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Form: 7DaVinci (7x5)
Language Set: 7xSp1

Políticas de España

Spanish Politics & News

Two years ago, Spanish region Catalonia attempted to declare independence from the rest of the country. The region's own parliament passed a resolution that would have Catalonia become its own republic, but without the consent of their lawyers, as it illegally violated the rules decided by the Constitutional Court of Spain. Recently, this has caused some outrage from the Catalan citizens, as the leaders of their independence propaganda have been arrested for rebellion, sedition and the misuse of public funds. As a result of this, there have been many rallies and protests in both Catalonia and the major cities of Madrid and Barcelona.

Nine of the twelve Catalan leaders deemed responsible for such actions have been dismissed on the terms of causing violent rebellions such as riots, but are still guilty of the misuse of Catalan's public funds and inciting citizens to their cause.

The reasons for the situation over Catalonia's independence seems to have deep roots in the claim that culturally-rich region has donated more to Spanish economics and politics than what they have received back from the rest of the country. However, when the citizens themselves have been confronted with a poll on their choice, they have proved evenly split on claiming and not claiming independence. Parties who support upright independence are yet to overcome a 50% barrier.

Despite the small minority who yearned for separation from Spain since it was merged with the country, the situation had not arisen as a prominent problem until the year 2010. Secession support rose to approximately 20% in that year. A year later, this once again became a desperate plea as Spain underwent a politically painful economic crisis. Many people in the region were also angered by the Spanish constitutional court's decision in 2010 to annul or reinterpret parts of the 2006 Catalan statute of autonomy, which would have afforded the region greater independence. At this time, the then president of Catalonia, Arthur Mas,

switched to supporting independence. Some who have delved deeper into this have accused Mas' actions for being a political move to redirect the results of widespread anger over his centre-right Convergence and Union (CiU) party's austerity policies onto the central government, which is based in Madrid.

The current Prime Minister of the country, Pedro Sánchez, has shown more of a conciliatory approach to the matter. He has since ruled out a referendum and stressed that negotiations will have to adhere to rules and laws placed in legal articles.