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LAW OF AUTONOMY OF THE BANCO DE ESPAÑA. Law 13/1994, of 1 June. (*Official State Gazette* of 2 June).

1 PREAMBLE

The Treaty on European Union, which introduces wide-ranging changes in the European Community

Treaty in order to transform it into an Economic and Monetary Union, requires that the Banco de España (hereafter "the Bank") be granted the autonomy envisaged in the Treaty for the monetary institutions that will eventually be integrated into the European System of Central Banks. Although pursuant to article 108.2 of the Treaty the granting of this autonomy might have been postponed until the establishment of the European System of Central Banks, it appeared to be congruent with the spirit of the Treaty, with the necessary effort by Member States to converge for the Treaty to take full effect, with the positions defended by Spain throughout the Inter-Governmental Conference where the Treaty was forged, and finally with Spain's attitude toward implementation of European Community legislation, to grant the Bank this autonomy at the beginning of the second stage of Economic and Monetary Union.

Autonomy for our central bank requires, in the first place, that the Treasury shall not run overdrafts on its account with the Bank even on a temporary basis, because this would deprive the Bank of its initiative in the process of money creation. In keeping with an additional precautionary provision of the EU Treaty, the Bank may not acquire directly from the Treasury any securities issued by it, although it may conduct operations in the public debt market. Autonomy also means that in the area of monetary policy, the Bank shall not take instructions from the government or the Economy and Finance Minister, enabling it to direct its policy toward its primary objective of maintaining price stability. Finally, autonomy requires that the Governor's term of office be relatively long and non-renewable, and that the reasons for a possible dismissal be strictly specified.

As a result of the foregoing, and in response in general to the conditions set out in the protocol under which the Statutes of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank was approved, the new design of the Bank is altered definitively from that established in the Legislative Decree on the Nationalization of the Bank in 1962, which made it in all respects a direct arm of the government and maintained its traditional function of financing the government. The current legal text, in contrast, continues a trend begun in 1980 with Law 30/1980, of July 21,

on the Governing Bodies of the Bank, which granted it a significant degree of instrumental autonomy and limited the possible causes for the dismissal of the Governor.

In defining the institutional role of the Bank within the Spanish administration and the precise scope of its autonomy, the new law balances the provisions of the Treaty on European Union with the mandates of our Constitution, and co-ordinates this equilibrium through various provisions. Article 7, for example, which defines the objectives towards which monetary policy should be directed, sets price stability as a priority objective, which is an essential, though admittedly not the sole, element of the «economic stability» referred to in article 40 of the Constitution. As long as it does not detract from this primary objective, monetary policy shall support the general economic policy of the government. In the light of article 97 of the Constitution, which gives the government responsibility for directing domestic and foreign policy, article 24 of the law assigns to the government the exclusive responsibility for appointing all members of the Bank's governing bodies. Article 20 authorizes the Economy and Finance Minister and the Secretary of State for the Economy to attend the meetings of the Bank Council as they deem necessary, and to submit motions to the Council as needed, thereby providing the government with an appropriate channel to expound its arguments even in areas in which the Bank can make independent decisions. Article 10 specifies the Bank's responsibility to report on monetary policy to Parliament and the government, so that these institutions can monitor and debate the monetary policy being pursued on a regular basis. The Bank may report to Parliament and the government on any obstacles that hinder monetary policy from achieving price stability, which will help permit an appropriate balance in overall economic policy-making. Finally, in areas other than monetary policy, including the supervision of credit institutions, the Bank shall be subject not only to relevant laws, but also to the regulations drafted by the government to implement such laws, with administrative acts and resolutions being subject to ordinary appeal to the Economy and Finance Minister. In sum, the law makes the Bank a special institution within the administration; it is subordinate to the government in general terms but nonetheless enjoys full autonomy in the area of monetary policy, so as better to defend the objective of price stability set out in the law itself.

Organizationally although the law respects the basic institutional structure created for the Bank under Law 30/1980 of July 21, on the Governing Bodies of the Bank -as demonstrated by the parallel between the General Council and the Executive Council which formerly governed the Bank and the new Governing Council and Executive Commission set out in the new law- it introduces some changes which are aimed at generally reinforcing the institution's autonomy. In this respect, the term of office of the Governor and Deputy Governor are extended to a single term of six years, and the reasons for their possible dismissal are strictly specified.

Although this law introduces significant changes in the areas mentioned above (i.e. steering of monetary policy and the status of the governing bodies of the Bank), there are no significant changes in the status of the other functions that current legislation assigns to the Bank. In particular, the Bank's supervisory functions over credit institutions will still be regulated by Law 26/1988, of July 29, on Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions, and other applicable legislation. It should be kept in mind that under the terms of article 14.4 on the Statutes of the European System of Central Banks and the European Central Bank, national central banks may perform functions separate from monetary policy-making which do not interfere with this task, and these shall be subject to national legislation and shall not be considered part of the functions of the European System of Central Banks.

In conclusion, this law transposes to our legislation the provisions of the Treaty on European Union regarding monetary policy and the relationship between the Treasury and the central bank, and contributes in this way to laying the foundations for Spain successfully to join the future Economic and Monetary Union.

2 CHAPTER I. NATURE AND LEGAL STATUS

2.1 Article 1. *Nature and specific provisions*¹

1 The Bank is an institution under public law with its own legal personality and full public and private legal capacity. It shall pursue its activities and fulfil its objectives with autonomy from the administration, carrying out its functions as specified in this law and other legislation.

2 The Bank shall be subject to private law except when it is exercising the administrative authority conferred on it by this and other laws. In the exercise of its administrative authority, Law 30/1992, of November 26, on the *Legal Status of Public Administration and Common Administrative Proceedings*, shall be applicable to the Bank.

In any case, acts adopted by the Bank in the exercise of the functions referred to in article 7.6 and article 15.4 shall be considered of an administrative nature.

The Bank shall not be subject to the terms of Law 6/1997, of April 14, on the *Organisation and Functioning of the Administration*.

3 The Bank is an integral part of the European System of Central Banks ("ESCB") and shall be subject to the provisions of the Treaty of the European Community ("Treaty") and to the Statutes of the ESCB.

In the exercise of the functions arising from its status as an integral part of the ESCB, the Bank shall follow the guidelines and instructions emanating from the European Central Bank ("ECB") under the terms of the aforementioned provisions.

2.2 Article 2. *Appeal System*²

1 The administrative acts adopted by the Bank in the exercise of the functions envisaged in section 1 and article 15 of chapter II of this law, as well as the sanctions, if any, that may be imposed as a result of the application of these provisions, shall end administrative proceedings.

2 The administrative acts adopted by the Bank in the exercise of other functions, as well as any sanctions it may impose, shall be subject to ordinary appeal to the Economy and Finance Ministry.

3 Without prejudice to the competence of the European Court of Justice, the «*Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo*» of the «*Audiencia Nacional*» shall have sole jurisdiction in the case of appeals filed against acts adopted by the Bank not subject to administrative appeal, as well as against decisions of the Minister of Economy and Finance on appeals filed against acts adopted by the Bank.

¹ Article 1 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 1 .1).

² Article 2 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 1 .2).

2.3 Article 3. Regulations adopted by the Bank³

1 Without prejudice to the terms of article 1 .3, the Bank shall adopt the necessary regulations for the exercise of the functions envisaged in article 7.3 as described in section 1 and article 15 of chapter II of this law, which shall be called «*Circulares monetarias*».

In addition, to correctly fulfil its other responsibilities, it may adopt any regulations that it deems necessary to develop legislation for which it has been expressly empowered. These regulations shall be called «*Circulares*».

2 Both types of regulations shall be published in the «*Boletín Oficial del Estado*» and will enter into force as determined in the first point of article 2 of the Civil Code. Previously, the Bank should request any technical and legal reports needed from its internal services, and any other reports or advice that it deems necessary. The terms of article 24 of Law 50/1997, of November 27, will not be applicable, although in the case of the «*Circulares*» the affected parties should receive a hearing.

Any regulations adopted by the Bank may be appealed directly to the «*Sala de lo Contencioso-administrativo*» of the «*Audiencia Nacional*».

2.4 Article 4. Economic and budgetary treatment⁴

1 The rules governing the State budget, property and contracting shall not apply to the Bank unless otherwise specifically indicated.

2 The Bank's draft budget for operating expenses and investments, once approved by its Governing Council according to article 21 .1g), shall be forwarded to the government, which will submit it to Parliament for approval. The budget shall be prospective in nature, and shall not be consolidated with other State public sector budgets.

The government, upon proposal by the Economy and Finance Minister, shall have the authority to approve the annual balance sheet and accounts of the Bank, which will be sent to Parliament for informational purposes. Without prejudice to the terms of article 27 of the Statutes of the ESCB, the Bank shall be subject to external auditing by the «*Tribunal de Cuentas*», under the terms of Organic Law 2/1982, of May 12, on the *Tribunal de Cuentas*. The report accompanying the annual balance sheet and accounts shall give further detail on different operations or items on the balance sheet, according to their characteristics. In particular, the Bank's contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Funds shall be detailed, as will any loans or other operations transacted for the benefit of any other institution or person not on an arm's-length basis, or which in any other way involve loss of profit or losses for the Bank. In such cases the amount of such loss of profit or losses shall be specified.

2.5 Article 5. Fiscal treatment

The Bank shall receive the same fiscal treatment as the State.

³ Article 3 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 1.3).

⁴ Article 4 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 1.4).

2.6 Article 6. *Obligation of secrecy*

1 The members of its governing bodies and the personnel of the Bank shall keep secret, even after their duties have ceased any confidential information which they might receive in the exercise of their responsibilities. Any breach of this obligation shall be sanctioned according to internal Bank rules, in the case of Bank personnel, and under the terms of article 29, in the case of members of its governing bodies.

2 The secrecy obligation shall be without prejudice to the reporting requirements on monetary policy imposed on the Bank by article 10 of this law, and the terms of specific provisions which, in keeping with European Community directives on credit institutions, regulate the secrecy obligation of supervisory authorities.

3 Parliamentary access to information falling under the secrecy obligation must be channelled through the Governor of the Bank, under the conditions laid down in parliamentary regulations. To this end, the Governor may request that the appropriate parliamentary body hold a secret session or use the appropriate procedures for access to classified material.

2.7 Article 6 bis. *Legal framework for the staff of the Banco de España.*⁵

The staff of the Banco de España shall be selected in accordance with the principles of equality, merit, ability and publicity, and the relationship between the Banco de España and its staff shall be governed by employment law. Without prejudice to its autonomy in matters of staff policy, the Banco de España shall apply to its staff personnel costs-related measures equivalent to those generally established for public sector staff, principally by the State budget laws for each year, and may not, under any circumstances, agree remuneration increases that involve an increase in the overall wage bill beyond the limits set for such staff.⁶

Banco de España members of staff who may have access to confidential information shall report, in accordance with the applicable internal rule approved by the Executive Commission, securities market operations they carry out, whether directly or through an intermediary. This internal rule shall determine the restrictions applying to these members of staff concerning the purchase, sale or availability of these securities, in addition to the reporting obligations and restrictions applying to financial operations carried out by these members of staff with entities subject to the Banco de España's supervision, whether by themselves or by an intermediary. Infringement of the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to the sanctions laid down in the Banco de España's internal rules.

Data provided under these reporting obligations shall be kept for a maximum of five years.

⁵ Incorporated by *Law 62/2003, of 30 December* (article 63).

⁶ Wording of the first paragraph pursuant to the sixth final provision of *Law 17/2012 of 27 December 2012*.

3 CHAPTER II. OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

3.1 Article 7. General principles⁷

1 The Bank shall be responsible for exercising the functions assigned to it by this law and any other functions which it might be assigned by other laws.

2 Without prejudice to its main objective of maintaining price stability and fulfilling its duties as a member of the ESCB in accordance with the terms of article 105.1 of the Treaty, the Bank shall support the general economic policy of the government.

3 The Bank shall participate in the fulfilment of the following basic functions attributed to the ESCB:

a To define and implement the monetary policy of the Community.

b To conduct foreign exchange operations that are consistent with the provisions of article 109 of the Treaty⁸.

c To hold and manage the official foreign exchange reserves of the Member States. Nonetheless, the government may hold and manage foreign exchange working balances, in keeping with the terms of article 105.3 of the Treaty.

d To promote the smooth functioning of the payment system.

e To issue legal-tender banknotes.

f All other functions deriving from its status as an integral part of the ESCB.

4 Without prejudice to the terms of article 1 .3, in carrying out the functions envisaged in point three of this article, specified in sections 1, 2 and 4 of chapter II, but in these latter cases only when it addresses matters resulting from the functions of the ESCB, neither the government nor any other national or Community body shall give instructions to the Bank, and nor may the latter request or accept them.

5 Observing the provisions of point 2 of this article, the Bank shall, moreover, perform the following functions:

a Hold and manage foreign-currency and precious metal reserves not transferred to the ECB.

b Promote the smooth operation and the stability of the financial system and, without prejudice to the terms of 3.d) above, of national payment systems.

c Place coins in circulation and carry out, on behalf of the State, any other functions related to metallic currency which might be assigned to it.

⁷ Article 7 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.1).

⁸ Current Article 219 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

- d** Act as treasurer and financial agent for Public Debt, as stipulated in section 3.
 - e** Advise the government, and prepare any reports and studies deemed necessary.
 - f** Compile and publish statistics related to its functions and assist the ECB in the compilation of the statistical information needed for the fulfilment of the ESCB's functions.
 - g** Carry out any other responsibilities which it is assigned by law.
- 6** The Bank shall supervise, in accordance with existing regulations, the solvency activities and compliance with specific regulations of credit institutions, and any other financial institution or market it has been called on to oversee, without prejudice to the prudential supervision of “*Comunidades Autónomas*” in their areas of responsibility, and the co-operation between these “*Comunidades Autónomas*” and the Bank in performing such regional supervisory tasks.
- 7** The Bank may engage in the necessary operations to correctly perform its functions, and those needed for administrative purposes and its staff.
- 8** The Bank may establish relationships with other central banks, with financial supervisory authorities and financial institutions in other countries, and with international monetary and financial organisations.

It may also establish relationships with public financial institutions and regional financial supervisory authorities.

4 SECTION 1. MONETARY POLICY

4.1 Article 8. *Opening of accounts for institutions*⁹

In order to conduct its operations, the Bank may open accounts for credit institutions, public entities and other market participants, and accept assets as collateral.

4.2 Article 9. *Implementation of monetary policy*¹⁰

1 To achieve the objectives of the ESCB and carry out its functions, the Bank may conduct all types of financial operations, complying with the general principles and instruments established by the ESCB, and in particular the following:

Operate in financial markets, buying and selling outright (spot and forward) or under repurchase agreements; lend or borrow securities and other financial instruments denominated in any currency or unit of account, as well as precious metals.

Conduct credit operations with credit institutions and other market participants, ensuring such operations are based on adequate collateral.

⁹ Article 8 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.2).

¹⁰ Article 9 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.3).

2 The immobilised funds arising from the establishment of minimum reserves imposed pursuant to the provisions laid down in accordance with the ESCB Statutes may be held at the Bank.

4.3 Article 10. Information and accountability in the area of monetary policy¹¹

1 The Bank shall regularly inform Parliament and the government of the objectives and the implementation of monetary policy, without prejudice to the terms of article 107 of the Treaty¹² and the ECB rules on professional secrecy.

To this end, the Governor of the Bank may be asked to appear, in accordance with Parliamentary regulations, before any Congress or Senate committee or joint committee of both chambers, or be asked to attend for this purpose cabinet meetings or meetings of its Commission for Economic Affairs.

2 In addition, the Governor of the Bank may be asked to attend the meetings of the «*Consejo de Política Fiscal y Financiera de las Comunidades Autónomas*» referred to in article 3 of Organic Law 8/1980, of September 22, on *Financing of Comunidades Autónomas* and to report on issues within the scope of the Bank's authority, with a view to facilitating the tasks of financial coordination of the above-mentioned "Consejo".

5 SECTION 2. EXTERNAL OPERATIONS¹³

5.1 Article 11. Exchange-rate policy¹⁴

Without prejudice to the competence of the European Community, the government shall consult with the Bank on matters relating to exchange-rate policy.

5.2 Article 12. Conduct of external operations¹⁵

Without prejudice to the terms of article 1 .3, the Bank may carry out any operations that it deems suitable, and in particular the following:

a Hold, manage, acquire and sell spot and forward all types of assets denominated in foreign currencies or units of account, as well as precious metals.

b Carry out any type of banking transaction with domestic or foreign institutions or with international organisations, including operations of granting and obtaining loans.

¹¹ Article 10 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.4).

¹² Current Article 130 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

¹³ Section 2 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.5).

¹⁴ Article 11 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.6).

¹⁵ Article 12 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 2.7).

6 SECTION 3. CASH MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC DEBT SERVICES

6.1 Article 13. Cash management services

1 Under the terms agreed with the Treasury and with the *Comunidades Autónomas* that so request it, the Bank may provide cash management services, holding and maintaining necessary accounts in pesetas or in foreign currencies, receiving income and making payments on their behalf and, in general, engaging in any other banking activity, both domestically and abroad, with the exceptions mentioned in the following number of this article.

2 Overdraft facilities or the granting of any other type of credit by the Bank to the central government, *Comunidades Autónomas*, local authorities or any other of the authorities or entities referred to in article 104 of the Treaty creating the European Community¹⁶ -as amended by the Treaty on European Union of February 7, 1992- are prohibited. The exceptions to the above are as follows:

c Public credit institutions, which may receive liquidity from the Bank on the same terms as other credit institutions, and Deposit Guarantee Funds in credit institutions, when relevant.

d Financing by the Bank of obligations incurred by the government with the International Monetary Fund, or arising from the implementation of the medium-term financial assistance facility of the European Community.

In any case, Spain's contribution to the International Monetary Fund, and the liabilities of the Bank to the Fund, shall be included on the balance sheet of the Bank as assets or liabilities, as the case might be, *vis-à-vis* the International Monetary Fund. The government shall be responsible for exercising Spain's voting rights with the Fund.

3 Under the terms agreed with the Treasury and, as relevant, with the *Comunidades Autónomas*, the Bank shall remunerate the liquid balances deposited with it.

6.2 Article 14. Public debt service functions

1 Under the terms agreed with the Treasury and with the *Comunidades Autónomas* that so request it, the Bank shall provide public debt service functions, offering its technical expertise to facilitate issuance procedures, repayment and, in general, management of this debt. In any case, the prohibition contained in article 13.2 shall be observed.

2 The Bank may not directly acquire from issuers any type of public debt. It may only acquire it in markets, in the exercise of the functions assigned to it.

3 The Bank may:

a Serve as accounts holder and managing entity for the public debt market.

b Open, under the terms agreed with the issuer, securities accounts where public debt may be registered for direct subscribers.

¹⁶ Current Article 123 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

7 SECTION 4. MEANS OF PAYMENT AND PAYMENT SYSTEMS

Article 15. *Banknote issuance and circulation*¹⁷

1 The Banco de España shall, with the prior authorisation of the European Central Bank, have the power to issue euro banknotes which, without prejudice to the legal system applicable to coins, shall be the only valid banknotes within Spanish territory, in accordance with the provisions of current European Union law.

2 In order to promote the authenticity and quality of the euro banknotes in circulation, the Banco de España may establish criteria and procedures in relation to their placement in circulation, withdrawal, exchange, safe custody and recirculation, and shall ensure compliance therewith.

3 In relation to the institutions and economic agents referred to in Article 6(1) of Council Regulation (EC) N. ° 1338/2001 of 28 June 2001 laying down measures necessary for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting, the Banco de España may:

i) collect all such information and documentation as may be necessary to promote the good condition, quality and authenticity of the banknotes in circulation;

ii) carry out on-site inspections, including unannounced ones, at the premises of institutions and economic agents, to monitor their banknote handling machines and, in particular, the machines' capacity to check for authenticity and fitness and to trace suspect counterfeit euro banknotes and euro banknotes that are not clearly authenticated to the account holder;

iii) verify the procedures governing the operation and control of the banknote handling machines, the treatment of checked euro banknotes and any manual authenticity and fitness checking;

iv) take samples of processed euro banknotes to check them at its own premises; and

v) require the adoption by the institution of corrective measures in the event of failure to discharge the obligations applicable thereto.

4 The reproduction of euro banknotes and any advertising which uses in full or in part banknotes which are or have been legal tender in Spain must be previously authorised in each case by the Banco de España under the conditions and the requirements set out in current regulations.

No authorisation shall be required for the government and the institutions under public law that depend on the government.

The Banco de España may, in accordance with the established sanctioning procedures applicable to persons acting in the financial markets, impose fines of up to one million euro on natural or legal persons or their directors who advertise without the proper authorisation or who violate the conditions specified in such authorisation.

¹⁷ Wording pursuant to the fifth additional provision of Law 8/2012 of 30 October 2012.

7.1 Article 16. *Payment systems*¹⁸

1 To promote the sound functioning of payment systems, and in the exercise of its functions as a member of the European System of Central Banks, the Banco de España shall, by means of a Circular, regulate payment clearing and settlement systems. In particular, it may implement or complement the legal acts prescribed by the European Central Bank and include the recommendations of international bodies that constitute principles applicable to the security and efficiency of payment systems and instruments. Where appropriate, it may also manage the related payment clearing and settlement systems.

2 The Banco de España shall oversee the functioning of clearing and payment systems. To that end, it may seek to obtain whatsoever information and documents it deems necessary to assess the efficiency and security of payment systems and instruments both from the payment-system managing entity and from the suppliers of payment services, including those entities providing technological services for such systems and services.

3 Failure to comply with the rules laid down by the Banco de España in point 1 of this article and with the reporting obligation in point 2 of this article, by the entities referred to in said point 2, once the period determined by the Banco de España to amend this situation has elapsed, will constitute an infringement for the purposes of the provisions of article 5.f), of article 4.i), if the failure to report information hampers assessment of the risks inherent in payment systems and instruments, and of article 5.i), respectively, of Law 26/1988 of 28 July 1988 on the Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions.

The references in the aforementioned Law to credit institutions shall be understood to be to the institutions referred to in point 2 of this article.

4 For reasons of prudence, the Banco de España may suspend application of the decisions adopted by a payment-system managing entity and take the steps it deems appropriate if it considers that such decisions violate the rules in force or are detrimental to the proper development of clearing and settlement processes.

8 CHAPTER III. GOVERNING BODIES

8.1 Article 17. *Governing bodies*

The governing bodies of the Bank shall be:

1 The Governor.

2 The Deputy Governor.

3 The Governing Council.

4 The Executive Commission.

¹⁸ Article 16 amended by *Law 2/2004, Of December 27* (fortieth additional provision).

8.2 Article 18. Powers of the Governor¹⁹

The Governor of the Bank shall be empowered to:

- a** Manage the Bank and preside over the Governing Council and the Executive Commission.
- b** Act as legal representative of the Bank whenever necessary and especially in Courts of Justice, as well as authorising contracts and documents and carrying out all other activities necessary in the pursuit of the functions assigned to the Bank.
- c** Represent the Bank in the international institutions and organisations in which its participation may be envisaged.
- d** Sit on the Governing Council and the General Council of the European Central Bank.

8.3 Article 19. Powers of the Deputy Governor

The Deputy Governor shall substitute for the Governor when the post becomes vacant or in the event of absence or illness, in performing managing or representative functions for the Bank. In addition, the Deputy Governor shall have the powers assigned to him by internal Bank rules and delegated to him by the Governor.

8.4 Article 20. Composition of the Governing Council

1 The Governing Council shall be composed of:

- a** The Governor.
- b** The Deputy Governor.
- c** Six elected Council members.
- d** The Director-General of the Treasury and Financial Policy.
- e** The Vice-president of the National Securities Market Commission.

2 The Directors-General of the Bank shall attend Council meetings in a participatory but nonvoting capacity.

A representative of the Bank's personnel, chosen as specified in internal rules, shall also attend the meetings in a participatory but non-voting capacity.

3 The Director-General of the Treasury and Financial Policy and the Vice-president of the National Securities Market Commission shall not be permitted to vote when the Council makes decisions on issues related to the matters regulated under section 1 and under sections 2 and 4

¹⁹ Article 18 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 3.1).

of chapter II of this Law, but in the case of the latter two sections only when decisions are made on issues arising from the functions of the ESCB²⁰.

4 The Economy and Finance Minister or the Secretary of State for Economy may attend the meetings of the Council, as participating but non-voting members, when they consider it necessary in the light of the importance of the matters under consideration. They may also submit a motion for consideration by the Governing Council.

5 The Governing Council's Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Bank, who will attend in a participatory but non-voting capacity.

8.5 Article 21. Powers of the Governing Council²¹

1 The Governing Council shall:

a Approve general guidelines for Bank action to fulfil its assigned functions.

b Observing the guidelines and instructions of the ECB, and the Governor's independence and obligation of secrecy as a member of the governing bodies of the ECB, it shall debate the issues relating to monetary policy and shall supervise the Bank's contribution to the implementation of the ESCB's monetary policy carried out by the Executive Commission.

c Approve, at the proposal of the Executive Commission, the annual report of the Bank and, as relevant, any other reports which the Bank must submit to Parliament, to the government or to the Economy and Finance Minister.

d Approve the Bank's «*Circulares monetarias*» and «*Circulares*».

e Submit to the government the separation proposals referred to in letter d) of number 4 of article 25.

In these decisions, the member of the Council to which the proposal of separation refers will have no vote.

f Approve the internal rules of the Bank at the proposal of the Executive Commission.

g Approve proposed Bank budgets and formulate its annual accounts and the proposal for distribution of profits.

h Approve guidelines on personnel policy and ratify the appointment of Directors-General.

i Impose sanctions whose adoption is the responsibility of the Bank.

²⁰ Article 20.3 amended by *Law 66/1997, of December 30* (twenty-fourth additional provision.1).

²¹ Article 21 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 3.2).

j Approve proposals for sanctions which the Bank must submit to the Minister of Economy and Finance.

k Settle appeals to or claims filed against Bank resolutions when the authority to do so corresponds to the latter.

l Adopt any other necessary agreements to carry out the functions entrusted to the Bank under this law which are not the exclusive responsibility of the Executive Commission, with the power of delegating to the Governor, the Deputy Governor, or the Executive Commission the responsibilities or tasks that it deems appropriate. It shall determine explicitly in which cases subdelegation is possible.

2 The presidency of the Governing Council shall be held in this order:

1 By the Governor.

2 By the Deputy Governor.

3 By the oldest elected Council member.

3 The Governing Council shall meet at least ten times a year, and whenever convened by the Governor.

The Governor of the Bank, as President of the Council, shall call meetings and set the agenda.

The members of the Governing Council may request a meeting, which should be held whenever the request is made by at least two members. The request shall specify the agenda for the special meeting.

4 The Governing Council shall have a valid quorum when at least five of its members, not counting *ex-officio* members, and the Secretary are present. Decisions shall be made by majority voting and in case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

8.6 Article 22. Composition of the Executive Commission

1 The Executive Commission shall be made up of:

a The Governor, who shall act as President.

b The Deputy Governor.

c Two elected Council members.

2 The Directors-General of the Bank shall attend the meetings in a participatory but non-voting capacity.

3 The Secretary of the Bank will be Secretary, attending in a participatory but non-voting capacity.

8.7 Article 23. Powers of the Executive Commission²²

1 The Executive Commission shall be responsible for the following, subject to the guidelines of the Governing Council:

a To contribute to the implementation of the monetary policy formulated by the ESCB in accordance with the terms of article 21.1 b).

b To decide upon the administrative authorisations to be granted by the Bank.

c To organise the Bank and appoint Directors-General and personnel, fixing their salaries in line with internal rules and the general guidelines approved by the Governing Council. The Council will in all cases ratify appointments of Directors-General.

d Submit to the Governing Council the proposals which the Council is responsible for resolving or approving.

e Carry out the tasks expressly delegated to it by the Governing Council.

f Formulate necessary recommendations and requirements for credit institutions and, with regard to the latter, their Board of Directors and management, agree to initiate sanctioning procedures and intervention measures, replace Directors, or take any other precautionary measures set out in legal regulations and entrusted to the Bank.

Any precautionary measures taken by the Executive Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities will be immediately reported to the Governing Council.

g Administer the Bank in the area of private law and manage its assets.

h Agree on any other operations or transactions which the Bank must perform to carry out its responsibilities, delegating these to the commissions or individuals that it deems appropriate.

2 Meetings of the Executive Commission shall be called by the Governor on his own initiative or upon the request of two of its members.

3 Agreements shall be taken by majority vote. In the event of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

8.8 Article 24. Appointment of governing bodies

1 The Governor of the Bank shall be appointed by the King following a proposal by the President of the government. Nominees shall be Spanish and will have recognised competence in monetary or banking matters.

Prior to the appointment of the Governor, the Economy and Finance Minister shall appear before the relevant parliamentary committee under the terms envisaged in article 203 of the Spanish Parliamentary Internal Regulations, to report on the proposed candidate.

²² Article 23 amended by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (article 3.3).

2 The Deputy Governor shall be appointed by the government following a proposal by the Governor and must meet the same conditions as the Governor.

3 The six elected Council members shall be appointed by the government following a proposal by the Economy and Finance Minister, after consultation with the Governor of the Bank. They must be Spanish and have recognised competence in the area of economy or law.

4 The two elected members of the Executive Commission shall be appointed by the Governing Council, following a proposal by the Governor, from the Council's elected members.

Article 25. *Renewal and dismissal of governing bodies*²³

1 The terms of office of the Governor and the Deputy Governor will have a duration of six years, and will be non-renewable for the same position.

2 Elected Council members will serve a six-year term and may be reappointed once.

3 Council members appointed to the Executive Commission will serve the period that remains in their ordinary term of office as Council members.

4 The Governor, the Deputy Governor and elected Council members shall leave office for the following reasons:

a Expiration of their terms of office.

b Resignation, which will take effect once the Government is notified or, in the case of a member of the Executive Commission, when the Governing Council is notified.

c Dismissal decided by the Government, due to permanent incapacity to perform their functions, serious breach of their obligations, incompatibility that may have arisen during the term of office or prosecution for deliberate crimes. Except for cases of prosecution for deliberate crimes, the dismissal decision shall be adopted following a proposal by the Bank's Governing Council, after a hearing with the individual in question.

5 In cases where any of the persons mentioned in this article are dismissed, their replacement shall serve the ordinary term of office corresponding to the position concerned.

8.9 Article 26. *Incompatibilities*

1 The Governor and the Deputy Governor shall be subject to the system of incompatibilities applicable to senior officials. Their posts shall also be incompatible with the exercise of any public or private profession or activity, unless these are inherent to their status or are imposed as part of their role as representatives of the Bank.

Once their term of office ends, over the next two years they may not engage in any professional activity linked to credit institutions or securities markets. During this period, they shall be entitled to a monthly economic compensation equivalent to 80% of the total salary assigned to that post during the indicated period. This compensation may not be received if the individual holds a

²³ Wording pursuant to the fifth additional provision of Law 8/2012 of 30 October 2012.

paying job, post or activity in the public or private sector, except for teaching, or when the dismissal has occurred due to a separation decided by the government.

2 Elected Council members may not be involved in professional activities linked to credit institutions of any type, to securities markets or to private financial institutions during their terms in office. Serving on the Bank Council is compatible with teaching and research activities²⁴.

8.10 Article 27. System of remuneration

Remuneration and other employment conditions for the Governor, the Deputy Governor and the elected Council members shall be set by the Economy and Finance Minister, following a proposal by the Bank's Governing Council.

The Parliament shall be informed of these remuneration and employment conditions.

8.11 Article 28. Limitations applicable to members of the Governing Council

1 Members of the Governing Council shall refrain from acquiring or owning goods or rights and from engaging in any activities that might compromise their independence and impartiality in the exercise of their responsibilities, cause conflicts of interest, or permit them to use privileged information.

In particular, they must contractually entrust to a financial institution registered with the National Securities Market Commission the administration of any tradable securities or financial assets of which they, their non-separated spouses or dependent children are owners. The said institution shall administer these assets subject only to the general indications of profitability and risk established in the contract, and may not request nor receive investment instructions from the interested parties. It may not inform the parties of the composition of their investments, except in the case of mutual funds or when, for a justified cause, authorisation by the National Securities Market Commission may have been granted. Without prejudice to the responsibility of the interested parties, failure of the said institution to comply with these requirements shall be considered a very serious offence under the system of sanctions applicable to it as a financial institution.

2 In the three months following their taking of office and the end of their terms, and on an annual basis, the members of the Governing Council must file a statement on their activities and their net worth situation, and those of their non-separated spouses and their dependent children. The statement shall be submitted to the Ministry of Public Administration, which may verify the information included and determine whether the interests revealed in the statement infringe the conditions set out in the previous paragraph.

The statement shall be inscribed in the «*Registro de Intereses de Altos Cargos*».

8.12 Article 29. Sanctioning proceedings

Without prejudice to the terms of criminal law and article 25.4 d) of this law, violation by members of the governing bodies of the Bank of the obligation of secrecy set out in article 6, the rules on incompatibilities set out in article 26, and the limitations set out in article 28, shall be punished with fines of up to fifty million pesetas. The sanction shall be commensurate with the nature and

²⁴ Article 26.2 amended by Law 12/1998, of April 28 (article 3.4).

the scale of the offence, the gravity of the risks caused or damage done, the spontaneous conduct of the offender to remedy it, and the earnings obtained as a result of the offence.

The government shall be responsible for imposing the above-mentioned sanction following an administrative enquiry conducted by the Ministry for Public Administration, which shall be subject to the rules on the sanctioning procedure applicable to civil servants. In all cases the proceedings shall be initiated following a proposal or a favourable report from the Bank's Governing Council.

8.13 Article 30. System applicable to the Secretary and Directors-General

The terms of article 6, 26.2, 28 and 29 shall also apply to the Secretary and Directors-General of the Bank, and to the personnel representative referred to in article 20.2. In the absence of other specific provisions, the penalty system set out for Bank personnel in internal rules will apply for all of them.

9 FIRST ADDITIONAL PROVISION

Letter g) of article 5 of Law 26/1988, of July 29, on *Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions*, is amended to read as follows²⁵:

«g) Failure to comply with existing provisions on legal reserve requirements and other requirements arising from monetary control procedures».

A new section n) is added to article 4 of Law 26/1988, of July 29, on *Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions*, which reads as follows:

«n) The infractions described in article 5.g) on required provisions relating to the legal reserve requirement and requirements arising from monetary control procedures, when in the five years prior to the offence unconditional sanction has been applied to the credit institution for the same type of infraction».

Letter c) of article 18 of Law 26/1988, of July 29, on *Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions*, shall read as follows:

«c) The imposition of penalties for very serious offences shall be the responsibility of the Economy and Finance minister on the proposal of the Bank, except in situations such as those described in letter n) of article 4, in which they shall be imposed by the Bank, and in cases where authorisation is withdrawn, in which case it shall be imposed by the Council of Ministers».

10 SECOND ADDITIONAL PROVISION

Any mention made by existing legislation to the General Council and the Executive Council of the Bank shall be understood to refer, respectively, to the Governing Council and the Executive Commission.

²⁵ This first additional provision, whose text is included, may be understood as repealed by *Law 10/2014 of 26 June, on the Regulation, Supervision and Solvency of Credit Institutions*.

11 THIRD ADDITIONAL PROVISION²⁶

The first paragraph of article 4 of Law 10/1975, of March 12, on Regulation of Coinage, shall read as follows:

«Within the annual limit which may be indicated by the Bank, the Ministry of Economy and Finance shall decide on the coinage of metallic currency and, in particular: (...) »

12 FOURTH ADDITIONAL PROVISION²⁷

The following changes shall be introduced to the adapted text of the *General Budget Law*, approved by *Royal Legislative Decree 1091/1988*, of September 23:

Letter e) of article 8 shall read as follows:

«e) Determine the guidelines of the State's economic and financial policy. »

Letter g) of article 9 shall read as follows:

«g) Direct the implementation of the financial policy approved by the government and lay down the necessary provisions to that end. »

13 FIFTH ADDITIONAL PROVISION²⁸

Article 1 of *Law 24/1984, of June 29, on Legal Interest Rate for Money*, shall read as follows:

«The legal interest rate for money shall be determined in the State Budget Law. »

14 SIXTH ADDITIONAL PROVISION. LEGAL RULES APPLICABLE TO COLLATERAL SECURITY PROVIDED TO THE BANCO DE ESPAÑA, THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER NATIONAL CENTRAL BANKS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR TASKS.²⁹

1 For the purposes of this provision, collateral security shall mean any pledge, simultaneous transaction, sell and buy-back transaction, charge, lien, deposit, assignment or any other legal transaction for collateral purposes arranged over any asset that may be realised or appropriated, including cash, and which aims to secure the rights and obligations arising from any present or

²⁶ This third additional provision, whose text is included, may be understood as tacitly repealed by *Law 12/1998, of April 28* (single additional provision), since this has entailed new wording for the first paragraph of article 4 of *Law 10/1975, of March 12*.

²⁷ Please note that *Royal Decree-Law 1091/1988, of September 23*, was repealed by *Law 47/2003, of November 26*, single repealing provision.

²⁸ Please note that *Law 65/1997, of December 30*, has added a second paragraph to the article 1 of the *Law 24/1984, of June 29*.

²⁹ Wording pursuant to the second final provision of *Royal Decree-Law 2/2012 of 3 February 2012*.

future transaction concluded with the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or another European Union national central bank.

2 Such collateral security shall be subject to the following legal regime:

a In order to be fully valid, effective against the guarantor or third parties, enforceable, even for the purposes of Articles 517 and 571 *et seq* of the Civil Procedure Law, or admissible as evidence, it need not be arranged in the presence of a notary or fulfil any formal requirement other than, one, a written (or legally equivalent) record of the collateral agreement or, where applicable, a unilateral declaration by the guarantor, and, two, the contribution of the underlying asset and a written (or legally equivalent) record of such contribution.

For the purposes of this additional provision, an electronic record or note in any durable format shall be deemed legally equivalent to a written record.

Moreover, in order to be fully valid, effective against the guarantor or third parties, enforceable, even for the purposes of Articles 517 and 571 *et seq* of the Civil Procedure Law, or admissible as evidence, the corresponding principal obligation need not be formalised in the presence of a notary or fulfil any other formal requirement.

b For transactions in which the ultimate beneficiary of the collateral security is the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or another European Union national central bank, whether directly or through the intermediation of a third party, where the underlying assets are book-entry securities or financial instruments, the contribution of such assets and the written (or legally equivalent) record of such contribution may take the form of any of the following procedures:

1 Book transfer, with transfer of ownership, of the securities or financial instruments to an account of the beneficiary or of a third party acting directly or indirectly for or on behalf of the beneficiary, in accordance with Article 9 of Law 24/1988 of 28 July 1988 on the securities market, the guarantor forfeiting ownership of the security or financial instrument in favour of the beneficiary or third party.

2 Recognition of the collateral in the relevant account in accordance with Article 10 of Law 24/1988 of 28 July 1988 on the securities market, the guarantor retaining ownership of the security or financial instrument.

3 Book transfer or recognition of the securities or financial instruments, without transfer of ownership, to or in an account in the name of the beneficiary or of a third party acting directly or indirectly for or on behalf of the beneficiary. The above account shall have the sole purpose of recognising pledges made over book-entry securities and instruments, the guarantor retaining ownership thereof.

Where the underlying asset is a securities or financial instruments account, the contribution thereof and the written (or legally equivalent) record of such contribution shall take the form of the recognition of the collateral in the relevant account, and the above pledge shall be subject, *mutatis mutandi*, to the provisions of the final subparagraph of 2(e) below.

c Where the underlying assets are securities represented by physical certificates, the contribution thereof and the written (or legally equivalent) record of such contribution may take the form of their delivery to the beneficiary of the collateral security or to a mutually agreed third party.

d Enforcement of the collateral shall require only the certification issued by the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the relevant European Union national central bank, evidencing the amount of the past due claimable amounts enforced, together with the order to dispose of, appropriate or transfer, free of charge, the underlying assets, as applicable in line with this paragraph. This certification shall declare that the settlement took place in accordance with the agreement, pact and/or rule giving rise to the obligation in question.

At the discretion of the beneficiary and subject to the terms of the collateral agreement, the collateral may be enforced under any of the procedures recognised in the prevailing legislation.

Where the underlying assets are traded on an organised market, they shall be disposed of through the relevant market operator. Otherwise, notwithstanding any other such disposal procedures as may be recognised in the prevailing legislation, the disposal may be carried out in an auction organised by the Banco de España.

Moreover, where the collateral security has not already been arranged by transferring ownership of the relevant assets, it may also be enforced by way of an appropriation of the underlying assets by the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the relevant European Union national central bank, to be set off or applied in discharge of the guaranteed obligations, provided that: (i) the institution providing the underlying assets and the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the relevant European Union national central bank have so agreed, and (ii) the parties have agreed a valuation method for the underlying assets.

In any event, the surplus resulting once the debt in question has been paid shall be returned to the institution that provided the underlying assets.

e Where the collateral security consists of pledged cash deposits, the beneficiary or, where applicable, the depositary of the cash shall record in the relevant account the arrangement of the pledge or, where applicable, the pledged balance, when it has evidence of the account holder's consent.

In order to be fully valid, effective against the guarantor or third parties, enforceable, or admissible as evidence, the pledge need not be arranged with the intervention of a notary or fulfil any formal requirement other than the record referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph, which shall be equivalent to the contribution of the underlying assets and the written (or legally equivalent) record of such contribution.

Such pledges shall be enforced by means of set off, with any surplus funds once the debt has been paid remaining at the disposal of the account holder.

As from the recording referred to in the first subparagraph of 2(e), any amounts paid into the account whose balance is pledged or, where applicable, only the pledged amount, shall, by the mere fact of being paid in, be irrevocably pledged, without any limitation whatsoever, as collateral security for the full performance of the secured obligations. Likewise, and unless the parties have agreed otherwise, as from the time the pledge is recorded, the account holder shall not be able to withdraw the funds deposited therein or, where applicable, the pledged amount, without the prior consent of the beneficiary of the collateral security.

f The underlying assets may be used to settle secured obligations, even when insolvency or administrative winding-up proceedings have been commenced. Such collateral security may be enforced separately, immediately, in the manner agreed by the parties, or in accordance with this additional provision.

The collateral security shall not be limited, restricted or affected in any way by the insolvency or administrative winding-up of the other party.

In particular, the provision, acceptance or enforcement of the collateral security to which this additional provision refers, the balance of the accounts or registers in which it is recorded and the formalisation of the secured obligations may not be challenged in the event of restitution actions linked to insolvency or administrative winding-up proceedings.

g The date of provision of the collateral security, and the balance and date that appear in the certification issued by the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the other national central banks of the European Union, referred to in 2(b), shall constitute proof of such facts against the institution itself and third parties.

Collateral security provided in accordance with the rules of this additional provision shall not be subject to any attachment, distraint or encumbrance, or to any other restriction or lien of any kind whether legal or contractual, from the time of its provision.

3 The parties may agree that, in the event of changes in the value of the underlying assets or in the amount of the secured obligations, new assets shall have to be provided, including cash, or, where applicable and where so agreed, returned, to restore the balance between the value of the secured obligation and that of the collateral provided as security. Any such new assets shall be considered an integral part of the initial collateral and shall be treated as if they had been provided at the same time as the initial collateral security, and all the terms of this additional provision shall be applicable thereto.

4 Non-mortgage loans or credit provided as collateral security to the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or other European Union national central banks to secure the performance of present or future obligations incurred under transactions entered into with such bodies in the performance of their tasks shall be governed by, in addition to the provisions of paragraph 1, of sub-paragraphs a), d), f) and g) of paragraph 2 and of the following paragraphs of this additional provision, the following rules:

a Loans and credits may be pledged or assigned whatever the formal or material requirements that may have been agreed by the parties with regard to their assignment or encumbrance. The provision of information or documentation relating the loans or credits or the credit claims thereunder, including any relating to the relevant debtors and, where applicable, guarantors, to the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the European Union national central banks, as well as, where applicable, to any third parties to which such bodies may assign their rights in the event that the credit claims are assigned or the collateral arranged thereover is enforced, shall not constitute a breach of the legislation on banking secrecy or personal data protection.

The pledge or assignment shall relate solely, unless agreed otherwise, to the credit claims under the relevant contract. In no event shall the assignee or beneficiary of the collateral security assume the obligation to make funds available to the borrowers. On no account shall any pledge or assignment arranged in line with the provisions of this paragraph constitute a breach of the relevant loans or credits, nor shall they require the consent of the debtor or guarantor of the credits pledged or assigned.

b The contribution and written (or legally equivalent) record of the contribution of the credit claims may be arranged by providing the beneficiary with the forms approved by the latter for such purpose or by serving written (or legally equivalent) notice on the beneficiary of the particulars of the credit claims as established by the latter for such purpose, without it being necessary to fulfil any other formal requirement for the full validity of the pledge or assignment, or its efficacy against the debtor and, where applicable, the guarantor, or against any third parties, or for its enforceability or admissibility as proof.

c The income accruing on assigned or pledged loans or credits shall, unless agreed otherwise, correspond to the credit institution providing the collateral security.

d In the event of breach of the secured obligations, the beneficiary of the collateral security shall acquire full title to the corresponding credit claims. However, notwithstanding any other such enforcement procedures as may be envisaged in the prevailing legislation, the collateral may also be enforced by means of an auction organised by the Banco de España.

e The debtor or, where applicable, guarantor of a credit claim assigned or pledged to the Banco de España, the European Central Bank or the European Union national central banks may not rely, against such bodies or against any such third parties to which the relevant credit claim may subsequently have been assigned, on any of the exceptions to which it may be entitled against the assigning or pledging credit institution, not even the right to set off.

5 Any agreements the Banco de España may execute in the exercise of its functions may provide for their termination or cancellation in the event of insolvency or administrative winding-up. Also, in such cases of insolvency or administrative winding-up, the transactions secured in accordance with the terms of this additional provision shall be deemed to be public law claims for the purposes of the application of Article 91(4) of Insolvency Law 22/2003 of 9 July 2003, insofar as they cannot be paid out of the collateral security provided.

6 Where this additional provision is silent, regard shall be had, secondarily, to the regime with respect to financial guarantees set forth in Chapter II of Royal Decree-Law 5/2005 of 11 March 2005 on urgent reforms to boost productivity and improve public sector procurement.

7 The rules set forth in this additional provision may be implemented in regulations.

15 SEVENTH ADDITIONAL PROVISION³⁰

No court or administrative authority may issue an attachment order or process an execution order against goods and property rights belonging, possessed or managed by the Banco de España, when they are physically subject to the exercise of public functions or the exercise of administrative powers.

The same rules shall apply to the goods and property rights belonging, possessed or managed by foreign states or central banks in which foreign reserves are invested, and to those belonging, possessed or managed by the Bank for International Settlements.

Express waiver of the prerogative contained in the previous paragraph, whether made before or after the commencement of the judicial or administrative procedure in question, shall be valid.

The above rules shall apply in the absence of international treaties or agreements to which Spain is a party referring to the same persons and matters to which this additional provision refers.

16 EIGHTH ADDITIONAL PROVISION. SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENTITIES³¹

1 In accordance with European Central Bank regulations, the Banco de España may entrust the production of its share of euro banknotes to a public corporation in which it has a controlling

³⁰ Seventh additional provision incorporated by *Law 22/2005, of November 18*.

³¹ Incorporated under final provision two of *Law 36/2014 of 26 December 2014 on the State Budget for 2015* (Official State Gazette of 30 December 2014).

interest, and whose sole corporate purpose is the production of euro banknotes within the European System of Central Banks.

The Banco de España's property, budgetary, recruitment and procurement of goods and services regimes shall apply to this corporation, even though it is subject to private law. Its budget shall be included as an annex to the budget of the Banco de España.

2 Even though it is subject to Foundations Law 50/2002 of 26 December 2002, *Fundación Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros (CEMFI)* shall be subject to the Banco de España's property, budgetary, recruitment and procurement of goods and services regimes. The foundation's budget shall be included as an annex to the budget of the Banco de España.

17 FIRST TRANSITORY PROVISION

The Governing Council and the Executive Commission shall be created under the terms of this law within a period of two months from the time it enters into force. At that moment, any governing bodies in operation up to that time shall be replaced, and the terms of office of current council members shall end.

18 SECOND TRANSITORY PROVISION

Until the agreements mentioned in article 13.1 and 14.1 are approved, the Bank, without prejudice of the terms of article 13.2, shall continue providing to the Treasury and, as relevant, to *Comunidades Autónomas*, cash management and public debt services as described in current provisions.

19 THIRD TRANSITORY PROVISION

Until such time as they are replaced, the provisions drafted to implement Law 26/1983, of December 26, on Legal Reserve Requirements for Financial Intermediaries shall remain in effect.

20 REPEALING PROVISION

Law 30/1 980, of June 21, on Governing Bodies of the Bank, Law 26/1 983, of December 26, on Legal Reserve Requirements for Financial Intermediaries, the first paragraph of the eighth additional provision of Law 26/1988, of July 29, on Discipline and Intervention of Credit Institutions, and any other provision that contradicts the content of this law, are repealed.

Once this law enters into force, the General Regulation of the Bank of March 23, 1948 and its Statutes of July 24, 1947, will be repealed whenever they might be still in force.

21 FIRST FINAL PROVISION

This law shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the «*Boletín Oficial del Estado*».

22 SECOND FINAL PROVISION³²

Repealed.

³² The second final provision has been repealed by *Law 66/1997, of December 30* (twenty-fourth additional provision 1.d).