency or siege);-Sect. 117.1 *in fine* (principle of legality of the Judicial Power).
- Sect. 117.2 (fixity of tenure for judges and magistrates).
- Sect. 117.3 (determination of the competent courts and tribunals).
- Sect. 117.4 (assignment of functions to courts and tribunals).
- Sect. 117.5 see *Military jurisdiction*.
- Sect. 119 (free legal aid).
- Sect. 120, see *Procedural legislation*.
- Sect. 121 (compensation for damages caused by judicial error).
- Sect. 123.2, *in fine* (appointment of the Supreme Court's President).
- Sect. 124 (duties of the Public Prosecutor's Office).
- Sect. 124.3 (Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office).
- Sect. 125 (jury).
- Sect. 126 (judiciary police).
- Sect. 127.1 (professional associations of judges and members of the Public Prosecutor's Office).
- Sect. 127.2 (disqualifications of members of the Judicial Power).
- Sect. 128.2 (reservation of economic branches or essential resources to the public sector).
- Sect. 129.1 (participation of beneficiaries in management of Social Security).
- Sect. 131.2, *in fine* (Planning Council).
- Sect. 132.1 (public domain and communal property).

- Sect. 132.2 (public domain specifically belonging to the State).
 - Sect. 132.3 (State's Domain and National Heritage).
 - Sect. 133.1 (tax powers of the State).
 - Sect. 133.2 (tax powers of Selfgoverning Communities and local authorities).
 - Sect. 133.3 (principle of legality of any fiscal benefits).
 - Sect. 134.4 (principle of legality of financial commitments and of expenses of administrative agencies at large).
 - Sect. 124.7, *in fine* (tax statutes with a substantive character).
 - Sect. 135 (issue of Public Debt and borrowing).
 - Sect. 140 (municipal elections).
 - Sect. 142 (local treasuries).
 - Sect. 146, *in fine* (enactment in Parliament of Statutes of Devolution).
 - Sect. 150.1 (transfer of legislative powers to Self-governing Communities).
 - Sect. 150.3 (Harmonization Acts for statutes of Self-governing Communities).
 - Sect. 151.2.4^o, *in fine* (Royal Assent to and publication of Statutes of Devolution).
 - Sect. 153, a) (control on constitutionality of Self-governing Communities' statutes having the rank of an Act).
 - Sect. 156.2, *in fine* (Self-governing Communities as delegates or agents for the State in tax matters).
 - Sect. 161.1,a) (unconstitutionality appeal against Acts of Parliament).
 - Sect. 161.1, b) (individual protection appeals).
 - Sect. 163 (question of unconstitutionality brought up by a court of law).
 - Sect. 164 (effects of judgments of Constitutional Court).
- Law of the land, Sect. 96.1, 1st phrase.
- Lawyer «abogado»:**
- Sect. 17.3 (right to a... in case of arrest).
 - Sect. 24.2 (right of accused to a... during the trial), see also *Judicial Guarantees*.
 - Sect. 122.3 (members of the Judiciary Power's General Council).
 - Sect. 159.2 (members of the Constitutional Court).
- Legal age:**
- Sect. 12 (general provision).
 - Sect. 61.2 (... of the Crown Prince).
 - 2nd Additional Provision (possibility of exceptions in the case of historic Charts).
- Legal aid, Sect. 119 (see also *Free justice*).
- Legal provisions (at large), see *Statutes* (generally).
- Legal system:**
- Sect. 1.1 (basic values).
 - Sect. 9.1 (binding for all citizens and authorities).
- Legality:**
- Sect. 9.3 (guarantee of principle of...).
 - Sect. 25.1 (principle of legality of criminal statutes).

- Sect. 31.3 (personal or economic contributions).
- Sect. 103.1 (Public Administration).
- Sect. 106.1 (judiciary control of administrative decisions).
- Sect. 117.1 (definition of Judicial Power).
- Sect. 124.1 (tasks of the Public Prosecutor's Office).

Legislation (generally) Sect. 53.3.

Legislative Assemblies, see *Houses of Parliament*.

Legislative Assemblies of Self governing Communities:

- Sect. 87.2 (initiative of Bills in Congress);
- Sect. 152.1 (definition-election).
- Sect. 162.1 (appeal on unconstitutionality grounds).

Legislative delegation, see *Delegated legislation*.

Legislative Power, Sect. 66.2.

Legislative procedure, see *Enactment of bills*.

Leisure time:

- Sect. 43, *in fine* (promotion of... by public authorities);
- Sect. 148.1 19.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities).

Levies (Self-governing Communities), see *Special levies...*

Liability:

- Sect. 55.2, 2nd paragr. (criminal... of public authorities for unjustified or abusive exercise of their powers during the state of emergency or of siege).

- Sect. 102.1 (criminal..., of members of the Government).
- 106.2 (economic... of Public Administration for damages caused by operation of public services).
- Sect. 116.6(... of Government and its agents remains unchanged during state of alarm, emergency or siege).
- Sect. 121 (... of courts and tribunals for damages arising from a judicial error or from defective operation of judicial machinery).
- Sect. 149.1.18 (legal system of... of all administrative agencies, an exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Libraries, Sects, 148.1.15.^o and 149.1.20.^o

Lighting of coasts, Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Livestock-raising:

- Sect. 130.1 (duty of State to promote it).
- Sect. 148.1.7.^o (matters devolved to Self-governing Communities).

Local authorities:

- Sect. 113 (fiscal powers).
- Sect. 143.2 (ordinary initiative of the devolution procedure).
- Sect. 142, see *Local treasuries*.
- Sect. 148.1.2.^o (powers of Self-governing Communities).

Local fairs, Sect. 148.1.20.^o

Local government, Sect. 140 to 142. Local police forces:

- Sect. 148.1.22.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities for coordination purposes).
- Sect. 149.1.29.^o (explicit reservation to State jurisdiction in favour of Self-governing Communities).

Local treasuries, Sect. 143.
Lump sum (appropriation of a...) to the King, see *Royal Household*.

M

Madrid (capital of the State), Sect. 5.

Magistrates (and judges):

- Sect. 70.1.d) (ineligibility and parliamentary disqualifications);
- Sect. 117.1 (general provision);
- Sect. 117.2 (fixity of tenure);
- Sect. 122.1 (status of...);
- Sect. 127.1 (professional and political disqualifications).

Market economy, Sect. 38.

Mayors, Sect. 140.

Members of Congress (*diputados*):

- Sect. 67 (prohibition of membership of both Houses);
- Sect. 68 (composition of Congress and procedure for election);
- Sect. 70 (causes of ineligibility and disqualification);
- Sect. 71 (freedom of speech/freedom from arrest/remuneration);
- Sect. 79.3 (vote to be personal-no delegation);
- Sect. 111 (right to question and to interpellate the Government);
- Sect. 146 (drafting of Statutes of Devolution by the ordinary procedure);
- Sect. 162.1.a) (unconstitutionality appeal).

Members of Government:

- Sect. 62.e) (appointment and dismissal by the King);

- Sect. 64.1 (countersign King's acts);
- Sect. 70.11) (exception to parliamentary disqualifications);
- Sect. 98 (general provision);
- Sect. 90 (appointment and dismissal on the Prime Minister's proposal);
- Sect. 102 (criminal liability);
- Sect. 110.1 (may be summoned by either House on Committees thereof);
- Sect. 110.2 (right to attend sittings of either House and of Committees Thereof);
- Sect. 111 (duty to answer questions and interpellations on either House);

Members of the Public Prosecutor's office, Sects. 70.1.d) and 127.1, *in fine*.

Mercantile law, see *Commercial Legislation*.

Meteorological services, Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Military jurisdiction, Sect. 117.5.

Military law:

- Sect. 8.2 (Organic Act of Armed Forces);
- Sect. 15, *in fine* (possibility of capital punishment in war time);
- Sect. 29.2, *in fine* (right of petition for members of Armed Forces);
- Sect. 117.5, see *Military jurisdiction*.

Military organization, Sect. 8.2.

Military service, Sect. 30.2.

Mineral and thermal waters, Sect. 148.1.10.^o

Mines, Sect. 149.1.25.^o

Ministers, see *Members of the Government*.

Minor offences, see *Misdemeanour*.

Misdemeanour, Sect. 25.1.

Moral integrity, see *Right to physical and moral...*

Motion of censure, Sects. 113 and 114.

Mountainous areas, Sect. 130.2.

Municipal boundaries, Sect. 148.1.2.^o

Municipal elections, see *Elections (in fine)*.

Municipalities:

- Sect. 137 (definition);
- Sect. 140 (self government election of town councils by direct universal franchise);
- Sect. 142 (local treasuries);
- Sect. 148.1.2 (modification of their boundaries, a jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 151.1 (special initiative procedure for the setting-up of Self-governing Community).

Museums and libraries:

- Sect. 148.1.15.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 149.1.28.^o (basic legislation on..., jurisdiction of the State).

N

National economy, Preamble and Sect. 38.

National Heritage:

- Sect. 132.3 (to be managed as provided by the law);
 - Sect. 149.1.28.^o (State's jurisdiction).
- National income, see *Personal and regional income*.

National sovereignty, Sect. 1.2 and 8.

Nationalities in Spanish State, Sect. 2:

- Nationalization, Sect. 11.3, *in fine*.

Natural resources:

- Sect. 45.2 (authorities to safeguard rational use of...);
- Sect. 132.2, *in fine* (... of exclusive sea zone, part of the State's Public Domain).

Navarra. 4th Transitional Provision.

Non-accountability of the King for his acts, Sect. 56.3, 1st phrase.

Non-discrimination:

- Sect. 14 (between Spaniards);
- Sect. 35.1 (in work and labour conditions for sex reasons).

Non-retroactivity of punitive measures:

- Sect. 9.3 (general provision);
- Sect. 25.1 (... of criminal law provisions).

O

Oath of allegiance to Constitution, see *Constitutional oath*.

Offences:

- Sect. 13.3, *in fine* (no extradition for political...);
- Sect. 18.2, *in fine* (search at homes in case of flagrante deudo);
- Sect. 22.2 (illegal, associations);
- Sect. 2122nd paragr., *in fine* (exemption from duty to testify in criminal proceedings);
- Sect. 25.1 (principle of prior legal definition of...);
- Sect. 71.2 (exception to freedom from arrest in case of flagrante delicto).
- Sect. 10.2 (... by members of the Government against State security).

Official Gazette, Sects. 164.1 and Final Provision.

Official language (Castilian), Dect. 3.1.

Official time, Sect. 149.1.12.^o

Old age pensions, see *Pensions*.

Old people see *Third age*.

Ombudsman, see *Defender of the People*.

Ordinary courts of law:

- Sect. 53.3 (protection of rights and liberties of Chapter III);
- Sect. 106... (checks and control of Public Administration);
- Sect. 126 (Judiciary Police).

Ordinary judge (predetermined by law), Sect. 24.2 see also *Judicial Guarantees*.

Ordinary jurisdiction, see *Ordinary courts of law*.

Organic Acts:

- Sect. 8.2 (organisation of Armed Forces);
- Sect. 54 (Defender of the People);
- Sect. 55.2 (suspension of rights and liberties in state or emergency or siege);
- Sect. 57.5, *in fine* (abdicationsrenunciations to the Throne);
- Sect. 75.3 (no delegation by full House to Committees);
- Sect. 81.2 (adoption-modification, repeal);
- Sect. 87.3 (regulation of initiative of bills by the people);
- Sect. 90.3 (conditions and procedure for referenda);
- Sect. 93.1 (international treaties implying transfer of constitutional powers to international organizations);

- Sect. 104.2 (Security Forces and Corps);
- Sect. 107 (Council of State);
- Sect. 116.1 (states of alarm, emergency and siege);
- Sect. 122.1 (... of the Judicial Power);
- Sect. 122.2 (General Judiciary Council);
- Sect. 136.4 (Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 141.1, *in fine* (alteration of provincial boundaries);
- Sect. 144.a) (authorization by *Cortes Generales* of the setting-up of a Self-governing Community in territories not exceeding the boundaries of a province);
- Sect. 144.1) (authorization or, as the case may be, adoption of a Statute of Devolution for territories not belonging to one particular province);
- Sect. 144.c) (Substitution of the *Cortes* for the local authorities initiative provided for in Sect. 143.2);
- Sect. 147.3 (amendment of Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 149.12.9.^o (possibility of creation of local police forces by Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 150.2 (transfer or delegation of State powers to Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 151.1 (setting-up of Selfgoverning Communities in cases other than those of Sect. 143);
- Sect. 151.3 (possibility to setup an Self-governing Community in cases

contemplated in Sect. 151, pagr. 2, subp. 4.º and 5º);

- Sect. 157.3 (regulation of tax and financial devolution of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 161.1.d) (jurisdiction of Constitutional Court);
- Sect. 165 (Constitutional Court);
- 4th Addit. Prov. (Organic Act of Judicial Power to be observed for the division of tasks in Self-governing Communities with more than one Court of Appeal);
- 5th Transit. Prov. (Cities of Ceuta and Melilla may set up themselves up as Self-governing Communities by way of...).

Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Sect. 124.3.

Organizations of Consumers and users, see *Consumers' and Users' organizations*.

Organs of Self-governing Communities, Sect. 152.

Overall majority:

- Sect. 72.1, *in fine* (adoption of standing Orders of each House);
- Sect. 72.2 (Standing Orders for the *Cortes Generales* acting as a joint assembly);
- Sect. 73.2 (for the holding of extraordinary sessions);
- Sect. 74.2, *in fine* (... of Congress for final decisions on disagreements with Senate);
- Sect. 80 (for closed door sittings);
- Sect. 81.2 (... of Congress for Organic Acts);

- Sect. 90.2 (... of Senate, for vetoing bills passed by Congress);
- Sect. 90.2.3rd phrase (ratification by Congress of bills vetoed by Senate);
- Sect. 99.3 (... of Congress for the investiture of the Prime Minister);
- Sect. 102.2 (... of Congress for criminal indictment of members of Government);
- Sect. 113.1 (for the adoption by Congress of a censure motion).
- Sect. 116.4 (proclamation of the state of siege by Congress);
- Sect. 150.3 (... of electors in each province for the referendum contemplated in same Sect.);
- Sect. 151.2.1.º *in fine* (... of the assembly of members of the *Cortes* of all constituencies of the future Self-governing Community);
- Sect. 155.1 (... of Senate to authorize the Government's compulsion measures on Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 167.2 (... of Senate for the adoption of constitutional reform bills);
- 1st Transitional Provision (... of members of higher corporate bodies of provinces already having a provisional status of selfgovernment);
- 2nd Transitional Provision (... of pre-devolution bodies of territories having adopted by referendum draft Statutes of Devolution in the post);
- 4th Transitional Provision, 1, 1st phrase (... of the higher corporate body of Navarra, in the event of an initiati-

ve for integration into the General Basque Council);

- 5th Transitional Provision (... of City Councils of Ceuta and Melilla).

P

Palma (La) (Canary Islands), see *La Palma*.
Para-military associations (prohibited).
Sect. 22.5.

Pardon:

- Sect. 62.i) (one of the King's prerogatives);
- Sect. 102.3 (no... for members of Government convicted in criminal proceedings).

Parents, see *Parents' duties below*.

Parents' duties:

- Sect. 27.4 (to give their children a primary education);
- Sect. 39.3 (assistance to their children).

Parliament, see *Cortes Generales*.

Parliamentary Commissioner, see *Defender of the People*.

Parliamentary Committees (generally), see *Committees*.

Parliamentary disqualifications, Sect. 67.1.

Parliamentary groups, Sect. 78.1.

Parliamentary immunities, see *Freedom of speech* and *Freedom from arrest*.

Parliamentary monarchy (form of the Spanish State), Sect. 1.3.

Paternity (investigation of...), Sect. 39.2.

Peace:

- Preamble *in fine* (one of the aims of Spanish nation);

- Sect. *in fine* ... to be made by the King, with the Cortes' authorization).

Penalties:

- Sect. 9.3 (non-retroactivity of statutes imposing any...);
- Sect. 25.1 (principle of prior legal definition of...);
- Sect. 253 (Civil Administration not to impose... implying imprisonment);
- Sect. 45.3 (criminal or administrative... for offenders in matters of environment);
- Sect. 46 *in fine* (criminal... for offences against historical, cultural or artistic heritage);
- Sect. 75.2 (... for failing to appear before the Houses of Parliament as witness).

Penitentiary conditions, Sect. 25.2.

Penitentiary legislation, Sects. 25.2 and 149.1.6.^o

Pensions (old age), Sect. 50.

Permanent Deputation (Diputación Permanente) of either House;

- Sect. 78 (general provision);
- Sect. 116.5, *in fine* (powers in state of alarm, emergency or siege, when Cortes dissolved or expired).

Personal and regional income (redistribution), Sect. 40.11.

Personal contributions of public nature, Sect. 31.3.

Persons under arrest:

- Sect. 17 (rights and guarantees at moment of arrest);
- Sect. 55 (suspension of rights and guarantees).

Petition:

- Sect. 29, see *Right of petition*;
- Sect. 77 (petitions to Houses of Parliament).

Pharmaceutical products, Sect. 149.1.16^o.
Physical education, Sect. 43.3.

Physical integrity, see *Right to physical... integrity*.

Plenary meeting of the Houses of Parliament, Sect. 80.

Police:

- Sect. 70.1 (membership of... forces a parliamentary disqualification);
- Sect. 126 (Judiciary..., to report only to courts);
- Sect. 148.1.22.^o (local..., forces of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 149.2.29.^o (creation of local... forces, an explicit exception to the exclusive jurisdiction of State on public safety).

Political group (in Parliament), Sect. 99.
Political order, Sect. 10.1.

Political parties, Sect. 6.

Political pluralism, Sect. 1.1 and 6.

Political programme of the Government, Sect. 99.

Popular action in court («*acción popular*»), Sect. 125.

Ports:

- Sect. 148.1.6.^o (... of haven, recreational..., etc. jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 149.1.20.^o (general-purpose..., jurisdiction of State).

Post:

- Sect. 18.3 (secrecy of postal communications);

- Sect. 55 (suspension of secrecy during state of emergency or siege);
- Sect. 149.1.21.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of State).

Power of (issuing) statutory regulations:

- Sect. 97 (tasks of Government);
- Sect. 106.1 (control by courts and tribunals);
- Powers of State (generally), Sect. 1.2.

Preferential and summary procedure, for judicial protection of certain rights and liberties, Sect. 53.2.

Presidents of Houses of the *Cortes*, see *Speakers*.

President of the Constitutional Court, Sect. 160.

President of the Council of Ministers, see *Prime Minister*.

President of the Supreme Court:

- Sect. 122.3, 1st phrase (also chairs General Judiciary Council);
- Sect. 123.2 (general provision).

Presidents of Executive Council of Self-governing Communities, Sects. 152 and 155.1.

Presumption of innocence. Sect. 24.2, 1st paragr., *in fine*.

Preventive arrest, Sect. 17.2, 2nd phrase.

Prime Minister:

- Sect. 62.d) (nomination of candidate by the King);
- Sect. 62.e) (Proposal by... to the King of appointment or dismissal of the other members of Government);
- Sect. 62.g), *in fine* (request to King to preside the Council of Ministers);

- Sect. 64.1 (countersign by him of the King's acts);
 - Sect. 98.1 (members of Government);
 - Sect. 98.2 (definition of his status in the Government);
 - Sect. 99 (appointment and investiture);
 - Sect. 101 (resignation or death);
 - Sect. 102 (criminal liability);
 - Sect. 112 (question of confidence);
 - Sect. 114 (appointment of anew.. in case of resignation of the Government or adoption of a censure motion);
 - Sect. 115.1 (dissolution of both Houses of the *Cortes* or one of them on his proposal);
 - Sect. 162.a.) (authorities entitled to lodge unconstitutionality appeal);
 - 8th Transit. Prov. (power of acting... at commencement of the Constitution to opt between dissolution of the *Cortes* or resignation).
- Prince Consort, see *Queen's Consort*.
- Principle of jurisdictional unity, see *Jurisdictional unity*.
- Principle of legality, see *Legality*.
- Principle or prior legal definition of offences and penalties, Sect. 25.1.
- Principle of progressive taxation, see *Progressive taxation below*.
- Principles governing social and economic policy, Sects. 39 to 52.
- Principles of administrative action and organization, see *Principles of Public Administration below*.
- Principles of Constitution, see *Constitutional principles*.
- Principles of Public Administration, Sect. 103.1.
- Prior censorship of the press (prohibition of...), Sect. 20.2.
- Prior censorship of the press (prohibition of...), Sect. 20.2.
- Prior legal definition of offences and penalties, see above *Principle or prior...*
- Prison, see *Penitentiary conditions*.
- Privacy, Members' bills:
- Sect. 84 (... contrary to a legislative delegation);
 - Sect. 89 (procedure of enactment).
- Private property, Sect. 33.1.
- Procedural law, see *Procedural legislation below*.
- Procedural legislation:**
- Sect. 117.3 *in fine* (exercise of jurisdictional function).
 - Sect. 149.1.6.^o (exclusive State Jurisdiction).
- Procedure for the enactment of bills, see *Enactment of bills*.
- Procedure for the setting-up of Selfgoverning Communities, see *Selfgoverning Communities and Initiative*.
- Process of devolution or selfgovernment, *id. id.*
- Profession, see *Freedom choose trade or profession*.
- Professional associations:**
- Sect. 26 (abolition of Courts of Honour);
 - Sect. 36 (general provision).
- Professional organizations of economic purpose, Sect. 52.
- Professional qualifications, Sect. 149.1.30.^o

Professional training, see *Vocational training*.

Professors, see *University professors*.

Programme of the Government, see *Political programme*... above.

Progress, see *Culture* and *Economic and social progress*.

Progressive taxation, Sect. 31.1.

Promulgation:

- Preamble (initial formula in the King's name);
- Sect. 62.a) (... of statutes by the King);
- Sect. 91 (... by the King of Acts passed by the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 151.2.4.^o *in fine* and 5.^o (... of Statutes of Devolution by the special procedure of said Sect.);
- Sect. 152.2 (procedure of amendment of Statutes of Devolution already promulgated);
- 2nd Transit. Prov. (territories having, adopted in the past draft Statutes of Devolution by referendum and having a provisional selfgovernment status at the date of... of the Constitution);
- 8th Transit. Prov. (date for application of the procedure of Sect. 99).

Proportional representation

- Sect. 68.3 (elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.2 (election of representatives of Self-governing Communities in the Senate);
- Sect. 78.1 (of parliamentary groups in the Permanent Deputation of each House);
- Sect. 152.1 (election of Legislative

Assemblies of Self-governing Communities).

Protection of childhood, Sects. 20.4 and 39.4.

Protection of environment, see *Environment*.

Protection of health, Sect. 43.1.

Protection of individual rights and liberties (generally)

- Sect. 24 (right of all citizens to... by courts in the exercise thereof);
- Sect. 53.2 (right of every citizen to... of his rights and liberties). der Sect. 14 and Division I of Chapter II).

Protection of the family, Sect. 39.

Protection of the handicapped, see *Handicapped persons*.

Protection of youth, Sects. 20.4 and 39.4.

Provinces:

- Sect. 68.2 (constituency for elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.2 (*id. id.* for elections to Senate);
- Sect. 137 (territorial division of the State);
- Sect. 141 (general provision);
- Sect. 143 (intervention of... in the ordinary procedure for the setting up of a Self-governing Community).
- Sect. 144.a) and b) (initiative of the *Cortes Generales* where territory of future Community is not part of provincial structure);
- Sect. 146 (ordinary or normal procedure for drafting of Statute of Devolution);
- Sect. 151.1 (special or extraordinary initiative of the process of devolution);

- Sect. 151 .2.3.^o (referendum in the provinces concerned on draft Statute of Devolution);
- Sect. 151.2.4.^o (referral to the *Cortes* of draft adopted in each province);
- Sect. 151.2.5.^o (referendum on draft Statute in each province when there is no agreement in the sense of Subs 2. pagr. 2^o);
- Sect. 151.3 (setting-up of a Self-governing Community by provinces having not yet adopted the draft Statute).
- Sect. 158.2 *in fine* (allocation to each... of the Interterritorial Clearing Fund).

Provincial boundaries, see *Boundaries*.

Provisional self-government status, 1st and 2nd Trans. Provs.

Provisions with rank and force of an Act of Parliament, see *Statutes with...*

Public archives, Section 105 b.

Public authorities:

- Sect. 9 (subordination to Constitution and to the law).
- Sect. 16.3 (must respect religious beliefs);
- Sect. 27.5 (guarantors of right to education);
- Sect. 27.8 (inspection and standardization of teaching centres);
- Sect. 38 (guarantee and protection of free enterprise);
- Sect. 39 (protection of family);
- Sect. 43.3 (promotion of health and physical education and of sports and leisure);
- Sect. 46 (preservation and promotion

of historic cultural and artistic heritage);

- Sect. 129.2 (promotion of participation in management of firms and cooperatives).

Public borrowing:

- Sect. 135.1 (by State);
- Sect. 157.1.e) (by Self-governing Communities).

Public calamity, Sect. 30.4

Public Debt.

- Sect. 135 (must be issued by an Act of Parliament);
- Sect. 149.1.14.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Public domain, Sect. 132.1.

Public health:

- Sect. 43.2 (policy of...);
- Sect. 43.3 (health education);
- Sect. 148.1.21.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities in the matter);
- Sect. 149.1.15.^o (jurisdiction of the State for laying down basic rules).

Public interest:

- Sect. 33.3 (social... a justification for compulsory acquisition);
- Sect. 47,2nd phrase (general... to be the main criterion for regulation of land use and prevention of speculation)
- Sect. 103.1 (... the main goal of Public Administration);
- Sect. 124 (public..., to be defended by the Office of the Public Prosecutor);
- Sect. 128.1 (national wealth to be subordinate to general...);
- Sect. 128.2, *in fine* (public... a justifi-

cation for State intervention in companies).

Public office (equal access to...), Sect. 23.2.

Public order:

- Sect. 16.1, *in fine* (limitations to freedom of ideology, religion and worship);
- Sect. 21.2, *in fine* (limitations to right of peaceful assembly).

Public Prosecutor, see *State's Public Prosecutor*.

Public Prosecutor's Office:

- **Sect. 124 (general provision);**
- Sect. 126 (authority over Judiciary Police);
- Sect. 162.1 b) (unconstitutionality appeal).

Public safety, Sect. 149.1.29.

Public sector (economy), Sects. 128.2 and 136.1, *in fine*.

Public services:

- Sect. 28.2 *in fine* (maintenance of essential... in case of strike);
- Sect. 37.2, *in fine* (maintenance of essential... in case of collective labour conflict);
- Sect. 128.2 (possibility of reserving... to the public sector);
- Sect. 158.1 (... and activities operated by Self-governing Communities).

Public spending:

- Sect. 31 (main principles);
- Sect. 133.4 (principle of prior authorization by an Act);
- Sect. 134.2 (all State expenditure to be included in Budget);
- Sect. 134.5 (Bills implying an increase in spending);

- Sect. 135.2 (Public debt);
- Sect. 1582 (capital spending within the framework of the Interterritorial Compensation Fund).

Public works:

- Sect. 148.1.4 (... inside each Self-governing Community);
- Sect. 149.1.24 (... of general interest or affecting more than one Self-governing Community).

Publication:

- Sect. 91 (of statutes);
- Sect. 96.1 (of international treaties);
- Sect. 164.1 (of Constitutional Court's judgments);
- Final Provision (... of Constitution itself).

Publicity:

- Sect. 9.3 (... of legal statutes);
- Sect. 24.4 (of criminal procedure);
- Sect. 80 (of plenary meetings of the Houses);
- Sect. 120.1 (of judicial procedure);
- Sect. 120.3 (of judgments and judicial decisions in general).

Q

Qualifications, see *Professional qualifications*.

Quality of life, Sect. 45.2.

Queen, Sect. 58.

Queen's Consort, Sect. 58.

Questions of confidence, Sects. 112 and 114.

Questions to Government, Sect. 111.

Quorum, Sect. 79.1.

R

Race (non-discrimination based on...),
Sect. 14.

Radio-communications, Sect. 149.1.21.^o

Railways:

- Sect. 148.1.5.^o (within one single Self-governing Community);
- Sect. 149.1.21.^o (through more than one Self-governing Community).

Ratification of Constitution by the people,
Preamble *in fine*.

Reciprocity:

- Sect. 11.3 (naturalization of Spaniards in Latin American countries without need of...);
- Sect. 13.2 (right of aliens to vote at local elections).

Referendum:

- Sect. 62.c) (calling King);
- Sect. 92 (general provision);
- Sect. 149.1.32.^o (jurisdiction of the State); of... by the
- Sect. 151.1 *in fine* c... on draft Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 151.2.3.^o and 4.^o (... on Statutes of Devolution already enacted);
- Sect. 151.2.5 (adoption of draft in the absence of the agreement contemplated in Subs. 2);
- Sect. 152.2 (amendments to Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 167.3 (amendments to Constitution);
- Sect. 168.3 (total revision of Constitution or revision of some parts thereof);
- 4th Transitional Provision (possible

integration of Navarra into the General Basque Council);

— General Repealing Provision (quotes National Referendum Act of October, 22, 1946 among those repealed).

Regency, Sects. 58 to 60.

Regent, Sects. 59 to 61.

Regional courts, see *Courts of Appeal*.

Regional income, see *Personal and regional income*.

Regions:

- Sect. 2 (right of... to selfgovernment);
- Sect. 138 (principle of solidarity between...).

Registration of aircraft, Sect. 149.1.20.

Rehabilitation (professional...), see *Vocational retraining*.

Relations between Government and the *Cortes Generales*, Sects. 108 to 116.

Release of arrested persons, see *Setting free*.

Religion:

- Sect. 16.1 (religious freedom);
- Sect. 16.2 (nobody can be compelled to state or declare his or her...);
- Sect. 16.3 (no State...).

Religious freedom, see *Religion* above.

Religious instruction, Sect. 27.3.

Renunciation to the Throne, Sect. 57.5.

Repeal:

- Sect. 81 (of Organic Acts);
- Sect. 86.2 (of Decree-Laws);
- Sect. 96.1 (of international treaties);
- General Repealing Provision, 1 (Fundamental Laws of the former political regime);
- General Repealing Provision, 2 (Acts of 25-10-1839 and 21-7-1876, con-

cerning the Basque provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Biscaye).

Representation:

- Sect. 60.2. King's guardian disqualified from any representative office);
- Sect. 66.1 (... of the Spanish people by the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 69.1 (Senate as House of «territorial representation»);
- Sect. 99.1 (political groups with parliamentary representation»);
- Sect. 141.2 (government and administration of provinces);
- Sect. 152.1 (representation of Autonomous Communities).

Representative offices, see *Representation* above.

Res judicata:

- Sect. 161.1.a), *in fine* (appeal against unconstitutionality of an Act of Parliament);
- Sect. 164.1 (effects of the Constitutional Court's decisions).

Research, see *Scientific and technical research*.

Resignation of Prime Minister, see *Prime Minister*.

Resources of Self-governing Communities, Sect. 157.

Resources of the country, see *Natural resources*.

Responsibility (see also *Accountability*):

- Sect. 9.3 (... of public authorities for their acts);
- Sect. 56.3 (Non-accountability of the King);
- Sect. 65.2 (... of Ministers for the King's Acts);

- Sect. 108 (... of Government before Congress);
- Sect. 113.1 (implementation of Government's ... by Congress through a censure motion);
- Sect. 115.1 (exclusive.., of Prime Minister for proposing dissolution of both Houses or one of them);
- Sect. 117.1 (of judges and magistrates only to the law);
- Sect. 149.1.8 (exclusive jurisdiction of State for laying down the system of... of all administrative agencies);
- Sect. 152.1.1st paragr. *in fine*, see *Accountability*.

Residence (free choice of...), Sect. 19.

Revision of Constitution, see *Constitutional amendments*.

Right of action in court, Sect. 24.1.

Right of (peaceful) assembly, Sect. 21.1.

Right of association, Sect. 22.1.

Right of asylum:

- Sect. 13.4 (definition);
- Sect. 149.12.^o (exclusive State jurisdiction).

Right of demonstration, Sect. 21.2.

Right of (being given) education, see *Right to education*, below.

Right of foundation, Sect. 34.

Right of literary and artistic production and creation, Sect. 20.1.b).

Right of inheritance, Sect. 33.1.

Right of petition.

- Sect. 29 (general provision);
- Sect. 77.1 (... to the Houses of Parliament).

Right of residence, see *Freedom to choose place of residence*.

Right of strike, Sect. 15.2.
 Right of teaching, see *Teaching centres*.
 Right of vote, see *Suffrage and Universal franchise*.
 Right not to incriminate oneself, see *Judicial guarantees*.
 Right to academic freedom, see *Academic freedom*.
 Right (and duty) to defend Spain, Sect. 30.1.
 Right to education, Sect. 27.1.
 Right to (a suitable) environment, Sect. 45.1.
 Right to free choice of trade or profession, see *Free choice of...*
 Right to freedom, Sects. 17 and 55.
 Right to health, Sect. 43.1.
 Right to honour, Sects. 18.1. and 20.4.
 Right to (give and spread) information, Sect. 20.1.d).
 Right to (receive) information.
 — Sect. *ibidem*.
 Right to (the) legal ordinary judge, see *Judicial guarantees*.
 Right to live, Sect. 15.
 Right to marry, Sect. 32.1.
 Right to one's own image, see *Right to personal reputation* below.
 Right to personal reputation, Sects. 18.1 and 20.4.
 Right to physical and moral integrity, see *Physical and...*
 Right to privacy, Sects. 18 and 20.4.
 Right to (receive) religious instruction, Sect. 27.3.
 Right to security, Sect. 17 and 55.
 Right to strike, see *Right of strike* above.
 Right to teach, see *Academic freedom* and *Teaching centres*.

Right to (set up or join) trade unions, see *Trade unions*.
 Right to (a remunerated) work.
 Rights of (the) accused, see *Judicial Guarantees*.
 Rights of (the) arrested, see *Judicial Guarantees* and *Habeas corpus*.
 Rights of convicts in prison, see *Penitentiary conditions*.
 Rights of parents in education matters, Sect. 27.3 and 7.

Roads:

- Sect. 148.1.5.^o (jurisdiction of Selfgoverning Communities for local ones);
- Sect. 149.1.21.^o (jurisdiction of the State for... passing through more than one Community).

Royal Academies, Sect. 62.

Royal Household, Sect. 65.1 (see also *Civil List*).

Rule of law:

- Preamble, 3rd paragr. (... as expression of the popular will).
- Sect. 1.1 (State to be subject to...).
- Sect. 9.3 (legal principles guaranteed by Constitution).
- Sect. 117.1 (judges and magistrates subject only to the law).

Rules of Procedure of the *Cortes Generales* see *Standing Orders*.

S

Safety and health at work, Sect. 40.2.
 Salaries, Sect. 35.2. Salary of members of the *Cortes Generales*, Sect. 71.4.

Sanction (as Royal Assent):

- Initial formula on top of Preamble;
- Sect. 62,a) (... of any statutes by the King);
- Sect. 91 (... by the King of Acts of the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 151.2.4 (... by the King of Statutes of Devolution in a special case);
- Sect. 152.2 (procedure to amend Statutes of Devolution already promulgated);
- Final formula of Constitution, followed by the King's signature.

Sanctions, as penalties, see *Penalties*.

Sanctity of home:

- Sect. 17 (sanctity as a fundamental right);
- Sect. 55 (suspension in exceptional cases).

Schools, see *Teaching centres*.

Scientific and technical research:

- Sect. 20.1 (freedom of...);
- Sect. 44.2 (promotion by public authorities);
- Sect. 149.1.15.^o (jurisdiction of the State).

Secrecy:

- Sect. 18 (of post, telegraph and telephone);
- Sect. 20.1, d) (professional...);
- Sect. 24.2, and paragr. (professional.. as justification for refusing to make a statement about an alleged offence);
- Sect. 68.1 (elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.2 (elections to Senate);
- Sect. 140 (local elections).

Secret associations (prohibited), Sect. 22.5.

Security, see *Right to security*.

Security Forces and Corps:

- Sect. 28.1 (limitation or prohibition of trade-unions in the...);
- Sect. 70 (membership of..., a cause for ineligibility and for parliamentary disqualification).

Self-avowal of guilt, see *Self declaration of...* below.

Self-declaration of guilt, see *Judicial guarantees*.

Self-government:

- Sect. 2 (of nationalities and regions);

Self-governing Communities:

- Sect. 3.2 (regional languages);
- Sect. 4.2. (flags and insignia);
- Sect. 67 (membership of a regional Legislative Assembly a disqualification for membership of Congress);
- Sect. 69.5 (election of representatives to the Senate);
- Sect. 87.2 (right to submit Bills);
- Sect. 133.2 (fiscal powers);
- Sect. 143 (normal procedure for setting-up thereof);
- Sect. 144 (exceptional setting-up thereof by a decision of the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 145 (federation prohibited, but cooperation permitted);
- Sect. 147 (Statutes of Devolution);
- Sect. 148 (list of responsibilities they may assume);
- Sect. 149.1.8.^o (special civil law regimes);
- Sect. 149.1.19.^o (sea fishing);
- Sect. 149.1.23.^o (additional regula-

tions to those of the State for the protection of environment);

- Sect. 149.1.27.^o (press, radio, television, mass-communications media);
- Sect. 149.1.28.^o (museums, libraries and archives);
- Sect. 149.1.20.^o (regional police forces);
- Sect. 149.3 (residuary powers);
- Sect. 150 (transfer and delegation of functions by State to Autonomous Communities);
- Sect. 151.6 (special procedure for initiating process of selfgovernment);
- Sect. 152 (institutions);
- Sect. 153 (control of their acts);
- Sect. 154 (Government's Delegate);
- Sect. 155 (non compliance with constitutional obligations enforcement of the same by the State);
- Sect. 156.1 (financial autonomy);
- Sect. 156.2 (fiscal cooperation with the State);
- Sect. 157 (own financial resources);
- Sect. 158 (appropriations in State budget-Interterritorial Clearing Fund);
- Sect. 161.1.c) (conflicts of jurisdiction with the State or with another Community);
- Sect. 161.2 (appeal by the State against their acts to the Constitutional Court);
- 4th Transitional Provision (cities of Ceuta and Melilla).

Self-governing Communities' High Courts, see **Self-government:**

- Sect. 27.10 (of universities);

- Sect. 137 (of territorial administrative bodies);
- Sect. 140 (of municipalities);
- Sect. 143 (right to... of certain provinces and insular territories).

Self-incrimination, see *Judicial Guarantees*.

Senate:

- Sect. 66.1 (Upper House of the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 69 (definition-membership elections);
- Sect. 74.2 (Joint Conciliation Committee);
- Sect. 76 (Enquiry Committees);
- Sect. 87.1 (power to initiate bills);
- Sect. 90 (legislative powers);
- Sect. 94.2 (right to be immediately informed of the signature of international treaties other than those mentioned in Subs. 1 of same Sect.);
- Sect. 115 (dissolution);
- Sect. 122.3 (right to nominate 4 candidates to the General Judiciary Council);
- Sect. 155.1 (execution by the State of tasks imposed on Selfgoverning Communities in case of non-compliance by these).
- Sect. 159.2 (nomination of 4 candidates to the Constitutional Court);
- Sect. 167 (vote of constitutional amendment bills);
- 8th Transit. Prov. (assumption of senatorial functions by one of the Houses existing at the commencement of Constitution).

Senators:

- Sect. 69.2 (mode of election);

- Sect. 70 (causes of ineligibility and disqualification);
- Sect. 71 (freedom of speech and freedom from arrest);
- Sect. 79.1 (vote of... cannot be delegated);
- Sect. 145 (assembly specially entrusted with drafting of Statute of Devolution);
- Sect. 151.2.1 (participation of... in assembly entrusted with drafting of statute of Devolution by the special procedure contemplated in same Sect.);
- Sect. 162.1,a) (right of... to lodge unconstitutionality appeal);
- Sect. 167.1 (participation of... in the Joint Committee for constitutional revision).

Services, see *Public services. Sessions*, Sect. 73.

Setting free (and arrested person), Sect. 17.2.

Setting-up of Self-governing Communities, see *Self-governing Communities*.

Ships: Sect. 149.1.20.^o

Siege, see *State of siege*.

Signals at sea, Sect. 149.1.20.^o.

Single majority:

- Sect. 74.1 (in both Houses, for the passing of resolutions contemplated in Sects. 94.1, 145.2 and 185.2);
- Sect. 79.2 (in both Houses as a general rule);
- Sect. 112, *in fine* (in Congress for the grant of confidence to Government);
- Sect. 151.2.4 (of validly cast votes in referenda for the adoption of Statutes of Devolution);

- Sect. 151.2.5 (of the same votes, if no agreement on the terms provided for in said Sect.);
- 4th Transitional Provision, 1 *in fine* (... of valid votes in any referendum for integration of Navarra into the General Basque Council).

Sittings in the Cortes Generales:

- Sect. 72.2.2nd phrase (joint sitting of both Houses);
- Sect. 74.1 (special joint sittings for non-legislative purposes);
- Sect. 75.1 (general provision);
- Sect. 79.1 (*quorum*);
- Sect. 80 (to be public, unless otherwise decided).

Social and economic order, Preamble, 2nd phrase.

Social and economic policy, Sect. 39 to 51.

Social assistance to the poor and destitute, see *Assistance (social...) to*.

Social interest, see *Public interest*.

Social peace, Sect. 10.1.

Social reintegration of convicts, Sect. 25.2.

Social Security:

- Sect. 25.2 (to be extended to convicts);
- Sect. 41 (duty of public authorities);
- Sect. 129 (participation of beneficiaries in the management thereof);
- Sect. 149.1.17.^o (jurisdiction of the State).
- Sovereignty, see *National sovereignty*.

Spain:

- Preamble, 4th para r.
- Sect. 1 (definition of the Spanish State);

- Sect. 3.3 (linguistic and cultural plurality);
- Sect. 4.1 (flag);
- Sect. 8.1 (Armed Forces to defend...);
- Sect. 13.1 (aliens in...);
- Sect. 13.4 (right of asylum);
- Sect. 19 (freedom to move into and out of...);
- Sect. 20.3 (respect of linguistic plurality by mass-communication media);
- Sect. 30.1 (right and duty to defend...);
- Sect. 56.2 (official title of the Head of State);
- Sect. 57 (order of succession to the Throne);
- Sect. 96.1 (international treaties as part of the law of the land);
- Sect. 155.1 (acts of Self-governing Communities contrary to general interest).

Spaniards:

- Preamble, 4th paragr.;
- Sect. 2 (Spanish nation);
- Sect. 3 (official language);
- Sect. 11.2 (nationality);
- Sect. 12 (legal age);
- Sect. 13.2 (only Spaniards entitled to political rights referred to in Sect. 23);
- Sect. 14 (equality of all... before the law);
- Sect. 29.1 (right of petition);
- Sect. 30.1 (right and duty to defend Spain);
- Sect. 35.1 (right and duty to work);
- Sect. 42 (Spanish workers abroad);

- Sect. 47 (right to a suitable home);
- Sect. 68.5 (electors and persons eligible to Congress);
- Sect. 139 (same rights and duties for... all over the national territory);
- Sect. 149.1.1.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of State for laying down the guarantees of equality for all...).

Spanish nation:

- Preamble, first phrase;
- Sect. 2 (indissoluble unity of...).

Spanish nationality:

- Sect. 11 (acquisition, retention and loss according to the law);
- Sect. 149.1.2 (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

Spanish State:

- Sect. 1.1 and 3 (definition constitutional form);
- Sect. 3.1 (official language of...);
- Sect. 5 (capital of the...);
- Sect. 11.3 (double nationality treaties);
- Sect. 16.3 (no official... religion);
- Sect. 20.3 (mass-communication media property of the...);
- Sect. 42 (protection of Spanish emigrants by...);
- Sect. 56 (the King as Head of the...);
- Sect. 63.2 (international functions of the King);
- Sect. 94.1 (international commitments requiring prior authorisation by the *Cortes Generales*);
- Sect. 97 (defence of... among the Government's functions);
- Sect. 121 (economic liability of... for judicial errors).

- Sect. 131 (economic planning by...);
- Sect. 132.3 (patrimony of the...);
- Sect. 133.1 (tax power);
- Sect. 134 (Budget);
- Sect. 135.2 (Public Debt);
- Sect. 136.1 (auditing of accounts and of economic management by the Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 137 (territorial organization of the...);
- Sect. 138.1 (guarantee of the principle of solidarity between all the parties of the national territory);
- Sect. 139 (principle of equal rights and duties all over the national territory);
- Sect. 140 (list of exclusive functions of the...);
- Sect. 150.2 (transfer or delegation of legislative powers to Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 150.3 (Harmonization Acts of legal statutes of Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 152.1 (Presidents of assemblies of Self-governing Communities as representatives of the...);
- Sect. 154 (Government's delegates in Self-governing Communities).
- Sect. 156.2 (cooperation of Self-governing Communities with the... in tax matters);
- Sect. 157.1.a) (transfer of taxes to Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 158.1 (appropriations by... to Self-governing Communities in the Budget).

Speaker of Congress (specifically):

- Sect. 64.1 2nd phrase (countersigns the King's Decrees of appointment or dismissal of Prime Minister and the Royal Decree of dissolution under Sect. 99);
 - Sect. 72.2, 2nd phrase (presides over joint meeting of both Houses).
- Speakers of the Houses (generally), Sect. 72.

Special levies by Self-governing Communities, Sect. 157.b).

Special majorities:

- Sect. 79.2 (explicit provision for... under the Constitution, any Organic Act or the provisions of Standing Orders of either House);
- Sect. 122.3 (three-fifths both in Congress and in the Senate for the appointment of 4 members of Judiciary Council by each House);
- Sect. 143.2 (... in municipalities or town councils representing at least half the population of each province or island for the setting-up of Self-governing Communities by the ordinary procedure);
- Sect. 151.1 (... in the relevant municipalities representing, at least, half of the population);
- Sect. 159.1 (... in each House for the appointment of members of Constitutional Court);
- Sect. 167.1 (... in each House for the adoption of a constitutional reform bill);
- Sect. 167.2 (... in Congress of said bill did not secure said majority at the Senate);

- Sect. 168.1 (... in each House required for certain constitutional amendments);
- Sect. 168.2 (... in each House for final adoption of constitutional reform following general election).

Sport, Sects. 43 and 148.1.19.^o

Standing (Legislative) Committees (of each House of Parliament), Sects. 78 and 116.5, *in fine*.

Standing Orders of the Cortes Generales (joint sittings), Sect. 72.2.

Standing Orders of each House, Sect. 72.
State administrative agencies, Sect. 103.2.

State Budget:

- Sect. 65.1 (Royal Household);
- Sect. 65.2 (adoption by both Houses of Parliament);
- Sect. 75.3 (exception to the possibility of legislative delegation by the Houses to their Standing Committees);-Sect. 134 (enactment of the Appropriations Bill);
- Sect. 157.1x) (appropriations to Self-governing Communities);
- Sect. 158.1 (special appropriation to Self-governing Communities).

State intervention in companies, Sect. 128.2, *in fine*.

State of alarm:

- Sect. 116.1 and 2 (declaration effects thereof);
- Sect. 169 (no constitutional reform during...).

State of emergency:

- Sect. 55.1 (entails suspension of certain fundamental rights);

- Sect. 116.1, 2, 3,5and6(procedure of declaration and effects);
- Sect. 169 (Constitution cannot be amended during...).

State of siege:

- Sect. 55.1 (suspension of some fundamental rights as a result of...);
- Sect. 116.1.4 and 5 (procedure of declaration-effects thereof);
- Sect. 169 (no constitutional reform during...).

State's Domain, Sect. 132.3.

State's finances:

- Sect. 94.1.d) (international treaties affecting...);
- Sect. 132 to 136 (public domain, taxes, Budget, Public Debtborrowing-Auditing Commission);
- Sect. 149.1.14.^o (exclusive jurisdiction of the State).

State's Powers (generally), see *Powers of the State generally*.

State's Public Prosecutor, Sect. 124.4.

Stateless persons («*apátridas*»), Sect.

Statement:

- Sect. 17.3 (right not to make any... in case of arrest);
- Sect. 24.2 (right not or incriminate oneself during trial).

Statistics, Sect. 149.1.31.^o

Status of civil servants, Sects. 103.3 and 149.1.18.^o

Status of the Public Prosecutor's Office see *Organiz Statute of...*

Statute (legal texts generally), see *Constitutional principles, Legality, Promulgation, Publication and Sanction*.

Statutes of Self-governing Communities, see *Statutes of Devolution* below.

Statutes of Devolution:

- Sect. 81.1 (must be enacted as Organic Acts);
- Sect. 86.1 (implicitly excluded from the procedure of Decree-Laws);
- Sect. 138.2 (no social or economic privileges allowed);
- Sect. 143.1, *in fine* (right of provinces to set themselves up as Selfgoverning Communities);
- Sect. 144.1 (exceptional authorization or adoption by the *Cortes* for reasons of national interest);
- Sect. 145.2 (possibility to provide for agreements between Selfgoverning Communities for the rendering of services);
- Sect. 146 (general drafting procedure);
- Sect. 147 (institutional nature and contents);
- Sect. 148 (possibility for Selfgoverning Communities to extend their jurisdiction);
- Sect. 149.3, 1st phrase (possibility to include devolved powers not contemplated in said Sect);
- Sect. 151 (exceptional or extraordinary procedure for drafting and adoption);
- Sect. 152.1 (necessary content as regards institutional organisation of the Community);
- Sect. 152.2 (procedure for amendment);
- Sect. 152.3 (possibility of setting up

specific territorial divisions within the Community);

- 4th Addit. Prov. (possibility to keep a plurality of Regional Courts where there are already more than one of them);
- 2nd Trans. Prov. (possibility for territories having adopted selfgovernment status in the past *and having a* provisional selfgovernment status, to draft immediately their own final Statute);
- 6th Transit. Prov. referral to Congress of several draft Statutes—priority criteria for their discussion);
- 7th Trans. Prov. (dissolution of provisional corporate bodies of selfgovernment once the bodies contemplated in the Statutes have been set up).

Statutes with rank and force of an Act of Parliament:

- Sect. 82.1 (delegated legislation);
- Sect. 85 (name of Legislative Decrees);
- Sect. 161.1 a) (unconstitutionality appeal);
- Sect. 163 (question of unconstitutionality raised by a Court of Law).

Strike, see *Right to strike*.

Submarine (and aerial) cables, see *Cables*.
Succession to the Throne, Sect. 57.

Suffrage, see *Universal franchise*.

Suppletory law, Sect. 149.3.

Supremacy of the law, see Rule of law.

Supreme Court:

- Sect. 71 (jurisdiction for judging members of either House in criminal proceedings);

— Sect. 123 (definition).
Surcharges on State taxes by Selfgoverning Communities, Sect. 157.1.a).
Surtaxes, see *Surcharges on State taxes...*, above.

Suspension:

— Sect. 22.4 (... of associations by a judicial decision);
— Sect. 55.1 (... of some rights and liberties during state of emergency or siege);
— Sect. 96.1.2nd para, (... of clauses of international treaties);
— Sect. 172 (... of judges and magistrates in cases other than those provided for in the law);
— Sect. 163, *in fine* (no suspensive effects of unconstitutionality appeals lodged by courts or tribunals).

Suspension of rights and liberties, see *Suspension* above.

System of law, see *Legal system*.

T

Tax system (principles of...), Sect. 31.1 Taxation, see *Tax system...* above.

Teaching (freedom of...), Sect. 27.1.

Teaching centres, Sect. 27.5, 6, 7 and 9.

Telegraphic communications:

— Sect. 18.3 (secrecy of...);
— Sect. 55.1 (secrecy may be suspended in state of emergency or siege).

Telephonic communications:

— Sect. 18.3 (secrecy of...);
— Sect. 55.1 (secrecy may be suspended during state of emergency of siege).

Tenerife (Canary Islands), Sect. 69.3.

Term of office:

— Sect. 68.4(4 years for members of Congress);
— Sect. 69.6 (4 years too for Senators);
— Sect. 122.3(5 years for members of General Judiciary Council);
— Sect. 159.3 (9 years for members of the Constitutional Court, but with a partial renewal every 3 years).

Territorial integrity:

— Sect. 8.1 (one of the duties of Armed Forces);
— 94.1.c) (international treaties affecting...).

Territorial organization of the State, Sects. 137 to 139.

Territorial waters, Sect. 132.2.

Territories with special historic rights, First Additional Provision.

Territories with historic Charts (fueros), see *Territories with historic rights*.

Territory of Self-governing Communities see *Boundaries*.

Territory of Islands, see *Insular territories*.

Territory of municipalities, see *Boundaries too*.

Territory of Spanish State, see *National territory*.

Terrorism:

— Sect. 13.3, *in fine* (not to be treated as political offence);
— Sect. 55.2, 1st paragr., *in fine* (possibility to suspend certain rights and liberties in the case of terrorists).

Testification:

— Sect. 24.2, 2nd paragr. (exemption from obligation to testify);

- Sect. 76.2 (legal obligation to testify before the Houses or their Committees of Enquiry);
- Sect. 118 (obligation to cooperate with judges and courts during proceedings).

Thermal waters, see *Mineral and thermal waters*.

Third age, Sect. 50.

Torture, prohibition of..., Sect. 15.

Tourism, Sect. 148.118.^o

Town planning:

- Sect. 47, *in fine (... policies)*;
- Sect. 148.1.3.^o (jurisdiction of Self-governing Communities).

Town councils, Sect. 140, first phrase.

Trade unions:

- Sect. 7 (general provision);
- Sect. 28.1 (freedom to set up or to join a trade union);
- Sect. 131.2 (right of trade unions to take part in the drafting of planning schemes).

Transfer of resources from State to Self-governing Communities, Sect. 157.1

Transport inside each Self-governing Community, Sect. 148.15.^o

Treatments (inhuman or degrading...), see *Inhuman or degrading treatments*.

Tribunals, see *Courts and Tribunals*.

U

Unconstitutionality appeal, Sects. 161 and 162.

Unemployment, Sect. 41.

Unity of Judicial Power, Sect. 115.

Unity of Spanish nation, Sect. 2.

Unity of the State, Sect. 66.2.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Sect. 10.2.

Universal franchise:

- Sect. 23.1 (fundamental right of citizens);
- Sect. 68.1 (for elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.2 (for elections to Senate);
- Sect. 150 (for municipal elections);
- Sect. 152.1 (for the Assemblies of Self-governing Communities).

Universal suffrage:

- Sect. 23.1 (a fundamental right of citizens);
- Sect. 58.1 (Universal, free, equal, secret and direct..., for elections to Congress);
- Sect. 69.2 (elections to Senate);
- Sect. 140 (local elections);
- Sect. 152.1 (elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Self-governing Communities).

Universities, Sect. 27.10.

University professors (for the appointment of members of Constitutional Court), Sect. 159.2.

Use of evidence in court as a means of defence, see *Judicial Guarantees*.

Use of land, see *Town planning*.

Use of natural resources, see *Natural Resources*.

Users (guarantee of their rights), Sect. 51.

V

Vicepresidents of the Council of Ministers, Sect. 98.1.

Vocational retraining, Sect. 40.2.

Vocational training, Sect. 40.2.

Vote at the *Cortes Generales* (personal no delegation);

Voting at elections (generally), see *Universal franchise*.

W

War:

- Sect. 15 (state of... may be an exception to the abolition of capital punishment);
- Sect. 63.3 (declaration of... by the King);
- Sect. 169 (no constitutional reform during...).

Wealth of the country, Sects. 128.1 and 131.1.

Weights and measures, Sect. 149.1.12.^a

Welfare:

- Preamble, first phrase (... of all members of the Spanish community);

- Sect. 50, 2nd phrase (for the third age).

Women:

- Sect. 14 (see *Non-discrimination*);
- Sect. 32.1 (marriage);
- Sect. 35.1 (non-discrimination for access to remunerated work).

Workers:

- Sect. 28.2 (right of strike);
- Sect. 35.2 (Workers' Statute);
- Sects. 37.1 and 2 (collective labour conflicts);
- Sect. 40.2 (labour policy);
- Sect. 42 (Spanish workers abroad);
- Sect. 129.2, in fine (access to ownership of the means of production).

Workers' Statute, Sect. 35.2.

Working day, Sect. 40.2.

Y

Young people, see *Youth below*.

Youth:

- Sect. 20.4 (protection of... a limit to intellectual liberties listed in same Sect.);
- Sect. 48 (authorities to promote young people's participation).