govern.cat

2' In two Minutes

The 9N in Catalonia: Basic Information

catalangovernment.eu

10th legislature

CITIZENS ARE CALLED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF CATALONIA

Who can participate?

- Catalans over 16
- National citizens of European Union Member States
- Non-EU nationals
- Catalans residing abroad

The Operation

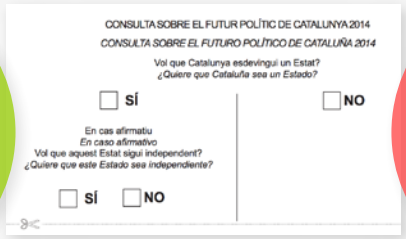
942 municipalities will have 9N participation sites

1,317 locations

6,695 polling station

40,930 volunteers

The Ballot



When?

From 9 in the morning until 8 in the evening

www.participa2014.cat

012 gencat.cat

THE CALL FOR CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION CAME AS A RESULT AFTER THE SPANISH STATE OUTLAWED AND BLOCKED ALL OTHER LEGAL ALTERNATIVES TO CELEBRATE THE CONSULTATION

Catalonia identified **five possible ways to consult** the citizen's opinion

The parliament and government of Spain REFUSED all of Catalonia's demands, resulting in the Catalan Law on Consultations as the only possible legal way to arrange a consultation

- ~~Constitutional amendment~~
- ~~Have it arranged by the Spanish State~~
- ~~The State delegates its power to arrange it~~
- ~~Catalan Law on Referendums~~
- Catalan Law on Consultations

The Catalan Law on Consultations was passed by the Parliament of Catalonia with 106 votes in favour and 28 votes against it

The Spanish government has tried to impede the 9N by submitting two rebuttals against the Law and against the process itself

THE 9N IS THE CONTINUATION OF EFFORTS MADE BY GENERATIONS OF CATALANS WHO HAVE TRIED TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL LIBERTY

1714 — The Bourbons occupy Catalonia and bring an end to Catalan institutions

1810 — Catalonia forms an alliance with France and for two years Catalonia is an independent country

1914 — The Commonwealth of Catalonia (institution binding the four provincial administrations together) is established. Spain recognises the territorial unity of Catalonia

1931 — The Catalan Republic is declared and is then integrated into the Spanish Republic. The Government of Catalonia is re-established

1939 — Franco wins the war and occupies Catalonia. The Government of Catalonia is exiled

1954 — The exiled Government of Catalonia elects President Josep Tarradellas

1977 — Death of Franco. The Spanish State recognises Tarradellas as President of Catalonia

1978 — The current Spanish constitution is approved and recognises the autonomy of Catalonia

1979 — The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia is approved

2006 — A new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia is approved

2010 — The Spanish Constitutional Court annuls key articles in the Statute of Autonomy

Generalitat de Catalunya