

Organic Law 3/1984 of 26 March of Popular Legislative Initiative, amended by Organic Law 4/2006 of 26 May, Articles 1, 7, 9, 10, 11 y 12.

Article 1. Object of the present Organic Law.

Spanish citizens of legal age recorded in the electoral census may exercise the legislative initiative pursuant to article 87.3 of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law.

Article 7. Initiation of the signature gathering and timeframe for this.

1. Once the proposal has been admitted, the Congress Board will communicate this to the Central Electoral Board, which will guarantee the regularity of the signature gathering procedure
2. The Central Electoral Board will notify the Promoting Commission of the proposal admitted, in order for gathering to then be carried out of required signatures.
3. The signature gathering procedure should be finalised with the submission to the Central Electoral Board of the signatures gathered, within a timeframe of nine months, starting from such time as notification is given as referred to in the previous section. There is the possibility of a three-month extension where this is considered justified by the Congress Board. Once the deadline has passed and without submission of signatures gathered, the initiative will expire.
4. Signatures may also be gathered as an electronic signature pursuant to the corresponding legislation corresponded.

Article 9.

1. Together with the voter's signature, also shown will be his or her name and surname(s), national identity document number and municipality in whose electoral list he or she is registered.
2. The signature must be authenticated by a Notary, by a Court Clerk or by a Municipal secretary corresponding to the municipality in whose electoral census the signatory is registered.

Authentication should show the date and maybe collective, document by document. In this case, in addition to the date, the number of signatures contained in the document should be recorded.

Article 10. Special attestors.

1. Notwithstanding that shown in the previous article, signatures may also be authenticated by special attestors designated by the Promoting Committee.
2. Spanish citizens who, in full possession of civil and political rights, and without a criminal record, swear or promise before the Provincial Electoral Boards to certify the

authenticity of signatures of signatories of the proposed Law may acquire the condition of special attestor .

3. Special attestors will assume criminal liability, in cases of fraud, provided for in Law.

Article 11. Submitting of documents to the Provincial Electoral Boards and roles associated with these

1. Documents containing signatures gathered will be sent to the Central Electoral Board, which will submit them to the Electoral Census Office in order for them to certify registration of signatories in the Electoral Census as being of legal age, and for them to carry out checking and an initial count of said signatures. The Electoral Census Office will submit certification of all of this to the Central Electoral Board within 15 days.

2. The Promoting Committee may require at any time from the Electoral Census Office information regarded as relevant regarding the number of signatures gathered.

Article 12. Submission, checking and counting of signatures.

1. Once the documents have been submitted to the Central Electoral Board, this will then carry out final checks and counts.

2. Signatures that do not meet the requirements set out in this Law will be declared invalid and will not be taken into account.

3. Once it has been checked that the requirements set out have been complied with for valid submission of the proposal, the Central Electoral Board will pass to Congress certification accrediting the number of valid signatures and will then destroy the documents with signatures that they have on file.