Violence and breaches of the law in the separatist process
Association details

Catalunya Somos Todos is an independent association formed under the Organic Law 1/2002 and article 22 of the Spanish Constitution. Its registration is recorded in the Registry of Associations of the Ministry of Interior with the number 611.794.

In Catalunya Somos Todos (Catalonia We Are Everyone) we defend concord among all Spaniards because we believe that united we are more, we are better and we have much more to contribute to Europe and the rest of the world.

We want to be the voice of the Catalans who live outside Catalonia for various motives and who feel the need to rebel against interested attempts of rupture. In this mission to fight for unity, many other Spaniards who share the love of Spain and who feel that Catalonia is part of Spain have joined us.
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Introduction

For years, the Goebbels technique of repeating lies until they become reality has paid off in Catalonia. Above all, because those lies have been injected into the veins of children and teenagers at school and have been reinforced thanks to the control of the media, especially the Catalan Public Television (TV3).

But the Nazi strategy was not just communicative. Together with the creation of a mythology that yearned for a glorious past and promised a future paradise, it was essential to use violence to provoke fear in some and self-exile of others in order to gain control of the institutions. Once there, they used public money to finance the construction of a totalitarian republic in a Europe that believed tyranny had been overcome.

What in principle should be considered part of the wealth of Spanish culture, the Catalan language, has been used as an authentic wall of separation. The story that gave rise to the Spanish nation has been perverted without scruple. The distinction invented between Catalans and Spaniards has served to signal out supporters of the unity of Spain as traitors, inferior beings against whom it is legitimate to harass and expel. If you think we are exaggerating, let's remember a couple of quotes:

«The Andalusian man is not a coherent man, he is anarchic, he is a destroyed man, and generally not well conceived>>


Ed. Nova Terra

«Now you look at your country and you see again beasts speaking. But they are of a different kind. Scavengers, vipers, hyenas. Beasts in human form, likewise, they distill hate. A disturbed, nauseating hatred, like a moldy false teeth, against all which the (Catalan) language represents»

Torra, Joaquim (2012). ‘Language and the beasts.’ El Mon Newspaper

Indeed, both authors have been presidents of the Catalan autonomous region. The first one is being investigated for corruption, the second has been disqualified and fined for disobedience.
We must not fail to remember, to our shame, that the parties and political leaders who were responsible for curbing this drift have yielded to their blackmail. Some for weakness and short sights, others believing that it would benefit their own project or their ambitions of power, all of them have allowed the situation to reach this extreme.

At the time some tried to justify the existence of a violent nationalism and another moderate one. At present it is not possible to establish such differentiation: Nationalism is an inherently violent ideology. Their arguments are not enough to overcome democracy and fear and repression are needed to impose their will, as it has been demonstrated in the latest reports presented by Catalunya Somos Todos. In this regard, 2019 has been marked by violent street riots that have caused hundreds of injuries among security agents and have seriously endangered the lives of some of them.

Recover sanity

With the current scenario, it does not seem easy to reach a fair solution to the problem. The reasonable thing would be to try to calm the waters, starting a path of distension in which we can all work together to face the true social and economic challenges that arise in a globalized world.

However, for separatism there is only one objective and to achieve it, it doesn’t matter the deterioration that this supposes in the lives of the Catalans or the rest of the Spanish people. It is a sick obsession with a difficult cure.

If some delusion person believes that a referendum would be the solution to the problem, they are wrong. For nationalism there is no room for a referendum if the result is not the one they want. Experience indicates that the referendum is only an instrument to legitimize itself, but when the result is not the desired one, it must be repeated as many times as necessary until the vote is “correct”.

But, let’s go a little further: suppose that, overnight, Catalonia becomes a State. Nationalism, unsatisfied by definition, would continue their plan to annex the Valencian Community, and later the Balearic Islands, and then Eastern Aragon or “Northern Catalonia”, located in France. Because if their violence works, for what reason would they stop exercising it?

For their part, the rest of ideologies contrary to democracy are already taking note of this weakness to follow the same path. Actually the story is not new, only it has long been concluded that the western value system had to reconcile plurality, tolerance, respect for human rights with some mechanism of defense against its own destruction. The opposite would be to allow the reign of barbarism and, once it is installed, it is very difficult to recover democracy.
The crimes referred to in the following pages are a mere assessment of a possible qualification of behaviours, without prejudice to the result of further investigation by the competent authorities and without the same assessments supposing accusation, from the most absolute respect for the principle of Presumption of Innocence.
CASES
CASE 1: Attack on a PSC headquarters in Sant Andreu de la Barca.

Description of the facts:

The Headquarters of the Socialist Association of Sant Andreu de la Barca appeared painted with insults and threats on its shutter and its facade. Specifically, "bastards" and the expression "to the gulag" under a symbol with the communist sickle and the hammer.

Place and date:

Sant Andreu, January 4, 2019

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 208 (offense of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (offense of incitement to hate for ideological reasons)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:

Unknown

Source:

Crónica Global

Description of the facts:
The Deputy delegate of the Spanish government in Tarragona, Joan Sabate, denounced on Twitter that his house had been marked with a yellow ribbon. "They must want to tell me that they know where I live and that I should be careful", assured Joan Sabate.

Place and date:
Tortosa, January 4, 2019

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 3: "We will gouge out your guts with a sickle": the Escamot Nationalist group recommended by the Catalan Association of Civil Rights.

Description of the facts:
An ultra-independent association advocates violence with aggressive messages like “make the streets a battle field” or “we will gouge out your guts with a sickle”. This group is formed by relatives of imprisoned and escaped politicians from Catalonia.

Place and date:
Catalonia, January 7, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 169 (crime of threats)
Article 510.1 a) (offense of incitement to hate for ideology reasons)

Responsible actor:
Catalan Association "For Civil Rights"

Source:
Dolça Catalunya
CASE 4: Disclosure of personal data of an agent of the Mossos (Catalan police) who opposes independence.

Description of the facts:
Disclosure of data (destination, name and photograph) of a police officer by part of the Mossos separatist collective 'Guilleries' through social networks.

Place and date:
Catalonia, January 7, 2019

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 18 (right to honor, privacy and self-image)
Penal Code
Article 197 (Crime of discovery and disclosure of secrets)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred for reasons of ideology)
Organic Law 1/1982, of May 5, on civil protection of the right to honor, to personal and family privacy and self-image

Article seventh, sections four, five and seven (which considers illegitimate intrusions the disclosure of a person's private data or family known through the professional or official activity of whom reveals, capturing, reproducing, or publishing by photograph, film, or any other procedure, of the image of a person in places or moments of his private life or outside of them, except for the cases provided in the article eight, two and the disclosure of expressions or facts concerning a person when he defames or demeans him in somebody else's consideration)

Responsible actor:
Unknown independence supporter police officer

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 5: Attacks on the VOX (political party) leaders of Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
More than 400 people demonstrate against an act of the Santiago Abascal’s political party VOX on Calle Balmes. The protest, in which eggs were thrown, also caused traffic blockages.

Place and date:
Barcelona, January 12, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries, by means of hitting or mistreat)
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on citizens security protection
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 6: Graffiti of "Dogs, Fascists" painted on the headquarters of the Citizens political party in Vila-Seca.

Description of the facts:

The headquarters of Ciudadanos (Citizens) de Vila-Seca has been the target of radical independence supporters in the beginning of 2019. With the slogans "dogs", "fascists" painted and "with yellow ribbons "decorating the Citizens party headquarters.

Place and date:

Vila-Seca, January 22, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 208 (offense of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred for reasons of ideology)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:

Unknown

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 7: Manipulation of information on (Catalan Public TV) TV3. The Eurochamber asks for explanations.

Description of the facts:
Complaints filed against TV3 in Brussels for information manipulation and for being at the service of the independence cause have been discussed in the Eurochamber, due to the lack of objectivity of the Catalan public television chain.

Place and date:
Barcelona, January 22, 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 20.1 d) (which recognizes the right to freely communicate or receive truthful information) and 3 that establishes that the law will regulate the organization and parliamentary control of social media dependent on the State or any public entity and will guarantee access to said media of significant social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of the society and the various languages of Spain).

Responsible actor:
The hierarchy of TV3.

Source:
El Español
CASE 8: Manikins are hung with the faces of the King and the of the Supreme Court Judge in Besalú.

Description of the facts:
In this town in Girona, the pro-independence radicals hung manikins upside down with the faces of H.R.H. Felipe VI, the Judge of the Supreme Court Pablo Llarena and the dictator Francisco Franco. They accompanied the figures with posters with the names of the Ciudadanos, Partido Popular and Vox political parties.

Place and date:
Besalú, January 22, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 490.3 (crime of insults to the King)
Article 491.2 (crime of using the image of the King in any way that may damage the prestige of the Crown)
Article 543 (crime of insult against Spain through one of its symbols)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Ok diario
CASE 9: Scratched car of a Citizen party affiliate in Almacelles, Lérida.

Description of the facts:
The car of an affiliate of Inés Arrimadas’ “Citizens” Party (Ciudadanos) in Catalonia has appeared with scratched crystals. “Unfortunately we started the year with a fascist attack on our colleague from Ciudadanos de Almacelles ”.

Place and date:
Almacelles, January 22, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actor:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 10: Assault on a councilor of the “Citizens” Party (Ciudadanos) in Torroella de Montgrí.

Description of the facts:
A councilor of the “Citizens” Party was attacked in an independence protest against the presence of members of the that party in the town of Torroella de Montgrí, Girona. Sergio Atalaya was wounded in the face when suffering the impact of an object; apparently a can of beer.

Place and date:
Torroella de Montgrí, January 26, 2019.

Law breached:
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries, through the act of hitting)
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on citizen security protection.
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments)

Responsible actor:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica global
CASE 11: The headquarters of the Citizens Party (Ciudadanos) in Montcadais attacked.

Description of the facts:
The headquarters of Ciudadanos in Montcada was attacked with graffiti with the inscription “Nazis out” next to fascist symbology.

Place and date:
Montcada, January 27, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of hate speech for reason of ideology)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 12: Attack to a Vox (Political party) stall in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
Three activists from a group “antifascist, feminist and combative” attacks a Vox information stall in Sant Andreu and provoke moments of tension that have finish with their arrest for public disorders and offence against the “Mossos d’Esquadra” (Regional Catalonia Police).

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 147.3 (offence of light injury, by the action of beating or mistreatment by fact)
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 550 (Offence of assault on a Law enforcement officer)
Section 557 (public disorder)
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorder on public roads, spaces or establishments)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Economía digital
CASE 13: Arran attacks Attorney’s office in Barcelona

Description of the facts:

Arran attacks again government and judicial institutions; in this case they have sent the doors of the Prosecutor’s Office with paint and eggs as a protest against the judicial procedure that tried the independence leaders of the process.

Place and date:

Barcelona, February 1, 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:

Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 14: Arran attacks the Generalitat’s Home Office Department headquarters

Description of the facts:
Attack from Arran to the Generalitat’s Home Office Department Headquarters: again, they fill out the main doors with Paint and eggs as protest against the trial that will judge the public pro-independence leaders of the proces.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 1 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 15: Attempt to boycott a Vox (Political Party) event in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
The Mossos d’Esquadra had to intervene to build a safety line and avoid a Clash between a demonstrators and Vox’s supporters.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 8 February 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 21 (derecho de reunión)
Criminal Code
Article 172 (delito de coacciones)
Article 514.4 (delito de obstaculización del ejercicio del derecho de reunión)
Articles 557 (delito de desórdenes públicos)

Ley Orgánica 4/2015, de 30 de March, de protección de la seguridad ciudadana.
Article 36.3 (que considera como infracción grave causar desórdenes en las vías, espacios o establecimientos públicos) Article 21 (right of assembly)
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 514.4 (Offence of hindering the exercise of the right of assembly)
Section 557 (public disorders offence)
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorder on public roads, spaces or establishments)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
La Vanguardia
CASE 16: Attack to Ciudadanos’ building in L´Hospitalet.

Description of the facts:
The building of the political party Ciudadanos in the second biggest city in Catalonia has not stopped suffering vandalism acts since its opening in 2015. In this case, the attacks to the office has been through graffities and independentist posters.

Place and date:
L´Hospitalet, 8 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 17: Ada Colau (Mayor of Barcelona) excludes Spanish Language in the celebration of “Day of the Mother Tongue”.

Description of the facts:

The Council administration ruled by Ada Colau has eliminated from the announcements on the streets the Spanish language. According the Council’s linguistic public servants (Castilian on its denomination) is a language unrelated to the citizens of Barcelona.

Place and date:


Law breached:

Spanish Constitution
Article 2 (Officiality of Spanish language)

Responsible actors:

Ada Colau, Mayor of Barcelona

Source:

Libertad Digital
CASE 18: Arran attacks the office of Ciudadanos in Barcelona breaking glasses, throwing out painting and making graffities.

Description of the facts:
Arran, youth group linked to the CUP, attacks with hammers, violet paint and spray paint the Citizens' headquarters in Barcelona.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 19 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence).

Responsible actors:
Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 19: Arran attacks the office of PP (Popular Party) in Barcelona breaking glasses, throwing out painting and making graffiti.

Description of the facts:
Arran, youth group linked to the CUP (Independentist party), attacks with hammers, violet paint and spray paint the PP headquarters in Barcelona.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 19 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence).

Responsible actors:
Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 20: Three hooded men throw stones to the Citizens' headquarters in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
The Citizens of Barcelona headquarters has dawned with broken glasses as a result of the stones thrown by three hooded men around 2:00 am.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 21 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El Periódico
CASE 21: CDR’s block the train tracks in Plaza Cataluña’s train station.

Description of the facts:
At midday, a group of university students and members of the CDR occupied two train tracks at the Plaza Cataluña station in Barcelona, halting railway activity and thus preventing the free movement of the population.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 21 February 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (coercion offense)
Article 560.2 (public disorder offence, in respect of the interruption of railway traffic)
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorder on public roads, spaces or establishments, or to obstruct the public road with street furniture, vehicles, containers, tyres or other objects, when in both cases a serious disturbance of public safety is caused)

Responsible actors:
CDR activists.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 22: A TV3’s presenter insulted Ines Arrimadas (Leader of Ciudadanos Party) saying she was a “whore”.

Description of the facts:
Toni Alba, a regular contributor to TV3’s comedy programme “Polonia”, once again insulted Inés Arrimadas, saying she was a “whore”. These facts are quite common in this presenter, as this is not the first time that he has made this kind of remark against Inés Arrimadas.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 208 (offence of insult)

Responsible actors:
Toni Alba, TV3’s presenter

Source:
El Español
CASE 23: A school in Barcelona exhibits drawings about the independentism made by primary pupils.

Description of the facts:
The "Grevol" charter school, located in Barcelona, exhibits drawings and posters by primary school pupils in which the children talk about independence policies and the "right to decide". In the images, you can see stelae, ballot boxes and references to the illegal referendum of October 1st. At the same time, on the website of the school's excursion group, it does not hide its clear ideology of breaking with the past.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 18 de March de 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 27.3 (Right of parents to have their children receive religious and moral education in accordance with their own beliefs)

Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education
Article 1(q) (right of parents and legal guardians to choose the type of education for their children, within the framework of constitutional principles)

Law 12/2009, of 10 July, on Education
Article 2. (Which includes within the guiding principles of the education system pluralism, respect for the right of mothers and fathers to have their children receive religious and moral formation in accordance with their beliefs and the exclusion of any kind of proselytist or indoctrination. This is a law of Catalonia)

Responsible actors:
Management team of the Charter School “Grevol” de Barcelona.

Source:
Ok Diario
CASE 24: Attack to the office of Ciudadanos in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

New attack to the headquarters of Ciudadanos in Barcelona attributed the Youth Group Arran due to the presence of their signature among the graffiti. Glasses have been broken, thrown out paint and written messages as “you will not pass through our bodies”.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 19 de March de 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)

Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:

Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:

La Vanguardia
CASE 25: Arran attacks the office of PP (Popular Party) in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

Attack to the headquarters of the PP with graffiti in violet with the message “you will not pass through our bodies”, signed by the Youth Group Arran, linked to the CUP.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 19 de March de 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code

Article 263.1 (Damages offence)


Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:

Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source

El Plural
CASE 26: Attack to the headquarters of PSC (Socialist Party) in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
The PSC headquarters was filled up with white bows. These bows have been painted in the floor and the blind.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 22 de March de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Voz Populi
CASE 27: Arran attacks with hummers the headquarter of Partido Popular (Political Party) in Terrassa.

Description of the facts:
The youth organisation Arran has attacked the headquarters of PP in Terrassa. Different hooded men have destroyed the premises with paints and hammerings against the show windows. In the message could be seen “8-M is every day”.

Place and date:
Terrasa, 26 de March de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Formación Juvenil Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 28: Vandalism by the CDR against the Mossos and the furniture on a VOX event.

**Description of the facts:**

Attack to the Mossos d’Esquadra and burning containers on a demonstration organised by independentists to counterattack a political event organised by Vox.

**Place and date:**

Barcelona, 30 de March de 2019.

**Law breached:**

- Criminal Code
  - article 172 (Coercion offence)
  - Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
  - Article 550 (Offence of assault on law enforcement officer)
  - Articles 557 and 558 (public disorders offence)
  - Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorder on public roads, spaces or establishments)
  - Article 37(13) (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of movable or immovable property for public use or service, as well as movable or immovable private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

**Responsible actors:**

CDR activists.

**Source:**

Rtve
CASE 29: Attack from radical to Vox supporters in Barcelona

Description of the facts:
Throwing out stones and different objects to attendants to a Vox gathering in Barcelona. The Mossos d’Esquadra had to use the force against the radicals.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 30 de March de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 550 (Offence of assault on a law enforcement officer)
Articles 557 and 558 (public disorders offence)

Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorder on public roads, spaces or establishments) Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
La Razón, El Mundo, Voz Populi
CASE 30: Intimidation and assault for carrying on the Spanish flag in Barcelona

Description of the facts:
Violent and hooded men threaten and intimidate a citizen that freely walked out the streets in Barcelona for the simple fact of carry on the Spanish flag.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 31 de March de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 147.3 (Offence of causing minor injuries, by the action of beating or mistreatment by fact)
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 208 (offence of insult)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
La Cope, e-Noticies
CASE 31: Protests against Cayetana Álvarez de Toledo (Politician from PP political party).

Description of the facts:
The Government considers “unacceptable” the “harassment suffered by the candidate by PP Cayetana Álvarez de Toledo and her campaign team” yesterday at the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

About 200 students protested by her presence in the campus and tried to stop their Access to the building, that is why the Mossos had to escort the PP’s representatives. “Totalitarian childish people have tried with violence to prevent our entry into the UAB”, the popular candidate to Barcelona remarked after the incident.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 12 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 21 (Assembly right)
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 514.4 (Offence of hindering the exercise of the right of assembly)
Articles 557 and 558 (public disorders offence)


Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
El País, La Vanguardia
CASE 32: Attack the office of Ciudadanos in Calafell.

Description of the facts:
The facade of the premises has appeared full of graffiti, among those were Nazi symbols and a bullseye. They also have blocked the door manipulating the lock.

Place and date:
Calafell, 15 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
e-noticies
CASE 33: Arran graffiti praising terrorism.

Description of the facts:
Graffiti in support of ETA at “Santo Cristo Rey de la Sagrera” Church, place where the victims of the Hipencor terrorist attack celebrate every June 19th a mass in remembrance of the victims.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 17 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 578 (offence of glorification of terrorism)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Agrupación Juvenil Arran. (Juventudes de la CUP)

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 34: Attack to the headquarters of PSC in Barcelona with eggs and paint.

Description of the facts:
The socialist house of PSC Joan Reventós in Barcelona has dawn with yellow graffiti and protest messages. One of the phrases stated “Coripe Crema Vergonya” (Coripe burns of shame). Another of the graffiti ‘PSC shuts up and Iceta dances’, and, they have thrown eggs full of paint over the façade.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 22 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Voz Populi
CASE 35: Attack to the headquarters of Ciudadanos in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
The headquarters of Cs in Barcelona has dawn with yellow painting, that has been spilled over the door and a picture of the candidate to the General Elections, Albert Rivera.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 22 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 37.13 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on public roads, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Voz Populi
CASE 36: Xenophobic comments of the Mosso d’Esquadra Alberto Donaire against the Andalusians.

Description of the facts:

«Andalusians are “very witty” as they say. But after that, they do not have any respect at all. Of course, to get the money from PER (agricultural unemployment Benefit), and work three months and being nine months living the bar´s life they are very capable. While our peasants in Catalonia are sweeting their wages day by day. Because you will tell me what Extremadura has to sale in the world. Because it has a tourism and companies that frighten. Of course, they are paid by the Catalans’? ».

Place and date:
Cataluña, 25 de April de 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Section 510.1 (a) (hate crime)
Law 10/1994, of 11 July, of the Police of the Generalitat-“Mossos d’Esquadra
Article 68(1)(a) (which considers as very serious misconduct any action that involves discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, religion, language, opinion, place of birth or neighbourhood or any other personal or social condition or circumstance)

Responsible actors:
Mosso D´Esquadra, Alberto Donaire

Source:
ABC
CASE 37: Lawsuit against Diplocat by influence peddling.

Description of the facts:
The organisation Catalunya Peuple d’Espagne and the police officer’s association Politeia have presented on the Swedish Attorney Office a lawsuit by influence peddling against Diplocat, Catalonian government foreign action body.

The grounds for this legal action are the information known the last March, contained in the Accounts Tribunal Report about Diplocat activities in Switzerland, cooping support amounts the MP’s of this country, as reported by Catalunya press.

In this report the meetings are detailed -many of them in restaurants, with bills generously paid by the Diplocat- both in Switzerland and Catalonia that members of the regional Administration held with a group of MP’s that presented themselves in appearance as “Group of friendship Helvetic-Catalan”, but in fact they supported the separatist cause.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 5 de May de 2019.

Law breached:
criminal Code
Article 432 (Offence of misappropriation of public funds)

Responsible actors:
Diplocat, Foreign Office Department of the Catalonia Government

Source:
Confilegal
CASE 38: Only 900 students can study in Spanish in Catalonia.

Description of the facts:
Losada pointed out that currently children from 0 to 3 years old and from 3 to 6 (Kindergarten) have zero hours of Spanish instruction, while those from 6 to 12 (Primary) have two hours of Spanish language class, those from 12 to 16 (ESO), go up to only three hours of Spanish language class. However, he recalled that the Catalan society is bilingual and while 31% have as their mother tongue Catalan, those children with Spanish as the mother tongue rises to 55.1%

Place and date:

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 2. (on the official languages)
Article 27.3. (Parents' right for their children to receive religious and moral training that is in accordance with their own convictions)

Organic Law 2/2006, of May 3, on Education
Article 1. section q) (which recognizes the right of fathers, mothers and legal guardians to choose the type of education for their children, within the framework of constitutional principles)
Fourth additional provision. 2. (which establishes that the edition and adoption of textbooks and other materials will not require the prior authorization of the
Educative administration. In any case, these must adapt to the scientific rigor appropriate to the ages of the students and the curriculum approved by each educational Administration.

Thirty-eighth additional provision. Spanish language, co-official languages and languages that enjoy legal protection. (which regulates the way in which the right of the students to receive classes in Spanish, the official language of the State, and in the other co-official languages in its respective territories)

Law 12/2009, of July 10, on Education

Article 2. (Which includes within the guiding principles of the educational system pluralism, respect for the right of mothers and fathers to have their children receive religious and moral training that is in accordance with their convictions and the exclusion of any type of proselytizing or indoctrination)

**Responsible actors:**

The Government of Catalonia.

**Source:**

*ABC*
CASE 39: Arran (the youth branch of the anarchist party CUP) celebrates death ex-socialist minister Perez Rubalcaba on social networks.

Description of the facts:
In a note on Twitter, extreme left radicals dedicate, as a farewell, an upside down photograph and the message "Until never again, Minister of the GAL". The branch of Arran in Manresa (Barcelona) also applauds the passing of the former minister: "See you in hell!"

Place and date:

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)

Responsible actors:
Arran Youth Organization.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 40: Attack on the PSC (Catalan Socialist Party) headquarters in Barcelona on the day of reflection before the municipal elections

Description of the facts:
Attack on the headquarters of the PSC in Barcelona with the graffiti of “Foul play, dirty hands and Minions of Vox”. All this in the day of reflection.

Place and date:
Barcelona, May 24, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of hate speech for reason of ideology)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:
Unknown.

Source:
El Mundo, Crónica Global
CASE 41: Attack on the PSC (Catalan Socialist Party) headquarters in Badalona (Barcelona) on the day of reflection before the municipal elections

Description of the facts:

Attack on the PSC headquarters in Badalona with yellow paint and eggs on the day of reflection.

Place and date:

Barcelona, May 24, 2019

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred for reasons of ideology)

Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:

Unknown.

Source:

El Mundo, Crónica Global
CASE 42: The Montbui Primary School wants to reduce hours of Spanish even in the playground and in the changes between classes.

Description of the facts:

The AEB has released a fragment of an internal memo of this primary school where the heads of the center, after verifying that “there is an important group of students who use Spanish in the patio hours and in class changes ” they propose to plan meetings with all the staff of the school “where this fact is emphasized and to create mechanisms of monitoring in order to promote the use of the Catalan language in all areas of school life, both inside and outside the classroom ”.

Place and date:
Caldes, June 6, 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 2 (on the official languages)
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 410.1 (crime of disobedience to judicial decisions, in this case ones related to bilingualism)
Organic Law 2/2006, of May 3, on Education
Thirty-eighth additional provision. Spanish language, co-official languages and languages that enjoy legal protection. (which regulates the way in which the right of the students to receive the classes in Spanish, official language of the State, and in the other co-official languages in their respective territories)

Responsible actors:
The Montbui school administrators.

Source:
Revista del Valles
CASE 43: A restaurant in Gerona refuses to serve a client because he is wearing a polo shirt with the flag of Spain on it.

Description of the facts:

The restaurant ‘La Barricona’, which is in Ripoll (Gerona), on the road to San Juan de las Abadesas, expelled a family because one of their members was wearing a polo shirt with the flag of Spain on it.

Place and date:


Law breached:

Spanish Constitution
Article 14 (equality and non-discrimination)
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 510.2 a) (crime of humiliation or contempt for reason of ideology)
Article 512 (crime of refusal of service due to ideology)

Responsible actors:

Owners of the restaurant “La Barricona”

Source:

Periodista Digital
CASE 44: The aggression of a teacher against a girl in Terrasa (Barcelona) for painting a Spanish flag in her notebook is denounced.

Description of the facts:
The girl drew in her notebook a flag of Spain, at which time, always according to the family’s version, the teacher shouted “no flags” and “ripped up the drawing in her face,” according to the mother. Then she grabbed her by the shirt and made her fall to the ground.

Place and date:
Terrasa, June 19, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries, through the act of mistreatment)
Article 510.2 a) (crime of humiliation or contempt for reason of ideology)

Responsible actor:
La Font de l’Alba school teacher

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 45: Jesús Viñas, Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC) official, closes the report of the aggression suffered by a girl by her teacher without studding the facts.

Description of the facts:
The report issued by Serveis Territorials (Territorial services) is the one that has allowed the (Catalan Education) Department conclude that the teacher tore up the drawing of the little girl, although (it)"rules out ideological motivation". Bargalló's team assures that "it has not been able to reliably show physical abuse" by the teacher, who is another declared independence supporter.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 404 (crime of administrative prevarication)

Responsible actor:
Jesús Viñas, senior ERC official.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 46: The Mossos (Catalan police) detain 7 “Yellow ribbon remove” Campaigners in 72 hours.

Description of the facts:

According to Media Efe sources from the investigation, the detainees, who were arrested yesterday, are six men and a woman, against whom the Catalan police (Mossos) attribute a crime related to the exercise of fundamental rights and against public liberties.

Those arrested allegedly formed part of the self-styled group of “Justiceros Nocturnal” (Night Justice), which carried out several actions that later went up in social networks, where they installed toilets full of yellow ribbons (symbol of independence supporters) in front of houses of independence activists or sovereignty institutions or entities.

Place and date:
Catalonia, June 28, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 167 (crime of illegal detention carried out by a public official)

Responsible actors:
Heads of the Mosso d’Esquadra (Catalan police force)

Source:
Som a temps
CASE 47: Controversial documentary on (Catalan Public Television) TV3 warns of danger to the Catalan language by keeping Spanish speakers at schools.

Description of the facts:
The documentary, broadcast within the program ‘30 minutes’, stated that certain "Indicators" could show the imminent "decline" of the Catalan language. "Although the school system shields the tongue with immersion (only Catalan is used as the teaching language in schools), Catalan is residual during the leisure time of children and teenagers. This is seen in the playgrounds of schools where the alternation of language (between Catalan and Spanish) is continuous but also in the transformation of the audiovisual world", highlighted those responsible for the program.

Place and date:
Barcelona, July 1, 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 20.1 d) (which recognizes the right to freely communicate or receive truthful information) and 3 that establishes that the law will regulate the organization and parliamentary control of social media dependent on the State or any public entity and will guarantee access to said media of significant social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of the society and the various languages of Spain).

Responsible actors:
Heads of (Catalan Public television) TV3.

Source:
ABC
CASE 48: Those arrested for removing yellow ribbons (symbol of Catalan independence supporters) denounce the existence of "political police" in Catalonia.

Description of the facts:
Isolated and in solitary confinement. That is the story of the detainees who denounce police repression in Catalonia. They tricked us and took us to the worst Catalan police station about 80 kilometres from Mataró "(their residence). "They gave us latrine water and they (constantly) opened and closed doors on us... ". As they explain, they lied to a family member who went to see his son, one of the detainees. "That is psychological abuse"

Place and date:
Mataró, July 2, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 175 (crime of torture)

Responsible actors:
Heads of the Mossos d’Esquadra (Catalan police force).

Source:
Ok Diario
CASE 49: Eight tourists needed medical treaties as a result of an attack on a tourist bus in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

Eight tourists had to be attended by doctors yesterday, after a new attack on a tourist bus in Barcelona. Anarchists threw white paint against a vehicle parked in the Kennedy square of Barcelona before fleeing. Their act of vandalism required Barcelona Turisme to have to attend to visitors.

Place and date:

Barcelona, July 17, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries, by means of hitting or mistreat by actions)

Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actors:

Arran Youth Association (youth branch of the anti-system party CUP)

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 50: Slander against the police by a (Catalan) Mosso police officer, Alberto Donaire. “They are Uniformed Terrorists”.

Description of the facts:
The (Catalan) Mosso d’Esquadra police officer Albert Donaire, through social networks, has made accusations against the (Spanish) National Police and Civil Guard, calling them terrorists and hinting that they may have been behind the jihadist terrorist attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils from August 17, 2017. “I sincerely believe everything from the Spanish State, after they sent us uniformed terrorists on October 1st” (date of the illegal Catalan referendum).

Place and date:
Catalonia, July 25, 2019.

Breaching law:
Penal Code
Article 504.2 (crime of serious insult to the security forces and bodies)

Responsible actor:
(Catalan) Mosso d’Esquadra police officer, Alberto Donaire.

Source:
Confillegal
CASE 51: New attack on Ciudadanos’ headquarters (Citizens party) in Gerona: “Fucking Nazis”.

Description of the facts:

“Fucking Nazis”. That graffiti was painted on the headquarters of the Citizens party in Gerona. This is not the first time that the venue has suffered an attack, ever since in 2017 yellow paint was used to mark the place and threatening graffiti appeared on its walls against Albert Rivera (Ciudadanos party president) and Inés Arrimadas (Ciudadanos Catalan president).

Place and date:

Gerona, July 30, 2019.

Breaching law:

Penal Code

Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred for reasons of ideology)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection

Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:

Unknown.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 52: Arran (youth organization of the anti-system party CUP) attacks and punctures the tires of cars for tourist use in Palma de Mallorca.

Description of the facts:
Arran redoubles their campaign against tourism. Radicals have smashed rental cars in Palma de Mallorca at dawn. Specifically, they have attacked vehicles for tourist use in the Balearic capital, puncturing the tires, defacing the windows and bodywork and destroying the windows with hammers. After this, and as they usually do, the young people have boasted of his act on Twitter.

Place and date:
Palma de Mallorca, August 5, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actors:
Arran Youth Association

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 53: (Catalan regional president) Quim Torra once again incites confrontation.

Description of the facts:

Quim Torra once again claims unilaterality as a way to "advance towards the republic" by "democratically breaking off" from Spain.

The President has asked that this year’s Diada (Catalan ‘national’ holiday turn into the "starting pistol shot" for the final leg of the (independence) process. The leader of the Catalan Executive indicates that many "sacrifices" and "risks" will be needed.

Place and date:
Barcelona, August 20, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 548 in relation to article 544 (provocation to commit a crime of sedition)

Although I am not very clear on this one because he did not specify the means by which to achieve the unilateral route

Responsible actor:
Quim Torra, President of the Government of Catalonia.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 54: The Catalan Councilor for Agriculture of the Generalitat, Teresa Jordà, promotes a beer with the motto "Fuck Spain"

Description of the facts:
The ‘councilor’ of Agriculture Teresa Jordà has posted on her Instagram account a photo of herself pointing to a beer bottle whose motto is ‘Fuck Spain’ (in English). Jordà, who appears smiling broadly in the image next to a companion, promotes in passing the restaurant of L’Escala (Gerona) where she tasted the beer and talks about "a great craft beer" with the independence hashtag #Seguim and #ProductesDeLaTerra.

Place and date:
Catalonia, August 20, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 510.1 a) (hate crime)

Responsible actor:
Teresa Jordá, Councilor for Agriculture of the Generalitat.

Source:
El Periódico
CASE 55: Joan Lluis Bozzo demands that a worker speaks to him in Catalan after skipping a control of a parking lot.

Description of the facts:
A few days ago the separatist theater director Joan Lluís Bozzo’s complaint “targeted” a worker in a parking lot in Palamós for not speaking Catalan. "When you skip control and refuse to pay € 1 (the afternoon fee), it’s natural for a Spanish-speaker to notify that person in Spanish ".

Place and date:
Barcelona, August 22, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Responsible actor:
Joan Lluis Bozzo.

Source:
Elcatalan
CASE 56: The Catalan public television TV3 star Jair Domínguez calls for action against Spain.

Description of the facts:
The co-presenter of the program “Està passant” has called for action against Spain, as the e-news colleagues have advanced through the prologue to the Terra Cremada (television show) comic. "When you see that the owners of the laugh at you, the correct reaction is the one that the body asks of you: close your fists tightly until the knuckles turn white and scream motherfuckers," affirms Jair Domínguez in the prologue.

Place and date:
Barcelona, August 23, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 510.1 a) (hate crime)

Responsible actor:
Jair Domínguez.

Source:
Elcatalan
CASE 57: CUP anti-system political party youths burn ATMs to the rhythm of Rosalia.

Description of the facts:

Arran, the youth organization linked to the CUP political party, have perpetrated a series of attacks on ATMs in order to criticize the "police measures" of the Barcelona City Council to tackle insecurity.

Place and date:

Barcelona, August 26, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actors:

Arran Youth Association.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 58: The Catalan Mosso d’Esquadra police officer Albet Donaire boasts of a passport of the "Catalan Countries".

Description of the facts:

“What do you think of my passport?” With this brief message, Albert Donaire, coordinator of the Mossos for the Republic (MxRC), has published on Twitter an image of a false passport that presents him as a citizen of “The Catalan Countries”. Donaire, defender of the Pan-Catalan thesis, defends the existence of these fictitious “Countries”, which would be made up of Catalonia, Valencia and Balearic Islands.

Place and date:

Catalonia, August 27, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actor:

Mosso D’Esquadra police officer, Alberto Donaire.

Source:

El español

Report 2019 · Violence and breaches of the law in the separatist process
CASE 59: Marta Rovira lines up with Torra on the path of confrontation.

Description of the facts:
The (Catalan Republican Left political party) ERC general secretary reappears to ensure that the crash of trains is inevitable: "We are in a political conflict and that implies confrontation, even if it's never wanted."

Place and date:
Switzerland, August 28, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 548 (provocation to commit a crime of sedition)
Although I am not very clear on this, because she does not specify the means to achieve the unilateral path to independence

Responsible actor:
Marta Rovira, Secretary General of ERC.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 60: Attack on a man wearing a T-shirt with the Spanish flag in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
Assault on a man wearing a T-shirt with the national flag in Barcelona. The Mossos d’Esquadra have arrested a man who was wearing a piece of military-style clothing with the (national flag? The victim was arrested?) in the Sants neighborhood of Barcelona city at dawn. The attacker is under investigation for suspected hate crimes and minor injuries.

Place and date:
Barcelona, August 30, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries through the act of hitting, with the aggravating article 22 4º, having acted for reasons related to the ideology of the victim)

Responsible actor:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 61: The 'proclamation of hatred' against Arrimadas in Vilafranca: "Let the worms eat her."

Description of the facts:
The chosen victim was the spokesperson for the Ciudadanos political party (Citizens) in the Spanish Congress, Inés Arrimadas:

"You thought that our congressional chamber was a Sálvame Deluxe (reality television show), now that we have given Spain a gift (Inés) may she stay there until she is eaten by the worms."

Place and date:
Vilafranca, September 1, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 510.1 a) (hate crime)

Responsible actor:
Mayor of Vilafranca del Penedes.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 62: Three CUP militants attack the cultural club Empel ".

Description of the facts:
During the early morning this Tuesday a commando of the (anti-system political party) CUP youth organization has painted the entrance of the Empel Club, an association of people with deep religious ideas and ultraconservative policy positions, located in the area of Sant Gervasi of Barcelona.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of hate speech for reason of ideology)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30. Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actor:
Arran Youth Association.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 63: The independence supporters boycott the opening proclamation of the Sabadell city festivities read by an 86-year-old soprano.

Description of the facts:

No peace during the holidays. The Independence supporters interrupted the opening speech of an 86-year-old soprano on Friday night as part of the Sabadell City Festival. The ANC, Òmnium Cultural and the CDRs organized to drown out the speech of the musical creator, who threatened to suspend her speech twice and was booed.

The independence supporters coordinated to take over the Sant Roc square to the shout Get Out and Freedom. Some of them carried banners for the freedom of the politicians in provisional prison for organizing and undertaking the process. Others even fired off flares despite the presence of children.

Place and date:

Sabadell, September 7, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 558 (crime of public disorder)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection

Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:

Unknown

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 64: A Spanish Public Television TVE journalist, assaulted during a live broadcast during the (Catalan ‘national’ holiday) La Diada.

Description of the facts:

"While I was making a live connection, to report the mobilizations outside the Catalan Parliament, they threw a stone at me, water on the camera and they knocked the tripod to the ground with insults ", denounced Spanish television RTVE.

Place and date:
Barcelona, September 11, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries by hitting and abuse by actions)
Article 208 (crime of insults)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
El periódico
CASE 65: Terrorist practices of nine members of the CDRs. They were arrested.

Description of the facts:

The investigation by which the judge of the National Court Manuel García-Castellón sent to prison the seven members of the Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR) who allegedly had created the new terrorist group Tactical Response Teams (ERT) reveals previously unknown data about the sabotage and attack campaign they were preparing. The magistrate also links this group with two previous actions in which they allegedly participated to test the techniques they were going to use.

Place and date:

Manresa, September 23, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 548 in relation to article 544 (conspiracy for the commission of a crime of sedition, regarding the occupation of the Parliament and proclamation of independence)

Article 553 in relation to articles 550 and 551 (conspiracy to commission of the crime of attack, regarding the collection of data on police patrols and police facilities)

Article 572 (crime of leading or belonging to a terrorist group)

Article 574 (crime of possession and deposit of explosive substances or their components and their manufacture)

Article 579 in relation to article 573 (conspiracy for the commission of terrorism crimes)

Responsible actors:

Defense Committee of the Republic.

Source:

El País
CASE 66: Harassment of Police and Civil Guards in Catalonia "Bang, bang, bang, until no one is left".

Description of the facts:
Harassment, insults and threats have radicalized this week after the arrest of CDR members accused of terrorism: "They shout at us, bang, bang, bang, until no one is left."

Place and date:
Catalonia, September 27, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 504.2 (crime of serious threat to the police and security forces)
Article 510.1 a) (hate crime)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Antena3
CASE 67: Attack of the CDRs against Civil Guards barracks in Capellades.

Description of the facts:
The home and barracks of a Civil Guard station was attacked with paint in Capellades, Barcelona province.

Place and date:
Capellades, September 27, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Maldita.es
CASE 68: Possible connection of (Catalan regional president) Quim Torra with the CDR of the Tactical Response Team, who were arrested.

Description of the facts:

One of the members of the Tactical Response Team of the Defense of the Republic (CDR) detained on Monday interviewed with the President of the Generalitat, Quim Torra, revealed to the Efe agency sources from the investigation who have specified that the content of the conversation is unknown.

Place and date:


Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 408 (crime of omission of the duty to prosecute crimes or those responsible) This article punishes the authority or official who, failing in the obligation of their office, will intentionally stop promoting the prosecution of crimes of which they are aware or of those responsible.

(As long as Torra had knowledge through those conversations of the ERT’s plans. But we don’t know the content of their conversation)

Responsible actor:

Quim Torra, President of the Government of Catalonia.

Source:

Levante.emv.com
CASE 69: Assault on a Tele5 television journalist who was covering the Oct. 1st demonstration.

Description of the facts:
The journalist received the anger of some protesters, who rebuked her to the cry of "Get out of here, liars". Some people yelled at her "why aren’t you leaving? ", to which she replied that she was doing her job. The journalist was hit with a liquid in her head and hand, which she cleaned off with a paper tissue before going out on camera.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 1, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of abuse by actions)
Article 208 (crime of insults)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
El periódico
CASE 70: Objects thrown against the (Catalan police force) Mossos while attempting to attack the Civil Guard headquarters in Gerona.

Description of the facts:
A hundred violent CDR members with their faces completely covered, at six in the morning, tried to get close to the Civil Guard barracks located on Emili Grahit street, with a banner stating that "two years later, the combat continues "and carrying pyrotechnic elements and objects which they aimed against the mossos (Catalan police).

Place and date:
Gerona, October 1, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers)
Article 556 (crime of lack of respect for law enforcement officers)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Ok diario
CASE 71: A Moroccan separatist threatens to kill the Catalans who support the Civil Guard.

Description of the facts:

A supposed former Unaccompanied Foreign Minor (MENA) of "Moroccan" origin, threatened to kill the Catalans who support the relatives of the Civil Guards during the siege of the barracks in Calella (Barcelona).

During the offensive, that indoctrinated separatist demanded that the separatist flag be hung in the Plaza de Cataluña, Alella, near the Civil Guard barracks, where the residents of the plaza, at least two hundred people, gathered last night to prevent the siege of anti-Spanish immigrants along with the Defense Committees of the Catalan Republic (CDR) and members of the CUP (anti-system) political party against the Calella Civil Guard barracks.

Place and date:
Calella, October 3, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 169 (crime of threats)

Responsible actor:
Annas Tangerino, Moroccan living in Calella.

Source:
Las voces del pueblo
CASE 72: Inaction of the (Catalan police) Mossos after the aggression of CDRs against a driver.

Description of the facts:
Some 25 members of a CDR blocked the Gran Via, a main street of Barcelona, not letting the traffic circulate. After a motorcycle driver tried to pass through in order to go to work, they stopped him and stole the key to his motorbike. When he tried to get his key back, they beat him in the presence of a couple of Mossos who did nothing to prevent it nor did they take further action. Although the scene was filmed and pictures taken of the aggressor, he was not identified by the police.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 10, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (offense of minor injuries by hitting)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Dolca Catalunya
CASE 73: Inaction of the (Catalan police) Mossos after the aggression of CDRs to a driver.

Description of the facts:
Members of a CDR beat a motorcycle driver on Barcelona's Gran Vía for wanting to go to work in the presence of a couple of Mossos who did nothing to prevent it nor did they take further action.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 10, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 408 (crime of omission of the duty to prosecute crimes or those responsible)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Dolca Catalunya
CASE 74: Total blockade of Barcelona’s road system due to blockages in the main arteries of the city preventing the free movement of citizens.

Description of the facts:

A hundred people from Democratic Tsunami (a CDR), in fact, have blocked off the Diputació street in front of the headquarters of the Department of Interior after hearing about the guilty verdict against the Catalan politicians accused of sedition. There have also been concentrations in the Department of Territory and Sustainability and in front of Òmnium Cultural.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on citizen security and protection.
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, or hinder the public road with public property, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizens’ security is caused)

Law on Traffic, Movement of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety
Article 76 n) (which considers a serious offense to be thrown onto or into the road objects that could cause fires or accidents, or that hinder free movement)

Responsible actors:

Unknown

Source:

Crónica Global
CASES 75 to 88: 14 roadblocks of Catalan highways preventing free movement.

Description of the facts:

The following highways have suffered blockages, in Girona: the C-66, in the Bisbal d’Empordà; the C-63, in Santa Coloma de Farners y Anglès; the C-31 and the GL-634, in Vergera; in Tarragona: the C37, in Querol; the N-240, in Valls; in Lleida: the C-13, in Tremp; in Barcelona: the N-II, in Mataró; the C-15, in the Pobla de Claramunt; the C-16, in Berga and Sant Cugat del Vallès; the C-59, in Moià; on the A2, in Òdena; and the C-17, in Vic.

In addition, it has reported the presence of a slow march of vehicles in the N-260 between Navata and Figueres (Girona), and blocks in the Barcelona city ring road Ronda Litoral de Barcelona at the level of Poblenou in Llobregat direction.

Place and date:

Catalonia, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 560.2 (crime of public disorder, regarding the interruption of the railway circulation)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on citizens’ security and protection.

Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, or hinder the public road with Public property,
vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Article 37.1 (which considers holding meetings to be a minor offense in places of public transit or demonstrations, in breach of prescribed in articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of 15 of July)

Law on Traffic, Movement of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety

Article 76 n) (which considers a serious offense to be thrown onto or into the road objects that could cause fires or accidents, or that hinder free movement)

Law 38/2015, of September 29, on the railway sector

Article 106 4.2 (which classifies the throwing or depositing of objects at any point of the train track and its surroundings and facilities annexed or to the passage of trains and, in general, any conduct that action or omission may represent a serious danger to the safety of the transport, its users, means or facilities of all kinds)

**Responsible actors:**

Self-proclaimed Committees for the Defense of the Republic (CDR)

**Source:**

Crónica Global
CASE 89: Barcelona airport, El Prat: canceled flights, police charges and pitched battle.

Description of the facts:

Through Twitter and Telegram, Tsuami Democràtic distributed hundreds of copies of real airline tickets, with its QR code, so that people could download them on their mobile phones and pass the first access controls in El Prat. “Did you leave the plane ticket at home? Do not worry, if they ask you, here you have hundreds of tickets for today’s flights”, said the message.

Before two in the afternoon, terminal 1 was collapsed, it was impossible arrive by car, the subway and the train had stopped running and various flights were in danger, among others things because it was impossible for members of the airplane crews to get to airport. The Ministry of Development informed of the last minute of the cancellation of 110 commercial flights of the 1,066 planned.

Despite the slogans to maintain a "non-violent attitude", after five in the afternoon the first police charges took place to stop the attempts of the protesters who wanted to enter the airport by force and in response to their throwing litter bins, bottles and even suitcase trolleys against the security cordon.

The day ended with a pitched battle in the interior parking of Terminal 1 that confronted the last protesters with the National Police officers. A small group of protesters unleashed chaos inside the parking lot. They threw fire extinguishers against the Police, they used the fire hoses, they destroyed the security cameras and they threw down from the first floor several iron bars, as well as security barriers, or trolleys, with which they erected barricades.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Article 557 ter (crime of public disorder)

Law 14/2009, of July 22, on airports, heliports and other airport infrastructure.
Article g) (which considers interruption as a very serious infraction unjustified interruption of the activities and services that the companies or the holders carry out).

**Responsible actors:**

Self-proclaimed Committees for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), Tsunami Democratic

**Source:**

*El Mundo*
CASE 90: Assault on an older lady who was carrying the Spanish flag near Catalan nationalist protesters.

Description of the facts:
They hit her, knocked her to the ground, and stole her flag "'Olé, olé, olé, you are treading on Spanish soil ', sang Maria quietly as the independence demonstration went by, in the market square of Tarragona, and waved her Spanish flag. Suddenly a man snatches the flag away and, in the struggle, hits her and knocks her to the ground.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (offense of minor injuries by hitting)

Responsible actor:
Joan Ramon Leandro Ventura

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 91: Madrenas blocks the city council of Gerona in response to the guilty sentence.

Description of the facts:

The consistory of Gerona is totally paralyzed by decision of its mayor. Martha Madrenas has decided to suspend all activities in the city hall of the provincial capital in response to the guilty sentence of the Catalan politicians, leaders of the “independence process”.

Place and date:

Gerona, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:

Royal Decree-Law 17/1977, of March 4, on labor relations

Article eleven a) That considers that the strike is illegal when it begins or is held for political reasons or for any other purpose unrelated to professional interest of the affected workers.

Penal Code

Article 404 (crime of administrative prevarication, in the event that a resolution was issued agreeing to cease activity in the Town hall)

Responsible actor:

Marta Madresa, Mayor of Gerona.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 92: New assault on a girl in Barcelona for carrying a flag of Spain.

Description of the facts:

The woman was besieged by sovereign activists protesting against the guilty sentence of the imprisoned politicians. The victim is insulted by the crowd, although she continues showing the flag of Spain. One of them tries to take it away from her, but she resists. Finally, a protester throws her to the ground.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 14, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries through abuse of actions)

Responsible actor:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASES 93 to 104: Half a dozen road blocks on highways and Catalan streets impede free movement.

Description of the facts:

Roadblocks continue in Catalonia as a protest against the guilty sentence of the October 1st trial. Hundreds of protesters interrupt the movement of vehicles in different points of the territory. So, after 4:00 p.m. this Tuesday, the Servei Català de Trànsit records incidents on the AP-7 at height of Sant Gregori, the A-2 in Fornells de la Selva, as well as the C-25 and C-17 in Gurb and the A-7 in Tarragona. Also the Gran Via street of Barcelona is occupied by about 500 people who keep traffic stopped after the Supreme Court ruling on the leaders of the Catalan “independence process”.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 15, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 560.2 (crime of public disorder, regarding the interruption of the railway circulation)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations, in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 105: A (Catalan police) Mossos agent is saved from a beating up by the CDRs thanks to a fellow officer in plain clothes.

Description of the facts:
A group of pro-independence radicals take advantage of the fact that an agent of the Mossos d’Esquadra remained behind to give him a beating that continued even when he was on the ground. Luckily, a fellow agent in civilian clothes was nearby to come quickly to his aid.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 15, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (offense of minor injuries by hitting)
Article 550 (attack on an agent of authority)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 106: Total blockade of Barcelona’s El Prat airport.

Description of the facts:

New protests and blocks in the Prat area after the guilty sentence against the political leaders of the Catalan “independence process”, which has caused flight cancellations and blocking passengers in the airport and on the roads.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 15, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Article 557 ter (crime of public disorder)

Law 14/2009, of July 22, on airports, heliports and other airport infrastructure.

Article g) (which considers as a very serious infraction an unjustified interruption of the activities and services that the companies or the holders carry out).

Responsible actors:

Unknown.

Source:

Cinco Dias
CASE 107: Independence supporters attack a man trying to put out a burning barricade.

Description of the facts:
A man in Barcelona was assaulted when he tried to put out one of the flaming barricades which was near his home.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 15, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 147.3 (offense of minor injuries by hitting)
Article 263.1 and 2 section 1 and 4 (crime of damages)
Article 557 ter (crime of public disorders)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, Citizen security and protection
Article 37.13 (which considers as a slight violation the damage or the harm of personal property or real estate or public service property as well as personal property or real estate on public roads, when not constituting a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El Independiente
CASE 108: Aggression against a motorist in the protests against the sentence of the process.

Description of the facts:

A young biker was thrown to the ground and kicked by a skinhead looking independentist wearing a T-shirt of the terrorist band IRA.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 16, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 147.3 (of minor injuries by hitting)
Article 550 (crime of attack on authority agent)

Responsible actors:

Unknown

Source:

Dolca Catalunya
CASE 109: The gravestones of the Sant Andreu military pantheon are attacked with paint.

Description of the facts:
Painted headstones appear in the Sant Andreu cemetery in Barcelona. In total, there have been seven graves attacked corresponding to soldiers deceased and also civil guards buried in the Pantheon of the Soldier of this graveyard.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 16, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)
Article 526 (crime against respect for the deceased)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 110: “Kill him!” Extreme violence against the constitutionalist Mossos.

Description of the facts:
The CDR savagely harass the Mossos who try to restore order. Their bosses have left them without means: without rubber bullets, without water trucks. They have also threatened to investigate any action that they consider it to be "overreaching". They only have their defences and the desire to fulfill their duty and recover the honor that their bosses and colleagues. Had tainted in 2017; suddenly a mosso falls and the CDRs hover over him, kicking, hitting, throwing objects at him and yelling

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 16, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries, by means of hitting or mistreat)
Article 550 (Offence of assault on a Law enforcement officer)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Dolca Catalunya
CASE 111: Protests against the Procés sentence one CDR carrying a weapon has been identified.

Description of the facts:
Man dressed in black and hooded has carried a knife in demonstrations.

Place and date:
Tarragona, October 16, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 514 (crime of carrying a weapon during a demonstration)
Article 550 (crime of attack on authority agent)
Article 557 bis 1. 1o (crime of public disorder carrying a weapon)
Article 563 (crime of unlawful possession of a weapon, if due to its characteristics the knife had such a condition)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 112: A passenger dies in El Prat due to the impossibility of reaching the Hospital because of the blockade.

Description of the facts:
A passenger from El Prat airport (Barcelona) died on Monday in the Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge after suffering a "cardiorespiratory arrest", as confirmed by sources from the Sistema d'Emergències Médiques (SEM) this Wednesday to EL PERIÓDICO. A 65 years old man, native of Alsace (France), suffered a heart attack in Terminal 2 (T-2) after walking three kilometres on foot due to the airport blockade as a result of the independence protests.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 12, 2019.

Law breached:
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Royal Legislative Decree 6/2015, of October 30, which approves the consolidated text of the Traffic Law, Circulation of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety.

Article 27. (Which establishes that vehicles in emergency service have preference over other vehicles and other road users, when they are in service of such character)

(It is difficult to prove that the death was caused by the delay in transport to the hospital)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El Periódico
CASE 113: A man flees with his baby in his arms from the flames that threaten his home during the Barcelona protests.

Description of the facts:
Several cars and containers have burned on the streets of the Catalan capital. The fire is affecting several houses and even a neighbour has had to leave with his baby in his arms on Roger de Flor street trying to flee from the flames that threaten the flats in his building.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 16, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 36.3 (which considers it as a serious offence to cause disorders on the roads, spacious public establishments, or hinder the public urban real estate road, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
Antena3
CASE: 114-133: Secessionists cause around twenty road and street blockades in Catalonia, preventing free movement.

Description of the facts:

The road network inside and outside the main cities is once again the object of secession protests. The Servei de Tràfic de la Generalitat has reported the cutting of more than fifteen roads due to the presence of people on the roads and, in turn, the cleaning services are striving to clean up the consequences of the violent episodes that took place last night in the main cities of Catalonia.

Place and date:

Catalonia, October 17, 2019

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Article 263.1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage)

Article 557 (crime of public disorder)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.

Article 36.3 (which considers a serious offence to cause disorders on the roads, spaces or public establishments, or to block the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

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Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as a minor offence in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)

Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorders on the Streets, spaces or public establishments, or block the public road with street furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of security for the citizens is caused.

Article 37.1 (which considers holding meetings to be a minor offence in places of public transit or demonstrations, in breach of what is prescribed in articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983,

Resposnible:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 134: Radical nationalists beat up a far-right activist.

Description of the facts:
The harsh images captured by the journalist Guillem Andrés show a large group of people chasing a young man, who they manage to catch up with and brutally beat up, with sticks, punches and kicks to the head when he was already on the ground.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 17

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.1 (crime of injury)

Responsible actors:
CDRs

Source:
El independiente
CASE 135: The leader of the secessionist Mossos teaches the coup leaders how to defend themselves against the charges of the Mossos and the police.

Description of the facts:

The leader of the independence sector of the Mossos d'Esquadra, has instructed the separatist radicals who are demonstrating these days in Barcelona - and who are leading attacks against the security forces - on how to protect themselves and respond to a charge by the Mossos d'Esquadra, his companions.

"To avoid attacks use logic," Donarie tells his followers on social networks. "Get as close as possible. The club is not effective at close range. They have no way to hit," explains the agent.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 17. 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 557.2 (crime of incitement to crime of public disorder)

Responsible:
Moso d'Esquadra: Alberto Donaire

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 136: CDR attack with five rockets on a Mossos’s helicopter.

Description of the facts:
The CDR (Committees for the Defence of the Republic) took a violent step forward last night. Several members carried tubes of fireworks that they launched at the Mossos helicopters that supported, from the air, the riot forces of the autonomous body and the National Police in Barcelona.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 17, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out is potentially dangerous to the life of the people or could cause serious injuries)

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 137: CDRs launch Molotov cocktails against the police in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
The clashes that took place in the center of the Catalan capital increased in intensity, with the burning of cars, motorcycles, the destruction of scaffolding, the setting of numerous barricades and bonfires, the launching of Molotov cocktails. Even acid was thrown against the agents.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 17, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage)
Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out is potentially dangerous to the life of the people or could cause serious injuries)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offences to cause disorders on the roads, open spaces or public establishments, or to obstruct the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)
Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as a minor offence, in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)

Responsible:
Self-nominated CDRs

Source:
20 minutos
CASE 138: Attack on the Civil Guard barracks in Manresa.

Description of the facts:
Attempt to assault the Manresa barracks, which has caused moments of great stress. The intervention of the Mossos was required.

Place and date:
Manresa, October 17, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code:
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as a level offence, in breach of the provisions of articles 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
El español
CASE 139: Steel balls as ammunitions against the police.

Description of the facts:
At the agents who protected the Ministry of the Interior the CDR launched: acid (material extracted mainly from vehicle batteries), traditional Molotov cocktails, explosive mixtures camouflaged in seemingly harmless bottles that explode from friction, pyrotechnic rockets to helicopters; and steel balls with slingshots.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 17, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out is potentially dangerous to people’s lives or could cause serious injuries)

Responsible:
CDR (Committees for the Defence of the Republic)

Source:
La Verdad
CASE 140: Burned cars and Acid against Mossos d'Esquadra.

Description of the facts:
Barcelona lived again this Wednesday a night of riots and serious incidents, including the burning of a dozen cars or the launch of acid and Molotov cocktails against the Mossos.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 17, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage)
Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out is potentially dangerous to the life of the people or could cause serious injuries)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offence to cause disorders in the streets, open spaces or public establishments, or to obstruct the public road with urban...
furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when, in both cases, a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as minor offences, in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)

**Resposnible:**
Unknown

**Source:**
El País
CASE 141: Fifth consecutive day of street violence.

Description of the facts:

The violent ones surrounded the headquarters of the National Police, where they threw objects, erected barricades and set fire to containers. At dusk, the protest moved to the center, where the Mossos used a tank with a water cannon. At least three police officers were injured.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 18, 2019

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 147.1 (crime of injury) Article 263.1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage

Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out is potentially dangerous to the life of the people or could cause serious injuries)

Article 557 (crime of public disorder)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.

Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offence to cause disorders on the open spaces or public establishments, or to obstruct the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as a minor offence, in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15)
Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El País
CASE 142: Attack on two TVE (Spanish television) camera teams covering the riots in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
RTVE sources have confirmed that a demonstrator has hit a reporter on the back with the stick of the flag he was carrying, while other threw eggs at him. Meanwhile, another group of demonstrators tried to steal the camera from a TVE operator and has also attacked the reporter who accompanied him with a stick.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 18, 2019

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries)
Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
20 minutos
CASE 143: TV3 calls the National Police "Fucking Dogs".

Description of the facts:
The program 'Està passant', directed by Toni Soler, the comedian Magí Modgi ended his monologue by calling the Mossos' agents "fucking dogs", in the following context: "Who gives the eye back to a 22-year-old? The fucking, fucking dogs?"

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 18, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 504.2 (crime of serious injury to the security forces and bodies)
Article 510.1 a) (hate crime)

Responsible actors:
Magi Modgi

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 144: A policeman is seriously injured by the impact of an artefact on the head.

Description of the facts:
During the afternoon, another police officer was momentarily unconscious after falling to the ground and receiving on the head the impact of a large and heavy object thrown by the demonstrators.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 18, 2019:

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 148 1st in relation to article 147.1 (crime of injury)
Article 551 2nd in relation to article 550 (crime of attack on law enforcement officers, when the act of violence carried out was dangerous to people’s lives or could cause serious injuries)

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
Huffingtonpost
CASE 145: Josep Bou's (Politician from PP political party) car is attacked in Barcelona

Description of the facts:
The PP president at the Barcelona City Council assures that the pro-independence radicals have broken the window of his car. In this sense, the politician has described the attackers as "the people of peace" (that is what they call themselves).

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 18, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Antena3
CASE 146: Exposure protest (escrache) against Cayetana Álvarez de Toledo in Barcelona screaming "fascist", "Argentina" and “Bitch”.

Description of the facts:
Cayetana Álvarez de Toledo, spokesman of the PP in the Congress of Deputies, has suffered this Friday an Exposure Protest (escrache) from the pro-independence protestors, on Sant Jaume Square, Barcelona, during the general Catalan strike which she considers “illegal” and a “coup”. A group of dockers has called her motherfucker”, “bitch” and “fascist” and have accused her of going there “to provoke”.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 18, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries through the abuse)
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 208 (crime of insults)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 147: Looting carried out by the secessionist demonstrators in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

Violence returned on the fifth night of riots. In different cities of Catalonia, demonstrators have destroyed and looted several businesses, including one branch from the bank La Caixa and a clothing store. At least 31 people have been arrested and 89 have been injured on Friday night in the confrontations of the most violent groups with the police.

Place and date:

Barcelona, October 18, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 238 (crime of robbery with force)

Responsible actors:

Unknown.

Source:

ABC
CASES 148 to 154: In Catalunya, seven highways were blocked and various streets in Barcelona preventing free movement.

Description of the facts:
The roads that have been affected this Sunday are the C-16 and the C-16z at Berga; the C-17 / C-25 at Gurb and Vic; the C-59 at Caldes de Montbu; and the C-58cc Rail Bus Vao Eco at the Meridiana, Barcelona.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 20, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on security protection of citizens.

Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorders in the streets).

Responsible:
Unknown

Source:
La Vanguardia
CASE 155: Attack with stones on a member of the Vox party in Lerida

Description of the facts:
A meeting led by Santiago Abascal, leader of Vox and attended by about 200 people, in Lerida, needed extensive police protection, since, at the gates, about 400 radical secessionists were gathered wanting to boycott the meeting. At the conclusion, the secessionists launched stones against the public leaving the premises.

Place and date:
Lérida, October 21, 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish constitution
Article 20 (right of assembly and demonstration)
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 514.4 (crime of impeding the exercise of the right of assembly)
Articles 557 and 558 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on security and protection of citizens.
Article 36.3 (which considers it a serious offence to cause disorders on the streets, public spaces or establishments

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
El catalán
CASE 156: Harassment of the children of Police officers in schools in Catalonia that forces them to be removed.

Description of the facts:

"They are removing the children from schools", they have warned from Jupol. "They have been harassed in the courtyard, insulted ..." for more than a year and a half. "No one has acted against this"

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 24, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code Article 172 (crime of coercion) Article 173.1 (crime against moral integrity) Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hate)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Voz populi
CASE 157: Violent independentists attack a PSC headquarters with militants gathered inside.

Description of the facts:

New attack on the headquarters of non-independence parties in Catalonia. This time it was in the Barcelona town of Terrassa, where a group of exalted people attacked the PSC’s premises, with the aggravating circumstance that, this time, they did so when its members were gathered inside.

Place and date:
Terrasa, October 24, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code Article 172 (crime of coercion) Article 263.1 (crime of damage) Article 514.4 (crime of impeding the exercise of the right of assembly) Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security. Article 36.3 (which considers it as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments)

Responsible actors:

Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 158: Controversial T-shirt and comments of a TV3 presenter against the police.

Description of the facts:
The journalist has worn the model of a T-shirt of the extreme left. A hooded man, with hair like fire, faces a policeman, without distinguishing the body to which he belongs. In the same space, broadcast in prime time, the "independence of Catalonia" has been defended and said, without any intervener acting or raising their voices, that the function of the police for the last two weeks is "repressive action".

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 27, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code Article 504.2 (crime of serious injury to the Security Forces and Bodies)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred)

Responsible actors:
Cristina Puig and the responsible for TV3.

Source:
Voz populi
CASE 159: The ANC president validates violence as a way of keeping the conflict internationally visible.

Description of the facts:
The ANC president, Elisenda Paluzie, said on Monday that the altercations and riots between protesters and the police "make the Catalan conflict" visible, so that "it is these incidents that make us appear in the press International on an ongoing basis "and" make the conflict visible ".

Place and date:

Law breached:
Penal Code Article 504.2 (crime of serious injury to the Government of the nation) The rest of their opinions are criticizable, but given their ambiguity, I consider that they are not a crime.

Responsible actors:
Elisenda Paluzie

Source:
La Vanguardia
CASES 160 to 189: Renfe has suffered thirty cuts and sabotage since the sentence of the procés.

Description of the facts:

Global Chronicle has had access to the chronology of the 30 cases of vandalism registered on the railways between October 14 and 27. It includes cutting trees in La Garriga and Flaçà, the placement of a concrete block in Golmés and the burning of tires in Puigcerdà.

Place and date:
Catalonia, October 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code Article 263 1 and 2 section 4 (crime of damage)

Article 346.1 (crime of havoc, regarding the lifting of the railroad tracks, if would have used any of the means provided for in said article)

Article 560.2 (crime of public disorder, with respect to damage to railways or to railway circulation) Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.

Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, or to hinder the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Article 37.1 (which considers the holding of meetings in places of public transit or demonstrations as a minor offense, in breach of the provisions of articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Organic Law 9/1983, of July 15) Law 38/2015, of September 29, on the railway sector

Article 106 4.2 (which classifies as a very serious offense the launching or deposit of objects at any point of the track and its surroundings and attached facilities or at the passage of trains and, in general, any conduct that by action or omission may represent a danger serious for the security of transport, its users, the means or facilities of all kinds)
Responsible actors:

Unknown.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 190: Independentist pickets block access to the University.

Description of the facts:
Separatist pickets block access to campus and faculties at the Pompeu Fabra University, the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the University of Barcelona and the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 29, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code Article 172 (crime of coercion) Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security. Article 36.3 (which considers it as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, when a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Dolca Catalunya
CASE 191: Independentist Mossos carry out activism during working hours.

Description of the facts:
There is always time to carry out independence activism, even during service hours. Secessionism in the body of the Mossos d’Esquadra is very intense, especially on social networks. Posing with a star, looking for Internet pages with separatist slogans or hanging a photo of Carles Puigdemont at the box office are some examples.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 29, 2019.

Law breached:
Organic Law 2/1986, of March 13, on Security Forces and Bodies
Article fifth 1 b) (which establishes the duty to act, in compliance with their functions, with absolute political neutrality and impartiality and, consequently, without any discrimination based on race, religion or opinion)

Law 10/1994, of July 11, on the Police of the Generalitat Mossos d’Esquadra
Article 11.1 first a) (which establishes that they will act, in the performance of their duties, with absolute political neutrality and impartiality and, consequently, without any discrimination based on race, religion, opinion, sex, language, place of neighborhood, place of birth or any other condition or personal or social circumstance)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 193: The independentist movement blocks traffic in Plaza Universidad with impunity for days.

Description of the facts:
The independence movement has not only camped in Plaza Universidad but has also blocked and cut the Gran Vía with total impunity, preventing cars and buses from passing through this important communication channel.

Place and date:
Barcelona, October 30, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code Article 172 (crime of coercion) Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security. Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious infraction to hinder the public thoroughfare with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when a serious alteration of citizen security is caused) Law on Traffic, Movement of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety Article 76 n) (which considers it a serious offense to throw objects on the road or in its vicinity that could cause fires or accidents, or that hinder free movement)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Dolca Catalunya
CASE 192: Separatist protesters attack the guests of the “Princess of Girona” awards.

Description of the facts:

The umpteenth sovereignist protest against the presence of the King in Catalonia, this time in the nearby of the Palau de Congressos where the awards ceremony of the Princess of Girona Foundation. Thousands of people responded to the call of the ANC, Picnic per la República, Arran and the CDR and conspired on the Diagonal of Barcelona at the level of Calle Doctor Marañón for more than five hours guarded by a strong cordon of the Mossos d’ Square. The concentrates blocked the passage of some guests and rebuked them when they tried to access the venue both on the avenue and through the Polo Club.

Place and date:

Barcelona, November 4, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries through the act of hitting and mistreatment of work)
Article 557 (crime of public disorder) Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 36.1 (which considers as a serious offense the disturbance of citizen security in public events, sports or cultural shows, solemnities and religious services or other meetings attended by many people, when they do not constitute a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:

ANC, Arran and CDR.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 193: Blocking the Diagonal main road in Barcelona and burning of photos of the King in protests against the King's visit to Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

More than a thousand independentists have demonstrated since early Monday afternoon on Barcelona’s Diagonal Avenue to protest against the presence of the king, Felipe VI, in the city and cut off the passage of those attending, many of whom --among them, businessmen and prominent constitutionalist political leaders-- have been unable to access the site and have been insulted and reprimanded.

Place and date:

Barcelona, November 4, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 172 (crime of coercion)

Article 550 (crime of attack on agents of authority)

Article 543 (crime of outrage against Spain through one of its symbols)

Article 491.2 (crime of use of the image of the king in any way that may damage the prestige of the Crown)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.

Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, or to hinder the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused ) Law on Traffic, Movement of Motor Vehicles and
Road Safety Article 76 n) (which considers as a serious offense throwing objects that could cause fires or accidents, or that hinder free movement, onto the road or in its immediate vicinity)

**Responsible actors:**

Unknown.

**Source:**

Crónica Global
CASE 194: Discrimination of Spanish in Catalan schools.

Description of the facts:
The situation of Spanish in Catalan schools is summarized in five documents. Those who have been sent by the Assembly for a Bilingual School in Catalonia (AEB) to those attending the congress that the Association of Academies of the Spanish Language (Asale) celebrates in Seville from November 4 to 8.

Place and date:
Catalonia, 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution Article 2 (Spanish official) Penal Code Article 508 (crime of disobedience to judicial decisions)

Responsible actors:
Government of Catalonia.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 195: New vandalism attack on the store of Albert Rivera's (President of “Ciudadanos” political party) mother.

Description of the facts:
They attack the business of Albert Rivera’s mother again. The leader of Ciudadanos has denounced this Tuesday that the trade, which is located in Granollers, has dawned with yellow graffiti.

Place and date:
Granollers, November 05, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 263.1 (crime of damages)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, for the protection of citizen security.
Article 37.13 (which considers damage or lack of movable or immovable property for public use or service as a minor infringement, as well as movable or private real property on public roads, when they do not constitute a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 196: They try to burst a VOX meeting in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

New attempted aggression by the Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR) against leaders, supporters and attendees of a Vox rally in Barcelona. Around a hundred individuals summoned by the violent cells of separatism have stormed this Wednesday afternoon in the civic center of San Martín in Barcelona to try to boycott a Vox rally.

Place and date: Barcelona, November 6, 2019.

Law breached:

Spanish Constitution
Article 20 (right of assembly and demonstration)
Penal Code
Article 172 (crime of coercion)
Article 514.4 (crime of impeding the exercise of the right of assembly)
Articles 557 and 558 (crime of public disorder)
Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 36.3 (which considers it as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments)

Responsible actors:
Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR)

Source:
Libertad Digital
CASE 197: "Vox kills": graffiti against Abascal's party in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

On the outer walls of the Sant Martí Civic Center in Barcelona, where the Vox spokesman in Congress - Ivan Espinosa de los Monteros - will hold an electoral talk on Wednesday, November 6 at 7:30 p.m., phrases such as "Vox Mata" or "Fuera Vox del barrio", among others, can be read.

Place and date:
Barcelona, November 6, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, for the protection of citizen security.
Article 37.13 (which considers damage or lack of movable or immovable property for public use or service as a minor infringement, as well as movable or private real property on public roads, when they do not constitute a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 198: Threats against the Abat Oliba University.

Description of the facts:
The Abat Oliba University (UAO-CEU) of Barcelona woke up this Wednesday with threatening graffiti that accuses it of being a meeting place for “fascists”

Place and date:
Barcelona, November 7, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (offense of insults)
Article 263.1 (crime of damage)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hate)

Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.
Article 37.13 (which considers damage or lack of movable or immovable property for public use or service as a minor infringement, as well as movable or private real property on public roads, when they do not constitute a criminal offense)

Responsible actors:
Unknown.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 199: The imprisoned CDRs boasted of contacts with pro-independence leaders.

Description of the facts:

The members of the Republic Defense Committees (CDR) imprisoned for terrorism actively sought the support of the pro-independence politicians for their actions. This is stated in the summary of Operation Judas, which reveals the ambiguous relations that the CDR maintained with leaders and other actors in the independence world. In their telephone conversations, the detainees boast of being the bridge between President Quim Torra and his predecessor, Carles Puigdemont, and they insinuate that the Government supports and is even behind what they claim to be their most famous action: the occupation, during a week of Parliament.

Place and date:
Catalonia, November 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 408 (omission of the duty to prosecute crimes or those responsible)
(at least, if they had limited themselves to knowing the CDR plans)

Responsible actors:
Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR) imprisoned

Source:
El País
CASE 200: A mosso shows off to burn PP and Vox ballots.

Description of the facts:
The coordinator of Mossos for the Republic, Albert Donaire, has published on his Twitter account a series of photographs burning the PP and Vox ballots during the day of reflection. “Look, these fascists are incendiary! Yesterday I stepped on a piece of Vox shit. Today, the blue crap has burned ”, he wrote on the social network in reference to the PP.

Place and date:
Barcelona, November 9, 2019.

Law breached:
Penal Code
Article 208 (crime of insults)
Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred)

Organic Law 5/1985, of June 19, of the Electoral Regime General
Article one hundred and forty-four, section 2 (Crimes in electoral propaganda.
Said precept punishes active members of the Armed Forces and State Security, of the Police of the Autonomous and Local Communities, Judges, Magistrates and Prosecutors and the members of the Electoral Boards that spread electoral propaganda or carry out other electoral campaign activities)

Law 10/1994, of July 11, of the Police of the Generalitat-Mossos d’Esquadra
Article 11.1 first a) (which establishes that they will act, in the performance of their functions, with absolute political neutrality and impartiality and, consequently, without any discrimination based on race, religion, opinion, sex, language, place of neighborhood, place of birth or any other condition or personal or social...
circumstance) Article 68.1 a) (which considers as very serious offense any action that implies discrimination based on race, sex, religion, language, opinion, place of birth or neighborhood or any other condition or personal or social circumstance)

**Responsible actors:**
Alberto Donaire, coordinator of the Moscos por la República.

**Source:**
[e-noticies](#)
CASE 201: A TV3 presenter burns electoral propaganda for VOX, Ciudadanos and PP (Constitutional Parties).

Description of the facts:

"We are here cooking what will happen this Sunday," said Peyu, presenter of TV3, while spraying with electoral propaganda from Vox, Podemos and Ciudadanos in a burning pan.

Place and date: Barcelona, November 9, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code Article 510.1 a) (crime of incitement to hatred)

Responsible actors:

Peyu, presenter of TV3.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 202: The CDRs burst the day of reflection even if that is illegal.

Description of the facts:

Hundreds of members of the Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR) have also demonstrated in the streets of the center of Barcelona in the midst of a strong presence of the Mossos d’Esquadra, who have armored the Superior Headquarters of the National Police, on the Vía Layetana, and the Urquinaona square.

Place and date: Barcelona, November 9, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries) Article 550 (crime of attack on authority agent)

Article 557 (crime of public disorder)

Organic Law 4 / 2015, of March 30, on the protection of citizen security.

Article 36.3 (which considers as a serious offense to cause disorders in the roads, spaces or public establishments, or to hinder the public road with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or other objects, when in both cases a serious alteration of citizen security is caused)

Responsible actors:

Republic Defense Committees (CDR)

Source:

Libertad Digital
CASE 203: Attack on a National Police during the charges against the so-called CDRs.

**Description of the facts:**

One of the officers has been attacked by a violent radical, without major consequences for the police. The illegal demonstration in the center of Barcelona of the self-proclaimed CDRs has barely brought together a few hundred people, in a vain attempt to try to burst the day of reflection of the general elections this Sunday.

**Place and date:**

Barcelona, November 9, 2019.

**Law breached:**

Penal Code

- Article 147.3 (crime of minor injuries)
- Article 550 (crime of attack on agent of the authority)

**Responsible actors:**

Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR)

**Source:**

*El Catalán*
CASE 204: A stickman is hanged with the King's photo in a playground in the province of Gerona.

Description of the facts:

During the day of reflection, a puppet appeared in a children's park in the Girona town of Bescanó, representing King Felipe VI hanged from a lamppost. The radicals who have perpetrated this offense have recreated themselves, and have not hung it directly from the lamppost, they have done so on a kind of gallows hooked on it. In addition, the puppet wore the national flag as a cape. All this a few meters from where the local children play.

Place and date:

Bescanó, November 9, 2019.

Law breached:

Penal Code

Article 543 (crime of outrage against Spain through one of its symbols)

Article 491.2 (crime of using the image of the king in any way it can damage the prestige of the Crown)

Responsible actors:

Unknown

Source:

El Catalán
CASE 205: Radical independentist activists scold to Ines Arrimadas chanting «fascist» after voting in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
Arrimadas has gone to vote to her polling station at the Ausiàs March school in Barcelona. While she was attending to the journalists outside, several people shout, «freedom political prisoners». They also shout her «you do not love us» or «out from Catalonia».

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 208 (Slandering offence)
Organic Law 5/1985, 19th June, General Pool Regulations
Article 148. (That stablish when the slander and defamation offences are committed during a period of electoral campaign, the custodial punishments stated on the Criminal code will be imposed on their upper limit).

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 206: CDR block the border with France at “La Junquera”.

Description of the facts:

The platform Tsunami Democràtic has been blocking since this morning the border with France at la Junquera. Moreover, they have set a big stage that takes three of the motorway lanes on the French side, few metres away of the frontier, stopping the transit very close to the sign that indicates the entry to Spain.

Place and date:


Law breached:

Criminal Code

Article 172 (Coercion offence)


Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.

Ley sobre Tráfico, Circulación de Vehículos a Motor y Seguridad Vial

Article 76 n) (which considers as serious offence throwing to the public highway or its surroundings objects that may cause fires, accidents or those who may impede the free transit).

Responsible actors:

Plataforma Tsunami Democrático

Source:

La Vanguardia
CASES 207 a 218: A dozen of Catalan roads blocked by Tsunami Democràtic and CDR blocking free transit of citizens.

Description of the facts:
Active protests organised by Tsunami Democràtic and CDR:
- Blocked the AP-7 highway in Sant Gregori (Girona)
- Block of the different access points to Barcelona city. #
- Block of the A-7 motorway in Tarragona
- Block of the AP-8 in Irun
- Block of the road C-58 at Sabadell
- Block at the AP-7 motorway at L’Ampolla
- Blocked the A-27 motorway in Tarragona
- Barricades flaming in the C-25 motorway in Calldetenes.
- The A-2 motorway in Fornells de la Selva is blocked.
- The C-31 motorway also blocked in Sant Adrià de Besòs
- The roads N-152 and N-154 in Puigcerdà (Girona) are blocked.

Place and date:
Catalonia, 12 November 2019.
Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 263.1 and 2.1º 4º (damages offence)

Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.

Traffic, motor vehicles transit and road safety Law
Article 76 n) (which considers as serious offence throwing to the public highway or its surroundings objects that may cause fires, accidents or those who may deter the free transit).

Responsible actors:
Desconocidos.

Source:
La Vanguardia
CASE 219: Passivity of the Generalitat government in regard to the AP-7 block motorway at La Junquera and after that in Gerona.

Description of the facts:

Fernadismer and CETM have expressed their protest for the passivity shown once again by all the authorities who have allowed that the AP-7, main connection by road between France and Spain is closed to the traffic in both directions. More than 20,000 lorries have been affected by the block at the border in the AP-7, main exit way of the Spanish exports to the rest of the EU.

Place and date:


Law breached:

Criminal Code

Article 408 (Omission of duty to seek crimes or its responsible people offence)

Responsible actors:

The Government of Catalonia

Source:

Logística Profesional
CASE 220: CDR provoke blockages on the access points to Barcelona via Diagonal.

Description of the facts:
New day of blockages in Barcelona called by the CDR with the slogan “Let’s block Barcelona”.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 560.2 (Public disorders offence, in relation to the interruption of railway transit)
Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.
Article 8. (Which states that gatherings and demonstrations in public places should have been notified by the organisers in advance to the authorities, when it has taken place without that communication)

Responsible actors:
Comités de Defensa de la República.

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 221: The CDR gather at the main train stations for the “Total Block”.

Description of the facts:
The violent CDR have organized a meetup at 11am, in the main train stations in Barcelona. According to them the purpose is to provoke a “Total Block”. Doing so, the keep running their protests after the “proces sentence” and against the Torra’s Government who they consider as “flabby”

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 559 (Offence of distribution or public sharing through any media, of messages or slogans that encourage to commit any of the public disorders offences included in the Article 557 bis)

Responsible actors:
Comités de Defensa de la República.

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 222: A group of CDRS´s occupied the ERC´s headquarters in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
Independentist protest against the political party ERC against the attempt of negotiating with Pedro Sanchez. “The Independence is not negotiated”

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 208 (Offence of insult)
Article 245 (Usurpation offence)
Article 557 (Public disorders offence)

Responsible actors:
Comité de Defensa de la República.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 223: Pool with raising hand to children at the age of 9 without parental authorisation.

Description of the facts:
It occurred on 14 November in a charter school belonging to a religious organisation in Mataró (Barcelona). 5-year primary school pupils were questioned on a raise-hand pool in the Spanish language class in which they should inform about their mother tongue, the language that they used at the playground or during their reading time. The parents of these children have contacted to Cronica Global to report this initiative that they ensure they were not previously informed.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)

Responsible actors:
School Management team.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 224: Independentist boycott to a restaurant in Lerida to attend customers in Spanish.

Description of the facts:
Independentist called to boycott actions against a Bar in Lleida. The reason of pointing it out is that one of the waitresses attended to one customer in Spanish.

Place and date:
Lerida, 01 December 2019

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 2 (About the officiality of the languages)
Article 14 (Equality and no discrimination).
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 225: CDR boycotted the 'exit operation' during Constitution’s bank holiday.

Description of the facts:

The action, called by the CDR, has started at 8.00 pm and has as a purpose to block three big avenues in the city: The Meridiana, the Diagonal and the Gran Vía.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 5 December 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)

Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.

Article 8. (Which states that gatherings and demonstrations in public places should have been notified by the organisers in advance to the authorities, when it has taken place without that communication).

Responsible actors:

Comité de Defensa de la República

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 226: Wave of separatist sabotages.

Description of the facts:
Radars burning on the road and blockage of the railway with a burning car crossed on the rail track.

Place and date:
Several points in Gerona’s province, 5 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 560.2 (Public disorders in relation to the interruption of railway transit).
Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.

Responsible actors:
Grupo “L’Estaca” and unknown people.

Source:
Libertad Digital
CASE 227: Attacks of nationalist activists against demonstrators defending the Spanish’ unity.

Description of the facts:
The constitutionalist youngster’s association “S’ha acabat” suffered physical attacks with kicks, punches and throwing outs eggs and flour while they handed out information in a tent within the Autònoma University campus in Barcelona. The victims claimed for the inaction of the Mossos d’Escuadra.

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 147.3 (Minor injuries offence)
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 450 (Offence of omission of duty of imped crimes, in relation with the passive attitude of the Mossos).
Article 557 (Public disorders offence)
Article 8. (Which states that gatherings and demonstrations in public places should have been notified by the organisers in advance to the authorities, when it has taken place without that communication).
Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.
Article 37.1 (Which considers as minor offence the organisation of rallies or demonstrations in public transit places, without observance the stated on the Articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 y 11 of the Organic Law 9/1983, 15 July)
Responsible actors:
Non-identified nationalist groups.

Source:
e-noticies
CASE 228: The “non-violent” protest during “el Clásico” ended with firing barricades and attacks to the Police.

Description of the facts:

The independentist organisation "Tsunami democratic" promoted confrontations against the Police and the Football Mob "Boixos Nois", as the blockage of several roads on the surroundings of the Camp Nou Stadium and firing barricades during the celebration of the "clasico" Real Madrid-FC Barcelona.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 18 December 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code

Article 263.1 (Damages offence)

Article 550 (Offence of assault on a law enforcement officer)

Articles 557, 557 bis y 558 (Public disorders offence)


Article 8. (Which states that gatherings and demonstrations in public places should have been notified by the organisers in advance to the authorities, when it has taken place without that communication)


Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places and highways blocking it with urban furniture, vehicles, containers, tires or any other items when in such cases it creates serious alterations of the public safety.

Article 37.1 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on the public highway, when
it does not constitute a criminal offence) los Articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 y 11 de la Organic Law 9/1983, 15 July)

Article 37.1 (Which considers as minor offence the organisation of rallies or demonstrations in public transit places, without observance the stated on the Articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 y 11 of the Organic Law 9/1983, 15 July)

**Responsible actors:**

Independentist organisation “Tsunami Democràtic”

**Source:**

Libertad Digital
CASE 229: Another attack to the Ciudadanos headquarters in L’Hospitalet, and this is the 15th: "Trifachito de mierda"

Description of the facts:

The headquarters of Ciudadanos in L’Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona) has suffered a new attack and this is the 15th so far. The Cs’ speaker in the second catalán city, Miguel García, has explained that this is “the most attacked” headquarter of the party in the whole Spain and he intended to report that to the Mossos d’Esquadra.

Place and date:

L’Hospitalet de Llobregat, 9 December 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 208 (offence of insult)
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)
Article 510.1 a) (Hate crime encouraging for ideologic reasons)
Article 37.1 (which considers as a minor offence the damage or loss of property for public use or service, as well as private property on the public highway, when it does not constitute a criminal offence)

Responsible actors:

Desconocidos.

Source:

Crónica Global
CASE 230: Attack of Radical independency activists in the UAB.

Description of the facts:
The violent activist attacked a group of youngsters that aimed to set up an informative stand of the organisation S’ha Acabat! In the UAB. About 20 masked people showed at the place and thrown objects and even the pushed to the floor to some security officers that tried to stop the attack.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 12 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 147.3 (Minor injuries offence, through the action of voluntarily hitting or mistreating)
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 557 (Public disorders offence)
Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places)

Responsible actors:
Unknown

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 231: The PSC refuses that the contractors can present their bids in Spanish in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:

The PSC has refused a proposal of Ciudadanos that requested to the Barcelona Council government to include the Spanish in the language requisitions that must be fulfilled the contracting companies that wanted to grant access to the public biddings. The current model mandates that all the bidders must do in Catalan language.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 12 December 2019.

Law breached:

Spanish Constitution

Article 2 (about the official languages))

Article 14 (equality and no discrimination)


Article 6.2. The Catalan is the official language in Catalonia. It is also official the Spanish, language that is the official in the Spanish State. All citizens have the right of using both official languages and all of them have the right and duty of knowing it. The public authorities must stablish the necessary measures to enable the use of these rights and the fulfilment of this obligation. According to the Article 32 there cannot be discrimination for using any of these languages.

Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Ley 9/2017, 8 November, Public Sector Contacts
(That regulates different measures and prohibitions in relation to equality of treatment and no discrimination)

**Responsible actors:**

PSC

**Source:**

OK Diario
CASE 232: The threat of the CDR’s to a driver who challenged them: ¡Write his name on the blacklist!

Description of the facts:

«¡We are fed up with the independentism! ¡there are people who work, and this happens every day! », claimed a bus driver to the police officers that tried to calm him down while the radicals insulted him. The CDR blocked his way «¡Fascist! », «¡son of a bitch! », «¡dumb! » o «¡donkey! ». The mossos obliged the driver to go back forth instead of taking action against the demonstrators. During the time that the officers were speaking with the driver, the CDR, shouted at him with screams of «¡Fine him! ».

Place and date:
Barcelona, 16 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 208 (offence of insult)

Responsible actors:
PSC

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 233: Another case of language discrimination is claimed in the Barcelona Council.

Description of the facts:
The bidding conditions for the edit and maintenance of the digital contents of the Barcelona council excludes intentionally the use of the Spanish language in such communications. The conditions that rule the specific bidding in the point of maintenance of the official Twitter’s account specified that the twits would be written in “in Catalan and exceptionally in Spanish and Catalan”.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 16 December 2019.

Law breached:
Spanish Constitution
Article 2 (about the official languages))
Article 14 (equality and no discrimination)
Article 6.2. The Catalan is the official language in Catalonia. It is also official the Spanish, language that is the official in the Spanish State. All citizens have the right of using both official languages and all of them have the right and duty of knowing it. The public authorities must establish the necessary measures to enable the use of these rights and the fulfilment of this obligation. According to the Article 32 there cannot be discrimination for using any of these languages.
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 404 (delito de prevaricaciones administrativa)
Ley 9/2017, 8 November, Public Sector Contacts
(That regulates different measures and prohibitions in relation to equality of treatment and no discrimination)

**Responsible actors:**
Ada Colau, Alcaldesa de Barcelona.

**Source:**
Crónica Global
CASE 234: Attack from a CDR’s member to a “Ciudadanos” political party supporter.

Description of the facts:
The incident took place at the end of the plenary season in December at the Les Corts district in Barcelona. According to the testimony of the party, the tension that was experienced during the meeting between the political representatives ended with the attack to the CS’ supporter by an independentist supporter.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 17 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 147.3 (Minor injuries offence, through mistreatment)
Article 558 (Public disorders offence)
Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places)

Responsible actors:
Desconocido.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 235: The radical CDRs attack the political party JxCat headquarters and ask for Buch's head.

Description of the facts:

The Defense Committees of the Republic (CDR) attacked the headquarters of Junts per Catalunya, which dawned with graffiti against the Minister of the Interior, Miquel Buch, who is calling for his "immediate resignation".

They have attacked the "repression of the Mossos" during the independence protests that have taken place in Catalonia after the Supreme Court ruling on October 14.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 18 December 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code
Article 263.1 (Damages offence)


Article 37.13 (Which considers as minor offence the organisation of rallies or demonstrations in public transit places, without observance the stated on the Articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 y 11 of the Organic Law 9/1983, 15 July)

Responsible actors:
Comités de Defensa de la República

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 236: Radical independentists dump excrement to a Spanish TV reporter from 'La Sexta TV'.

Description of the facts:
A group of radicals who were concentrated nearby the Camp Nou, heeding the call of Tsunami Democràtic to go to the Barça-Madrid match, has dumped excrement against a journalist from La Sexta when she tried to connect live with the “Más Vale Tarde” program.

The reporter, Mireia Germán, has explained how one of those men who besieged her has surrounded her by throwing donkey droppings around her, scattering them on the ground, as well as one of the 100,000 banners that the platform has distributed for those attending the meeting, in which the inscription “Spain, sit and talk” is read.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 18 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Article 173 (delito de trato degradante)

Responsible actors:
Desconocidos.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 237: The failure of the Tsunami Democràtic ended in independentist violence.

Description of the facts:

Tsunami Democràtic hardly managed to mobilise several thousands of demonstrators, - about 5000, according to the Police- and not the banners neither the independentist screams during the game have been successful.

Only the throwing of a hundred of yellow balls to the pitch during the second half and some incidents provoked by the most violent sectors of the independentism in the surroundings of the Camp Nou Stadium have altered the normality in a journey that will pass to the history with most pity than glory.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 18 December 2019.

Law breached:

Criminal Code

Article 263.1 (Damages offence)

Article 550 (delito de atentado a agentes de la autoridad)

Articles 557, 557 bis y 558 (Public disorders offence)


Article 36.3 (which considers as a mayor offence to cause public disorders at public places)

Article 37.13 (Which considers as minor offence the organisation of rallies or demonstrations in public transit places, without observance the stated on the Articles 4.2, 8, 9, 10 y 11 of the Organic Law 9/1983, 15 July)
Responsible actors:
Tsunami Democrático

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 238: Campaign of ANC requesting boycott to the non-independentist companies.

Description of the facts:
The justice has ruled out the ANC campaign that encourages the boycott to non-independentist companies. Specifically, it has been instructed the closure of the web Consum estratègic and prohibits to the separatist organisation any act in the future that brings the diffusion of those contents.

The Trade Court in Barcelona accepts the request of taking preventive measures presented by Foment del Treball against Consum estratègic, as the Entrepreneurs Association understood that this campaign clearly incurs "in a boycott that must be considered as an act of unfair competition."

Place and date:
Barcelona, 20 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)
Law 15/2007, 3 July, Defence of Free Competition.
Article 62.1.3 (That considers as serious offence in the paragraph a) “cartel practices in the terms established on the Article 1 y, when it leads to agreements, decisions, or collective recommendations, agreed or voluntarily parallel practices between companies that are not real or potential competitors”; and the paragraph c) “the distortion of free competition by disloyal acts”.

Responsible actors:
ANC’s Vice chairman, Josep Cruanyes, and the Chairman, Elisenda Paluzie

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 239: Independentist harassment to the Archbishop of Terrasa for denial of politization of his masses.

Description of the facts:

The Independentism also includes two members of the Catholic Church in their harassment to all those who refuse to follow their orders. One of the last targets of their invectives, is now Josep Àngel Saiz Meneses, archbishop of Terrasa against they have initiated a campaign for not accepting to polities the masses on Churches in Terrasa.

Place and date:
Terrasa, 23 December 2019.

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 172 (Coercion offence)

Responsible actors:
Desconocidos.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 240: A nativity scene in Lerida disguises to Supreme Court’s judges as devils.

Description of the facts:
Dressed in gowns, satanic horns and placed on the depths of the hell. In such way as Supreme Court’s judges is appeared characterized the four extras that play the role of the devils on the hell’s scene in the 21st edition of the living nativity scene in Linyola (Lleida).

Place and date:

Law breached:
Criminal Code
Article 556.2 (Disrespect to the authorities’ offence)

Responsible actors:
Mayor and also member of the Associació del Pessebre Vivent de Linyola, Àlex Mases (ERC).

Source:
El Mundo
APPENDIX

When the law is not breached but...
CASE 1: Separatists show a guillotine during the 11th September rally.

Description of the facts:
A group of independentist supporters carried on a guillotine as a protest during the Diada’s parade in Barcelona while they shouted, “we are people of peace”.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 11 de septiembre de 2019.

Law breached:
This is not a criminal offence because they were not threatening specifically to anyone, although is one additional provocation of the Catalan independentism.

Responsible actors:
Non-identified nationalist groups.

Source:
e-noticies
CASE 2: The Generalitat obliges the candidates for the Public Health Service to take the examination in Catalan.

Description of the facts:

11,000 nurses were tested to gain one of the 3,300 public vacancies called by the Generalitat de Cataluña. The candidates were deprived of their right to be examined in Spanish as far as only tests in Catalan were offered.

The Catalan Health Service Institute (ICS) - the public company that manages the public health centres and hospitals in Catalonia - justified that the “tests designed by the tribunal are in catalán language because this is the own language of the Public Administration of the Generalitat of Cataluña”.

Place and date:
Cataluña, 12 de mayo de 2019

Responsible actors:
Generalitat de Catalunya.

Source:
El Mundo
CASE 3: Torra challenges the Court of Justice and admits the disobedience for not clearing the yellow ribbons (Independentist symbol) out of Public Buildings.

Description of the facts:

The Generalitat’s President admitted have disobeyed the order of the Pooling Department of clearing the yellow laces during the electoral campaign: he did that – he stated – because he thought that the order was “lawful” and considered that his legitimacy as president will remain untouched even if he would be sentenced by the Court of Justice. Torra did not miss the chance of converting his trial in some sort of political meeting, and on his way, a verbal defy to the Spanish State: “I was chosen by the Catalan Parliament and is the only one I should pay obedience”.

Place and date:

Barcelona, 18 de November de 2019

Responsible actors:

Francesc Torra, Presidente de la Generalidad de Cataluña.

Source:

El País
CASE 4: Barcelona’s Council only remove the “Tsunami” banners after having received a complaint.

Description of the facts:
“Tsunami democratic” banners appeared on the Bus Stops, without this advertising been hired by the Council. When this fact was claimed on the social media, the Council proceeded to its removal. It could be breaching the Council regulations about advertising, due to the fact that the banners were placed in reserved place without authorization.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 16 December 2019.

Responsible actors:
Ada Colau, Alcaldesa de Barcelona.

Source:
Ok Diario
CASE 5: CDR and CUP call to «burn the Constitution» in the Government Delegation in Barcelona.

Description of the facts:
Catalan separatism has called for this Friday December 6th, Spanish Constitution day, a rally in front of the Government Delegation in Barcelona to «burn» and «destroy» copies of the Constitution. This initiative is the idea of several radical sectors of the independentism as CDR, (SEPC), CUP or the youth associations linked to the counter-system organisations Arran and Endavant.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 05 December 2019.

Responsible actors:
CDR y la CUP.

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 6: The Mossos dismantle a group of CDR that was preparing new sabotages in Gerona.

Description of the facts:
The Mossos d’Esquadra broken up this Wednesday afternoon a group of CDRS who was going to meet on a land plot closed to the Hippodrome of Bascara (Gerona) to plan new protests actions and sabotages for the next days.

Place and date:
Gerona, 13 de November de 2019.

Responsible actors:
CDR’s

Source:
OK Diario
CASE 7: Tarragona’s council uses children on its independentist propaganda.

Description of the facts:
The controversy lies on the invitation that the government team of Tarragona has sent to attend to the delivering of the III Price CEPAC Undergraduate and Postgraduate assessments of “castellets” subject. A photo with a “castellets” children showing support messages to the independentist leaders jailed for the 1-O appears on the invitation.

Place and date:
Tarragona, 8 December 2019.

Responsible actors:
Pau Ricoma, Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de Tarragona.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 8: Arran assaults the Pedrera against the massive tourism.

Description of the facts:
Arran assaulted today La Pedrera. The CUP’s juniors have jumped in Casa Milà, modernist monument built by Antoni Gaudí in the Paseo de Gracia in Barcelona and have shown a banner against the “massive tourism”. The radicals have communicated the action by a tweet in their social media.

Place and date:
Barcelona, 2 July 2019.

Responsible actors:
Arran.

Source:
Crónica Global
CASE 9: Bilingualism support Entities, burst against the platform that “spied” the children.

Description of the facts:
Roar and unanimity among the different entities defending the bilingualism in Catalonia, who ask for a sound response to the acts of the “Plataforma per la Llengua” to impose catalan to the children during the breaktime in public schools.

Place and date:
Cataluña, 9 September 2019.

Responsible actors:
Plataforma per la Lengua.

Source:
Crónica Global

Report 2019 · Violence and breaches of the law in the separatist process
CASE 10: Quim Torra joins to one of the rallies that block the roads in Catalonia.

Description of the facts:
The President of the Generalitat, Quim Torra, has taken place in one of the walks triggered by the ANC and Omnium Cultural, self-named «walks for the freedom». The main representative of the Spanish State in Catalonia not only has taken place in the blockage of the motorway, he also (together with the former Basque President J. Ibarretxe), avoided to condemn the violent acts that happened last night in Catalonia, despite he was questioned three times about the topic.

Place and date:
Cataluña, 16 de Octubre de 2019.

Responsible actors:
Presidente de la Generalidad Quim Torra.

Source:
ABC
CASE 11: A school in Blanes splits the pupils between Catalans and Spanish speakers.

Description of the facts:
A pupils’ count. A document that starts form the used language and the origin of each pupil. This is the primary school Carles Faust in Blanes (Barcelona), that has provoked a tremendous reaction on the social media, after a comment of one Professor of the UB, Joan Francesc Pont. In the document the differences between the alumni are listed: “number of catalán pupils, 3; number of Castilian-Spanish pupils, 157”.

Place and date:
Blanes, 15 de Junio de 2019.

Responsible actors:
Escuela Carles Faust de Blanes.

Source:
Crónica Global
Conclusion
The most remarkable fact in 2019 is the exponential increase of the cases of violence and law breaches that we could collected: a total of 240 registers that can be found detailed in this report, made from the contrasted information’s published by the different Spanish Mass Media.

Although we always warn that the comparison of the number of cases included in previous reports should not be taken as an absolute number, it must be reminded that in 2016 there were 59 documented cases, number that was increased to 100 in 2017 and up to 106 in 2018. Bearing in mind this nuance, one curious point is that the number of 2019 highly duplicates the number of previous years.

The explanation can be easily seen by everyone, as far as the incidents that happened in October 2019 due to Supreme Court decision against the people responsible of the 1O encompass most of the violent activity during the year. In previous years we have made reference to this temporality that proves the existence of an organisation behind the events, people responsible of grading the intensity, controlling the shape, the spaces and the timings. In 2019 this organisation appeared under the name of ‘Tsunami Democratic’, but the name of the Responsible People has not been discovered yet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN FACTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breached laws</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total breached provisions</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breached provisions of the Constitution.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breached provisions of the Criminal Code</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breached provisions of the rest of the legal framework</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of norms with the rank of law that were violated is 19, including the Spanish Constitution and the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, as well as other state and regional regulations.

Entering fully into the precepts attacked, the Penal Code is the norm with the highest number of violations included in this report, with a total of 311 violations. The rest of the norms with the rank of law and other organic laws collectively record 329 violations. Among them, 230 violations of Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, on Citizen Security stand out.
Furthermore, this year the violations against the laws related to road, rail and airport traffic are especially reflected, given that the boycott of infrastructure has been one of the preferred ways of wreaking havoc in 2019. Thus, we found attacks against Law 38/2015, of September 29, on the railway sector (44 violations), against Royal Legislative Decree 6/2015 which approves the revised text of the Law on Traffic, Movement of Motor Vehicles and Road Safety (31 violations) or against Law 14/2009 on airports, heliports and other airport infrastructure (2 violations).

As it could not be otherwise, the Constitution, the fundamental norm that recognizes and protects the rights of all Spaniards and that guarantees equality, is not only despised by nationalism, but is also systematically violated. This report includes 20 violations of the Magna Carta that not only have numerical importance, but refer to fundamental rights and freedoms such as honor, freedom of expression or the right to assembly.

**The favorite crimes of nationalism**

We said in the introduction to this report that nationalism is today an inherently violent ideology. It aims to achieve its objectives through fear exerted directly by separatists against supporters of the country’s union, with the approval and consent of the authorities.

For their part, those same authorities use the laws and public means at their disposal to broaden the repression, generate division and expand the image that Spain is a dictatorship outside our country. Those same authorities, in an unusual exercise of institutional disloyalty, have decided to disobey those rules that do not suit them, rules they swore to defend.

Going once more into the data, if the Penal Code is the most violated norm, the crime that is most repeated is “coercion”, contained in article 172 et seq. of the mentioned norm. The 2019 report includes a total of 101 cases in which this crime could have occurred. Generally, these are violent groups that try to prevent the celebration of acts of parties such as Ciudadanos, PSC, PP or Vox (Constitutional parties), but also threats against private citizens for expressing themselves in Spanish, despite the fact that this is the official language throughout Spain, as can be seen in cases 10, 15, 21, etc.

In occasions, associated with the crime of coercion, we find second place with 88 violations the article 263 of the Penal Code, the crime of damage to the private property. The first thing that may come to mind is the burning of containers or the launching of pavement stones throughout the days following the sentence against those responsible for October 1. They are public goods and the damage caused an economic damage estimated at around 1.5 million euros, but we must not forget the crimes of damage against property on individuals. In these cases the economic effect of a graffiti on a house or in a business goes beyond the economic, since it aims to ruin, silence or expel those who do not have the ideas of nationalism: that is the true exile that some Catalans are suffering and not what former President Puigdemont’s is leaving in...
Waterloo’s holidays for more than a year and a half now. Cases 1, 2, 6, 9, etc., serve as an example for the crime of damages.

Third, the 53 violations against Article 560.2 stand out. It is a crime of public disorder, regarding the interruption of railway circulation. It is related, as it advances above, with the multiple roadblocks carried out in the context of the protests against the ruling of the independence process. Once again, behind the crime is serious individual harm to citizens who cannot travel to carry out their daily activities.

In fourth place, we find the crimes of public disorders, that is, 26 violations of article 557 of the Civil Code expressed in vandalism against Civil Guard barracks and Police stations or against the celebration of acts of the mentioned political parties or constitutionalists associations. Vandalism is included here after sporting events such as Barcelona-Real Madrid in order to obtain free publicity on international television.

The list of the 311 possible crimes contains 47 more articles of the Penal Code, a wide catalog of legal figures that range from threats to robbery, through insults, the exaltation of terrorism or prevarication.

Having the risk of getting lost in the data

Since Catalunya Somos Todos started publishing this report in its 2017 edition, the objective was to make the nationalist violence accumulated throughout each year visible. Using the news published by the media for this seemed to us the most effective and objective method.

Everything that the Mass Media collects and that we have reflected in our report has happened. However, we have reasons to believe that not everything that has happened is reflected in the Mass Media. What is or ceases to be news is conditioned by multiple factors and, among others, by the novelty of a fact, by the space and time available, the greater or lesser sensitivity of the media themselves or by the social interest that a certain matter arises.

The analysis of the newsworthy is not the subject of this report, but it is worth noting that, for example, in previous editions we collected news related to the absence of the Spanish flag at the headquarters of different institutions. The fact that in 2019 the matter has disappeared ¿Does that mean all the municipalities governed by independentist have placed the national flag accordingly?

The same could be asked regarding the situation of education in Catalonia, despite the fact that 2019 was the year in which a teacher attacked a student for painting a flag of Spain (Case 44) and the Ministry of Education in Catalonia considered it was not punishable (Case 45).

What really happens in Catalonia is that certain events are becoming not attractive for the news anymore. The level of sensitivity of the society has decreased in this regard as an effect of the massive events that we have every day. In effect, it is no longer news that the municipalities governed by
independentist systematically break the law because nationalism has gone one step further. Thus, in 2019, the flag of Spain is news because those who carry it in Catalonia are attacked: cases 30, 60, 90 and 92.

Therefore, beyond the quantitative analysis, we have considered it appropriate to reflect on the qualitative aspect. That is, each year it is verified that not only is the number of cases increasing, but their severity also increases. Far from taking measures to curb violence and the imposition of the law of the strongest, political leaders look the other way or try to decrease violence by concessions to those who exercise it.

Hence, as we pointed out in the introduction, nationalism is reinforced in the idea that the most undemocratic attitudes have a reward in the current democratic system: what is not achieved with votes, is achieved through violence and non-compliance with the law.
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Catalunya
somos todos
Tots som Espanya