



JUNE 18TH AND 19TH 2014

ABDICATION OF
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
JUAN CARLOS I

AND SWEARING-IN AND
PROCLAMATION OF
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
FELIPE VI



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ON 2 JUNE 2014, HIS MAJESTY THE KING JUAN CARLOS I ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO ABDICATE THE SPANISH CROWN. THE ORGANIC LAW ON THE ABDICATION OF THE KING JUAN CARLOS I IS TO BE FORMALLY SANCTIONED ON 18 JUNE AT THE ROYAL PALACE IN MADRID AND FELIPE VI IS TO BE PROCLAIMED KING AND SWORN IN ON 19 JUNE AT THE PALACIO DEL CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS (SPAIN'S LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT). THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES DETAILS ABOUT SPAIN, HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD, THE ABDICATION, THE PROCLAMATION AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE MEDIA.

(THIS INFORMATION BOOKLET IS THE RESULT OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING, THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATION, THE NATIONAL HERITAGE INSTITUTION, THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES AND MADRID CITY COUNCIL)



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CHAPTER I:

MEDIA PROGRAMME AND FACILITIES

On the occasion of the abdication of King Juan Carlos I, two formal ceremonies are to take place in Madrid on 18 and 19 June: the sanction and enactment of the Organic Law of Abdication and the swearing-in and proclamation of King Felipe VI.

The approach to these ceremonies is that they should have the solemnity and dignity called for on such a historic occasion, combined with the austerity required by the present circumstances, albeit without forgetting proximity to citizens and the decision to celebrate the proclamation of the new King with those who wish to attend the events in the streets and squares of Madrid, which are to be adorned for the occasion.

King Juan Carlos will be the protagonist of the abdication ceremony and King Felipe VI will be the central figure in the proclamation ceremony.



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1. MEDIA PROGRAMME

18 JUNE

Sanction and enactment of the Organic Law whereby H.M. The King Juan Carlos I abdicates.

6:00 p.m.: Sanction and enactment of the Organic Law whereby H.M. The King Juan Carlos I abdicates in the Salón de Columnas of the Royal Palace in Madrid. The Organic Law will be endorsed by the President of the Government of Spain.

Approximately 150 institutional guests will attend. RTVE will feed the institutional radio and television broadcasts. A pool of photographers will be given credentials and the event will also be attended by the accredited Royal Household press corps.

19 JUNE

Solemn Session of Swearing-in and Proclamation of H.M. The King Felipe VI before Parliament.

9:30 a.m.: King Juan Carlos places the Sash of Captain-General on King Felipe VI in the Sala de Audiencias of La Zarzuela Palace (coverage: institutional broadcast by RTVE and photography by EFE in pool format).

10:00 a.m.: King Felipe, Queen Letizia, the Princess of Asturias and Infanta Sofía leave La Zarzuela Palace for the Congress of Deputies (institutional broadcast by RTVE and photography by EFE in pool format).

10:00-10:30 a.m.: Their Majesties The King and Queen, the Princess of Asturias and Infanta Sofía travel by car from La Zarzuela Palace to the Congress of Deputies (institutional broadcast by TVE).

10:30 a.m.: Their Majesties The King and Queen arrive at the Congress of Deputies. The three branches of the Armed Forces salute H.M. The King on Carrera de San



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Jerónimo, followed by greetings at the main entrance to the Congress building (Puerta de los Leones), entrance into the Chamber, and commencement of the ceremony.

Following the arrival of the State authorities, the Cabinet Ministers presided by the Head of Government, Deputies, Senators and other authorities, a joint session of Parliament will commence.

Along with the King and Queen, the ceremony will be attended by the Princess of Asturias, Infanta Sofía, Queen Sofía, Infanta Elena, Infanta Pilar and Infanta Margarita (King Juan Carlos will not attend this ceremony in order to give maximum prominence to the new King).

The ceremony will consist of the swearing-in and proclamation of the new King pursuant to the Spanish Constitution, the National Anthem, and a speech by King Felipe VI. The King will wear a full dress Army uniform.

Once the ceremony is finished, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Asturias and Infanta Sofía, will oversee a military parade from the stairs leading to the Puerta de los Leones.

11:30 a.m.: The family will travel by car from the Congress of Deputies to the Royal Palace, giving the King and Queen the opportunity to wave to citizens lining the Paseo del Prado, Calle de Alcalá, Gran Vía, Plaza de España and Plaza de Oriente.

Once they reach the Royal Palace, they will appear on the central balcony of the Royal Palace to wave to the crowds in the square. King Felipe VI and Queen Letizia of Spain, the Princess of Asturias, Infanta Sofía, and King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofía are all expected to appear.

1:00 p.m.: Representatives of Spanish civil society will be received in the halls of the Royal Palace. Guests will be greeted in the Salón del Trono.



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RTVE will feed the institutional radio and television broadcasts. A pool of photographers will be given credentials and the event will also be attended by the accredited Royal Household press corps.

2. MEDIA STATIONS

Journalists wishing to cover these events must be duly accredited. They may carry out their reporting work in the following venues:

- **Media Centre: at the Senate, with general accreditation badge.**



- **25 live stations on Carrera de San Jerónimo:** with general accreditation badge and **special blue accreditation badge.**
- **25 live stations in Plaza de Oriente:** with general accreditation badge and **special green accreditation badge.**
- **6 stands along the motorcade route:** with general accreditation badge and special green accreditation badge.
- **Royal Palace, event on June 18:** with general accreditation badge and **special white accreditation badge.**
- **Royal Palace, event on June 19:** with general accreditation badge and **special red accreditation badge.**



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3. ACCREDITATIONS

Media interested in being accredited to cover the event shall address the Directorate-General for Communication of the State Secretariat for Communication of the Ministry of the Presidency, and send the following information on each professional wishing to be accredited to acreditaciones@mpr.es:

Name and two surnames, national ID card/passport, photo in jpg format, place and date of birth, name of the media outlet, letter from the media outlet, professional capacity, email of the person being accredited, contact mobile phone number.

Accreditation shall be compulsory—even for those having permanent accreditation to the Royal Household, Presidency of the Government, Congress of Deputies or the Senate—in order to cover any of the scheduled events.

Accreditation badges shall enable access to the Media Centre (installed at the Senate) and to the Programme information and supplementary documentation.

Accreditation badges, which will always be necessary, shall be accompanied by a specific "pool" card for each of the events and venues where they are to take place.

Badges may be collected as of Wednesday 18 June (starting at 8:00 a.m.) at the Media Centre installed at the Senate (Calle Bailén entrance).

Requests for accreditation for production vehicles and mobile units shall also be addressed to acreditaciones@mpr.es. Due to space constraints, these badges shall be limited, and the requesting media shall be so informed. Private vehicles belonging to journalists shall not be given accreditation.

Due to space constraints, the coverage of the different events shall be carried out in small groups and at the venues that shall be announced in advance.

TVE and RNE shall feed the institutional broadcast. EFE Agency shall supply photographic material in pool format to the accredited media.



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4. MEDIA CENTRE

The Senate shall host the Media and Accreditation Centre on 18 and 19 June. The institutional signal will be fed to the Media Centre which will make it possible to follow the events. The Centre will be correspondingly equipped for the media to be able to carry out their work.

The Media Centre schedule will be as follows:

- **18 June**, 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- **19 June**, 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Journalists can follow the events from the Sala Europa, where a large screen will be installed, with capacity for 190 people.

At the Calle Bailén entrance, there is an area where radio and television networks can receive the institutional broadcast feed of the events of 18 and 19 June. This area has audio and video distributors, together with several television screens where the events can be watched live.

Journalists will have access to computers in the Press Room and also in the radio and television network area. All these areas are provided with teleprinter machine consultation resources.

Useful information:

- There will be spaces for SNG/ENG vehicles in the Plaza de Ópera and Plaza de Neptuno areas.

Contacts:

Royal Household: 915992524. comunicacion@casareal.es

Government of Spain: 91321- 4145 / 4135 / 4168 / 4199. sec@mpr.es y acreditaciones@mpr.es

Congress of Deputies: 913906114. prensa@congreso.es

Senate: 915381092. prensa@senado.es



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CHAPTER II:

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

1. THE ROYAL FAMILY

Here in Spain we differentiate between the King's Family and the Royal Family. There is legislation in place that defines the styles and titles of the members of the Royal Family¹. When Felipe VI's reign commences, the Royal Family will comprise:

- *H.M. The King Felipe VI*
- *H.M. The Queen Letizia*
- *H.R.H. The Princess of Asturias*
- *H.R.H. Princess Sofía*
- *His Majesty The King Juan Carlos*
- *Her Majesty The Queen Sofía*

1

Royal Decree 1368/1987 of 6 November, on the titles, styles and honours of the Royal Family and the Regents (<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1987/11/12/pdfs/A33717-33717.pdf>) and Royal Decree 2917/1981 of 27 November, on the Civil Registry of the Royal Family (<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1981/12/12/pdfs/A29061-29062.pdf>).



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2. WHO IS WHO?



H. M. THE KING FELIPE

As first in line of succession to the throne, Prince Felipe is to succeed his father as King of Spain and become Felipe VI on 19 June 2014.

Felipe VI is married to Princess Letizia. They have two daughters, Infanta Leonor and Infanta Sofía.



H.M. THE QUEEN LETIZIA

H.M. The Queen Letizia is married to Prince Felipe, successor to the present King, Juan Carlos I. The couple have two daughters, Infanta Leonor and Infanta Sofía



H.R.H . THE PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS

Her Royal Highness Princess Leonor is H.M. The King Felipe VI and Queen Letizia's elder daughter. She was born in Madrid on 31 October 2005. When her father accedes to the throne, she will receive the title of Princess of Asturias, as successor to the King.



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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS INFANTA SOFIA

Infanta Sofia is the younger daughter of the Prince of Asturias and Princess Letizia. Infanta Sofía was born in Madrid on 29 April 2007.



H.M. KING JUAN CARLOS

Juan Carlos' reign commenced on 22 November 1975. He is married to Queen Sofía. They have a son – Felipe, Prince of Asturias – and two daughters – Infanta Elena and Infanta Cristina. The King announced his intention to abdicate the Spanish Crown on 2 June 2014. The effective abdication will take place on 18 June. He is to be succeeded by his son, the Prince of Asturias.



H.M. QUEEN SOFIA

Queen Sofía is married to King Juan Carlos I. They have a son – Felipe, Prince of Asturias – and two daughters – Infanta Elena and Infanta Cristina.



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CHAPTER III:

18 JUNE 2014: SANCTION AND PROMULGATION OF THE ORGANIC LAW ON THE ABDICATION OF H.M. THE KING JUAN CARLOS I

The abdication of King Juan Carlos I will take place on 18 June 2014 at the Royal Palace of Madrid.

1. PROGRAMME

6:00 p.m.: Sanction and promulgation of the Organic Law on the Abdication of the Crown of Spain by H.M. The King Juan Carlos I, in the Salón de Columnas at the Royal Palace of Madrid.

The ceremony will be attended, among others, by the Speakers of the Congress of Deputies and of the Senate, the President of the Government, and the Ministers, as well as by Queen Sofía and the Prince and Princess of Asturias.

Upon the arrival of His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I, a company of the Royal Guard will render honours with a squadron of grenadiers, military band, flag and three sections, as well as a 21-gun salute and the national anthem.

In the Salón de Columnas of the Royal Palace, the Organic Law will be sanctioned and enacted by His Majesty The King Juan Carlos. Afterwards, the President of the Government, Mariano Rajoy, will endorse the Organic Law.



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The full text of the Organic Law on the Abdication of the Crown of Spain can be found at www.casareal.es.

Once this Organic Law enters into force, following its publication in the Official Spanish Gazette (Boletín Oficial del Estado, or BOE), His Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias will become His Majesty The King Felipe VI. His elder daughter, Infanta Leonor, will become the heir to the throne, and as such will bear the title of Princess of Asturias.

The signing ceremony will take place in the Salón de Columnas of the Royal Palace of Madrid, which has been the scene of other solemn signings, such as that of the Treaty of Accession of Spain to the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1985, and the Agreement between the European Union and Mercosur in 1995, during Spain's Presidency of the EU Council.

This signing constitutes the final stage in the process of abdicating the Crown of Spain by His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I, which has followed this timeline:

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2014

- *H.M. The King Juan Carlos I signed and delivered the letter of abdication, in the presence of the President of the Government (see document below).*
- *The President of the Government informed the other members of the Government.*
- *The President of the Government made an institutional statement (see document below).*
- *H.M. The King Juan Carlos I informed the nation, in a televised speech, of the abdication (see document below).*

TUESDAY 3 JUNE: MORNING

- *The Council of Ministers approved the agreement whereby it was informed of the letter of abdication.*
- *The Council of Ministers submitted to Parliament the Draft Organic Law whereby the abdication of His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I was to enter into force (see document below).*



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- *The Government of Spain approved an institutional statement (see document below).*

TUESDAY 3 JUNE: AFTERNOON

- *The Bureau of the Congress of Deputies initiated the procedure for enacting the Draft Organic Law on the Abdication, ordering that the urgent procedure be applied, and establishing the possibility of proposing amendments until Monday 9 June 2014.*

WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE: MORNING

- *Debate and roll-call vote at the Congress of Deputies on the Draft Organic Law on the Abdication. The Organic Law on the Abdication was approved with 299 votes in favour, 23 abstentions, and 19 votes against. Once the voting finished, it was submitted to the Senate.*

TUESDAY 17 JUNE

- *Debate and vote in the Senate on the Draft Organic Law on the Abdication.*

WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE

- *Sanction and enactment ceremony for the Organic Law on the Abdication in the Salón de Columnas of the Royal Palace.*

THURSDAY 19 JUNE

- *Ceremony of swearing to uphold the Constitution, and proclamation of H.M. The King Felipe VI.*



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2. LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING JUAN CARLOS I TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

La Zarzuela Palace, 2 June 2014

For the relevant constitutional purposes, I attach the letter that I hereby read, sign and deliver to the President of the Government, informing him of my decision to abdicate the Crown of Spain.

The King of Spain

Juan Carlos I de Borbón

HE Mariano Rajoy Brey

President of the Government



Palacio de La Zarzuela, 02 de junio de 2014

A los efectos constitucionales procedentes, adjunto el escrito que leo, firmo y entrego al Señor Presidente del Gobierno en este acto, mediante el cual le comunico mi decisión de abdicar la Corona de España.

El Rey de España

Don Juan Carlos I de Borbón

Excmo. Sr. Don Mariano Rajoy Brey
Presidente del Gobierno



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3. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

“His Majesty The King Juan Carlos has just informed me of his wish to renounce the throne and begin the process of succession. Over the course of this morning, the King wishes to personally communicate to the people of Spain the reasons that have led His Majesty to take this decision.

I would like to say that I have found the King convinced that now is the best time for a change in the Head of State, transferring the Crown to the Prince of Asturias, to take place with complete normality.

For my part, I hereby announce that I will call an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers for Tuesday so that the constitutional requirements in this regard can be met. I can tell you that, as this involves an abdication, it will be necessary for an Organic Law to be approved, pursuant to Article 57.5 of the Spanish Constitution. I trust that very soon the Spanish Parliament may proclaim the as yet Prince of Asturias the King of Spain.

I am convinced that the people of Spain will be able to write this new chapter of our history in a climate of peace and tranquility, and with gratitude towards the figure of His Majesty The King. In this regard, I would like, as President of the Government, to pay tribute to the man who, for 39 years, has represented a point of encounter for all Spanish citizens and the best symbol of our coexistence in peace and freedom.

He was the greatest promoter of democracy upon his accession to the throne from which he now steps down. He was a bastion of strength when he saw this democracy threatened. He has been the best spokesman and the best image of the Kingdom of Spain in every corner of the world, and a tireless advocate of our interests in every way that could contribute to improving the well-being of the Spanish people.

The King now renouncing the throne is a historic figure so closely bound to Spain's democracy that one cannot be understood without the other. We all owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

I would also like to express our strongest trust in the man who, under the Spanish Constitution, is called upon to succeed His Majesty: the Prince of Asturias. His training, his character, and the wide-ranging experience in public affairs he has gained over the last 20 years constitute a solid guarantee that in performing his duties as Head of State, he will meet the most demanding expectations.

Finally, I would like to tell you all that this process will take place with complete normality and within a context of institutional stability, as yet another demonstration of the maturity of democracy in Spain.



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Thank you very much”.

4. MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING JUAN CARLOS I TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE

"This morning, I am addressing you all, in this message, to convey an important, heartfelt decision and the reasons that have led me to take it.

When I was proclaimed King, nearly forty years ago, I gave a binding commitment to serve the general interests of Spain, and it was my ambition that the citizens of this country should become masters of their own future and that our nation should be transformed into a modern democracy, one that is fully integrated into Europe.

It was then that I resolved to lead the inspiring national project that enabled the citizens of Spain to elect their legitimate representatives and to bring about the far-reaching, positive transformation of the country that we all needed.

Today, when I look back, I cannot help but feel proud, and thankful to you all.

Proud, of so much good that we have achieved during these years.

And thankful, for the support you have given me, to make this reign, which I began as a young man, in times of great uncertainties and difficulties, one that has spanned a long period of peace, freedom, stability and progress.

True to the political wishes of my father, the Count of Barcelona, from whom I inherited the historical legacy of the Spanish monarchy, I have endeavoured to be King of all the Spanish people. I have shared your feelings and your ambitions, I have rejoiced at your successes and I have suffered when pain or frustration have overtaken you.

The profound, long-lasting economic crisis we are undergoing has deeply scarred the social fabric of the country, but at the same time it is showing us the path toward a hopeful future.

We have made use of these difficult years to conduct a self-critical assessment of our mistakes and our shortcomings as a society.

In counterbalance, they have also reawakened the proud awareness of what we have done and what we can do, of what we have been and of what we are now: a great nation.



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These feelings, both good and bad, encourage us to renew, to improve, to correct mistakes and to open the way to a decidedly better future.

In creating this future, a new generation quite rightly seeks to play a leading role, as was the case of my own generation at a crucial juncture in our history.

Now is the time for a younger generation to step up, one with new energy, resolved to undertake the transformations and reforms demanded by today's circumstances and to address the challenges of tomorrow with renewed intensity and dedication.

My sole ambition has always been and will always be to contribute to the welfare and freely-decided progress of all the Spanish people.

I wish the very best for Spain, to which I have devoted my entire life and on whose behalf I have applied all my ability, my enthusiasm and my work.

My son Felipe, the heir to the throne, embodies stability, which is the hallmark of the monarchy as an institution.

On my birthday last January, when I reached the age of seventy-six, I decided the time had come to prepare for a change within a few months, to make way for the person who is perfectly prepared to guarantee this stability.

The Prince of Asturias has all the maturity, the preparation and the sense of responsibility necessary to perform the role of Head of State and to open up a new era of hope, bringing together the experience acquired and the drive of a new generation. And in this, I am sure, he can rely on the unfailing support of Princess Letizia.

For all these reasons, in order to render the best possible service to the Spanish people, and having recovered physically and resumed my institutional activity, I have decided to end my reign and to abdicate the Crown of Spain, in accordance with the procedure by which the Government and Parliament must make the succession effective, under the Constitutional provisions.

This morning, I officially informed the President of the Government of this decision.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Spanish people, to all those who have represented the powers and the institutions of the State during my reign and to all those who have helped me, generously and loyally, to fulfil my duties.

And my gratitude to the Queen, whose help and generous support have never failed me.

I hold Spain dear to my heart, where it will always remain."



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5. DRAFT ORGANIC LAW ON THE ABDICATION OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN BY H.M. THE KING JUAN CARLOS I

The Council of Ministers has approved submitting to Parliament the Draft Organic Law on the Abdication of His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I of Borbón. Moreover, the Council of Ministers has approved an Agreement requesting an urgent procedure in Parliament.

The explanatory memorandum of the Draft Organic Law literally quotes the letter that H.M. The King presented on Monday 2 June 2014 to the President of the Government.

Furthermore, this explanatory memorandum indicates that Article 57.5 of the Spanish Constitution provides that: "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 law." This precept follows the historical precedents of Spanish constitutional law, which in the Constitutions of 1845, 1869 and 1876 and, with some variations, previous Constitutions, invests in the legislative branch the solution to any issues involved in succession to the throne, as well as the authorisation of an abdication, including through a special law for each case. Although the Constitution currently in force does not use this term, the provision in its Article 57 that the royal action be formalised via an Organic Law, and the texts of previous Constitutions, mean that such a special law is the ideal instrument for making the decision effective.

The entry into force of the present Organic Law shall determine, consequently, that the abdication will take effect, producing the succession to the Crown of Spain automatically, following the order set forth in the Constitution.

The Draft Organic Law consists of a single article and a single final provision, the content of which is as follows:

"Single Article. Abdication of H.M. The King Juan Carlos I de Borbón.

1. *H.M. The King Juan Carlos I de Borbón abdicates the Crown of Spain.*
2. *The abdication shall be effective as of the moment this Organic Law enters into force*

Single Final Provision. Entry into force.

The present Law shall enter into force on publication in the Official Spanish Gazette.



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6. INSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT FROM GOVERNMENT ON THE ABDICATION OF H.M. THE KING JUAN CARLOS I

The Council of Ministers approved an Institutional Statement on the occasion of the abdication of H.M. King Juan Carlos I de Borbón. The text reads as follows:

"Yesterday, His Majesty King Juan Carlos I notified the people of Spain, and officially notified the Government, of his wish to abdicate; an abdication that will become effective when Parliament approves and publishes the Constitutional Law as provided for in the Spanish Constitution to that end and which the Council of Ministers, which has met on an extraordinary nature today, will submit to the Lower House of Parliament.

Since his declaration as King, Don Juan Carlos has strived to be, and indeed has been, King to all the people of Spain.

Without his drive and leadership during the Transition, the process simply would not have been possible. His hard work, together with that of all those who contributed to the emergence of democracy, culminated in the approval by referendum of the Spanish Constitution on 6 December 1978 which was sanctioned by the King in the formal session of Parliament on 27 December of the same year.

If today Spain enjoys the Rule of Law and is a modern and democratic country, which has attained high levels of social well-being, playing a leading role in Europe and throughout the world, it is due to - and to a great extent - the reign of Juan Carlos I.

The Constitution appointed the King as the symbol of unity and permanence of Spain, the arbitrator and moderator of the State powers and the maximum representative of the Spanish nation.

During these last 39 years, the King has carried out his high-level constitutional functions in a decisive and committed manner, both in Spain and further afield, contributing decisively to Spain having become an important and respected player in the family of nations.

Indeed this work has not always been easy. At those times in which the new framework of coexistence came under threat, the King's intervention on behalf of the Spanish people and of democracy was decisive, ensuring that the foundations of liberty and harmony on which the new social and democratic Rule of Law was built held fast.

The Government wishes to publicly express its loyalty, affection and gratitude to Their Majesties, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia for their commitment and dedication to Spain and to the Spanish people during their reign.

The Constitution guarantees the normality of the succession of the Head of State.



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Once the abdication becomes effective, the reign of the present Prince of Asturias, Felipe de Borbón y Grecia will commence. The Government wishes to express its conviction that his training, character, experience and vocation of service to Spain will enable him to appropriately perform his functions in the service of our country, and strengthen the parliamentary monarchy which the Constitution proclaims as the guarantee of unity, progress, harmony and well-being of all the Spanish people".

7. SANCTIONING OF THE ORGANIC LAW AT THE ROYAL PALACE (HALL OF COLUMNS)

Historically, the Hall of Columns (*Salón de Columnas*) is one of the most frequently used rooms in the Royal Palace. The architecture of this room is identical to that of the Grand Staircase, because it was originally the stairwell of the double staircase planned by Sacchetti. It was used for celebrations and banquets until 1897, when, upon the passing of Queen Maria de las Mercedes of Orleans, the first wife of King Alfonso XII, the room was the site of her wake. For this reason, the rooms then known as the Room of Queen Maria Amalia of Saxony became the current Gala Dining Hall.

The room features an order of plain pilasters adorned with attached striated columns, crowned by a depiction of the Golden Fleece. Its dome was painted by Sabatini in 1761, with pairs of satyrs holding medallions representing the four elements (earth, water, air and fire).



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Hall of Columns (Salón de Columnas), Royal Palace

The dome features a painting by Giaquinto, “The Birth of the Sun”, an allegory of the Spanish King as Apollo. Giaquinto later painted the Four Seasons and an allegorical representation of the Crown of Spain. All of the symbols in this room are dedicated to extolling the majesty of the Spanish Monarchy under the reign of King Charles III.

An outstanding feature of the decoration of this room are the statues from the Alcázar, the castle which formerly occupied the site. The statue of Emperor Charles V dominating the Fury, by León Leoni, takes pride of place. At each end of the hall, there are three bronze sculptures: Neptune, Earth and Venus, by Jonghellinck, from the series of the seven Planets. In addition, the room's sculptures include different 17th-century busts of Roman emperors. The Hall of Columns is lit by eight chandeliers from the period of Queen Isabella II, made in France, of gilded bronze and cut glass.

Noteworthy among the events held in this hall in recent years is the signing of the Treaty of Accession of Spain to the European Union (12 June 1985), which was attended by HM The King of Spain, the President of Portugal Aníbal Cavaco Silva, the highest international representatives, and the Government of Spain. The hall has also served as a venue for other events such as the Madrid Peace Conference of 1991, the awarding of the National Research Prizes, National Sports Prizes, Queen Sofia Ibero-American Poetry Prizes, Chamber Concerts Series with the Royal Collection of Stradivarii, luncheons for the Cervantes Prize, and dinners in honour of the Crown Princes of the United Kingdom and of Japan.



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1985. *Signing of the Treaty of Accession of Spain to the European Economic Community*

1991. *Middle East Peace Conference at the Royal Palace of Madrid*

1993. *Conservation of historic areas and heritage properties*

Council of Europe

1995. *Interregional Framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and MERCOSUR.*

1997. *NATO Summit*

2011 and 2014. *Conferring of the Order of the Golden Fleece on Nicolas Sarkozy and Enrique Iglesias, respectively*

8. THE ROYAL PALACE

The Royal Palace of Madrid is the official seat of the Head of State, officially declared a Protected Cultural Site on 4 June 1931.

The palace is property of the nation, used by the King in his role as Head of State, and is therefore open to the public and may be visited when no official events are being held. The National Heritage Institution administers and manages the assets ceded to the State by the Crown—which has preserved the rights to their use—and has, among others, a threefold objective: make available to all citizens one of Europe's most important cultural ensembles; preserve and restore its properties; and conserve and respect the environment, flora and fauna of the forests and gardens under its management.

Built between 1738 and 1759, it was designed by the architect Filippo Juvarra and his disciple Juan Bautista Sacchetti. Others involved in its design and decoration were Francisco Sabatini—who designed the Ambassadors' Staircase—and Ventura Rodríguez, who designed the Royal Chapel. The palace's main domes and some other



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areas feature the work of such masters of the decorative arts as Corrado Giaquinto, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and Matías Gasparini.

The site where what was originally called the New Royal Palace was built is the same location previously occupied by the Alcázar de Madrid, which burned down on Christmas Eve in 1734. King Philip V (Versailles, 1683 – Madrid, 1746) wanted the new palace to be built of brick and stone, using wood only for the doors and windows.



The Royal Palace seen from Plaza de Oriente

The complex covers nearly 14 hectares. The main building, with Patio del Príncipe (Prince's Courtyard) at its centre, has an area of 40,000 square metres, rising six storeys high from Calle Bailén.

The main façade, facing south, opens onto the Plaza de Armas (Arms Plaza), closed off in the 19th century by two new wings. The West Wing houses the General Archives of the Palace (built in 1814), and the Royal Armouries (1885), with its singular collection of weapons and armour. The other, called the San Gil Wing, is where King Alfonso XIII (great-grandfather of King Felipe VI) had his rooms. The two corners on either side, at the height of the balcony of the Throne Room, feature statues of Emperor Montezuma of Mexico, on the left, and King Atahualpa of Peru, on the right.



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In the centre is a large clock with bas-reliefs on either side depicting the Sun's path through the Zodiac. Below, at the height of the principal floor, opens out one of the Royal Palace's three large balconies, that of the Throne Room, with the other two opening off from the Gala Dining Hall—where members of the Royal Family hold official luncheons and dinners—on the western side, opening out onto the Campo del Moro Gardens, and from the everyday Dining Room, on the eastern side, opening onto Plaza de Oriente, where the then Prince and Princess of Asturias waved to the crowds on the day of their wedding (22 May 2004).

On the eastern façade of the Palace—facing Calle Bailén—are the rooms of Queen Maria Cristina, the everyday Dining Room, the Hall of Mirrors, and the Hall of Tapestries. Inside are the Billiards Room, the Smoking Room, and the rooms of King Charles IV and Queen Maria Luisa of Parma.

On the western façade, the building rises eight storeys over the Manzanares River, with the Campo del Moro Gardens—so named because the Moorish Emir Ali-Ben Yusef (1109) camped there—sloping downwards with its terraces and stairways. These gardens were created by King Philip II when he finished the Alcázar and installed his court in Madrid. It was Queen Isabella II who ordered the garden to be completely replanted in 1843, following a design by the architect Narciso Pascual y Colomer.

The landscape reform, with curving pathways, which can be seen to this day in the gardens was the idea of Queen Regent Maria Cristina of Hapsburg, following a Romantic design, with groves of trees and winding paths along the lines of 19th-century English parks. The central path is flanked by flowerbeds in an area called Vistas al Sol (Sun View), with the Shell Fountain and the Tritons Fountain in white marble. To the north of the Palace, the Sabatini Gardens now lie, where the Royal Stables once stood, and to the east, Plaza de Oriente.

Charles III was the first Spanish king to reside in the Royal Palace, Alfonso XIII was the last (until 1931). Other monarchs who resided there are Charles IV, Ferdinand VII, Isabella II, Alfonso XII and Alfonso XIII, of the House of Bourbon; and King Joseph Bonaparte and King Amadeus of Savoy. They all had their personal preferences for certain palace rooms, and decorated them according to the tastes of their times.



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The Royal Palace seen from Plaza de la Armería.

Today, each year more than one million people (1.03 million in 2013) visit the Royal Palace of Madrid, a place unique not only for its architecture, but also because it houses a great many of the 153,000 artworks held by the National Heritage Institution.

Its main rooms have witnessed great historical events, as well as receptions, Councils of State, court ceremonials, and everything else involved in high-level protocol.

The Grand Staircase leads up to the principal floor, the most important in the Royal Palace. There we find the Throne Room, Official Chamber, Gala Dining Hall, Royal Chapel, Gasparini Halls, and the Hall of Columns.

The Royal Palace is the monument that best represents the Spanish Crown and the Spanish Monarchy, serving as a venue for its most solemn ceremonies: dinners to honour foreign Heads of State on official visits to Spain; the presentation of Letters of Credence by foreign ambassadors; awarding the Reina Sofía Ibero-American Poetry Prizes, the National Research Prizes, and the National Sports Prizes; receptions; exhibitions; concerts; and the Changing of the Royal Guard.

Major events of State are held in the Throne Room, the Official Chamber, or the Nuncio's Room. These halls are connected by a series of smaller rooms (such as the Teniers or Gasparini Rooms) which are used for official meetings before these events.



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CHAPTER IV:

19 JUNE 2014: SOLEMN SESSION OF SWEARING-IN AND PROCLAMATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING FELIPE VI BEFORE THE SPANISH PARLIAMENT

In Spain, a new king is neither crowned nor enthroned; rather, he is sworn in and then proclaimed king.

The Spanish Constitution establishes, in Article 57, that the Crown of Spain shall be inherited by the successors of H.M. Juan Carlos I de Borbón, and that "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 law." Following the approval of this Organic Law by the Congress of Deputies and the Senate, and its sanction by King Juan Carlos, the ceremony for swearing in and proclaiming Felipe VI will take place, as set forth in Article 61.1 of the Spanish Constitution:

"The King, on being proclaimed before the Spanish Parliament, 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 Autonomous Communities."



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1. MILITARY CEREMONY

Before the solemn session of Parliament for the swearing-in and proclamation of the new King, at 9:30 a.m., in La Zarzuela Palace, King Juan Carlos will bestow a Captain-General's Sash on H.M. The King Felipe VI, and bid him farewell before leaving for the Congress of Deputies.

The full dress uniform of the Spanish Army to be worn by His Majesty The King Felipe VI:

Blue jacket with white neckband and cuffs; blue trousers; black shoes and socks; white gloves, blue army hat; Captain-General's sash and decorations.

At the entry to the Congress of Deputies, an honour guard comprising a squadron of grenadiers, flag, military band and four companies from the three branches of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) and the Civil Guard, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel of the Air Force, will render honours (national anthem) and, after receiving verbal reports, His Majesty The King Felipe VI will review the troops, accompanied by the Defence Chief of Defence Staff, the Chief of the Military Chamber of the Household of His Majesty The King, and the lieutenant-colonel heading the battalion, followed by a greeting ceremony at the Puerta de los Leones of the Congress of Deputies before entering the Chamber.

Upon leaving, the honour guard will parade before Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain, Her Royal Highness The Princess of Asturias, and Her Royal Highness Infanta Sofía.



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2. SOLEMN SESSION OF PROCLAMATION

The President of the Congress of Deputies, Mr Jesús Posada, will open the Solemn Session of Swearing-in and Proclamation. The new King will swear fidelity to the Spanish Constitution, and to faithfully carry out his duties, in a joint session before the Deputies and Senators, acting as representatives of the sovereignty of the people, in accordance with Spanish constitutional tradition since 1812. Afterwards, the national anthem will be played, and then His Majesty The King Felipe VI will give a speech to Parliament in the Chamber.



Constitutional Oath by Crown Prince Felipe on 30 January 1986



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PROGRAMME

10:30 A.M.

Opening of the Joint Session of the Spanish Parliament, preceded by the arrival of the State authorities, including members of the Council of Ministers with the President of the Government at their head, Deputies and Senators, and Presidents of the Autonomous Communities. Along with Their Majesties The King and Queen, Her Royal Highness The Princess of Asturias, Her Royal Highness Infanta Sofía, Her Majesty Queen Sofía, Her Royal Highness Infanta Elena, and Their Royal Highnesses Infanta Pilar and Infanta Margarita (sisters of His Majesty King Juan Carlos).

11:30 A.M.

After the proclamation of King Felipe VI, Their Majesties The King and Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness The Princess of Asturias and Her Royal Highness Infanta Sofía, will preside over a military parade from the stairs leading to the Puerta de los Leones.

They will travel by car from the Congress of Deputies (Calle Carrera de San Jerónimo) to the Royal Palace (Plaza de Oriente), escorted by a cavalry division of the Royal Guard.

The motorcade route will pass through Carrera de San Jerónimo, Paseo del Prado, Calle de Alcalá, Gran Vía, Plaza de España and Plaza de Oriente.

±12:15 A.M.

His Majesty The King Felipe VI, Her Majesty The Queen Letizia, His Majesty Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sofía will wave to the crowds from the balcony of the Royal Palace of Madrid. Afterwards, Her Royal Highness The Princess of Asturias and Her Royal Highness Infanta Sofía will also wave from the balcony.

The Plaza de Oriente can hold more than 40,000 people, who will be able to watch the balcony scene live, just as they did on 22 May 2004—more than a decade ago—following the royal couple's wedding at Almudena Cathedral.

13:00 P.M.

Representatives of Spanish civil society will be received at the Royal Palace. Guests will be greeted in the Salón del Trono (Throne Room).



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3. SYMBOLS OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY



The crown and the sceptre belonging to the Royal Collections of the National Heritage Institution, dating back to the reigns of King Charles II and King Charles III, are kept at the Royal Palace of Madrid. Since the reign of Queen Isabella II, they have been used at the proclamation ceremonies of the Kings of Spain, and are the highest symbols of the Spanish Monarchy.

THE ROYAL CROWN

A simple circlet, decorated with entwined wreaths, supports a chaplet made up of eight medallions with heraldic emblems crowned with laurel wreaths. These serve as the base for eight imperial arches in the shape of entwined wreaths. They, in turn, are crowned by an orb and a cross with equal arms. It features these hallmarks: a crowned coat of arms with the bear and the strawberry tree (symbol of the City of Madrid)/ 75; castle 75; VE/LAS/CO (on one of the medallions); a crowned coat of arms with the bear and the strawberry tree/ 88; castle 88 (on one of the imperial arches).



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The crown was made by Fernando Velasco, silversmith to the Royal Household from 1748. His personal hallmark appears together with those of the City of Madrid, and with the chronological hallmark of 1775. One of the circlets also has the date of 1788, suggesting that it may have undergone some kind of repairs or modification.

Why this crown was originally commissioned is not known; however, its proportions indicate that it had a ceremonial and symbolic function, which is reinforced in the chaplet with the arms of the kingdoms of Castile, León, Granada, Parma, Tyrol, and the House of Bourbon's fleurs-de-lis.

The crown is purely neoclassical in style. Its iconography is clearly intended to exalt the monarchy. The laurel wreaths symbolise abundance, and the orb and the cross represent worldly and divine power. Used as a symbol of the Spanish monarchy, the crown accompanies the 17th-century sceptre, both at the proclamation and swearing-in of the new monarch, and at funeral ceremonies.

INFORMATION ON THE ROYAL CROWN:

Artist: Fernando Velasco (1741-1787)

Date: 1775 and 1788

Medium: cast, chiselled and gilded silver

Size: height, 39 cm; diameter of the circlet, 18.5 cm; maximum diameter, 40 cm



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THE ROYAL SCEPTRE

Sceptre made of three gilded silver rods, covered in finely wrought filigree and indentations that still conserve some of the original blue, green and turquoise enamel. The rods are joined by rings set with square-cut garnets. It is topped by a faceted rock crystal orb.



It falls within the category of sceptres used as distinctive insignia of royalty and nobility in Central Europe, with which it shares the length of the wand and the crowning orb.

In 1701, the sceptre was described in the inventory carried out upon the death of King Charles II, although its origin is unknown: “A staff covered in white gilt silver and coloured enamel, with four knots adorned with garnets and crowned with a chequered-cut crystal orb, four handspans long, and valued at twenty-five silver ducats, equivalent to four hundred and twelve and a half copper ducats.” This is a Central European work, by an unknown artist, having no hallmarks.

Symbolic in nature, the sceptre did not appear in any official portraits of Spanish monarchs until the 19th century. Queen Isabella II is seen holding it in her hand, as a sceptre, in several official portraits hanging in the Bank of Spain, the Museum of Fine Arts of Seville, and the Museum of Romanticism of Madrid.

Together with the crown made by silversmith Fernando Velasco, the sceptre is used at the proclamation and swearing-in of new monarchs, and at funeral ceremonies.



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INFORMATION ON THE ROYAL SCEPTRE

Date: mid-17th century

Artist: Anonymous

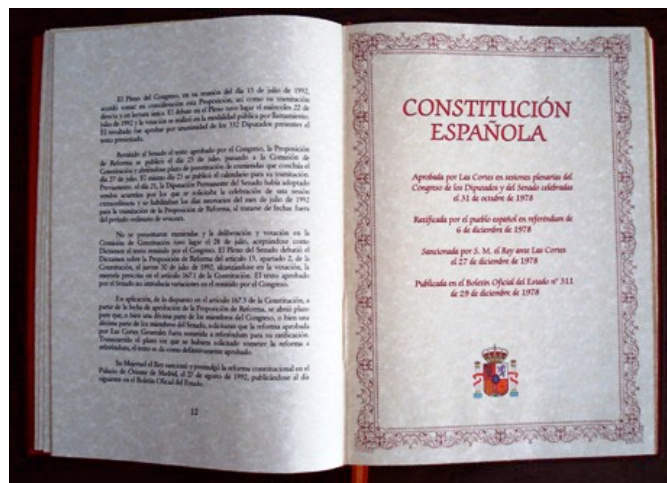
Medium: gold, silver, garnets, enamel and rock crystal; cast, chiselled, set with jewels, filigreed and cut

Size: 68 cm

COAT OF ARMS OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING FELIPE VI

The new Coat of Arms of King Felipe VI will be available on 19 June, at www.casareal.es

4. COPY OF THE 1978 SPANISH CONSTITUTION



In the Chamber of the Congress of Deputies, for the Swearing-in and Proclamation, a facsimile of the historic copy of the 1978 Spanish Constitution, signed by His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I and the Speakers of the Constituent Houses of Parliament. It



5. THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Spanish people considered the "March of the Grenadiers" their National Anthem and called it the "Royal March", because it was played at public events when the King, Queen or Prince of Asturias were present.



During the Civil War (1936-1939), General Franco re-established the "March of the Grenadiers" as the National Anthem by Decree dated 27 February 1937, but a new



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decree had to be published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) on 17 July 1942 to enforce the decree. The decree did not include any score, so the version by Maestro Pérez Casas was understood to continue as the official version.

It was not until 1997 that the State acquired the rights to the composition, which belonged to the heirs of Maestro Pérez Casas, through Royal Decree 1543/1997, of 3 October.

Following approval of the Spanish Constitution in 1978, the use of the Flag was regulated by Law 39/1981 and that of the Coat of Arms of Spain by Law 33/1981. It seemed appropriate to provide a legal basis for the National Anthem.

The Presidency of the Government pushed through the creation of a working group to complete the regulations whereby the symbols representing the Spanish nation would be governed. The group was made up of members of the Music Section of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando and representatives of ministerial departments. It appointed Maestro Francisco Grau, Colonel Director of the Music Unit of the Royal Guard, with the task of creating a new arrangement for the National Anthem.

Following a favourable report from the Royal Academy, a new version of the "March of the Grenadiers" was finally approved. It respected the harmonisation of Maestro Pérez Casas, while returning to the roots of the piece's original composition and tonal aspects.

Currently, the National Anthem is regulated by Royal Decree 1560/1997, of 10 October, which describes the musical score, establishes two versions, complete and shortened, and when each has to be used.

Maestro Grau has ceded all the rights to use of his work to the Spanish State under Royal Decree 2027/1998, of 18 September.

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6. HISTORY OF THE PALACE OF THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES

The Palace of the Congress of Deputies was built on Carrera de San Jerónimo, on the site of the former Espíritu Santo convent. On 10 October 1843, Queen Isabella II laid the cornerstone of the building, which was solemnly inaugurated on 31 October 1850.

On 28 May 1980, the King and Queen inaugurated the first extension of the Congress of Deputies, which was built on an adjacent block, formerly the site of the Hospital de Italianos, originally built in 1598.

On 1 June 2006, the latest extension was finished, incorporating the buildings at nos. 36 and 40 of Carrera de San Jerónimo.



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A series of steps lead up to the Palace entrance, ending in a portico with six Corinthian columns topped by a pediment with a bas-relief by Ponciano Ponzano. The bas-relief depicts an allegory of Spain embracing the Constitution, surrounded by Fortitude, Justice, the Sciences, Harmony, the Fine Arts, Trade, Agriculture, Rivers and Canals, Abundance and Peace.

Flanking the steps are two bronze lions by the same sculptor, added to the ensemble in 1872, made at the Maestranza of Seville (1866) by melting down cannons captured from the enemy in the War of Africa (1859-1860).

The main entrance to the Palace was cast in bronze by José M^a Sánchez Pescador. This grand door is only opened for solemn events, such as the opening of the term of Parliament by the King and, since 1997, for citizens to visit the Palace of the Congress of Deputies during the annual Open Doors Days.

PALACE INTERIOR

The Chamber is the Sessions Hall, where the Plenary of the Congress of Deputies meets and the joint Congress and Senate sessions are held at the opening of each term of Parliament. The proclamation and swearing-in of the new King will be held there.

It is presided over by a tapestry with the Coat of Arms of Spain under a canopy, and on each side there is a Carrara marble sculpture representing Queen Isabella the Catholic and King Ferdinand the Catholic, works by José Panucci and Andrés Rodríguez, respectively.

To the right and left of each sculpture there are two large paintings: one depicting the medieval court assembly, at the moment when Queen Regent María de Molina presented her son Prince Ferdinand before the Valladolid Court Assembly, painted by Antonio Gisbert; and the other, representing the Cadiz Court Assembly, during the swearing-in session of the Deputies in 1810, painted by José María Casado del Alisal.



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The Sessions Hall of the Congress of Deputies.

The dome was built by Carlos Luis de Rivera, and has five large historical paintings, four on the history of Spanish legislation, and the fifth depicting famous Spaniards. These paintings are surrounded by different allegories of virtues. The coats of arms of Spain's provinces surround the galleries for authorities, the public and the press.

The Salón de Conferencias (Conference Hall), better known as Salón de los Pasos Perdidos (Hall of the Lost Steps) is used for solemn events. The dome is by Vicente Camarón, and includes different allegories: the four Continents, the Law, Justice, Religion and Abundance. Around it are 28 medallions featuring the most famous politicians of the 19th century, and above them are 12 paintings of allegories of the Kingdoms, provinces and rivers of Spain.

Four marble busts—of Martínez de la Rosa, the Count of Toreno, Mendizábal and Argüelles—are placed at the corners of the Hall, which also features a bas-relief by Mariano Benlliure depicting Emilio Castelar, placed over the door leading to the foyer.

The Constitution Study is a room that takes its name from a manuscript of the 1978 Spanish Constitution displayed therein, made by the calligrapher Luis Moreno. Hanging on a wall is a portrait of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofía, by Daniel Quintero, completed in 2002.

The Clock Study is used as a room for meeting and working. It features a clock built by Alberto Billeter in 1857. Its case was made by the cabinetmaker Agustín Moragas in rosewood, with mother-of-pearl inlays.



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The upper half represents the sun, the earth and the moon, and their position with regard to the four seasons; the bottom half represents a calendar, the time in Spain, the equation of time, the times of sunrise and sunset, a representation of the heavens, and three circles with a thermometer, a barometer and a hydrometer. To each side there are faces with the local time in twenty cities around the world.

The first floor of the Palace houses the Portrait Gallery, featuring portraits of the Speakers of the House throughout its history, painted by the leading artists of the 19th and 20th centuries; as well as two large paintings, *Los Comuneros*, Padilla, Bravo y Maldonado en el Patíbulo (The Communards Padilla, Bravo and Maldonado on the Gallows), by Antonio Gisbert, and *El Compromiso de Caspe* (The Caspe Agreement), by Dióscoro Teófilo Puebla Tolín.

The Portrait Gallery leads to the offices of the members of the Bureau, to the Chamber galleries, and to the Mariana Pineda Hall, where the Board of Spokespersons usually meets, and which features a painting by Vera Calvo titled *Mariana Pineda en Capilla* (Mariana Pineda Awaiting Execution).

6. UNITS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVIL GUARD PARTICIPATING IN HIS MAJESTY THE KING FELIPE VI'S PROCLAMATION CEREMONY

A total of 854 soldiers and Civil Guards are to make up an Honour Group established for the occasion, consisting of a Mixed Battalion of Honour (414 troops) posted on the Carrera de San Jerónimo, a Mixed Battalion-type Unit (380 troops) lining the route and an Army Music Unit in period-style uniform, which will play the National Anthem inside the Congress building.

The Mixed Battalions each comprise four Companies from the Army, Air Force, Navy and Civil Guard. The Mixed Battalion of Honour, Colours, Grenadier Squad and Band and Music will be under the command of the Air Force.

The Companies belong to the King's Own Immemorial First Infantry Regiment of the Army, the Madrid Naval Infantry Group, the Air Force Security Group and the First Reserve and Security Group of the Civil Guard. The Cavalry Squadron of the Civil Guard Reserve and Security Group will also be lining the route.



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When His Majesty arrives at the Congress of Deputies, the Honour Group, under the command of an Air Force lieutenant-colonel, will pay the due honours. The King will then inspect the troops, accompanied by the Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral Fernando García Sánchez; the Head of the Military Chamber of the Royal Household, Antonio de la Corte; and the Air Force lieutenant-colonel in command. He will then enter the Congress building.

Background information on the participating units and on the Colours of the Air Force Headquarters is enclosed.

KING'S OWN IMMEMORIAL FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT

The King's Own Immemorial First Infantry Regiment started life as the King's Guard Colonelcy, created by order of King Philip IV on 28 August 1632 to guard his royal person, with privileges including that of always being the first unit to enter combat.

Philip IV's order that "this Colonelcy be raised to bring the enemies of my Crown to a halt" gave it its moniker of *El Freno* ("the halt").

In 1668 the Colonelcy was reduced to a *tercio* (historical Spanish infantry regiment) and renamed "Provincial *Tercio* of Seville", although popularly known as "the Old Purple Ones" owing to the colour of its uniform.

In 1766 King Charles III named it "the King's Own" and, persuaded that the Spanish Army's origins lay in this unit, granted it a royal patent of antiquity, decreeing that it should bear the name "Immemorial" to protect it from any rivalry.



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Military Parade in front of Congress of Deputies after the Constitutional oath by Crown Prince Felipe , 30 January 1986.

In 1986 the Troops Regiment of the Army Headquarters was merged with the King's Own Immemorial First Infantry Regiment of the Army Headquarters.

The Regiment currently forms part of the Army Headquarters and is responsible for providing security, services and support required for the functioning of the barracks at Buenavista Palace (where the Headquarters are located). It is also responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the official meeting halls and private rooms of the Buenavista Palace and the valuable items housed in them. The Regiment is also required to provide security for any authorities considered appropriate and to pay due military honours as and when required in Madrid and, exceptionally, in other municipalities. Its troops have sufficient instruction and training to successfully engage in any mission or operation entrusted to them.

The Regiment comprises the Command Staff, the Staff and Support Unit, the Service Unit, Automobile Unit, Music Unit and the *Guardia Vieja de Castilla* Infantry Battalion.

The Regiment has been involved in countless feats of arms throughout Europe, Africa and the Americas and has always attained the utmost glory for Spain. It is for this reason that the heirs to the Spanish Crown traditionally enlist in the first Company of its Battalion, as did His Majesty The King Felipe VI in 1977.



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THE MADRID NAVAL INFANTRY GROUP

“... is the very origin of Spanish military history, as in every battle fought at sea or on land a Naval Infantry soldier has been present...; it is a symbol of the glory of the entire Navy, as without its great and illustrious services, the gloomy days that our Navy has endured would appear even darker and would be still be afloat today... a Corps that has not had a single day's rest when our Homeland has been in danger, and which has fought,... on land and at sea, at all latitudes, on all battlefields and in all territories...”

Count of Torre Vélez before Parliament, 1904

History and creation of the Madrid Naval Infantry Group

The Infantry of the Spanish Navy can trace its most remote origins back to 1537, when King Charles I ordered the formation of harquebusier units to be stationed with the Royal Navy on a permanent basis to carry out exclusive combat missions consisting of the boarding of enemy ships and defence of Spanish galleys. These units were known as the "Old Companies of the Sea of Naples" and were the answer to one of the problems of naval combat in that era: the need for an infantry that was just at home and just as adept fighting both on land and on board ships.

Following the Ottoman Empire's attempt to conquer the island of Malta and its rescue *in extremis* by a Christian force it had taken four months to assemble and dispatch to the rescue of the Knights of Malta, it became apparent that a naval infantry was a strategic necessity. As a result, in 1566 King Philip II gave his definitive support to such an infantry by ordering the creation of several *tercios* to be permanently stationed with the Navy in order to reduce response times; the best known of these *tercios*, the “*Tercio of the Navy of the Ocean Sea*” was created on 27 February 1566. Just five years later, it would play a crucial role in the outcome of the most important naval battle of the time, the Battle of Lepanto: it was troops from this *tercio* – which provided over a quarter of the troops on board Christian ships – that took the Turkish flagship, the galley Sultana. Twelve years later, the same *tercio* played a leading role in the conquest of Terceira Island in the Azores archipelago (1583), the first noteworthy amphibious assault by the world's oldest naval infantry.

The infantry's 1537 origin has been confirmed by several Royal Decrees over the course of history as part of processes to reorganise and establish the year of origin of the different Army and Navy units. The first of these was signed by King Philip V in 1717



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and the most recent, Royal Decree 1888 of 10 July 1978, was signed by His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I.

One event of particular note in the history of the Naval Infantry Corps is the Battle of Morro Castle in Cuba in 1762. As a result of the memorable deeds by the Naval Infantrymen who died heroically in this battle, in 1763 His Majesty The King Charles III rewarded the unit with the title of “Corps of the Royal Household”. This privilege was confirmed in 1806 and is symbolised by the red stripes on the uniform.

The first available reference to the establishment of a permanent force in Madrid dates back to 1664, when the “Madrid Provincial *Tercio*” –a name with origins in the Naval *Tercio* of the Sea of Naples – was formed. Nevertheless, orders in Madrid continued to be carried out by detachments from other units until well into the 20th century.

In 1940 an independent unit was created, the Ministry Battalion, as a garrison of the Navy Ministry. It is made up of its Staff Officers, three Fusilier Companies and one Machine Gun Company, which came to be the future AGRUMAD.

In 1944, this Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Julián Arana Irurita, moved to its current location at Calle Arturo Soria, in Madrid.

In 1946 the kinds of flags were regulated for the Navy, and this Unit, together with the other *tercios* adopted the Pontifical and Purple ribbons on their flag, thereby demonstrating, respectively, their allegiance to the Royal Household, and their assistance in reinstating Pope Pius IX.

In 1950, the Music Unit was created with the purpose of giving the proper splendour both to military parades and ceremonies and to civilian events. In 1954, the Battalion became the Madrid Independent Group, enjoying a status similar to that of the *Tercios*.

In 1960, the Navy Police was created and the Group was designated to train and prepare the soldiers that were to make up the different Navy Police Units of the *Tercios* and Groups, mission it has accomplished successfully until the end of the compulsory military service. During those forty years hundreds of NCOs and thousands of soldiers went through their training and demonstrated their excellence in their daily work.



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In 1968, with the Decree for the Reorganisation of the Naval Infantry, the Independent Group took on the name of Madrid Naval Infantry Group (AGRUMAD), which it still uses today.

In recognition of its disinterested collaboration with several municipal bodies, in 1983, in the incomparable setting of the *Paseo de Coches* in the *Retiro* Park, the Madrid City Council awarded the AGRUMAD with the Battle Flag, which replaced the former Ministry Battalion flag.

Finally, with the restructuring of the Spanish Navy in 2004, the AGRUMAD became part of the Protection Force (FUPRO) with the main task of guaranteeing the physical security of Bases, Facilities, Units, Centres and Bodies of the Navy in Madrid, as well as its personnel, especially in the framework of military operations with the purpose of contributing to surveillance and offering proper protection.

The Naval Infantry Group of Madrid (AGRUMAD) is commanded by a Naval Infantry colonel, currently Ramón Pérez Alonso.

Missions of the Naval Infantry Group of Madrid

The Infantry Force (FIM) is organized into three subordinate forces: the Navy *Tercio*, the Protection Forces and the Naval Special War Forces, which are based on their three main missions, respectively: providing amphibious capabilities; protecting authorities, ships and naval facilities; and special operations capabilities at sea, which is known as Special Naval Warfare.

Despite the preponderance of their amphibious mission, core task of the Naval Infantry, their contribution to the other two main defence missions of the FIM, in Physical Security and Protection, should not be underestimated. The FIM contributes to naval security with protection teams for Navy ships and boarding in interception operations and maritime traffic control, which in naval terminology come under the term Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO). A good example are the operations that the Navy has been carrying out in the Indian Ocean in the European Union's counter-piracy operation in the Gulf of Aden and off the coasts of Somalia.



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As a Navy Protection Force, the AGRUMAD's mission is to provide protection and physical security to the Units, Centres and Bodies of the Navy in the province of Madrid, as well as to authorities as determined. It also provides Operations Teams (EOS) in Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO) and Force Protection (FP) on board Navy ships.

The missions of the different Companies structured in the organisational chart of the AGRUMAD are detailed as follows:

- **Staff Officers and Services Company :**
Its mission is to provide personnel to the Command Body and the necessary support and services to the other companies. To do so it has an ICT Section (CIS), a Transport-Auto Section, a Services Section that includes Supplies and Mail, Kitchen and Mess, Residence, Outdoor Maintenance, Environment, etc. and the Maintenance and Workshop Section.
- **Security Company:**
It is in charge of providing physical security to Navy facilities and of military honours to authorities. To do so it has a Security Section, an Honours Section and a Section consisting of two Operations Teams (EOS) that carry out MIO/FP missions.
- **Navy Police Company:**
It is in charge of Navy Facilities, Premises and Centres in Madrid, transport and custody of detainees and classified documents, escorts convoys, provides security details in events in which there are military forces, and escorts authorities as determined.

It has a Navy Police Section, an Escort Section and a Canine Unit:

The tasks of the Canine Unit are:

- Explosives Detection
- Narcotics Detection
- Security Operations Support



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Security Group

Today's Security Group is the heir to the 17th Services Squadron organised in September 1939 to support the recently created Air Force Ministry, located – provisionally – at Buenavista Palace, headquarters of the Army Ministry.

When the Air Force Ministry complex, now the Air Force Headquarters, construction work was finished in January 1957, the above-mentioned 17th Services Squadron became the Services Squadron of the Air Force Ministry, occupying part of its current premises.

In 1978 the Air Force Headquarters was established, and the Unit became the Security and Services Squadron, within the Air Force Headquarters group.

The growing importance of its missions in the following years and, especially, the greater weight of security assignments, led to its transformation, in 1991, into an operations unit with group entity, and it became the Security Group (GRUSEG).

Finally, in 2005, the Air Force Honours Squadron (EDHEA) was created, and integrated in the Security Group and based at Cuatro Vientos Air Base.

This year, 2014, coinciding with the 75th anniversary of the Air Force, the Security Group also commemorates its 75 years.

7. ADORNMENT AND DECORATION OF MADRID FOR FELIPE VI'S PROCLAMATION CEREMONY

Along with floral adornments and special garden features (pyramids and flowering plants), the barriers and street furniture located along the route from the Arco de la Moncloa to the Congress of Deputies, as well as along the entire onward route to the Royal Palace, are to be adorned with the colours of the Spanish flag: 470 lampposts, 76 bus shelters, 64 OOH panels and other items (poles, columns, "Ecoverdes" and advertising panels) in total.



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Small Spanish flags will decorate the 730 municipal buses in service and another 10,000 such flags will be made available to the drivers who wish to adorn their taxis.

A further 100,000 small Spanish flags will be distributed among the public that go to greet Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain as they pass along the planned routes.



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CHAPTER V:

BIOGRAPHIES

This chapter provides up-to-date biographies of King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofía, Prince Felipe and Princess Letizia. Following the sanctioning of the Organic Law on the Abdication of the Crown of Spain and the swearing-in and proclamation of King Felipe on 19 June 2014, updated biographies will be available at www.casareal.es.

Pursuant to applicable legislation, once proclaimed King, Felipe will cease to carry out his official duties as Prince of Asturias.



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H. M. THE KING JUAN CARLOS I



His Majesty the King was born on 5 January 1938 in Rome where the Royal Family was living, having had to leave Spain when the Republic was proclaimed in 1931. His parents were Juan de Borbón y Battenberg, Count of Barcelona and Head of the Spanish Royal Household since his father, King Alfonso XIII, relinquished this status, and Maria de las Mercedes de Borbón y Orleans.

At the express wish of his father, he was educated in Spain as from the age of ten, after a period as a boarder at the Marianist school in the Swiss town of Fribourg. His parents, meanwhile, had been living since 1946 in the coastal town of Estoril in Portugal.

HIS EDUCATION

In 1954 he completed his secondary education at San Isidro School in Madrid and then went on to study at the Military Academies and Colleges of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force reaching the rank of Officer. During that period, he went to sea as a midshipman on the "Juan Sebastian Elcano" training ship, and also qualified as a



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military pilot. He completed his education from 1960 to 1961 at the Complutense University, Madrid, where he studied constitutional and international law, economics and taxation.

On 14 May 1962, in Athens, he married H.R.H. Princess Sofia of Greece, the eldest daughter of King Paul I and Queen Federica. After their honeymoon, the Prince and Princess went to live at La Zarzuela Palace just outside Madrid which is still their residence today. Their first daughter, H.R.H. the Infanta Elena, was born in 1963, followed two years later by H.R.H. the Infanta Cristina and in 1968 by H.R.H. Prince Felipe.

After his designation as successor to the Head of State in 1969, he embarked on a series of official activities, touring Spain and visiting many foreign countries.

KING OF ALL SPANIARDS

After the death of the Head of State, Francisco Franco, Juan Carlos was proclaimed King on 22 November 1975. In his first message to the nation in the Spanish Parliament, he expressed the basic ideas of his reign - to restore democracy and to become the King of all Spaniards, without exception.

The transition to democracy, under the guidance of a new Government, began with the 1976 Law for Political Reform. In May 1977, the Count of Barcelona transferred to the King his dynastic rights and his position as Head of the Spanish Royal Household in a ceremony which confirmed the role of the Crown in the restoration of democracy. A month later, the first democratic elections since 1936 were held, and the new Parliament drew up the text of the current Spanish Constitution which was approved by referendum on 6 December 1978 and received the royal assent in a solemn session of the Parliament on 27 December of the same year.

The Constitution establishes the political form of the State as a parliamentary monarchy in which the King is the arbiter and overseer of the proper working of the institutions. In his message to Parliament, King Juan Carlos expressly proclaimed his firm intention to abide by it and serve it. In fact it was the Monarch who saved the Constitution and democracy during the night of 23 February 1981 when the other



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Constitutional authorities had been held hostage in the Parliament building in an attempted coup.

During his reign, the King has paid official visits to almost all the countries of the world as well as the main worldwide and regional international organisations.

HIS ROLE AS A STATESMAN

H.M. the King has encouraged a new style in conducting relations with Latin America, stressing the identity of a cultural community based on a common language and pointing out the need to generate joint initiatives and take part in suitable kinds of co-operative activity. This is the rationale behind the Ibero American Summit Conferences, the first of which was held in Guadalajara in Mexico in 1991.

King Juan Carlos has always insisted on Spain's European vocation throughout its history, and encouraged it to join the European Communities. The importance of the European Union in the contemporary world and especially in the areas most akin to it, including Latin America, has been stressed by the King in many of his messages.

His pro-European profile and his role in the restoration of democracy in Spain have been acknowledged through many International Awards.

King Juan Carlos, who pays constant attention to intellectual developments and innovation, is Patron of the Royal Academies and maintains close links with cultural circles and especially with universities. He has been invested with honorary doctorates by some 30 Spanish and foreign universities of prestige.

The Spanish language, the heritage of the Spanish-speaking community and its promising future in today's world are subjects of special interest to him. He encouraged the creation of the Foundation in support of the Royal Academy which was set up with the backing of public and private entities in 1994. He is also Patron of the Cervantes Institute which promotes the dissemination of the Spanish language throughout the world. Every year, he presents the Cervantes Award which is granted to the best writers in the Spanish language from both continents.



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Through the various Foundations of which he is Patron, he personally supports the creation and development of new technology in Spain, promotes initiatives in the areas of economics, business, research and social advances and encourages solidarity at all levels of society in Spain.

The Constitution establishes that the King shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. In this capacity, His Majesty meets the three Services on the occasion of the annual Military Celebration, chairs the presentation of dispatches and diplomas in the Military Academies and Colleges, visits many units and attends manoeuvres and exercises.

The blazoning of the Coat of arms of His Majesty the King appears in Title II, Rule 1, of Royal Decree 1511 of 21st January, 1977, whereby the Rules for Flags, Standards, Guidons, Banners and Badges are adopted.

HIS SPECIAL INTERESTS

As a keen sportsman, skiing and sailing being his favourites, King Juan Carlos supports and appreciates sporting activities as a formative influence of unquestionable social value. The King and Queen and the rest of the Royal Family frequently attend sporting events and their support of the Spanish Olympic teams was especially marked during the Olympic Games held in Barcelona in 1992.



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H.M. THE QUEEN SOFÍA



Her Majesty Queen Sofia was born in Athens on 2 November 1938, the first child of King Paul I and Queen Federica of Greece. Her family belongs to one of Europe's oldest Royal Households.

She spent part of her childhood in Egypt and South Africa because her family was forced into exile during the Second World War. She returned to her homeland in 1946, completed her secondary education in the Schloss Salem boarding school in Germany and then returned to Greece where she specialised in childcare, music and archaeology. She was a reserve member of the Greek sailing team at the Olympic Games held in Rome in 1960.

On 14 May 1962, she married Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón y Borbón, in Athens. They have three children: the Infanta Elena, born on 20 December 1963; the Infanta Cristina, born on 13 June 1965, and Prince Felipe, born on 30 January 1968. They have eight grandchildren: Leonor and Sofía de Borbón Ortiz, the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Asturias, Felipe and Victoria de Marichalar y de Borbón, the children of the Infanta Elena and Jaime de Marichalar; and Juan, Pablo, Miguel and Irene Urdangarin y de Borbón, the children of the Infanta Cristina and her husband, Iñaki Urdangarin, the Duke and Duchess of Palma de Mallorca.



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In addition to her official and institutional engagements, the Queen devotes much of her time to social and welfare activities. She is the Executive President of the Queen Sofia Foundation. She is also the Honorary President of the Foundation for Aid for Drug Users and of the Royal Trust for People with Disabilities, as well as of various cultural and musical institutions, including the Queen Sofia Higher School of Music.

She also participates in a number of international projects for the promotion of rural women and for the development of micro-credits for the disadvantaged.

The Queen is an Honorary Member of the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts and of the Royal Academy of History. She has received Honorary Doctorates from the Universities of Rosario (Bogota), Valladolid, Cambridge, Oxford, Georgetown, Evora, New York and Seisen (Tokyo).



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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS AND FUTURE KING



His Royal Highness The Prince of Asturias, Felipe de Borbón y Grecia, is the third child of Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain, Juan Carlos and Sofía. He was born in Madrid, on 30 January 1968, at Nuestra Señora de Loreto clinic. In the sacrament of Baptism, he was given the names of Felipe, Juan, Pablo, and Alfonso de Todos los Santos, in memory, respectively, of the first Bourbon King to reign in Spain; of his paternal grandfather, the Head of the Spanish Royal Household; of his maternal grandfather, the King of the Hellenes; and of his great grandfather, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain. His godparents were his grandfather, His Royal Highness Juan de Borbón, Count of Barcelona, and his great grandmother, Queen Victoria Eugenie.

Crown Prince since his father was proclaimed King on 22 November 1975, he received, on 22 January 1977, the title of Prince of Asturias, together with those of Prince of Girona and Prince of Viana, corresponding to the firstborn sons of the Kingdoms of Castile, Aragon and Navarre, which were united in the 15th century by the Spanish Monarchy. He also holds the titles of Duke of Montblanc, Count of Cervera, and Lord of Balaguer.

In 1981, he received the Collar of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, granted by His Majesty King Juan Carlos, Head and Sovereign of the Order. By virtue of Royal Decree 284/2001, of 16 March, the Guidon and Standard of H.R.H. The Prince of



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Asturias were created, and his Coat of Arms, his Guidon and his Standard are described.

On 30 January 1986, when he turned eighteen, he swore loyalty to the King, before the Spanish Parliament, taking an oath to discharge his duties faithfully, to abide by the Constitution and the law and ensure that they are abided by, and to respect the rights of citizens and the Autonomous Communities, fully undertaking his institutional role as successor to the Crown.

On 1 November 2003, Their Majesties The King and Queen announced his engagement to Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano.

The **religious wedding ceremony** was held on 22 May 2004 at the Santa María la Real de la Almudena Cathedral of Madrid.

They have two daughters, the Infantas Leonor, born on 31 October 2005, and Sofía, born on 29 April 2007, both in Madrid.

EDUCATION

He went to Santa María de los Rosales School until 1984, for his Infant, Primary and Secondary education. He completed his Secondary education by studying the last year—the equivalent of the university entrance course—at Lakefield College School, in Canada.

From September 1985 to July 1988, His Royal Highness trained at the General Military Academy in Zaragoza, where he pledged allegiance to the Flag on 11 October 1985. He continued his military training at the Military Naval School in Marín, and at the General Air Force Academy in San Javier, successively, and was given the commissions of Infantry Lieutenant, Navy Sub-Lieutenant, and Air Force Lieutenant.



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From October 1988 to June 1993, he studied at the Autónoma University of Madrid, where he graduated with a degree in Law, and also studied diverse subjects relating to the degree in Economic Science, in order to complete his education in this area.

In September 1993, he enrolled in a Master's Degree Course in International Relations at the Edmund Walsh School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University (Washington, DC), from which he graduated on 26 May 1995.

The ranks he currently holds in the Spanish Armed Forces are that of Army (Infantry) Lieutenant-Colonel, Navy Commander, and Air Force Wing Commander. He is a helicopter pilot, qualified for instrument flight in Air Force Squadron 402. He has his helicopter pilot's wings for both the Army and the Navy.

From September 1999 to June 2000, he took a refresher course in Security and Defence.

OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

After completing his academic studies in the United States, Prince Felipe has fulfilled the institutional commitments deriving from his status as Crown Prince, both in Spain and abroad, and he participates in the most important events of the different sectors and areas of Spanish public life.

In 1990, he began to make a series of official visits to Spain's Autonomous Communities, in order to gain more profound knowledge of Spain and become closer to all Spaniards.

He holds regular meetings with the Constitutional bodies and with the main institutions of Spain's Central Administration and Autonomous Communities, to learn about their activities.

He grants public and private audiences to a large number of people from the political, economic and cultural spheres, and from the media, in order to be informed of national and international affairs.



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MILITARY ACTIVITIES

His Royal Highness is in close contact with the Armed Forces and with the Civil Guard, following a programme of activities that includes giving commissions at the Academies for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, attending exercises and manoeuvres, visiting units, centres and institutions, and, since 2010, attending military audiences.

In addition to keeping in touch with his classmates at the Military Academies, Prince Felipe is informed about current military affairs through private audiences with senior Military and Civil Guard Officers, and through working meetings.

ACTIVITIES ABROAD

The Prince of Asturias carries out many activities abroad, playing a very active role in promoting Spain's economic and commercial interests. He is also especially interested in promoting knowledge of Spanish language and culture, through support for the network of Instituto Cervantes centres and the creation of Chairs to spread knowledge of the history and current reality of Spain at the principal foreign universities.

To this end, he makes official visits every year, accompanied by the Princess of Asturias, to an Ibero-American country and to another country in the European Union, the Middle East or the Far East in which Spain has strategic interests.

Since January 1996, the Prince of Asturias has represented Spain at the swearing-in ceremonies of the Ibero-American Presidents.

FOUNDATIONS

In addition to his official activities, Prince Felipe is Honorary President of diverse Associations and Foundations, to whose activities he is especially committed, participating in working meetings and chairing the meetings of their Boards of Trustees. Noteworthy among these are the Prince of Asturias Foundation, the Prince of Girona Foundation, and the Hesperia Foundation.



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The Prince of Asturias Foundation was constituted in Oviedo (Asturias) on 24 September 1980, and seeks, among other goals, to enhance and promote the cultural and moral values that contribute to the progress of humankind. As a symbol, the internationally-renowned "Prince of Asturias" Awards are granted each year, at a ceremony presided over by His Royal Highness each October in Oviedo.

The Prince of Girona Foundation was born in 2009 with the purpose of supporting young people, promoting their entrepreneurial spirit in the business, social, scientific, academic and cultural spheres. Its central event is the Impulsa Forum, which is held each year in Girona.

Together with the Princess of Asturias, he presides the Hesperia Foundation, created in 2010 to promote projects of a social nature involving youth, especially young people in the most underprivileged situations.

He also holds regular working meetings with the Codespa Foundation, dedicated to combating poverty through economic and social development, and with the Elcano Royal Institute, the principal Spanish think tank generating thought and ideas in the field of international and strategic relations.

HOBBIES

An enthusiast of sports in general, he was a member of the Olympic Sailing team in the Soling class at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, where he was Spain's flag bearer in the Parade of the Nations during the opening ceremony. He came in sixth, for which he was awarded an Olympic Diploma.



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H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS AND FUTURE QUEEN



Her Royal Highness The Princess of Asturias, Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano, was born in Oviedo on 15 September 1972, and is the daughter of Jesús Ortiz Álvarez and Paloma Rocasolano Rodríguez..

She started school in Oviedo, in La Gesta public school, and later in the Alfonso II Institute. At the age of 14, she moved, together with her parents and sisters, to Madrid, where she finished her secondary education at the Ramiro de Maeztu Institute. She contracted civil marriage in 1999, and divorced a year later.

Her Royal Highness has a Bachelor's Degree in Journalism from the Complutense University of Madrid, and a Master's Degree in Audiovisual Journalism from the Institute for Audiovisual Journalism Studies.

Their Majesties The King and Queen announced her engagement to His Royal Highness The Prince of Asturias on 1 November 2003.



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The religious ceremony was held on 22 May 2004 at the Santa María la Real de la Almudena Cathedral of Madrid.

They have two daughters, the Infantas Leonor, born on 31 October 2005, and Sofía, born on 29 April 2007, both in Madrid.

EDUCATION AND WORK EXPERIENCE

From a very young age, as a student, she also worked at the La Nueva España and ABC newspapers, and at the EFE News Agency, where she worked in international editing during her last year at university. She began her PhD studies in Mexico, where she collaborated with the Siglo 21 newspaper.

The TV career of the Princess of Asturias began in the Madrid branch of Bloomberg TV, specialising in economy, finance and markets, under the supervision of the EFE News Agency. She was later hired by the private channel formed by CNN and Canal+, CNN+, as a reporter, editor, and anchorwoman.

In 2000, she entered Televisión Española, where she worked with the editing team of the news programme Telediario Segunda Edición, and presented Informe Semanal. Later, she presented the morning news programme Telediario Matinal, the special sections on the Euro broadcast during the news programmes, and she was sent as a special correspondent to different countries to report on current events. Following that, she was an editor in the society, education and science department, and later once again joined the editing team of Telediario Segunda Edición, which she co-anchored.

She was awarded the Larra Prize by the Madrid Press Association to the year's most outstanding journalist under 30.

OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

The Princess's priorities are her family and supporting the institutional work of the Prince of Asturias. Therefore, she takes care personally of her daughters, the Infantas



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Leonor and Sofía, and seeks to harmonise her duties as a mother and her work alongside the Prince of Asturias at certain official events.

Moreover, since 2007 she has her own official agenda, which takes place in the framework of the official activities of the Royal Household of His Majesty The King, and of the Secretariat of His Royal Highness The Prince of Asturias. Her main areas of work are children and youth, and, most especially, areas related to their education and health.

In education, her priorities are education between the ages of 6 and 16, and, particularly, promotion and support for Vocational Training.

Promoting reading and reading comprehension as a fundamental pillar for students' intellectual development is another area in which the Princess of Asturias is working actively, to fight against school failure and early school-leaving.

Another facet of education in which the Princess is involved is the acquisition of healthy habits from early childhood, as she is convinced that good physical and mental health has its foundation in these habits, which will be fully effective if they are promoted in early childhood. Among these healthy habits are nutrition, physical activity and the development of social skills as a weapon against early addictions at critical ages.

In the area of health, the Princess has devoted herself to encouraging and giving visibility to those suffering from infrequent conditions—known as "rare diseases"—and their families, and to the fight against cancer. For her commitment to infrequent diseases, in 2010 she was invited by Mrs. Eva Köhler, wife of the German Federal President, to attend a research awards ceremony in Berlin, Germany; this was the first of her activities abroad.

In September 2010, the Princess assumed the Honorary Presidency of the Spanish Association Against Cancer and of its Scientific Foundation. This was the first time she accepted a Presidency of this nature on a permanent basis, and she did so given the impact of this disease on society, and the Association's importance in the fight against cancer through its research, information, prevention campaigns and volunteerism. Hers is an active, committed Presidency—therefore, besides participating in specific activities in the mentioned areas, she holds regular working meetings to learn about the Association's activities, programmes and projects.



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One of the principal endeavours of the Princess of Asturias is promoting scientific research, not only as regards rare diseases or the fight against cancer, but also to support any initiative facilitating the inclusion of scientific research as one of the basic pillars in the context of education, health and innovation.

In other words, always making scientific research a priority and a light to guide a society that is committed to the progress of all.

The world of disability is another of the Princess's interests. Throughout these years, she has provided institutional support for different groups within Spanish society, ranging from visually impaired people to those affected by hearing impairments or by autism spectrum disorders, to name only a few.

In addition to the military activities she attends together with the Prince of Asturias, Her Royal Highness The Princess has maintained contact with the military by attending Armed Forces Day, presenting Combat Flags to certain Units, and presiding over a Flag Oath ceremony of the Royal Guard.

Her Royal Highness accompanies the Prince of Asturias on his annual official visits abroad.



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CHAPTER VI

SPAIN: A PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY

1. SPAIN'S RESIDENT POPULATION

Spain's total surface area of 506,030 km² places it among the 50 largest countries in the world. The mainland territory comprises a surface area of 493,514 km²; the Balearics have an area of 4,992 km²; the Canary Islands have an area of 7,492 km², and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla have an area of 32 km².

Spain has 5,755 km of coastline. Spain's geographical location places it under the influence of two widely different seas: the Atlantic Ocean – large and open – and the Mediterranean Sea, which connects to the Atlantic only via a narrow waterway, the Strait of Gibraltar so enabling exchange between the two bodies of water, each characterized by very different salinity and temperature. The Cantabrian Sea is the name given to the Atlantic where it bathes the north coast of Spain.

According to data published in the 2011 Population Census, Spain's-resident population totalled 46.8 million people as at 1 November 2011. Out of the total population, 5.3 million are foreign nationals, of whom 2.1 million are nationals of European Union member states.



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2. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION OF 1978

The Spanish Constitution has been classified as the Constitution of consensus. It was written based on the negotiations and agreements made among the different political parties with a parliamentary presence. The 1978 Constitution, approved by the Spanish people in its referendum of 6 December, came into force on 29 December that same year.

With a preamble, 169 articles divided into 10 parts and various transitional and additional provisions, the current Constitution is, after the 1812 Constitution, the longest in Spain's history.

Article 1 proclaims that «*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 the highest values of its legal system*». Furthermore, it establishes that national sovereignty belongs to the Spanish people, from whom all State powers emanate, and that the political form of the Spanish State is the Parliamentary Monarchy.

The Magna Carta contains a long list of fundamental rights and public freedoms of all citizens and enshrines the State of the Autonomous Communities.

The principle of the separation of State powers should also be highlighted: legislative, executive and judicial.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court is the supreme interpreter of the Constitution. It is independent from other constitutional bodies and subject solely to the Constitution and to the Constitutional Court Act of 1979 (Ley Orgánica 2/1979), which governs it.



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The Court comprises twelve members appointed by the King at the proposal of the Lower House of Parliament (Congress of Deputies) by a majority of three fifths (four), by the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) with the same majority (four), the Government (two) and the General Council of the Judiciary (two).



The Constitutional Court.

Appointments are made for a period of nine years and the Court is renewed by thirds every three years, without its members being able to be re-elected. Its powers can be divided into three main groups: first, it controls the constitutionality of laws; second, it resolves conflicts of powers that may arise between the State and the Autonomous Communities, or between Autonomous Communities; and, finally, having exhausted ordinary legal procedures, it is empowered to safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens through the appeal for protection (*recurso de amparo*) lodged when ordinary legal procedure has been exhausted to protect an alleged violation of these fundamental rights. Citizens, the Ombudsperson and the Office of the Public Prosecutor (*Ministerio Fiscal*) are entitled to lodge such an appeal.



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INSTITUTIONS

THE CROWN

The political form of the Spanish State is the Parliamentary Monarchy. The King, as Head of State, symbolises the unity and presence of the State, exercises the functions of arbitration and moderation of the institutions, and is the highest representative of Spain in international relations.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The exercise of the legislative power of the State falls upon the Parliament (Cortes Generales), representing the Spanish people and controlling the actions of the Government. The Parliament comprises two Houses: the Lower House of Parliament and the Upper House of Parliament. It is, therefore, a bicameral parliamentary system of the type called “imperfect bicameralism”, because the powers of the Houses are not comparable. Members of both Houses are elected for four years. The President of the Government may request the early dissolution of the Parliament.

The Lower House of Parliament (Congress of Deputies)

The Lower House of Parliament comprises 350 members. All bills and non-government bills must first be examined, without exception, in the Lower House. The Upper House of Parliament has the right of veto or amendment of the text produced by the Lower House, the latter being entitled to make the final decision after a new examination. Furthermore, the Lower House is the investiture of the President of the Government and, therefore, it is this House which may bring about their resignation, either by approving a motion of censure or refusing to concede the confidence required by the Government.

The Upper House of Parliament (Senate)

In the Constitution the Upper House takes the form of the house of territorial representation. 266 members comprise the 10th Parliamentary Term; 208 of whom are elected by direct universal suffrage and a further 58 are appointed by the Legislative



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Assemblies of the Autonomous Communities: one per Autonomous Community and an additional one for each million inhabitants of their respective territory.



Façade of the Senate

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Government

In terms of the functions of the Government, Spain's constitutional text hardly differs from the norm in contemporary parliamentarianism. This Government is responsible for the executive function and the commencement of legislative action, the possibility of governing by way of emergency legislation (the ratification of which is delegated to the Lower House) and the drawing up of the draft budget. The Government oversees domestic and foreign policy, civil and military administration and the defence of the State.

In Spain the Government is formed at two very distinct times. A first phase in which the presidential candidate submits their mandate of Government to the consideration of the Lower House, and a second phase in which the president, once the confidence of the House has been conferred and once appointed by the King, proposes the appointment of ministers to the King. This, together with leading the Government's action, means that in the internal organisation of the executive the figure of the President of the Government stands out to the extent that we could talk about a "prime minister-style system" in the case of the Spanish constitutional system.



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Council of Ministers Building

The collegiate body of the executive is the Council of Ministers (Consejo de Ministros), formed by the President, the Vice-President(s) and the Ministers. They hold weekly Cabinet meetings.

The current Government consists of the President of the Government, the Vice-President with ministerial office and 12 Ministers.

THE JUDICIARY

Justice, according to the Spanish Constitution of 1978, emanates from the people. It is administered on behalf of the King by the judges of the Judiciary. It is important to note the principle of jurisdictional unity, as justice is administered by a single body of judges.

General Council of the Judiciary (Consejo General del Poder Judicial)

This is the governing organ of judges. It is made up of the president of the Supreme Court and 20 members appointed by the King at the proposal of Parliament, with a



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three-fifths majority, for a period of five years. Twelve of these members must be judges.

The Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)

This is the highest judicial body of the State, except as regards constitutional safeguards, which fall within the purview of the Constitutional Court. Its President, who also presides over the General Council of the Judiciary, is appointed by the King at the proposal of this body.

THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND AUTONOMOUS CITIES

The Constitution of 1978 recognises and guarantees the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions that make up the Spanish nation and solidarity among all of them. The development of the constitutional provisions has introduced a profound change in the territorial organisation of the State. This has been brought about through the creation of Spain's 17 Autonomous Communities, and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with the consequent redistribution of political and administrative power between central and autonomous authorities. The outcome of this redistribution has made Spain one of the most decentralised countries in Europe.

Each Autonomous Community has its Statute of Regional Autonomy, approved by statute law. This is the basic institutional regulation of the Autonomous Community, governing essential aspects such as the organisation and operation of its parliament and government and their powers, its administration, the hallmarks and distinctive aspects such as language or civil law, and relations with the National Government and other Autonomous Communities. The system of government of the Autonomous Communities is parliamentary in nature, its basic institutions being the Parliament, the President of the Autonomous Community and its government.



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3. CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF THE CROWN

Title II of the Constitution deals with the Crown in Articles 56 to 65:

ART. 56

1. The King is the Head of State, the symbol of its unity and permanence. He arbitrates and moderates the regular working of the institutions, assumes the highest representation of the Spanish State in international relation, especially with those nations belonging to the same historic community, and performs the functions expressly conferred on him by the Constitution and the law.
2. His title is King of Spain, and he may use the other titles appertaining to the Crown.
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 Article 64. Without such countersignature they shall not be valid, except as provided under Article 65,2.

ART. 57

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, in the following order of precedence: the earlier shall precede the more distant; within the same degree, the male shall precede the female; and for the same sex, the older shall precede the younger.
2. The Crown Prince, from the time of his birth or the event conferring this position upon him, shall hold the title of Prince of Asturias and the other titles traditionally held by the heir to the Crown of Spain.
3. Should all the lines designated by law become extinct, the Cortes Generales shall provide for the succession to the Crown in the manner most suited to the interests of Spain.
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.



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5. Abdications and renunciations and any doubt concerning a fact or the law that may arise in connection with the succession to the Crown shall be resolved by an organic law.

ART. 58

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

ART. 59

1. In the event of the King being under age, the father or mother of the King or, in default thereof, the 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 he shall exercise during the King's minority.
2. If the King becomes incapacitated for the exercise of his authority, and this incapacity is recognized by the Cortes Generales, the Crown Prince shall immediately assume the powers of the Regency, if he is of age. If he is not, the procedure outlined in the foregoing clause shall be followed until the coming of age of the Crown Prince.
3. If there is no person entitled to assume the Regency, the latter shall consist of one, three or five persons.
4. In order to exercise the Regency, it is necessary to be Spanish and legally of age.
5. The Regency shall be exercised by constitutional mandate, and always on behalf of the King.

ART. 60

1. The guardian of the King during his minority shall be the person designated in the will of the late King, provided that he is of age and Spanish by birth. If a guardian has not been designated, the father or mother shall be guardian, as long as he or she remains a widower or widow, as the case may be. 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 ascendants of the King.
2. Exercise of the guardianship is also incompatible with the holding of any political or representative office.



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ART. 61

1. The King, on being proclaimed before the Cortes Generales, shall take oath to discharge his duties faithfully, to abide by the Constitution and the law and ensure that they are abided by, and to respect the rights of citizens and the Autonomous Communities.
2. The Crown Prince, on coming of age, and the Regent or Regents, on assuming office, shall take the same oath, as well as that of loyalty to the King.

ART. 62 IT IS INCUMBENT UPON THE KING:

1. to sanction and promulgate the laws;
2. to summon and dissolve the Cortes Generales and to call elections under the terms provided in the Constitution;
3. to call a referendum in the circumstances provided for in the Constitution;
4. to propose a candidate for President of the Government and, as the case may be, appoint him or remove him from office, as provided in the Constitution;
5. to appoint and dismiss members of the Government on the proposal of its President;
6. to issue the decrees agreed upon by the Council of Ministers, to confer civil and military employments and award honours and distinctions in conformity with the law;
7. to keep himself informed regarding affairs of State and, for this purpose, to preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers whenever he deems opportune, at the request of the President of the Government;
8. to exercise supreme command of the Armed Forces;
9. to exercise the right to grant pardons in accordance with the law, which may not authorize general pardons;
10. to exercise the High Patronage of the Royal Academies.

ART. 63



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1. The King accredits ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. Foreign representatives in Spain are accredited to him.
2. It is incumbent on the King to express the State's assent to the entering into of international commitments through treaties, in conformity with the Constitution and the law.
3. It is incumbent on the King, following authorization by the Cortes Generales, to declare war and to make peace.

ART. 64

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

ART. 65

1. The King receives an over-all amount from the State Budget for the upkeep of his Family and Household and distributes it unrestrictedly.
2. The King freely appoints and dismisses the civil and military members of his Household.

4. FUNCTIONS OF THE HEAD OF STATE

Pursuant to the Constitution, **the King is a symbol of the unity of the State**, and as such, it is incumbent upon him to participate in important State acts, such as:

- *Sanctioning and promulgating the laws (Article 62 a).*
- *Issuing the decrees approved in the Council of Ministers (Article 62 f).*
- *Appointing the President and the other Members of the Government (Articles 99.3 and 100).*
- *Appointing the President and the Members of the Constitutional Court (Articles 159 and 160).*



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- *Appointing the President of the Supreme Court (Article 123.2).*
- *Appointing the President of the Governing Councils of the Autonomous Communities (Article 152.1).*

It is also incumbent upon the King to:

- *Confer civil and military positions, as well as award honours and distinctions (Article 62 f).*
- *Exercise supreme command of the Armed Forces (Article 62 h).*
- *Exercise the right of grant pardons (Article 62 i).*
- *Exercise the High Patronage of the Royal Academies (Article 62 j).*

As a symbol of the permanence of the State, the Crown of Spain is hereditary (Article 57).

The King arbitrates and moderates the regular functioning of the institutions, and as such, **it is incumbent upon him to:**

- *Summon and dissolve the Cortes Generales and to call elections (Article 62 b).*
- *Call referendums (Article 62 c).*
- *Propose a candidate for President of the Government (Article 62 d).*
- *Be informed of the affairs of State and, for this purpose, preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers (Article 62 g).*

The King is the highest representative of the Spanish State in international relations, and as such, it is incumbent upon him to:

- *Accredit ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives, express the State's assent to the entering into international commitments through treaties, and declare war and make peace (Article 63).*

Pursuant to the provisions of the corresponding laws, it is incumbent upon the King to appoint the following authorities:



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- *President of the Court of Auditors (Article 29 of Organic Law 2/1982, of 12 May, on the Court of Auditors).*
- *Public Prosecutor General (Article 29.1 of Act 50/1981, of 30 December, regulating the Organic Statute of the Public Prosecution Service).*
- *Governor of the Bank of Spain (Article 24.1 of Act 13/1994, of 1 June, on the Autonomy of the Bank of Spain).*

The following take an oath or make a promise before the King:

- *President and Members of the Government.*
- *Members of the Constitutional Court (Article 21 of Organic Law 2/1979, of 3 October, on the Constitutional Court).*
- *President and Members of the General Council of the Judiciary (Articles 123.4 and 115 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, on the Judiciary).*
- *President of the Court of Auditors (Article 21.6 of Act 7/1988, of 5 April, on the Functioning of the Court of Auditors).*
- *Public Prosecutor General (Article 29.3 of Act 50/1981, of 30 December, regulating the Organic Statute of the Public Prosecution Service).*
- *Governor of the Bank of Spain.*

5. THE MONARCHY THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF SPAIN

The Monarchy in its different conceptions, has been the prevalent form of government or the institution holding the utmost political power in Spain and its adjacent territories throughout history. Hence the political and institutional history of Spain, like that of other European countries, is, in part, the history of its Monarchy and its kings and queens.



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"Regnorum Hispaniae nova descriptio". 1631. Willem Blaeu.

Dating back to mythical kingdoms in antiquity, such as Tartessos in the south of the mainland, the peoples traditionally settled all over Iberia since the Metal Ages (Iberians, Celts and others) largely employed monarchical forms of government and of defining power and structure.

The Roman civilisation on the mainland at the end of the 3rd century B.C. consolidated that trend when it incorporated the Iberian Peninsula, then known as Hispania, into the Roman Empire. This was a political construction that was ostensibly monarchical from the full incorporation of Hispania in the times of the first emperor, Augustus. Hispania gave Rome some of its most important emperors. Trajan enlarged its frontiers from the British Isles to Mesopotamia, including what is today Romania. Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius are famous for the cultural, philosophical and artistic inheritance they bequeathed. Theodosius the Great split the empire into two parts, thus enabling the existence and continuity of a great State bearing the Greek-Latin mark in the eastern world, the Eastern Roman Empire, commonly known as the Byzantine Empire, until the dawning of the Middle Ages midway through the 15th century.

The collapse and disintegration of the Western Roman Empire, largely fostered by the incursion of Germanic tribes, also organised monarchically, led to the articulation of independent kingdoms in the former Roman provinces. In the 5th century A.D., Hispania became home to the Visigoths, a people indigenous to the north of Europe who had been migrating through Roman territory for several centuries. King Ataulf, the



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first Visigoth monarch to reign in Hispania, still then formally under Roman sovereignty, exercised kingly prerogatives 1,600 years ago in what is considered a demonstration of autonomous royal power in Spain. Subsequently, in the 6th and 7th centuries, after defeating some rival powers such as the Suebi Kingdom, the Visigoths settled in the northwest of the mainland, and after unifying legal codes to govern all the inhabitants regardless of whether they were of Roman or Gothic origin and achieving religious unity through Catholicism after Arianism was pushed aside, a form of political, territorial, legal and religious unity was achieved in Hispania with King Leovigild and his successors.

The Hispano-Gothic Monarchy, which was acknowledged politically and legally as the heir and successor to Rome on the Peninsula, was the first effective independent Kingdom or State of wholly Hispanic territories and scope. Its crown or utmost leader was appointed by election, its monarchs being selected from within a particular lineage.

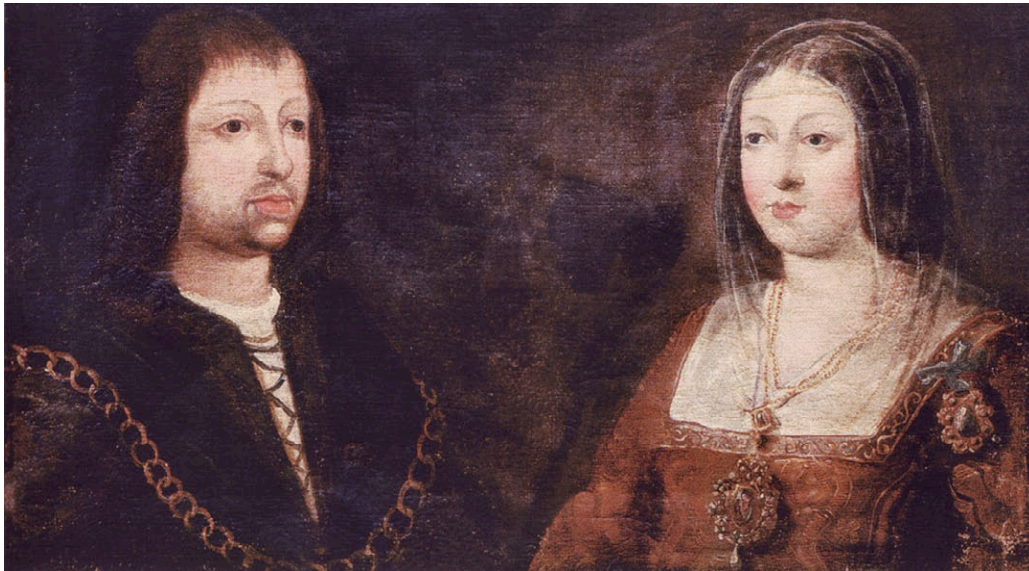
The collapse of the Hispano-Gothic Kingdom, due to its internal conflicts and the Muslim conquest, gave rise to the process conventionally and historically known as the Reconquest. Several Christian bastions in the north of the mainland, particularly in Asturias, founded kingdoms and monarchically governed areas which, slowly but surely, went on to recover the mainland, their figurehead being the extinct Hispano-Gothic Kingdom and their object its full restoration to power.

Asturias, Galicia, León, Castile, Navarre, Aragon and the Catalan counties consolidated their original lands and extended their territories, also fostering the creation of new kingdoms in the adjacent regions. Hence the mainland and islands saw the founding of other kingdoms, such as Portugal, Valencia and Majorca. In those centuries, the part of the mainland known as Al-Andalus was governed monarchically, as were the Christian territories, in the various ages forming the Emirate and Caliphate of Córdoba and, afterwards the Taifas.

Worthy of mention is the fact that both in Christian Hispania, heir to the Hispano-Roman and Hispano-Gothic tradition and in Al-Andalus, institutions were founded that had the highest monarchic powers existing at that time. Hence, while in Western Europe the highest formal political rank was held by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, in Christian Spain there were several kings, Alfonso VI and Alfonso VII of Castile and León in particular, who held the title of Emperor of Spain or of the Spains. In Spanish-Muslim lands, the monarchs of Córdoba took the titles of Emir and Caliph, as did their counterparts in the Afro-Asian Islamic world with centres in Damascus and Baghdad.



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*Wedding portrait of the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella (Anonymous, 15th Century.
Convent of the Augustines, Madrigal de las Altas Torres, Ávila)*

The culmination of the Reconquest at the end of the 15th century resulted in the disappearance of the Spanish-Muslim era, and in the political and territorial convergence of the most important Spanish crowns (Castile and Aragon) under the same monarchs, the Catholic Monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand. This union of the two monarchies was shortly joined by Navarre, and, with Philip II, at the end of the following century, by the Kingdom of Portugal, thus achieving the full union of the Hispanic or Iberian Peninsula, under a shared monarchy. At that time, and also later on, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Spanish Monarchy took on a global dimension with the subsequent inclusion of lands and kingdoms on different continents. The peoples and territories in the Americas were organised like those in Andalusia after the conquests in the times of Saint Ferdinand III. As in Andalusia, kingdoms were formed (Jaén, Córdoba, Seville, and subsequently Granada) in the Indies, with Viceroyes as the monarch's delegates in New Spain, Peru and subsequently in New Granada and in El Plata, whereby the King was considered successor to the emperors, as the sculptures of Montezuma, the last Aztec emperor, and of Atahualpa, the last Inca emperor, located on one of the façades of the Royal Palace in Madrid.

“Catholic”, the traditional title or form of address granted to the Monarchs of Spain by Pope Alexander VI in 1496 to Ferdinand and Isabella and their successors, referring in its time to the specific religion professed by the Monarchs and their defence of the Catholic faith, although according to certain interpretations it also alluded to their



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ecumenical and universalist nature at a time in which, for the first time ever in the world, a political power, in this case the Spanish Monarchy, had attained a global dimension, with sovereignty and effective presence in all the continents (the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania) and in the main seas and oceans (the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Mediterranean).

The specific titles used by the monarchs of Spain were fruit of this expansion and incorporation process undertaken by the Spanish Monarchy. Together with the short title - King of Spain or of the Spains- which makes a short reference to the Monarchy's place of origin, the grand or long title was used officially in each reign up until the 19th century. Said long title explicitly mentioned the territories and titles with which the Spanish monarch reigned, with which his ancestors had reigned or over which he was considered to have legitimate rights. By way of example the vast titles of Carlos IV, as late as 1805, laid down in the Royal Letter preceding the *Novísima Recopilación de las Leyes de España* on its enactment: "Carlos by the grace of God, King of Castile, León, Aragon, the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Minorca, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, the Canary Isles, the East and West Indies, islands and solid land in the Ocean Sea; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, Brabante and Milan; Count of Hapsburg, Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona; Lord of Vizcaya and of Molina". It should be mentioned that article 56.2 of the current Spanish Constitution indicates that the title of the Head of State "is that of King of Spain (Rey de España) and he can use the others corresponding to the Crown".

As the apex of the monarchic state, in medieval times and under the Ancient Regime, the Crown enjoyed the utmost and broadest governmental functions, and hence a special responsibility, both as regards its successes and its failures.

Sancho III the Elder, King of Navarre, in the 11th century, brought together under his rule a substantial part of Christian Spain. Like other medieval Hispanic kings, however, due to the traditional view of the Monarchy, he ordered that his domains be split up upon his death. King Alfonso IX of León was ahead of his times when, in 1188, he convened the first parliament in European history, including the general public, the nobility and the clergy. Saint Ferdinand III merged the kingdoms of Castile and León definitively, giving the Reconquest irreversible momentum. Alfonso X the Wise fostered culture and the arts, as well as laying the foundations for legislation and taxation in a new kind of monarchic state. Jaime I of Aragon and his successors strengthened the political unity of the territories of the Aragonese Crown and their overseas expansion into the Mediterranean.



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Now in the Modern Age, the Catholic Monarchs, in addition to completing the Reconquest and enabling the discovery of the New World, drove the passing of the *Derecho de Gentes* (People's Law) -the embryo and basis for International Law- as well as an Indiano legislation, pioneering in the protection of rights it advocated; as well as the alternative of expulsion or conversion to Christianity for the Jewish population in Spain. Charles I, who with Spain's political, economic and military resources added the Holy Roman Empire and, above all, the great American empires of Mexico and Peru to his domains, became one of the most famous monarchs in world history, better known as Emperor Charles V. However, he stifled the movements which were fighting in Spain for the freedoms of the cities in the 1520's. Philip II, unifier of the mainland by incorporating Portugal into the Crown, and who had previously been King of England and Ireland through marriage, represented the peak of the Hispanic Monarchy in the world. With Philip III and Philip IV—the “Planet King”—, Spain retained its pre-eminent hegemony until the mid 17th century. After the Enlightenment of the 18th century, driven by sovereigns such as Philip V, Ferdinand VI, Charles III and Charles IV came times of political, economic and social unrest, as a consequence of the war against Napoleon Bonaparte's armies between 1808 and 1814.

The transition from the Ancient Regime to a Liberal State is also the transition from sovereignty as the King's right to sovereignty as an attribute pertaining exclusively to the Nation, as was laid down in Cádiz in the Constitution of 1812. In this transition process of making the Spanish people the holders of national sovereignty, the monarch was consolidated as the highest institutional and personal representative of the Sovereign Nation. This transfer is essential to understanding the King's eventual identity today as Head of State and the highest representative of the Nation in which sovereignty resides.

On the death of Ferdinand VII and in times of his widow, the Queen Regent María Cristina of Borbón, political change was promoted that would culminate in the Constitution of 1837, with which Spain went from being ruled by an absolute monarch to sovereignty residing in the Nation. During the 19th century, Spain, which would experience a brief Republican period, was witness to internal wars between supporters of Isabella and Charles. During the reign of Isabella II, Spain underwent far-reaching economic, political and social changes by establishing monetary, tax and institutional systems suitable to fostering the process of industrialisation based on the great advances in transport (particularly with the railway) and in communications and was accompanied by legislation favouring creativity and business initiatives.

The Restoration, which started with Alfonso XII in 1875, concluded in 1931 with the proclamation of the Second Republic and the end of the reign of Alfonso XIII. They were years of great economic growth, grounded in Spain's industrialisation, and favoured by its neutrality in World War I. In 1947, eight years after the end of the



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Spanish Civil War and at the height of the dictatorship, it was laid down by law that Spain was a State constituted as a Kingdom.

The confirmation of His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I as Head of State in 1975 fostered and drove the Transition to a fully democratic system and a Social State under Rule of Law, enshrined in the Constitution of 1978. The decades that have elapsed since then are considered to be those of the greatest economic and social progress in Spain's entire contemporary history.

Spain's royal lineage, which has its roots in the royal families of the ancient Hispanic Christian kingdoms of the High Middle Ages, was attached in each period of history to different family dynasties, each one with a specific family name used to designate the Royal Family. Hence, although convention accepts for classification and history purposes that since the unification of Spain, the country has been ruled by the Houses of Trastámara, Habsburg and Bourbon, in actual fact there is a continuity of dynasty and lineage which, genealogically speaking, links the current holder of the Spanish Crown, H.M. The King Juan Carlos I, with the general line of Spanish monarchs from the Modern and Contemporary Ages and with the most remote monarchs of the medieval kingdoms on the Iberian Peninsula.



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His Majesty The King Juan Carlos I proceeds to sanction the 1978 Constitution during the ceremony at the Congress of Deputies, in the presence of The Queen Sofia and Felipe, The Prince of Asturias.



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CHAPTER VII

ANNEXES: GRAPHIC PRESS STANDS,
LIVE STATIONS, MOTORCADE ROUTE
AND MILITARY PARADE



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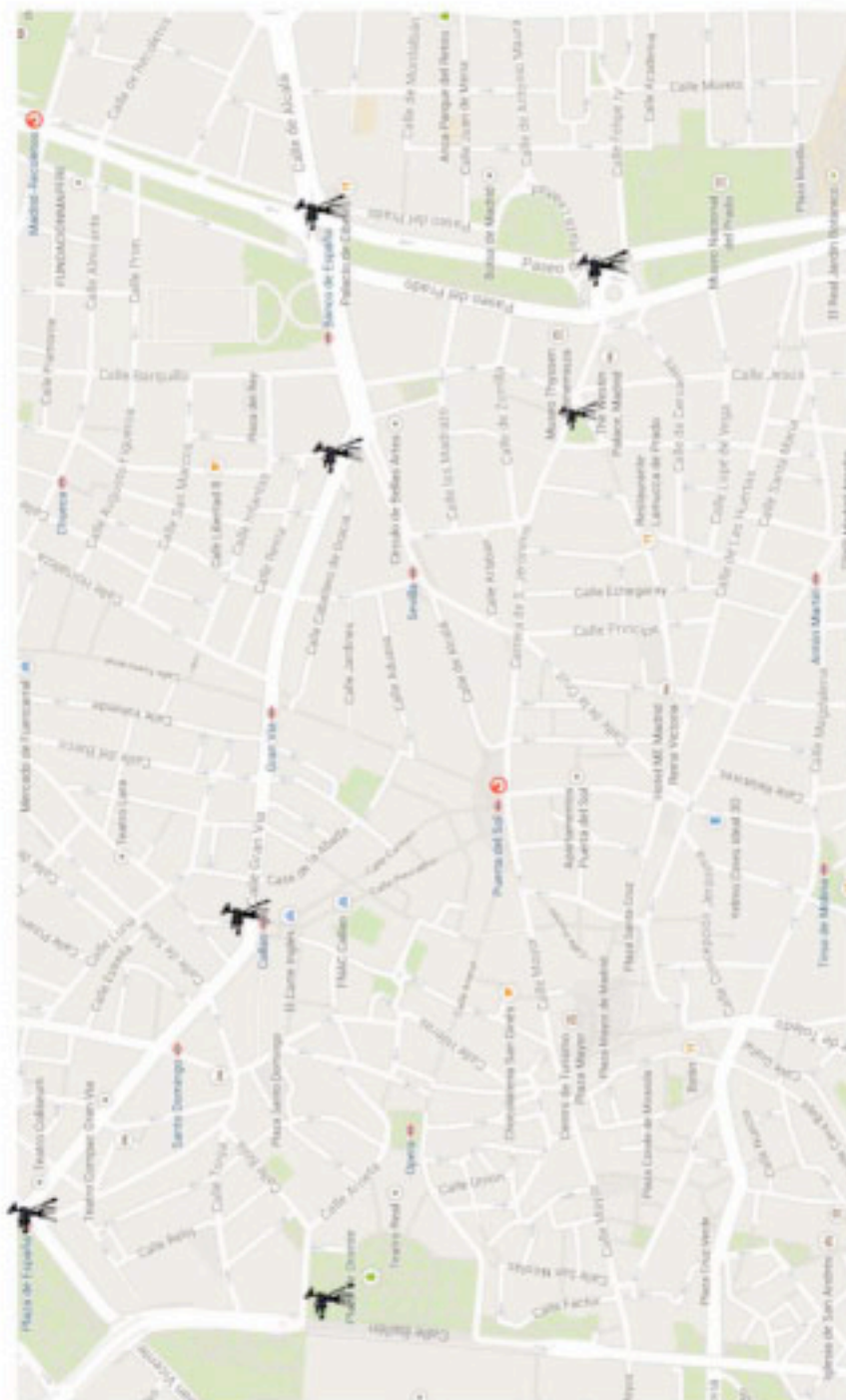




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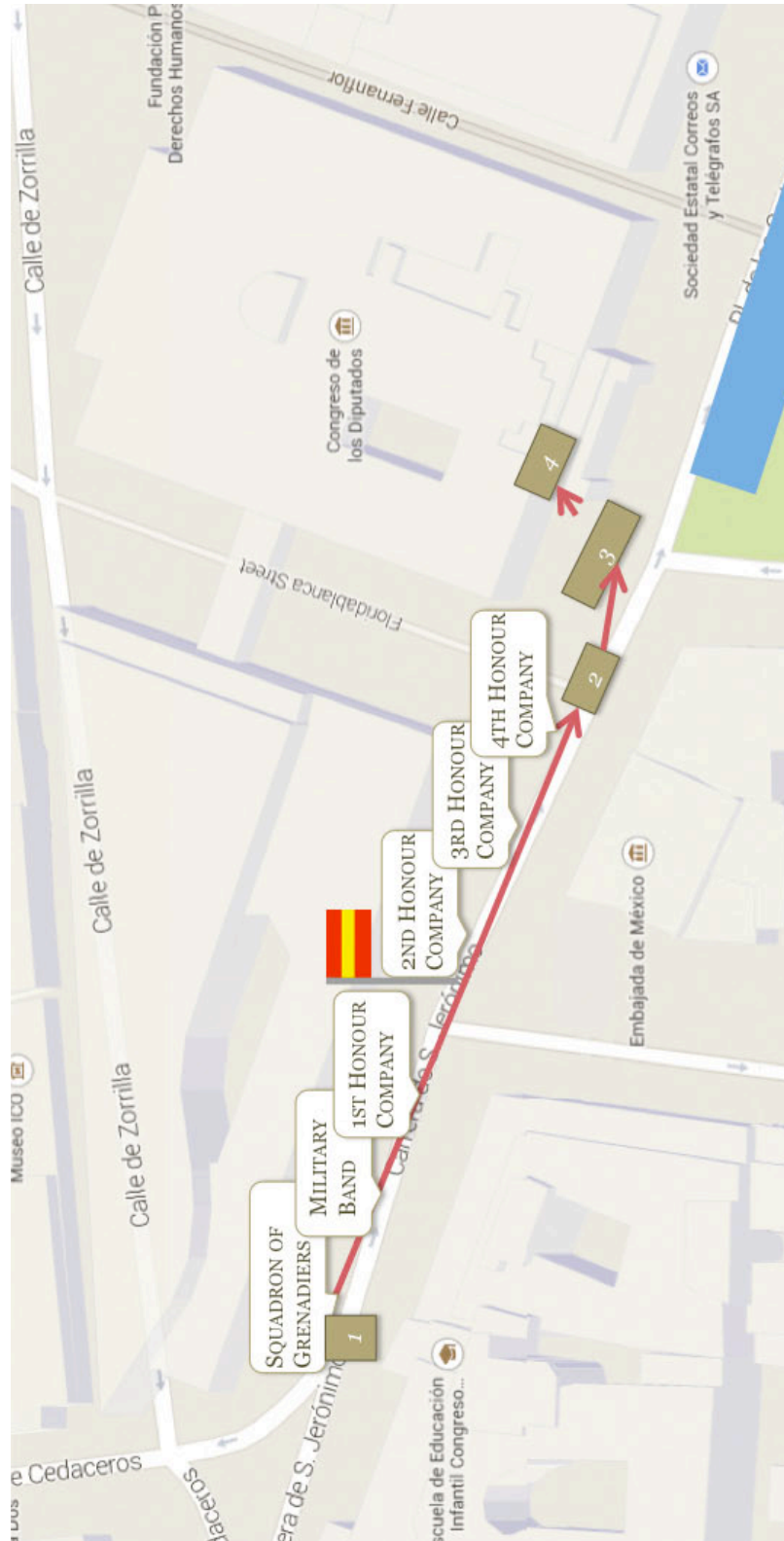
MEDIA STATIONS (PHOTO AND TV)

- PLATFORM
- CONGRESO
- NEPTUNO
- CIBELES
- ALCALÁ - GRAN VÍA
- PZA DE ESPAÑA
- PZA DE ORIENTE





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HONOUR GUARD – CARRERA DE SAN JERÓNIMO STREET

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