

Legislative Decree approving the revised text of the qualified law and the electoral system referendum

Having regard to Article 59 of the Andorran Constitution, according to which, by law, the General Council may delegate the exercise of the legislative function in the government;

View the changes of Law 28/2007, of 22 November, described modification of qualified law and the electoral system referendum; Law 9/2008, of June 12, described modification of the qualified law and the electoral system referendum on 3 September 1993; and by Law 7/2014, of 24 April, qualified amending Law 28/2007, of 22 November, amending Law skilled qualified electoral system and the referendum; performed on qualified law and the electoral system referendum, 3 September 1993.

View the delegation in favour of government established in the first final provision of Law 7/2014, of 24 April, qualified amending Law 28/2007, of 22 November, amending the law of qualified skilled electoral system and the referendum, so that within three months from the entry into force of this Act, published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra, the Consolidated Law 28/2007, of 22 November, qualified modification of the qualified law and the electoral system referendum, including the amendments made by this Act.

According to the aforementioned authorization, has proceeded to integrate into a single text all the amendments to the rules above mentioned Act 28/2007, described the electoral system and the referendum, which was repealed in its whole, as well as repealing the other provisions expressly mentioned that modifying years.

At the proposal of the Prime Minister, the Government, at the meeting of 26 November 2014, approved the following

Decree

Single article

Approving the revised text of the qualified law and the electoral system referendum, what then inserted text.

Derogatory only. Repeal legislation

1. hereby repealed all provisions of equal or lower rank that oppose this, and in particular the following:

- Qualified law and the electoral system referendum, 3 September 1993;
- Qualified Law amendment of articles 6.1 and 7.1 of the Act described the electoral system and the referendum of 26-11-99;
- Law amending the Law of qualified electoral system and the referendum of 15 February 2000;
- Law 28/2007, of 22 November, described modification of qualified law and the electoral system referendum.
- Law 9/2008, of June 12, qualified for the modification of the qualified law and the electoral system referendum, 3 September 1993.
- Law 7/2014, of 24 April, qualified amending Law 28/2007, of 22 November, amending the law of qualified skilled electoral system and the referendum.

2. retains its validity ratings for regulatory development following:

Contained in the second final provision of Law 7/2014, of 24 April, qualified amending Law 28/2007, of 22 November, amending the law of qualified skilled electoral system and the referendum.

Final disposition only

This decree approving the revised text and enter into force the day after being published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra.

Which is published for general knowledge.

Andorra la Vella, 26 November 2014

Antoni Martí

Head of Government

Law on the electoral system and the referendum

Title I. General Provisions

Chapter One. The right to vote

Article 1

Suffrage

1. Suffrage is universal, free, equal and secret.
2. The right to vote corresponds to all Andorran age, with full use of their civil and political rights.
3. They have no right to vote:
 - a) convicted of final judgment in the main or accessory penalty of deprivation of the right to vote during the time of its fulfillment.
 - b) declared incapable under final judgment, provided that this is expressly stated inability to exercise the right of suffrage.

Chapter two. Electoral lists

Article 2

Inclusion in the electoral

May exercise the right to vote in elections Andorran, enjoying the right to vote under current legislation, appear nominally registered in the electoral list of the parish of residence or origin, the date on which the said list is complemented .

Article 3

Features and content lists

1. The electoral lists are permanent. Its development corresponds to common and publish the updated semiannually.
2. Elections and referendums made according to the final list, the changes envisaged by the law.
3. The electoral lists must contain the full name in the registry of voters and electoral their passport number. The final electoral lists must contain, in addition, the polling officers and which correspond to each elector to vote.

Article 4

Voter registration

1. The voter must contain the full name of each voter, date and place of birth, address and passport number and the polling officers and which would correspond to vote.
2. The electoral register that contains the data is preserved in the archives of the ordinary.

Article 5

Organization of the electoral register

1. Common organized by computer a copy of the electoral register, for the purposes specified in this Act shall be available to the Parliament and the Government, if requested.
2. The electoral register in each parish will also contain voters living in other parishes and abroad.

3. Nominations for election of the General Council or the community have the right to obtain free copies of the electoral lists of the relevant constituency, which will contain only the name and address of voters indicated on the electoral register.

Article 6

Terms of voter registration

1. The common voter must register in each parish Andorran are registered in their census and who have obtained registration for parish of origin and comply with the requirements referred Article 1.

2. The Government, whenever a case resolved favorably nationality with full use of civil and political rights must notify the common. Each joint has to register officially the electoral register your parish who have obtained citizenship with full use of civil and political rights, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. Voters who is registered in the census and electoral register in a parish, and there otherwise removed as residents have established their residence abroad, are still registered in the electoral roll of that parish unless the party exercising the option provided for in Article 7.

4. The Andorran resident abroad and are not registered in the electoral register in any parish, can apply for registration in the parish of origin in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, if meet the requirements of Article 1.

Article 7

Registration in the electoral register of the parish of residence or origin

1. Any registered voter in the electoral register of the parish of residence may choose to change their registration to their parish of origin, if it asks for this common and provides documentation proving their right. Understood by the original parish of residence of the parents at the time of birth or voter being adopted or when it is the case, the residence of the last generation of parents Andorra voter, or the residence at the time of purchase or retrieve Andorran nationality with full civil and political rights.

2. Voters who acquired Andorran nationality by marriage may exercise the option by the parish of origin of their spouse.

3. The elector who has opted for voter registration in the parish of origin can get back to the registration of residence if it asks for this common and provides documentation to justify the residence.

Article 8

Publication lists

1. All common must publish its board of edicts provisional list of voters on 30 March and 30 September each year, unless the date is included in election period or referendum. Each common makes the list according to data from the electoral registry that is responsible and correct errors and omissions that note, good and trying to make it as complete as possible.

2. Common enroll automatically list all persons, whether resident in the parish and in another parish or abroad, who obtained the right to vote in the parish and, therefore, been incorporated into voter registration since the previous publication of electoral lists and removes the data of those who have lost.

3. The common feature automatically in the list in Annex differentiated all people without making any case, they could exercise their right to vote if they were of age and reached the age of majority in Over the next six months, indicating the date on which they could exercise their right to vote.

4. After three days of publication in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra's decree calling elections or referendum made public the common electoral lists. These lists are considered final.

Article 9

Changes and update the electoral register

1. The options provided for in Article 7 may be exercised requesting the change in the electoral register at any time, except when called referendum and elections or until the resolution of the call.

2. Every year, from 15 March to 15 September, the common list should contact each other voters who have requested and obtained the exercise of the option referred to in this article, so that are removed in voter registration in their parish of origin or residence, as applicable. When there is an election or referendum call this procedure must be made within 3 days from the date of this announcement, and only requests submitted until the day before it.

Article 10

Correction and objection to inclusion lists

1. The person who is deemed entitled to vote and is not registered in the provisional list of voters may request their registration common within 15 calendar days from the publication, having made this request in writing providing documentation it deems appropriate.

2. Any voter may challenge, alone or together with others, the right to appear on the provisional electoral list of the person or persons who, in their opinion, are not entitled to vote, or not to have the parish where is registered. To this end, shall formulate the corresponding challenge to common, in the same period of the previous paragraph.

Article 11

Decision of the common objections and corrections

The common requests received and examine their verdict within 8 days, and include or exclude the provisional electoral list corresponding names; then published in a complementary relationship to the board of edicts and decrees claims accepted and the rejected, the motivation appropriate in its sole discretion.

Article 12

Appeal against the decision of Commons

1. Against the decisions of Commons, including or excluding someone from the electoral list, interested parties may appeal to the court within eight days following publication.

2. If the resource is based on the injury of a fundamental right is governed by the urgent procedure provided for in the Constitution and preferred.

Article 13

Modification as a result of a judgment

The common immediate notification of a final judgment recognizing or denying the right to vote for someone, they modify the electoral register and, consequently, the electoral provisional or definitive, producing effects in order to timely conducting the vote.

Article 14

Acquisition of nationality and registration fee

The decision on referendum election period or any file on the acquisition of Andorran nationality, does not entitle the applicant to be registered in the electoral roll or,

consequently, the electoral list until after the first review the completion of the electoral process or referendum underway.

Chapter Three. Nominations

Article 15

People eligible

They are all eligible Andorran age, in the full exercise of their civil and political rights, registered in the electoral and electoral lists and are not subject to any cause of ineligibility.

Article 16

Causes d'inelegibilitat

1. They are generally ineligible:

- a) the judges of the Constitutional Court.
- b) the members of the High Council of Justice.
- c) the mayors and magistrates and members of the Public Prosecutor.
- d) the members of the Electoral Board.

2. The ineligibility of the previous section it is also incompatible.

3. There may be included in an application general directors or members of the government, in the case of municipal elections, or members of the ordinary, in the case of general elections, if they have not lost this condition by his resignation irrevocable position in writing, before the relevant body. The organ recipient of the letter of resignation must notify in writing to the Government or the common, as appropriate, so that you can validate the candidate concerned.

4. They are also ineligible for the final judgment sentenced to imprisonment, during the time of its duration.

Article 17

Incompatible with the exercise of an elective office

The exercise of public functions both by officials in active service as part of the people who maintain a relationship with the administration of an employment with wage compensation is incompatible with the exercise of any elective office Administration to which they are attached.

Article 18

Ban comprise more than one application

No candidate can be simultaneously in two or more candidates in the same election. Neither candidate can be simultaneously the General Council and the common case that the election be conducted on the same day.

Article 19

Acceptance and the number of candidates

1. Candidates must sign the acceptance form part of a bid. Without the fulfillment of this requirement is not valid bid.
2. It shall be null and void any application in which candidates appear more posts to provide, and incomplete.

Article 20

Presenters of applications

1. In order for an application to be valid must be submitted by 0.5% of registered voters in the electoral list of the parish or the sum of registered voters in all parishes, depending on whether national or parochial constituency, in any event, not less than ten presenters.
2. Each presenter can only sign one bid parish constituencies and a single national constituency candidate. For verification and counting signatures will remove all those that are repeated within the same constituency.
3. A candidate may not be the presenter of his own candidacy.

Article 21

Communication of the number of voters

In the calculation provided for in Article 20.1, the General Council convened election or referendum called, the common notify the Government the number of registered voters in the respective final electoral lists, the next business day after its publication.

Article 22

Presentation of candidates

1. The nomination form is an official document provided by the government in the name consisting of the application, the name of the candidates and their passport number. The presentation will be made personally by two, at least, the signatories of the bid, which will assume the legal representation of this for all purposes, and certified by affidavit or promise that all firms presenters are true under his responsibility. Illegible signatures must reproduce, under each one, with characters readable font.
2. The presentation takes place in front of the ordinary for the parish and constituency candidates in front of the Government to those of the national constituency, until 12 pm on the fifth business day following the date of publication of the notice of election. The respective secretaries n'acusan receiving the go-approval of any government or consul, as appropriate. And immediately after, as appropriate, the Government or the common verify its contents.

Article 23

Verification proclamation and submitting nominations

1. If the act of verification was observed the existence of correctable errors in the composition or presentation of any or some of the candidates, should immediately communicate this fact to their legal representatives for rectification until 17 pm the same day.
2. Once verified the common n'efectua nominations for the proclamation of the parish level and the government for national and proceed to publication throughout the working day following the end the deadline.

Article 24

Appeal to the Electoral

1. Against the proclamation or motivated denial of any of the candidates, candidates and legal representatives thereof may submit, within one working day from the date of publication of the proclamation or denial, appeal Electoral Board.
2. The Electoral claim immediately appropriate or common antecedents to the government that sent within one business day prior summons representatives of the other candidates, who will have one business day to make the allegations against the Electoral Board.
3. Against the decision of the Electoral Commission, which shall be issued within one working day following the deadline for submission of claims there any recourse to the Administrative Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice regulated by this Act.

Article 25

Replacing a candidate sentence, death or disability

In the event that a candidate loses the right to appear for final judgment communicated to the Prime Minister or the consuls, as appropriate, for death or disability, all set for the day before the election, will be replaced in Voting for the following candidate lists, without modification of the ballots.

Chapter four. The Electoral Commission and the election campaign

Article 26

Duration of the campaign

The call for elections or a referendum once the government determines the duration of the campaign, which shall not be less than ten days nor more than fifteen calendar days.

Article 27

Functions and composition of the Electoral Commission

1. The Electoral Board oversees the functioning of the electoral process in general, in all elections and referendums in the country, whether general or community, ensuring its objectivity and equal opportunities for all candidates or alternatives. The General Council shall provide the means necessary for the development of its functions, including the local need to meet, or expert technical assistance and allowances and bonuses of its members.

2. The Electoral Board consists of six members. Three of them have to be mayors of the Magistracy of Andorra, chosen by lot by the High Council of Justice.

The three remaining members must be lawyers or experts appointed by the Audit joint proposal of the parliamentary groups and the general directors not affiliated. You must also designate, in each case in the same way, the respective substitute members, who must be three other mayors and three other lawyers or experts.

3. The members and alternate members of the Electoral Board shall be elected:

a) appointed by the General Board within ninety days following the first session of each term and must be communicated to the Audit Act followed the appointment to the Council of Justice.

b) appointed by the High Council of Justice, in the first session to develop after receiving the communication Speaker referred the letter above.

4. The Speaker shall appoint the members of the general they have not been appointed within the preceding paragraph, and it will, after oits parliamentary groups and general members not affiliated in terms of their respective representation.

5. All designations shall be notified to the Secretary General of the General Council, which will convene the members to the inauguration and establishment of the Electoral Commission within one month.

6. The designations keep all purposes throughout the term and until there is new. The same day of the announcement of communal elections or referendum or consultation, the Secretary General shall convene the General Council members appointed to the Electoral into operation in relation to the respective electoral process, within five days.

7. The Council of Justice appoints the chairman and vice chairman of the Electoral Commission from among judges appointed by that institution as members of the Board. The president has a casting vote in case of a tie. The Board shall be validly constituted with the attendance of at least four members, two of them having to be judges. Who is summoned by the President, on its own initiative or at the request of two members, in the manner required by the urgency of the call.

8. The Secretary of the Electoral Board is the general secretary of the General Council, which participates with voice but no vote in the deliberations. Corresponds in particular to ensure the immediate initiation of the Board convened once every electoral processes.

Article 28

Powers of the Electoral

1. correspond to the Electoral Board:

a) Formulate the public authorities or the media, either at the request of an interested party or ex officio, all comments deemed necessary on the development of the electoral process.

b) resolve any complaint or query filed by interested parties on the development of the electoral process and is related to the specific responsibilities of the Electoral Board.

c) To issue, when considered necessary, general provisions.

d) Move the Public Prosecutor conduct that may constitute a crime.

e) Any other competence attributed to it by law.

2. They are entitled to formulate queries, complaints or appeals to the Electoral Commission stipulated in this law the authorities, candidates or their representatives or candidates, election administrators, owners or managers of the media and voters in each If legitimizing own interest enough to be appreciated as a priority by the Board itself.

3. The Electoral Commission shall act in the form of recommendation, resolution or provision of a general nature, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra. The agreements will be motivated as necessary.

Resolutions and provisions will be mandatory for all public authorities and citizens and become immediately executive, the Board may adopt all necessary provisional measures in case of emergency.

4. All times are working days and for the actions of the Electoral Commission, which will inform and notify its decisions by means deemed appropriate, including telephone. Queries, complaints or appeals of stakeholders must be made in writing on ordinary paper, without being necessary to the performance of a lawyer. The Board may refuse admission to the grounds, which are untimely, well-reasoned or unfounded or just come for those who do not possess clearly formulated interest.

5. Regarding other aspects of the operation of the Electoral Commission, it is governed by the general provisions that she agreed, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra and ruled until they are modified by the same or together later.

6. Against the provisions and resolutions of the Electoral Board may appeal to the Administrative Chamber of the High Court, within twenty-four hours of notification of the decision of the Electoral Board. The day of the filing of the appeal, the Board will move to the parties involved in the proceedings and the prosecutor, so that within twenty-four hours allegations deemed pertinent. The Court resolved within forty-eight hours, understood fulfilled the requirements for all purposes of the Constitution.

Article 29

Meeting and Election Propaganda

1. The electoral propaganda posters will be placed in public spaces that are reserved for the exclusive use common. Outside these areas, public roads can not be used to fix posters, banners, stickers or similar objects.

2. The common fix the ratio of spaces reserved for propaganda posters in general and should allocate equal space to each candidate validly proclaimed. The allocation of space is to draw.

3. Common made available to candidates with criteria of equality, to public schools electoral meetings.

4. Applicants who disagree with decisions about common issues stipulated in this article may appeal, within two working days of notification or publication of the decision to the Electoral Commission, which resolved within two days prior report of the joint, if realized.

Article 30

Enabling media for the campaign and professions of faith

1. The Government will enable the personnel resources, material and financial resources for the proper conduct of the election campaign and elections, without prejudice to the powers of the common law.

2. The Government, in advance, will reach all voters at home that appears on the electoral lists, even those living abroad and those who have applied for judicial deposit vote by mail on a containing professions of faith of the various candidates. All have the same treatment including documentation and presentation. The documentation sent to voters living abroad will contain also information about the judicial vote by mail.

3. The Electoral resolved within two days the resources concerned may be made within forty-eight hours against the decisions of the government and common materials regulated in this article, those previous report, if realizing.

Article 31

Electoral propaganda in the media

1. In the public media, several candidates have a free space of equal length to present their programs and requested the vote. In any case, the time given in the general elections to candidates parish shall not exceed one third of the time granted to the national candidates. In the municipal elections, each candidate will have a time of equal duration.

2. The directors of public media shall determine the duration of radio and television public spaces that correspond to the various candidates. They may also offer broadcast debates or interviews with the various candidates. In any case, the decisions adopted by the directors of public media in the matters referred to in this section must be fully communicated to the representatives of candidates.

3. The Electoral Commission may issue, if it deems necessary, the general provisions accurate because the free spaces and the development of electoral debates or interviews with the media in public ownership, as well as the publication of polls in them paid with public funds, respect pluralism and electoral neutrality informative.

4. From the electoral process until the completion of voting, the Electoral Board will resolve any appeals or complaints candidate or candidate may be lodged against the decisions and actions of the media in public ownership that may have an impact on the electoral process, based on the violation of this article, the respect for pluralism and political neutrality and social media news. The appeal must be filed within forty-eight hours following notification of the decision or the knowledge of the action and will be resolved within two days after a report of the medium affected, if realized. In urgent cases, the Board tentatively adopt the necessary measures.

5. If and when it deems necessary to appreciate notorious recklessness on resources, the Electoral Board shall warn the appellant and, in case of recidivism may impose a fine of between EUR 300.00 and EUR 3,000.00.

6. It is prohibited to insert or broadcast in any media and advertising ad paid with public funds for institutional purposes, from the electoral process until the completion of voting.

7. Any election survey is funded by public authorities and is made in the same election period will be communicated immediately after its completion, the Electoral Commission which, within twenty-four hours, the provide representatives of candidates and, if appropriate, parliamentary groups and general members not affiliated, represented in Parliament, if it is elections or parties or lists represented in common in the event of elections communal.

8. The private media advertising may contract with electoral candidates provided they do not discriminate against any of them or reject them, unless the advertisement violates the provisions of this Act or constitutional principles. The electoral advertising contracted with private media broadcast expressly indicating its nature as such. The Electoral Board will resolve the resources that may be made by stakeholders consider violated the provisions of this section.

Chapter five. Conditions vote

Article 32

Method of voting

The Electoral College vote made personally assigned to the elector or judicial deposit in the Bailiwick. The vote for judicial deposit can be issued to the Magistracy person or by mail.

Article 33

Vote for judicial deposit

1. The voting judicial deposit is only valid if it is given and on the official ballots before the magistrate between the first day of the campaign and 13 hours the day before the holding of voting.

2. The tank in front of the mayor should do the same voter who make use of this right, without being able to delegate to another person.

3. The voter must collect the ballots to the corresponding common house. The envelopes of the characteristics stated in Article 37.2, mayors who are guarded by the government It shall sent in sufficient number.

4. The judges have to get the votes that have been delivered to the respective polling stations, formed for the purpose. These votes are placed in the urn at the start of the election day, checking out the full name of the voter for the purposes of Article 40.

Article 33 to.

Vote for judicial deposit by mail

1. The voters living abroad that appear as such in the voter registration and electoral lists final vote can make use of judicial deposit by mail.

2. Exceptionally can also use this method of voting electors who, despite not registered in the electoral register as living abroad, prove that they are studying abroad or doing temporary work or activity professional abroad.

3. To use this method of voting stakeholders have expressly requested and, in the case of electors referred to in paragraph 2, shall attach to their application a certificate issued by training center or the company which provides services abroad. The request must be made in writing or through the website stating the common registration before 12 pm on the fifth business day following the date of publication of the notice of election, the terms set the rules.

4. Once proclaimed candidates, the Government, on behalf of the common address voters living abroad and those others who, by virtue of the provisions in the preceding paragraph 2, have chosen to vote for judicial deposit in the mail, all the documentation required for voting. The Government will regulate, through appropriate regulation, the form, terms and

means should be used both to deliver the documents referred to voters who make use of their right to make to get the envelope containing the vote in the Bailiwick.

This documentation will be sent in advance, must consist of official envelopes, official ballots of all candidates, a certificate of registration of the party list electoral ultimately delivered by one of its own common for sending the vote stating printed address the Magistracy. These documents along with a full explanation of the procedures.

5. To proceed to the vote, the voter will introduce in each of the ballot envelopes that have elected officials and proceed to closing. These envelopes are fed into the envelope intended for sending documentation to the Magistracy, together with the certificate of registration to the final electoral list and a photocopy of the passport. This envelope should be closed-which is consist in the back the name and address of the sender and voter signature.

Following the instructions, subject to the provisions of the regulations, stated in the documentation received, the voter made the necessary arrangements so that is sent over the Magistracy.

6. It will be recorded and record the submission made by the Government and the receipt of the recipient and the Magistracy. This documentation will be available to the Electoral Commission.

7. Receipts for the Magistracy, the votes shall be given as provided in Article 33.4.

Article 34

Polling

1. The elections take place every parish in polling stations designated for particular skills and common.

2. At each polling station can organize the common one or more polling stations, which will be distributed to voters in alphabetical order to facilitate the vote.

Article 35

Election Day

1. All voting will be on Sunday.

2. The polling station opened for voting at nine in the morning and close at seven in the evening, everyone can vote in that time were in the room.

3. All persons entitled to vote may be absent from the workplace for two hours in order to exercise their vote. This absence is mandatory and paid for upon request, and may not lead to a result of work.

Article 36

Polling

1. Each polling station will constitute the corresponding months, formed by at least two members of the joint and the controllers. The tables will be chaired by members of the common order of protocol. People who are registered on the candidates can not form part of the polling stations. However, assuming that all members of the joint are candidates to the Electoral Commission shall draw the appointment of two members who have common part of the table, excluding major and minor consuls and the two leading candidates of each candidate.

2. Each of the groups of voters who have submitted an application may appoint a deputy comptroller and auditor holder for polling station. The appointment must be notified by the legal representatives of the common candidacy at most day prior to election day.

Article 37

Envelopes and ballots

1. All ballot papers must be of the same shape, size, color and weight of paper in all polling stations. These features will be fixed by the Government.
2. The Government will also prepare envelopes, equal to the Principality, opaque marked with stamps or other signs that make it impossible or very difficult to replace, of which distributed to each common enough in relation to the number of voters registered on the electoral lists. The remaining envelopes will be destroyed by the common.
3. For the purposes of the above, the common communicated to the Government the number of participants in the electoral final.

For the purposes of voting judicial deposit in the mail, specify the common voters registered in your registry that are living abroad. We also communicate in the 48 hours following the deadline referred to in Article 33bis.3, voters who, being exceptionally abroad, have applied for judicial deposit vote by mail.

Article 38

Election ballots available to voters

From the second business day prior to the start of voting judicial deposit, the ballot papers will be available to voters in each community house, in office hours to the public until election day.

Article 39

Aïlladores cabins

The premises where voting will take place one or more cabins isolating properly illuminated with a table or desk on which there will be a sufficient number of ballots for each candidate proclaimed, others white.

Article 40

Procedure for voting at polling

1. In each polling station, after verification by the committee that the applicant is registered in the electoral definitive, must respect the following essential conditions in the order that best fits your organization:
 - The identification of the person exercising the right to vote.
 - You receive one or more envelopes, according to the electoral process in question.
 - Retiring completely alone in one of the cabins isolating order to enter inside the envelope or envelopes without being seen by anyone, chosen by ballot or ballots.
 - Enter the envelope or envelopes inside the ballot box or ballot boxes as appropriate, with the authorization of the President of the Bureau.
2. A member of the committee must make a count of the number of voters who exercise their right to vote.

Article 41

Scrutiny

1. When all voters voted who wish, in accordance with Article 35.2, the bureau shall practice the appropriate scrutiny.
2. After the voting and open the polls, will be the number of envelopes. If there is no match with the number of voters, the president of the table will appear in the documentation of the vote.

Article 42

Valid ballots, spoiled ballots and votes white

1. We believe that the valid votes are the votes cast, after deducting their votes white and invalid votes.

2. votes are considered null and no effect is expressed by:

a) amended ballots, more or less incomplete or names that charges provide, somehow slips, indicating alterations or preferences in the order of the lists, and in general, all that contravene the sense of vote.

b) Two or more ballots included in the same on non-identical.

c) Ballot papers written with some added.

d) if ballots stained criterion polling station stain has been willing to identify the ballot.

e) ballots than those provided by the government.

f) Ballot papers contained in an envelope along with any other element.

g) ballots that do not follow the above each constituency.

h) introduced ballots in the ballot box without over.

i) introduced the ballot envelopes without any ballot.

3. It is considered the valid votes cast by:

a) Two or more identical ballots included in one envelope. In this case it is considered one valid vote.

b) if ballots stained criterion polling station stain has not been done with the aim of identifying the problem.

c) A ballot that is broken at the time of opening the envelope to make the ballot. In this case it is considered that the ballot is complete.

4. Do not be declared null votes for reasons other than those prescribed by this Act.

5. The white vote must be recorded in the minutes of differentially null votes.

6. valid votes and spoiled ballots that are challenged by any member of the committee or any inspector must attach documentation, and has been to state the number.

Article 43

Conservation ballots

Will be required to preserve the ballot uncontested common house until fifteen days have elapsed since the election has been strong.

Article 44

Act scrutiny

1. The results of the election are recorded in the minutes that must be signed by all members of the polling station. A certified copy of this must be sent to the Government immediately.

2. The decision must state the number of electors entitled to vote, the number of voters and the number of spoiled ballots, white and obtained by each candidate or for each answer in the event of a referendum.

3. It should also be noted in the minutes if the number of votes cast does not match the voter or any other incident worthy of mention, in the opinion of the majority of the board members. If there were votes challenged these should be attached to the minutes.

Article 45

National Act

In the elections to the Parliament or government referendums, in view of the minutes of the polling, counting will establish the general and national record, and the head of government will announce the results.

Article 46

Appeal against the proclamation of election results

Against the proclamation of election results, head an appeal court, which embodied the urgent procedure referred preferred if the Constitution is based on the injury of a fundamental right.

Title II. General election

Chapter One. Call for elections

Article 47

Decree of dissolution of Parliament and call for elections

1. The terms of reference of just four years after their election or on the dissolution of Parliament, provided by the Constitution.
2. The decree of dissolution shall set the date for the elections, to make between thirty and forty working days and the duration of the campaign, in terms of Article 26.
3. If the call elections take place by simple exhaustion of legal term of the legislature, the decree of call, which must be signed and published within a maximum of five working days from the exhaustion of the legislature has set the election date and duration of the campaign.

Article 48

Number of general directors

The General Council is composed of twenty-eight general directors, half of whom are elected at a rate equal to the number of each of the seven parishes and the other half are elected in national constituency.

Article 49

Composition of candidates for parish constituencies

Candidates in the parish constituencies must necessarily include two candidates, accompanied by three alternates.

Article 50

Composition of candidates for national constituency

Nominations for the national constituency shall consist of an ordered list of 14 candidates and 3 alternates who determines the general members elected according to the election results and the correlative order of replacement in case of vacancy.

Article 51

Ban appeared in two districts

One person, whether or substitute candidate can not simultaneously appear in a list of parish constituencies and a national constituency.

Article 52

According to the procedure for voting constituency

1. The General Board of Elections in the parish constituencies and the national constituency, will be performed on the same day and in the same electoral college.
2. To this end, enabled two urns each polling station. The first ballot, white, will be reserved for the election of candidates and parish envelopes and ballots will be white. The second

ballot, blue, will go to the election of candidates and national envelopes and ballots will be blue.

Article 53

Survey and certification of the results of a national record

1. On the day of the vote, polling stations will be a certification of the results of the candidates in their respective electoral college. These certificates shall be issued immediately to the government, which will make the final tally of the national constituency and determine all candidates elected.

2. The Government will draw up a national record and the head of government will announce the names of all candidates elected, whatever the origin of their choice.

Article 54

Incompatibility with the position of General Counsel

In addition to the causes of incompatibility laid down in Articles 16 and 17, the position of director general is incompatible:

- a) the head of government, minister or senior Government.
- b) the minister or consul in common.
- c) any charge communal free appointment.
- d) any activity involving a labor wage compensation of Parliament, government and para-public entity or public law, not having obtained leave it.
- e) the exercise of any delegation by the Government that exceeds six months.

Chapter two. Electoral system

Article 55

Voting for candidates parish constituencies

Voters must vote for candidates of the constituencies parish complete without altering them, otherwise your ballot or vote will be invalid.

Article 56

Voting for candidates for national constituency

The candidates will be voted in the national constituency as a whole, those being spoiled ballots, in some way, or indicate alterations in the order of preference lists.

Article 57

General councilors elected in parish constituencies

1. General Board shall be declared elected in the parish constituencies, candidates for the nomination voted.
2. If the vote is a tie between two or more candidates, the following Sunday there will be a new vote between these candidates.
3. If the new vote will produce another tie, finished as soon as the election will be a raffle consisting of putting a ballot with the name of each candidate within the urn, and the name will be chosen bid out of which the first ballot.

The extraction of the ballot will make the president of the polling station with total impartiality.

Article 58

General councilors elected in the national constituency

1. For the determination of the general in the national constituency, the use of proportional representation called "rest higher."

2. To this end, each candidate shall also many seats as a result of dividing the quotient by the number of electoral votes. If this operation had not been effected covered fourteen positions of director general, the remaining seats shall be allocated to that or those candidates who have already had representation and other remains or higher, depending on the number of existing vacancies. If there is a tie in the award remains, would be resolved in favor of the candidate with the most votes absolute. If also the absolute number of votes is tied, would be resolved by lot.

3. The electoral quotient is determined by dividing the total number of valid votes fourteen. If the electoral quotient thus obtained were a number with decimal, be rounded to a whole number greater.

4. The other is that it is mathematically by dividing the total number of votes each of the candidates by the electoral quotient. Are surplus votes of each candidate who have not reached the figure expressed by electoral quotient. Example:

8,350 electoral quotient = 14 = 596.42 (597 rounding)

A bid = 3.000 votes: 597 seats = 5 + 5 = 15 remaining seats.

B = 2.550 nomination votes: 597 seats + 4 = 162 = 4 other seats.

C = 1.975 nomination votes: 3 seats + 597 = 184 = 3 remaining seats.

D = 825 nomination votes: 597 + 228 = 1 seat rest = 2 seats.

Title III. Communal elections

Article 59

Term of office and call for municipal elections

1. The terms of reference of common lasts four years.

2. The head of government fixed by decree, the date of the elections to be held during the first twenty days of December election year. The same decree, which must be published between thirty and forty days prior to the date of elections, has set the duration of the campaign, in terms of Article 26.

Article 60

Composition of the Board of Common

1. The common councils will consist of between ten and sixteen councilors common, always an even number.

2. The common advice, elected under this Act, the number of directors may be amended by mutual expressed in margins in the first paragraph, provided that the amendment is approved by 2/3 of its members. Because this agreement takes effect for the next election, will have to take a year before the conclusion of these.

Article 61

Nominations community

Nominations, which will be presented for 0.5% of total parish, and in any case not less than ten presenters and comprises an ordered list of many common candidates elected councilors in the parish and two alternates. Voters vote lists in its entirety, though they alter the order or indicate their preferences for one or another candidate.

Article 62

Allocation of seats

1. Carried election, directly correspond to the most voted candidate in each parish half the total number of directors comprising the common council, whatever the difference in votes with other candidates. The other half of the total number of directors to be distributed proportionally among all candidates, including the most voted for application of the system described in Article 58, adapting it to the number of directors to be distributed proportionally.
2. In case of a tie as most voted between two or more candidates, each correspond to an equal half of the total number of directors. If it were possible exact distribution, the remaining seat or seats must be accumulated number of directors to be distributed proportionally.

Article 63

Communication of results

The same election day polling stations should establish a certification of the results in their respective polling station and transmit it, immediately to the Government. This certification must verify the minutes and results, and the head of government will announce the names of all the candidates have been elected.

Article 64

Choosing consul major and minor, motion of censure and resignation

1. The major and minor consuls shall be elected from among and by the directors in common. May not hold more than two consecutive full terms.
2. The consuls more or less removed from office if a motion of censure is presented with a counselor as a common alternative candidate obtains the vote of an absolute majority of the voting members of the Common Council.
3. If the censure motion does not succeed, the Minister presented as a common alternative candidate could not be presented again throughout the remainder of the term.
4. The Consul Consul greater or less may submit irrevocably resign from office, going to be members of the Common Council. His replacement will be using the same system for which they were elected, and will take place during the fifteen calendar days following the submission of his resignation.
5. Any Director may jointly presented to the senior consul or consul lower his irrevocable resignation to the office, which shall take effect fifteen days of having filed. The replaced by the next candidate in the last election chose your list.

Article 65

Incompatibilities of members of the Joint

In addition to the causes of incompatibility laid down in Articles 16 and 17, the position of member of the Common Council is incompatible with the position of head of government, minister or senior Government.

Article 66

Mayors of major and minor incompatibilities

Day incompatibilities provided for in the preceding article, the position of consul major and minor are incompatible with any activity that involves being on the payroll of the General Council, the Government, another common entities or para-public law companies or public bodies or governments that rely on some foreign state, not having obtained leave it.

Title IV. Referendums

Chapter One. The referendum on constitutional reform

Article 67

Call for referendum

1. Approved a draft amendment to the Constitution by the General Council, according to the provisions therein, the trustee usually given to princes because simultaneously and jointly convene a referendum.

2. The date of completion of the referendum shall be determined by the General Council, and in no case be before thirty days have elapsed since the communication princes.

Article 68

Ballots and envelopes

The Government will prepare and deliver common and mayors ballot papers and official envelopes.

There appear on the ballots printed question, as has been proposed by the General Council and the two possible answers in a ballot "YES" and other "NO". There will also white papers.

Article 69

Participation of groups of voters

Groups of voters to support any option in the referendum have the same legal consideration that the candidates and are subject to the same requirements as those for submitting signatures, as provided in the third chapter of the first title.

Article 70

Announcement of results

Done count, as provided in Article 45, the government established a national record of the outcome of the referendum. The constitutional amendment will be adopted if the number of affirmative votes cast by the Andorran people exceeds the number of negative votes. The Prime Minister will announce the result of the referendum immediately.

Article 71

Ratification of the constitutional reform

Once approved the draft revision of the Constitution by the Andorran people in a referendum, the trustee usually given to princes for their ratification. Accompany the text of the reform a certified copy of the minutes of the national accrediting result.

Chapter two. The referendum

Article 72

Call for referendum

Approved conducting a referendum about political matters, as provided in the Constitution, the Prime Minister will head the princes because the summon.

Article 73

Setting date and question

The date of the referendum and the question will be determined by the Government with the approval of the General Council.

Article 74

Proclamation of local and national results

The proclamation of the results so that it will simultaneously clear and manifest the will expressed by the voters of each of the parishes and the whole Andorran people.

Additional provision

For the calculation of working days, apply the holiday calendar set by the government.

Final disposition

This Act shall come into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra.