

Portfolio Descriptions

This document contains a brief description of all the portfolios assigned to the delegates and some powers given to specific portfolios. The delegates are advised to take note of the same and try to use their powers efficiently in the committee whenever they get the opportunity to do so. The delegates need not research about their portfolios, but instead are suggested to have an in-depth knowledge about their party ideology. The Non-Government Councillors are also expected to know the aim and ideology of their respective organisations.

Note: The names of the Councillors are not mentioned and will not be used in the committee to simplify things.

Executive Councillors

President (PDeCAT)

As the President of the Executive Council, he is the face of the referendum. He started his career in journalism by writing for a pro-independence Catalan language newspaper, El Punt, and rose to the position of the paper's editor-in-chief in 1988. In 2006, he left journalism and joined the Catalan Electoral Alliance which eventually turned into a pro-independence movement. **In the committee, the President will have the power to veto any directive unless it has the support of 2/3rd of the committee.**

Vice - President and Councillor of Economy and Finance (ERC)

Previously a professor and a writer, he joined the ERC in 2010. He was elected as the mayor of Sant Vicenç dels Horts and then, in 2012, as a member of the Parliament. Along with being the Vice - President, he also serves as the Councillor of Economy and Finance. **In this role, he has control over all financial aspects of the region. He can control tax rates, manage the budget, etc.**

Councillor of the Interior (PDeCAT)

As this department's councillor, he oversees the Mossos d'Esquadra, the police force of Catalonia. The police force is responsible for ensuring the safety of citizens and the legitimacy of the referendum. The councillor will also be responsible for managing the Catalan borders.

Councillor of Justice (PDeCAT)

The Councillor is the highest representative of the Department of Justice. **He can influence the government's policy of crime prevention, rehabilitation of criminals, religious affairs, peace, political and human rights.**

Councillor of Foreign Affairs (Independent)

As the Councillor of Foreign Affairs, he is responsible for gaining international support for the referendum and maintaining diplomatic relations with other countries. **He has the power to negotiate with other countries as the representative of the Catalan Government.** Other councillors can negotiate/contact foreign governments and representatives but only in their individual capacities.

Councillor of Governance and Public Administration (PDeCAT)

This Councillor heads the department of Governance and Public Administration which requires her to coordinate with almost all other Councillors for effective administration of the region. She will have to make arrangements for the logistics of the referendum and plan for the governance of Independent Catalonia.

Councillor of Presidency and Spokesperson of the Government (PDeCAT)

This Councillor has two separate, important functions. As the Councillor of Presidency, **he is expected to advise the President and influence the decisions of the Council.** As the Spokesperson of the Government, **he is expected to efficiently communicate the Government's decisions to the people.** This can be done with the help of press releases. The content of a

press release can change the people's reaction towards a particular decision. Therefore, these should be used carefully.

Councillor of Enterprise and Knowledge (PDeCAT)

The Councillor of Enterprise and Knowledge is responsible for the growth and development of Catalan business and trade. **He has the ability to attract investment into Catalonia through incentives such as subsidies and tax benefits, as well as leading the negotiations of trade agreements with other nations.** This department is also crucial in devising a blueprint aimed to outline Catalonia's strategy to invite and retain investment when it becomes independent from Spain.

Councillor of Health (Independent)

Within this role, he oversees the healthcare system of Catalonia, dealing with matters concerning medicine, hospital capacity, and medical staff. If Catalonia were to become independent, the councillor will have to make sure that the healthcare system remains intact by guaranteeing a reliable medical supplies stockpile and infrastructure.

Councillor of Social Welfare, Family and Employment (ERC)

She heads the department that deals with Catalonia's welfare programs: a broad responsibility that ranges from education to social benefits. She is tasked with managing social welfare policy, such as unemployment insurance, family credits, and childcare, as well as creating new initiatives that address any issues and deficiencies not currently covered in existing programs.

Councillor of Education (Independent)

She is entrusted with administering Catalonia's education from primary schools to post-secondary institutions. She holds the power to allocate Catalan resources to research and development of technology in any field.

Councillor of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Food (ERC)

An accomplished leader in her past career as a coordinator of the Farmers Union and the Rural World Foundation, she now serves as part of the Executive Council to advise the government on matters pertaining to Catalonia's farming and food production sectors. She also aims to guarantee the safety and abundance of food.

Parliament Councillors

President of the Parliament of Catalonia (ERC)

The President of the Catalan Parliament is responsible for organising the work of the legislative body. She can influence members of the Parliament to write certain proposals. This could be consequential, as the President of the Parliament may push forward legislation that could change the course of the committee.

Leader of the PDeCAT (PDeCAT)

The predecessor of the President of the Executive Council and the man behind the 2014 Catalan referendum, he retains his political relevancy as the leader of PDeCAT. Despite PDeCAT being the largest party in the Generalitat, it is still at a disadvantage considering that most parties represented lean centre-left. Therefore, he has to negotiate with other parties in order to pass legislation his party desires to enact.

Secretary General of ERC (ERC)

Holding the second most important position in the ERC, second only to the President of the ERC, he will assume the role of the party leader in the Generalitat, as the President is predisposed to his position in the Executive Council.

Leader of the CUP (CUP)

He holds the position as the leader of the CUP, the third largest pro-independence party in the Generalitat. Although he nor any member of the

CUP holds any executive position, he is given a seat in the Council as his party makes up a small yet significant portion of the Generalitat. The CUP leader could sway influence in the council's action in a way that suits his party's agenda.

Non - Government Councillors

President of the *Assemblea Nacional Catalana* (ANC)

A former professor of political science and an aide to political groups, he assumed the ANC's presidency in May 2015. Ever since its foundation in 2012, the ANC has been part of campaigns calling for Catalan Independence. The organisation is especially known for its effective demonstrations against the Spanish Government. Under the direction of the president and the organisation's leadership, its 80,000 members can be tasked to organise and lead various movements and protests.

President of Òmnium Cultural

A businessman and staunch activist, he heads one of the most influential cultural groups in Europe that serves to spread Catalan ideals and culture. Its decades-long history of promoting Catalonia's language and culture has benefited the organisation, as it has attained 180,000 members and has dozens of branches around Catalonia. Similar to the ANC, its members can be used for a variety of purposes.