



Parlamento de Navarra  
Nafarroako Parlamentua

## EL PARLAMENTO DE NAVARRA-THE PARLIAMENT OF NAVARRE

### I.- GENERAL

- Country: Spain (47.150.819 residents (2011), 506.990 Km<sup>2</sup>)
- Region: Comunidad Foral de Navarra (641.293 residents [2011]; 10.391,08 Km<sup>2</sup>)
- The Parliament of Navarre was founded on 23 April 1979
- Headquarters: c/ Navas de Tolosa, 1, 31002 Pamplona
- Language: Spanish, Basque language also holds the status of official language in the Basque-speaking areas of Navarre.
- Website: [www.parlamento-navarra.es](http://www.parlamento-navarra.es)

### II.- HISTORY

Part of the background to the current Parliament of Navarre includes various demonstrations of institutions which throughout history had a representative character. Precisely the Law of Furtherance (Ley Orgánica de Reintegración y Amejoramiento del Fuero de Navarra), to mention regional government institutions, denominates the parliamentary institution as the "Parliament of Navarre or Assembly (Cortes) of Navarre" in reference to the Spanish Parliament (Cortes) of the Old Kingdom.

When Navarre was an independent Kingdom it constituted its own "Cortes" (throughout the XIII century) in which the representatives of the three branches of the structure of mediaeval society itself occupied a seat: the Clergy, the Nobility and the "Buenas Villas" (privileged middle classes). The "Cortes" of Navarre even continued after the incorporation of the Kingdom of Navarre in the Crown of Castille in 1512, and celebrated its last meetings at the beginning of the XIX century, 1828-1829. Later a consultative body of the Regional Government was created for matters of finance and municipal administration, the Administrative Regional Government Board, whose authority was adopted in 1979 by the Regional Parliament of Navarre.

In 1979 democratic elections were held in Navarre to elect a Regional Parliament, consisting of seventy members, whose most significant mission was to approve the bases which were later to give rise to the Organic Law of Furtherance, after the corresponding negotiations between Navarre and the Nation.

This institution destined to be the instrument of democratisation of the exclusive regime of Navarre, was the result of an agreement between the Regional Council and the Government of the Nation backed by the Royal Decree 121/79 of 26 January. The Parliament was made up of seventy parliamentarians chosen by universal suffrage in the five historical districts of Navarre and held its constitutive session on 23rd April, 1979.

The Parliament of Navarre is now in its Ninth Term of Office (2015-2019), which was constituted on the 17th of June 2015.

### **III.- MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**

The Parliament of Navarre has 50 members.

- 25 members of parliament are female and 25 are male
- Their average age is 48

The seats are proportionately divided among the parties in the whole Comunidad Foral de Navarra according to the D'Hont system. There is an electoral threshold of 3 %.

The Navarrese Parliament is a legislature parliament. The members are elected for a 4-year term. There is a tendency for elections to be organized together with elections for the local councils.

### **IV.- COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT AS A RESULT OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION 22 MAY 2011**

- Unión del Pueblo Navarro (15 seats)
- Geroa Bai (9 seats)
- EH Bildu-Nafarroa (8 seats)
- Podemos Ahal-Dugu (7 seats)
- Partido Socialista de Navarra ( 7 seats)
- Partido Popular (2 seats)
- Izquierda-Ezkerra (2 seats)

### **V.- POLITICAL GROUPS IN THE PARLIAMENT OF NAVARRE (15.07.2011)**

If a party has three or more members, they can form a political group. Each

political group chooses a chairman.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Unión del Pueblo Navarro</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mr. José Javier Esparza Abaurrea</li><li>• Members: 15</li><li>• Tel: +34 948 22 72 11- 948 20 92 14</li><li>• Fax: +34 948 20 92 29</li><li>• Email:</li><li>• <a href="mailto:gp-eroabai@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-eroabai@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Geroa Bai</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mr. Koldo Martínez Urionabarrenetxea</li><li>• Members: 9</li><li>• Tel: + 34 948 20 92 62</li><li>• Fax: +34 948 209 272</li><li>• Email:</li><li>• <a href="mailto:gp-spn@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-spn@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>EH Bildu-Nafarroa</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mr. Adolfo Araiz Flamarique</li><li>• Members: 7</li><li>• Tel: + 34 948 20 92 74</li><li>• Fax: + 34 948 20 92 37</li><li>• Email:</li><li>• <a href="mailto:gp-bildu@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-bildu@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Podemos Ahal-Dugu</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mrs Laura Pérez Ruano</li><li>• Members: 7</li><li>• Tel: + 34 948 20 9213</li><li>• Email:</li><li>• <a href="mailto:gp-podemos@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-podemos@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Socialistas de Navarra</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mrs. María Chivite Navascués</li><li>• Members: 7</li><li>• Tel: + 34 948 20 92 15</li><li>• Fax: +34 948 209 22 28</li><li>• Email: <a href="mailto:gp-spn@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-spn@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Partido Popular de Navarra</b></li><li>• Chairman: Mrs. Ana Beltrán Villaba</li><li>• Members: 2</li><li>• Teléfono: +34 948 209 275/414/208</li><li>• Fax: +34 948 20 92 30</li><li>• Email:</li><li>• <a href="mailto:gp-ppn@parlamentodenavarra.es">gp-ppn@parlamentodenavarra.es</a></li></ul>	

- **Izquierda-Ezkerra**
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## **VI.- THE COMPETENCES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF NAVARRE**

The Parliament of Navarre represents the people of Navarre, who vote for it. It approves the laws which must be in force in Navarre on the areas of authority which it enjoys as a Community having its own Regional Government. Every year it also approves the General Budgets of Navarre, as well as the Accounts which the Government of Navarre presents on the execution and expense incurred by the Regional Administration on the amounts authorised by Parliament. Finally, the parliament chooses the President of the Government of Navarre and exercises the task of promoting and controlling the actions of the government.

### **The Representative Function of the Parliament of Navarre**

The Parliament of Navarre represents the people of Navarre. The decisions of the Parliament are an expression of the will of the Navarrese people, who through their representatives, participate in political questions which affect them. Hence, in debates and voting, the members of Parliament reflect the feeling of their electors, holders of sovereignty, and in whose name they carry out the functions which are entrusted to them.

Every four years, by universal suffrage (that is, with the participation of all Navarrese older than eighteen years of age included in the electoral census) and by means of electoral summoning, the fifty parliamentarians which make up the Parliament of Navarre are elected.

### **Legislative Power**

Under the traditional system of separation and balance of powers (legislative, executive and judicial) in democratic societies, the Parliament is granted the power to pass laws which are to govern a community, hence the denomination of legislative chamber. In the scope of the Autonomous Community this function corresponds to the Parliament of Navarre which confers the rank of regional (foral) laws, the term given to the norms and resolutions approved, on texts which regulate the matters for which Navarre has authority.

Parliament may delegate legislative power to the Regional Government on specific matters and for a determined period of time. In no case does the delegation affect the laws which require expressly the absolute majority in order

to be carried.

In order for a subject matter to become regulated by law it is necessary that the initiative comes from the Government of Navarre, via the presentation of a bill to the Parliament, or via an act proposition which may be presented by the Regional Parliamentarians and the Town Councils of Navarre which represent a third of the number of townships in a "Merindad" (territorial district) and fifty per cent of its population by law. Navarrese citizens may also present initiatives in the Parliament, provided that a series of requisites are fulfilled and that the proposal has the backing of at least seven thousand signatures.

From the moment a text arrives in the Parliament, there is a procedure which must be passed before it can be converted into Law. First, the Committee of the House and the Board of Spokespersons decide on the admission of a bill or act proposition to go through the necessary formalities, they decide the Parliamentary Committee which is to study it and order its publication in the Official Gazette of Parliament in order to disseminate it to all parliamentarians. From the moment it is published a minimum period of fifteen days is established (except in cases of urgent or special procedures, in which case the duration of period varies) so that the Parliamentary Groups and the Parliamentarians may present amendments and modifications to the bill; the amendments may also affect the whole text with the proposal of an alternative bill or simply to return it to the Government. The amendments are also published in the Official Gazette of the Chamber.

If an amendment is presented for the whole bill, it is debated in a Plenary Session of Parliament. On the supposition that an amendment to the whole bill is passed, the bill is considered rejected and the President of the Parliament notifies the Government of Navarre. Otherwise, the bill continues to pass through parliamentary procedures and, together with the amendments, is debated in the Committee. The latter prepares a resolution which is then debated and the Plenary Session of the House approves or rejects. The President of the Parliament submits the definitive text of the Regional Law to the President of the Government for its promulgation, on behalf of the King, and its publication in the Official Gazette of Navarre and of the State.

### **The Economic-Financial Function of the Parliament of Navarre**

The General Budgets of Navarre, the law in which the expenses of the Regional Administration and the income for its maintenance are determined, must be passed by the Parliament. Herein lies one of the principal interventions of Parliament in the political and administrative direction of the Community. The budgets constitute a necessary instrument for government action, and their authorisation corresponds solely to Parliament.

The Furtherance of the "Fuero" (code of laws) attributes the Government of Navarre with the initiative to prepare budgets and present these before Parliament. This bill receives preferential treatment in its procedure, for which

specific regulating norms of debate are drawn up.

The Government, on the other hand, at the end of each trading period submits accounts on its economic activity and on the execution of the budgets before Parliament by presenting the General Accounts. Prior to their approval by means of a Regional Law, the Accounts are submitted to examination and censure of the Office of the Comptroller (Cámara de Comptos), technical and fiscal body dependent on the Parliament.

### **The Function of Control, Impetus And Political Direction**

The President of the Government is chosen by Parliament at the investiture session, in which the candidate presents his programme, and, once elected, is then named by the King. In order to be sworn in as President, the candidate must obtain an absolute majority (half of the fifty members of parliament plus one) in the first ballot. If this is not the case, then a second vote is held twenty-four hours later in which the candidate can be elected by simple majority (more votes for than against). Should he/she fail to achieve this simple majority, then the candidate is rejected and further candidatures are accepted and considered in accordance with the process outlined above. If no candidate is elected after 30 calendar days as of the first ballot, then Parliament is dissolved and new elections are called immediately. Whatever the case, the mandate of the new Parliament only lasts up until the date on which the first would have finished.

The President of the Government of Navarre may decide to dissolve Parliament and call new elections before the end of the term of office. He/she cannot do this, however, during the first period of sessions, when there is less than one year to go before the end of the term of office, when a vote of no confidence has been passed, when a State election process has been called or within one year as of the last dissolution by this means. In this case, the mandate of the new Parliament arising from the election is limited to the natural period of the original term of office.

The action of the Government of Navarre must always have the backing of Parliament which has chosen it. Hence, in addition to passing laws, which the Government promotes to regulate matters which affect the general interest of the Navarrese people, the Parliament has some instruments of control over the executive's activities, in order to intervene in the preparation and development of these laws.

Parliament can claim from government the information necessary for the exercise of its functions, in addition to requesting the presence of Local Government Ministers before the bodies of the House to formulate questions, interpellations or simply to receive direct information on current questions related to the activity of the departments of the Administration.

Parliament also has two mechanisms to control Government action, which at the same time allow it to intervene in the political direction of the Community; namely by supporting a candidate to the Presidency of the Government and to a programme, (as is the case of the censure motion); or by a referendum to the programme of action in the case of a question of confidence, which means the substitution of the Government.

### **Other Functions of the Parliament of Navarre**

#### **The Parliament of Navarre:**

\*Is also legitimised to bring forward an appeal of unconstitutionality before the Constitutional Court.

\*Chooses the Senator which corresponds to Navarre as an Autonomous Community.

\*Chooses the President of the Office of the Comptroller of Navarre.

\*Must be informed by the Government of Navarre, to whom it corresponds to keep watch over the defence of the integrity of the Regional government system of Navarre, of any violation of privilege which may come about.

\*Decides on the authorisation to the Regional Government to issue government debt, to raise warranties and open credit.

\*Must declare itself prior to the formalisation of Agreements between the Regional Government and the State, and between the Regional Government and the Autonomous Communities.

\*Must authorise the Regional Government to exercise the initiative for the State to transfer, delegate or attribute to Navarre other powers and authority not covered by the Law of Furtherance of the "Fuero" (code of laws)

\*Is the Regional body authorized to exercise the initiative for the incorporation of Navarre in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country as well as to separate it, as the case may be, from the same.

\*Can present act propositions before the General Courts.

### **Autonomy and Publicity**

The Parliament is an institution which has autonomy, with regard to other institutions, with which it can prepare the Regulations or resolutions which

control its internal functioning and pass the Budgets which it requires annually in order to attend to its needs and activities.

The Parliament meets during two periods of sittings a year: in the months of January to June and from September to December. Parliament meets in ordinary sessions usually from Monday to Friday. It may meet in exceptional circumstances outside these periods of sessions, in extraordinary sessions. The number of plenary sessions may not exceed sixteen in one year.

Parliamentary work is governed by the principles of transparency and publicity. The Plenary Sessions of Parliament are public, except in those cases expressly indicated in the Regulations. Committee Sessions are not public but the attendance of representatives of communications and mass media is authorised. Also, Navarrese citizens are informed directly through what is published by the aforementioned media or in the official publications of Parliament, the Official Gazette and the Journal of Sessions, of the agreements and opinions of the Parliamentarians on matters dealt with.

The bills, initiatives and documents which are to be debated by the different bodies of the House, as well as the agreements adopted, are published in the Official Gazette of the Parliament of Navarre. Interventions of parliamentarians in debates are reproduced entirely in the Journal of Sessions.

## **VII.- THE GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRA**

The Government of Navarre, or Diputación Foral, is the collegial body that, under the leadership of its President, lays down general policy and supervises the Administration of the Comunidad Foral of Navarre. It consists of the President and the Ministers, or Foral Deputies, who are appointed by the President.

The Government of Navarre is formed on the basis of the election results. The elections held in May 2015, with a 68.26% electoral turnout from a census of 512,157 people, yielded the following results: UPN obtained 15 seats (92,705 votes); Geroa Bai, 9 (53,497 votes); EH Bildu, 8 (48,166 votes); Podemos, 7 (46,207 votes); PSN/PSOE, 7 (45,164 votes); PP, 2 (13,289 votes) and Izquierda-Ezkerra, 2 (12,482 votes).

With this result, Geroa Bai, EH Bildu, Podemos and Izquierda-Ezkerra agreed to join forces to govern with a majority and they reached a programmatic agreement to form the Regional Government of Navarre, signed on 17 July at the parliament.

Accordingly, Uxue Barkos was sworn in as the Regional President of Navarre on 22 July, and the remaining members of the Regional Government took possession of portfolios one day later, on 23 July.

## **VIII.- THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF NAVARRA**

## The Speaker



The President has the representation of the House, watches over the progress of parliamentary work and has authority to interpret regulations in cases of doubt as well as to demand their fulfilment. The position is voted for among the parliamentarians by absolute majority in a first voting and should there be no one result, the candidate with the greatest number of votes in a second voting is elected among those with greatest support in the first voting.

### Greeting from the President

My contribution is not aimed at fleeting promises, but long-term actions: to be a committed and entrepreneurial woman, to be a citizen who acts from a sense of solidarity, a hard worker and activist to build the long yearned-for change that will transform the gritty tough reality of so many women and men. A change that from today onward, when I take office as the President of the Navarra Parliament, I will aim to place this institution at the service of all citizens. Because we are here to add dignity and worth to every person's life.

Because individual commitment is necessary, but collective commitment is essential. My vision is of a common road between all of us who live in Navarra-

Nafarroa, heeding discrepancies as an instrument for possible accords and agreements in favour of the most precarious.

These tumultuous times necessitate sincere, healthy and different commitments that have nothing to do with the classic logic of politics. And I will face my post as President of this high institution of Navarra –the Parliament– with this same philosophy.

Circumstances and time are on our side. The change has started because – without renouncing now– we are the owners of our present. It's not a time for excuses, but for courage and empowering citizens to plan a future horizon full of different colours, opportunities, desires and realities.

Ainhoa Aznárez Igarza

President of the Parliament of Navarre

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**The Plenary Assembly**

The Plenary Assembly of Parliament brings together the fifty parliamentarians and, as such, is the maximum representation of the institution. Agreements are adopted with the participation of all the members, so it is feasible to consider it as the most direct expression of the will of the House and, given its representative character, of the will of the people of Navarre.

The Plenary Assembly must approve the Regional Government laws previously decided on by the committees or which it examines itself directly. It authorises the agreements which the Government of Navarre is to form with the State or the Autonomous Communities and approves institutional statements on matters of public interest. Control of Government action is exercised before the Plenary Session of the House debating motions and formulating interpellations and questions. The Plenary Session, in conclusion, chooses the President of the Government of Navarre. Definitively, the functions most outstanding to parliamentary action are reserved for the Plenary Session of the House.

### **The Committee of the House**

The Committee of the House is the body responsible for directing the work of the other organisms of the institution as well as granting the necessary procedures on matters presented for debate, and undertaking the ordinary administration of the functioning of Parliament. Furthermore, the Committee of the House has the function of representing the House at official acts.

The Committee of the House is chosen at the first session held by Parliament after the elections for its constitution and is made up of the President of the Parliament, two vice presidents and two Secretaries.

The President has the representation of the House, watches over the progress of parliamentary work and has authority to interpret regulations in cases of doubt as well as to demand their fulfilment. The position is voted for among the parliamentarians by absolute majority in a first voting and should there be no one result, the candidate with the greatest number of votes in a second voting is elected among those with greatest support in the first voting.

The First and Second Vice-presidents substitute the President in order, assuming his/her functions in the case of absence. The First and Second Secretaries assist the President in the evolution of the sessions and in the parliamentary work.

### **The Board of Spokespersons**

The Board of Spokespersons is an administrative body which assists the Committee of the House and in which the Parliamentary Groups are represented by their Spokesperson. It participates in the formation of political resolutions considered deserving of parliamentary work and affairs. The decisions taken by the Board of Spokespersons are adopted by means of a system of measured vote by which each Spokesperson has as many votes as his/her group has parliamentarians. This body is responsible, among other things, for approving the budgets and accounts of the House and for formulating institutional statements.

### **The Permanent Committees**

The Standing Committee watches over the functions which correspond to the Parliament of Navarre when it is not assembled, between the two periods of sittings (the months of July and August) and when the House has been dissolved for reasons of holding elections. It guarantees the permanence of the institution and the exercise of its functions at all times. Its activities must be justified for reasons of extraordinary and urgent necessity.

The President of the Parliament of Navarre presides over the Standing Committee, with a voice but without a vote, in which the members of the Committee of the House and the Board of Spokespersons also form part. The Standing Committee adopts agreements by means of a measured system of voting (each Spokesperson having as many votes as his political group has parliamentarians).

### **The Ordinary and Special Committees**

The Committees are bodies specialised according to subjects or areas of government, which reproduce proportionally and on a smaller scale the composition of the House. Their main function is to examine, on first reading, the projects and act propositions, modifying them according to the amendments which have been approved. The resulting text receives the name of Resolution and is submitted to another examination before the Plenary Session of the

House.

The Committees exercise Government control by carrying out procedures for oral questions and motions and by informative sessions which require the attendance of one member of Government.

**The Ordinary Committees of the Parliament of Navarre are the following:**

- Committee on Economic Development.
- Committee on Social Rights
- Committee on Economics and Financial Policy
- Committee on the Civil Service, the Interior and the Justice
- Committee on Citizen and Institutional Relations
- Committee on Education
- Committee on Health
- Committee on Culture, Sport, and Youth
- Committee on Rural Development, Local Administration and the Environment
- Committee on Standing Orders
- Committee on Petitions

The Plenary Session of the Parliament may create other committees in addition to those indicated, and also special committees to deal with specific affairs which disappear when the task for which they were created has finalised. Furthermore, the Plenary Session of Parliament may agree on the creation of research committees for any matter of public interest.

**Special Committees:**

- Committee on Coexistence and International Cooperation

**IX.- INTERNAL ORGANISATION**

**Services of the Parliament of Navarre:**

The Parliament of Navarre has the necessary personnel and material means at its disposal in order to carry out its functions, especially technical means, documentation and evaluation services.

**The administrative structure of the House is distributed in the following services:**

**The Chief Lawyer-Secretary General:** Advises the President and other bodies of Parliament on juridical, technical and administrative matters, and organises the functioning of the different administrative services of the House.

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- **Secretary-General:** Idoia Tajadura Tejada
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**Juridical Services:** Under the direction of the Chief Lawyer, the lawyers are responsible for the juridical and technical advice to the bodies of the House, drawing up reports, resolutions and minutes, and the representation and defence of Parliament before the jurisdictional organs and before the Constitutional Court.

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**General Services:** Are entrusted with the management and control of procedural steps of parliamentary matters, management of personnel and of the goods and services of the House, and the support to and attendance to Parliamentary bodies.

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**Press, Publications and Protocol Service:** This unit is responsible for informing the mass media of the activities of the bodies of the House and of their resolutions when sessions are held behind closed doors; it is responsible for the issue of official publications of Parliament, the Official Gazette and the Journal of Sessions; and it coordinates and organises activities appropriate to the official protocol of the institution. This service has been assigned with the organisation and functioning of the Basque translation unit, responsible for editing the Official Gazette in this language and carrying out the simultaneous translation into Basque of Parliamentarians' interventions.

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**The Archive, Library and Documentation Service:** The organisation and functioning of the Parliamentary Library as well as the Archive correspond to this service which also keeps an updated documentation system at the service of the parliamentarians, and of the administrative bodies and services of the House, a necessary aid for the preparation of the work and activities of the institution.

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**Economic Affairs and Intervention Service:** Is responsible for the management and advice on economic-financial matters and for the intervention and accounting of all proceedings, documents and records from which rights and obligations of an economic character arise.

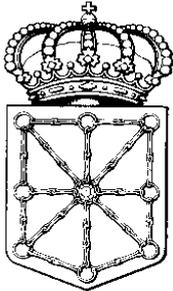
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## XI.- CONTACT

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LOGO	COAT OF ARMS
	



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