

JCC Catalan Secession Catalan Independence Front

Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations

Conference

TechMUN XXVI



High School Joint Crisis Committee

Director: Niharika Vattikonda

Co-Chair: Shreyas Angara

Co-Chair: Pari Parajuli

TechMUN || Thomas Jefferson High School for
Science and Technology || April 20-21, 2018



A word from your Director:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to TechMUN 2018! My name is Niharika Vattikonda, and I will be your crisis director for the Catalan Secession Joint Crisis Committee. I'm excited to see committee take action on both of our fascinating topics and interacting with the Spanish Cabinet as well. I'm a senior at TJ and have been a part of TJMUN for four years now. Outside of MUN, I serve on the Fairfax County School Board as the Student Representative, direct Coding Lady Colonials, and organize HackTJ. In my free time, I am most likely writing or binge-watching political dramas.

For those of you who are new to crisis, unlike your chairs, I will not be serving on the dais, but rather I will be creating crises for committee to solve and responding to your directives behind the scenes. In both public and private directives, I will be looking for creative solutions that may not have been implemented in the real world but are still grounded in what is politically feasible. For individual delegates' private directives, I hope to see well thought-out arcs that adapt to the changing crisis environment and ultimately promote your own interests in committee. Good luck in your research and I look forward to seeing you in April!

If you have any questions about committee, crisis, or MUN in general, please send us an email at cataloniatechmun2018@gmail.com.

Best wishes,

Niharika



A word from your Chairs:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee, Catalan Secession, and specifically the Catalan Independence Front! We are both very excited to be serving as your chairs along with Niharika as our director. Before you begin to read the background guide, we would like to give a few points on how committee will run. Catalan Secession is our only JCC at Techmun so our dedicated crisis staff will be working hard to constantly challenge you to respond to events resulting from our partner committee, the Spanish Cabinet.

We will expect delegates to come prepared with ample research concerning the factors that go into the Catalan independence movement and your position's powers and relation to the other positions. Delegates should come to committee with ideas of solutions but being a crisis committee, delegates will have to think on their feet for the most part. This committee will take place immediately after the 2017 referendum vote, meaning that the crisis timeline for committee will begin on October 2nd, 2017. However, we will still expect delegates to stay knowledgeable about the current news surrounding our topics. That being said, we are looking forward to an exciting weekend of debate!

Your Chairs,

Shreyas Angara and Pari Parajuli



Guide to Crisis Committees

Crisis is a form of Model United Nations in which delegates represent members of small councils, boards, and committees rather than large Assemblies. Typical parliamentary procedure is given flexibility to accommodate for the unique fast-paced debate in which crisis delegates partake. Crisis committees receive “crisis updates” presenting issues to be discussed, and delegates follow by quickly drafting and voting on punctual and effective “public directives” meant to deal with the update. For example, a United Nations Security Council committee may receive an update about an oil spill in the South China Sea, and public directives drafted by delegates might contain measures to reroute trade in the region. Simultaneously, delegates use the unique personal powers of their position to take private action in “private directives,” which are submitted to the crisis staff who then include private actions in their updates. The oil spill may have been caused, for example, by the US in a secret effort to disrupt Chinese trade routes, hashed out in a detailed private directive approved by crisis staff. Be sure to check out the MUN 101 section on the TechMUN website for more information on the structure of crisis committees.

TechMUN will use the double notepad system for private directives, in which delegates are given two large legal notepads at the beginning of committee. Rather than tearing off private directives, delegates will submit notepads with their directives attached, always keeping one notepad with them to write while their other is being processed by staff. Delegates will be able to review their own submission history through their intact notepads. In addition to the two large legal pads, small notepads will be distributed for in-committee use, including writing public directives. Crisis Chairs and Directors look forward to seeing delegates’ private schemes and public solutions at TechMUN 2018!

*Background and History*

Catalonia is located in northeastern Spain, along the edge of the Iberian Peninsula, and composed of four distinct provinces: Barcelona, Girona, Lleida, and Tarragona. Historically, the Principality of Catalonia started off as a geographical territory rather than a political one.

However, in 12th century, it joined the Kingdom of Aragon to create the Crown of Aragon.

Despite unification, Aragon and Catalonia remained legally and politically separate, a trend of regional independence and autonomy that defines Catalonia throughout its history.¹

The resolve and persistence shown by the Catalan government during The Catalan Revolt of the 1640s, the fall of Barcelona in 1714, and the Napoleonic and Carlist Wars solidified a strong sense of nationalism throughout the region. The economy began booming during the early 20th century because Catalonia's support of proto-industrialization and national protectionist laws. But in 1936, tensions between the Nationalist and Republican parties erupted into the Spanish Civil War. The Republicans, including Catalonia, were defeated in 1939, putting the hands of Spain into Francisco Franco, an oppressive dictator.²

Reconstruction after the war was hard, and not only economically. Under Franco, all cultural, political, and linguistic diversity was prohibited. In Catalonia, this meant the dismantling of the regional government, mass media, and age old cultural traditions.³ Despite these hardships, Barcelona became one of the largest industrial cities in Europe. After Franco's death, Catalonia rebuilt its largely autonomous regional government. The ideals of independence have only strengthened in the region over the past few decades. In 2006, the Statute of Autonomy was agreed on by both the Spanish and Catalan governments to ensure Catalonia's political and trade

¹ Rodriguez, Vicente. "Catalonia: Geography, Independence Movement, & History." Encyclopedia Britannica. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Catalonia>

² Payne, Stanley G. *Fascism In Spain, 1923-1977*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2000. Print. 1 Mar. 2018.

³ Ross, Marc Howard. *Cultural Contestation In Ethnic Conflict*. Leiden: Cambridge University Press, 2007. Print. 1 Mar. 2018.



rights within Spain. The modern day Catalan independence movement arose in 2010 after the Constitutional Court of Spain declared that the Statue of Autonomy was unconstitutional.⁴ The movement is based on Catalan nationalistic values and aims to succeed from Spain to create its own independent state.

Starting Point: This committee will begin on Oct. 2nd, 2017, immediately after the referendum.



⁴ Bausells, Marta. "Un Milió I Mig De Manifestants Per La Independència De Catalunya." ARA. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018. https://www.ara.cat/especials/gentada-centre-Barcelona-mitja-manifestacio_0_772122901.html



Topic 1: Garnering Foreign and Domestic Support

The people of Catalonia have plenty of reasons to pursue secession from Spain. Unlike many of

the other autonomous communities in Spain,

Catalonia has its own distinct language, Catalan,

cuisine, and overall culture. Perhaps more importantly,

Catalonia has a huge economic motive to secede from

Spain. While the region takes up only 6% of Spain's

land, it makes up 20% of the country's economic

output and made up 21% of the tax revenue in 2016.

The Catalan people complain that the tax revenue is

then not being used to improve their infrastructure so

they would prefer an independent Catalonia with their

own new economic model.⁵



The biggest step Catalonia took towards their independence was a referendum held on October 1, 2017, even after being declared illegal by Spain's constitutional court. In the referendum, 90% of voters were in favor of secession but a key point to note is that the voter turnout for the referendum was a mere 43%.⁶ Additionally, the referendum was the key event that brought the Catalan independence movement to the international eye because of the brutal violence Spanish police inflicted on voters, injuring more than 800 of them.⁷

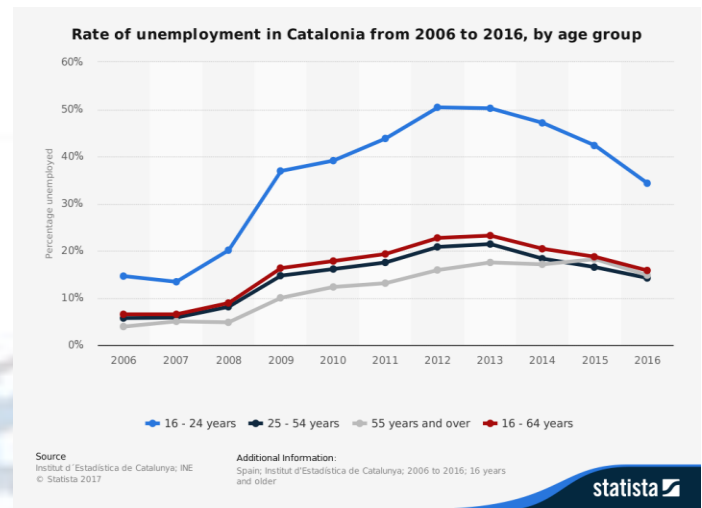
⁵ Wildman, Sarah. "Why Part of Spain Is Trying to Secede - and Why the Spanish Government Cracked down on It." *Vox*, Vox, 2 Oct. 2017, www.vox.com/world/2017/10/2/16393956/catalonia-catalan-independence-crackdown-vote-referendum.

⁶ "Catalonia's Bid for Independence from Spain Explained." *BBC News*, BBC, 31 Jan. 2018, www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-29478415.

⁷ "Spain: Police Used Excessive Force in Catalonia." *Human Rights Watch*, Human Rights Watch, 12 Oct. 2017, www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/12/spain-police-used-excessive-force-catalonia.

*Domestic Support*

Among the biggest supporters for Catalan independence are the millennials of the region. A poll taken by the Center for Opinion Studies in Catalonia found that more than half of Catalans between the ages of 18 and 34 wanted to break away from Spanish rule. This is perhaps because of how the young generation is the first to grow up immersed in a unique Catalan culture. The Catalan language is taught in schools and the region's history is included in the curriculum, something that wasn't allowed under Francisco Franco's rule. Additionally, the 2008 global economic crisis significantly affected Spain's economy and left many millennials out of work, the age group with the largest unemployment rate. Millennials of Catalonia are especially upset that the Spanish government takes their tax revenue and does not funnel it back towards the region.⁸



Even with more than half of millennials supporting Catalan secession for Spain, the vast majority of people in Catalonia still do not support full secession. In a poll taken by Metroscopia, a Spanish political polling agency, only 24% of Catalan people wanted to continue with independence while 71% said they would rather reach a political agreement where Catalonia would stay part of Spain. People are against complete independence at this point because of a lack of plan for the state of the region after independence. Catalonia would have to create a functioning government body unlike the one governing the region currently and would

⁸ Dewan, Angela. "The Millennials Voting for Catalan Independence." CNN, Cable News Network, 19 Dec. 2017, www.cnn.com/2017/12/19/europe/catalonia-youth-election-spain-intl/index.html.



eventually want to apply to be a member of the European Union, a lengthy process.⁹ With these factors in mind, Catalonia has a long way to go before a real independence movement has any future.

Foreign Support

Although support from the Catalan people themselves greatly outweigh the need for foreign support, in the face of globalization and mass media, it is important to consider the views of other nations on the Catalan independence movement. By October of 2017,

broadcaster Russia Today reported twelve countries supporting the Catalan movement. Latvia was the first European country to officially give support to Catalonia. Although the United Kingdom has said that the movement is a matter for Spain to deal with, the people of the UK largely support independence.

Russia has also stated that the movement is a “domestic affair” and best left up to Spain and Catalonia. Both the European Union and the United Nations have not officially declared support for either

Catalonia or Spain but have condemned the use of violence by either party.¹⁰ With so many international bodies avoiding announcing official support for the independence movement, the Catalan people must find a way to increase foreign support in order to validate their revolution.



⁹ Dowsett, Sonya. “Barely a Quarter of Catalans Want to Pursue Split from Spain: Poll.” *Reuters*, Thomson Reuters, 27 Nov. 2017, www.reuters.com/article/us-spain-politics-catalonia/barely-a-quarter-of-catalans-want-to-pursue-split-from-spain-poll-idUSKBN1DR0XI.

¹⁰ Nacional, El. “12 Countries Support Catalonia According to RT.” *In English*, ElNacional.cat, 4 Nov. 2017, www.elnacional.cat/en/news/countries-support-catalonia-rt_201177_102.html.



Questions to Consider

1. How can the Catalan Independence Front effectively increase their people's support for the independence movement?
2. Should Catalonia look to nations and international bodies for support and if so, which nations and international bodies should it look to? And what kind of support should Catalonia be looking for from these foreign actors?
3. How can Catalonia create one official body in charge of the independence movement with the various pro-secession parties' differences?
4. What long term plan should Catalonia have in place if the independence movement is successful? For example, will Catalonia apply for EU membership?
5. How will Catalonia be able to gain legitimacy as a recognized state either in its current state or if the independent movement is successful?

Helpful Links

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20345073>

<https://www.vox.com/videos/2017/11/6/16614318/catalonia-spain-independence-news>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/10/catalonia-independence-171027145635868.html>

*Topic 2: Deterring Spanish Rule*

Even with public support, the Catalan movement has a variety of obstacles to overcome in its secession attempt from Spain. Not only is Catalonia a worldwide tourist destination, but it is also the most profitable region in Spain. Having Catalonia become its own independent nation could set back Spain's current GDP by over 20%.¹¹ Knowing this, the Spanish government has tried its best to quash the Catalan independence efforts, both politically and by force.

In 2003, the regional government proposed an updated Statute of Autonomy, guidelines for the political rights and obligations of Catalonia under the Spanish Constitution, following an election victory for a coalition of pro-independence political parties. It was sent to the Spanish parliament for changes and approval. Although it was passed, sections regarding finance and language were changed and the article defining Catalan as a nation under Spain was removed. These amendments caused many pro-independence organizations to boycott the legislation.¹²



A decade later, the Declaration of Sovereignty and of the Right to Decide of the Catalan People, authored by Artur Mas, the president at the time, and Oriol Junqueras, the leader of the pro-independence Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya party, was proposed.¹³ This established that Catalan political decision making and leadership efforts were independent and belonged to

¹¹ Wildman, Sarah. "Why Part of Spain Is Trying to Secede - and Why the Spanish Government Cracked down on It." Vox, Vox, 2 Oct. 2017, www.vox.com/world/2017/10/2/16393956/catalonia-catalan-independence-crackdown-vote-referendum.

¹² Fabra, Pompeu, Alan Yates, and J Costa Carreras. Architect Of Modern Catalan: Selected Writings. John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2009. Print.

¹³ Mudrik, Heli. National Identities And The Right To Self-Determination Of Peoples. Boston: Brill Nijhoff. Print.



the regional governments. The Spanish government referred it to the Constitutional Court of Spain, where it was ruled unconstitutional because of its statements of sovereignty. This ignited a massive protest, coined the Catalan Way, held on September 23, 2013, the National Day of Catalonia.¹⁴ Over 1.6 million people formed a human chain spanning the Via Augusta, an ancient road, from Le Perthus to Alcanar. The Assemblea Nacional Catalana (ANC) organized the event to symbolize “the unity of Catalan people to achieve national sovereignty.”¹⁵



With the rise in pro-independence sentiments, the opposing political parties in Catalonia arranged a non-binding Catalan independence referendum to gauge support for the movement in 2014. However, the Spanish government appealed to the

Constitutional Court of Spain and prevented the referendum from taking place. Nonetheless, the Catalan President of the time, Artur Mas, arranged a “process of citizen participation” with the of citizen participation” took place anyways, against court orders. Mas was ultimately indicted on criminal charges and ousted because of his decision to host the poll.

Reports vary as to the turnout of the vote, from 37.0% to 41.1%. Around 80% of voters favored Catalonia becoming an independent state.¹⁶ Support from the people also came in other forms. The Catalan Way 2014 was held on the anniversary of the previous protest. Protesters

¹⁴ Burrridge, Tom. "Catalans Hold 'Independence' Link-Up." BBC News. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

¹⁵ Colomer, M. "De La Jonquera A Alcanar: 400 Km De 'Via Catalana' Cap A L'estat Independent." ARA. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

¹⁶ Jackson, Patrick. "Catalonia Poll 'Backs Independence'." BBC News. N.p., 2014. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.



created a Catalan flag colored mosaic spelling out a “V” for “Vote” to show solidarity.¹⁷ The election results in 2015 modeled similar ideals as a majority of parliamentary seats were filled by those in pro-independence parties.

Later that same year, the newly elected parliament passed a resolution declaring the start of the independence process. In response, the Prime Minister of Spain warned that the state was entitled “to use any available judicial and political mechanism contained in the constitution and in the laws to defend the sovereignty of the Spanish people and of the general interest of Spain.” Within the constitution, it is stated that “the army’s mission is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain, to defend its territorial integrity, and the constitutional set-up.”¹⁸ This indicates that the use of military force is a very possible outcome, posing another difficult challenge for the Catalan Independence movement.

This became increasingly clear in the 2017 binding independence referendum. It was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court of Spain but was held anyways, much like the 2014 participation vote.¹⁹ Unlike 2014, the Spanish government was proactive in physically deterring the event from taking place. The national government sent in police forces to stop votes and seize ballots through Operation Anubis.²⁰ However, 43.0% voter turnout was still recorded, with 90% supporting independence.²¹ With the clear presence of independence ideals, Catalonia will need a way to stabilize after the referendum and to deter the Spanish government from stifling the rights of the Catalan people.

¹⁷ Hjelmggaard, Kim, and Katharine Lackey. "Independencia!": Protesters Demand Catalonia Vote." USA TODAY. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

¹⁸ Simms, Brendan, and Montserrat Guibernau. "The Catalan Cauldron." NewStatesman. N.p., 2016. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

¹⁹ Duarte, More. "Catalan Separatists Plot Show Of Force In Battle With Madrid." Bloomberg. N.p., 2017. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

²⁰ Costello, Paul. "Crisis In Spain: Madrid Takes Control But Loses The Narrative." The German Marshall Fund of the United States. N.p., 2017. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

²¹ Burridge, Tom. "Catalan Referendum: Catalonia Has 'Won Right To Statehood'." BBC News. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.



Questions to Consider

1. How can the Catalan independence movement challenge the military and political power of the Spanish government? And what resources does the movement need to do so?
2. Are military forces necessary in gaining independence? How can the Catalan independence movement encourage anti-independence parties and citizens to share the vision of Catalan Independence?
3. How do the Scottish Independence Referendum, Brexit, and other similar phenomena around the world influence the perception of the Catalan independence movement?

Helpful Links

<https://www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2014/11/10/362952892/referendums-outcome-indicates-catalonias-desire-for-independence>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41754124>

<https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/catalonian-and-scottish-independence-why-so-different>

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/27/catalonia-independence-spain-democratic-mandate>

Works Cited

Bausells, Marta. "Un Milió I Mig De Manifestants Per La Independència De Catalunya." ARA.

N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Burridge, Tom. "Catalans Hold 'Independence' Link-Up." BBC News. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar.

2018.

Burridge, Tom. "Catalan Referendum: Catalonia Has 'Won Right To Statehood'." BBC News.

N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.



"Catalonia's Bid for Independence from Spain Explained." BBC News. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Colomer, M. "De La Jonquera A Alcanar: 400 Km De 'Via Catalana' Cap A L'estat Independent." ARA. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Costello, Paul. "Crisis In Spain: Madrid Takes Control But Loses The Narrative." The German Marshall Fund of the United States. N.p., 2017. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Dewan, Angela. "The Millennials Voting for Catalan Independence." CNN, Cable News Network, 19 Dec. 2017, www.cnn.com/2017/12/19/europe/catalonia-youth-election-spain-intl/index.html.

Dowsett, Sonya. "Barely a Quarter of Catalans Want to Pursue Split from Spain: Poll." *Reuters*, Thomson Reuters, 27 Nov. 2017, www.reuters.com/article/us-spain-politics-catalonia/barely-a-quarter-of-catalans-want-to-pursue-split-from-spain-poll-idUSKBN1DR0XI.

Duarte, More. "Catalan Separatists Plot Show Of Force In Battle With Madrid." Bloomberg. N.p., 2017. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Fabra, Pompeu, Alan Yates, and J Costa Carreras. *Architect Of Modern Catalan: Selected Writings*. John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2009. Print.

Hjelmgaard, Kim, and Katharine Lackey. "'Independencia!': Protesters Demand Catalonia Vote." USA TODAY. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Jackson, Patrick. "Catalonia Poll 'Backs Independence'." BBC News. N.p., 2014. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

Kassam, Ashifa. "Catalonia To Hold Unofficial Poll Instead Of Independence Referendum." The Guardian. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.



Mudrik, H. -Even H. H. National Identities And The Right To Self-Determination Of Peoples. Boston: Brill Nijhoff. Print.

Nacional, El. "12 Countries Support Catalonia According to RT." *In English*, ElNacional.cat, 4 Nov. 2017, www.elnacional.cat/en/news/countries-support-catalonia-rt_201177_102.html.

Payne, Stanley G. *Fascism In Spain, 1923-1977*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2000. Print. 1 Mar. 2018.

Rodriguez, Vicente. "Catalonia: Geography, Independence Movement, & History." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N.p., 2018. Web. 1 Mar. 2018. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Catalonia>

Ross, Marc Howard. *Cultural Contestation In Ethnic Conflict*. Leiden: Cambridge University Press, 2007. Print. 1 Mar. 2018.

Simms, Brendan, and Montserrat Guibernau. "The Catalan Cauldron." *NewStatesman*. N.p., 2016. Web. 1 Mar. 2018.

"Spain: Police Used Excessive Force in Catalonia." *Human Rights Watch*, Human Rights Watch, 12 Oct. 2017, www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/12/spain-police-used-excessive-force-catalonia.

Wildman, Sarah. "Why Part of Spain Is Trying to Secede - and Why the Spanish Government Cracked down on It." *Vox*, Vox, 2 Oct. 2017



Position Paper Requirements

Overview

The Position Paper that delegates will be writing is a culmination of the most important pre-conference research that they have done, acting as a summary of research and the representative view of their state on the issues presented to their respective organ. Position Papers are due, in hard-copy format, before the first committee session on Friday. Any delegate without a Position Paper will be deemed ineligible for awards, so remember to bring a copy for collection, and a copy for personal use! Remember to not plagiarize any aspect of the paper - our chairs and directors will be checking every paper for plagiarism and we expect a full MLA works cited for each. Failure to do so might result in delegate or school delegation disqualification!

Basic Structure

- Times New Roman, 12pt font, single spaced
- A cover page with delegate name, nation, council, school
 - Delegates can add additional details, including national flags, seals, or any symbolic edits to Model United Nations, to demonstrate thoughtful presentation and attention to details.
- One page per topic with titled sections: background, position policy and possible solutions
 - Background: This section should include an overview of the topic. What is the current situation, and what are the main parties affected? This should be the shortest section on the paper.



- **Position Policy:** What past actions has your position taken to address the issue at hand? What does your person think about the topic? This section should take up a majority of your paper, as delegates should remain representative of their position's view throughout committee
- **Possible Solutions:** This should be the most interesting part of a delegate's position paper. Solutions should incorporate both research and creativity, with a focus on improving past actions conducted by their respective council. Feel free to come up with unique solutions to the dilemmas at hand which you plan to bring up during committee. Also include any personal or private agendas you may have for committee.
- Complete MLA bibliography and in-text citations for all statistics and sources used

Helpful Hints

- Remember to avoid first person pronouns! Staying in character is always important at Model United Nations conferences!
- Always use the active voice!
- Avoid fancy language which can distract your chairs from the true meaning of your paper!
- Remember to remain formal when writing your position paper and try to show all the research that you have done for committee, as this is the first impression that your chairs will have of you!

Committee Positions:

Note: These positions will all be distributed by position name as shown. We will not be using any individual names simply because some of these positions were created for the intents



of the simulation. We hope that delegates will be able glean portfolio powers based on position name, but if you have any questions or need further clarification, do not hesitate to email us at our committee email. Good luck!

1. Chief of the Catalan Regional Police
2. Director of the Catalan Health Service (CatSalut)
3. Director of the Institute of Public Safety of Catalonia
4. Director of the Tax Agency of Catalonia
5. Government Spokesperson
6. Mayor of Barcelona
7. Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food
8. Minister of Business and Knowledge
9. Minister of Culture
10. Minister of Education
11. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Institutional Relations and Transparency
12. Minister of Governance, Public Administrations and Housing
13. Minister of Health
14. Minister of Home Affairs
15. Minister of Justice
16. Minister of Planning and Sustainability
17. Minister of Work, Social Affairs, and Families
18. President of the Catalan National Assembly
19. Secretary of the Government
20. Speaker of the Catalan Parliament



21. Territorial Delegation of the Government of the Generalitat in Central Catalonia
22. Territorial Delegation of the Government of the Generalitat in Girona
23. Territorial Delegation of the Government of the Generalitat in Lleida
24. Territorial Delegation of the Government of the Generalitat in Tarragona
25. Territorial Delegation of the Government of the Generalitat in Terres de l'Ebre

