



Barcelona, December 29, 2017

The present complaint, carried out by *Col·lectiu Praga*<sup>1</sup>, is signed by 628 Jurists to demonstrate to the various International Mechanisms for the Protection of Human Rights, in particular the United Nations system, Human Rights Violations, recognized in Declarations, Pacts, Treaties and International Resolutions, which took place on the occasion of the celebration on October 1, 2017 of the referendum on self-determination in Catalonia, convened under the protection of Catalan Law 19/2017, of 6 September, of the referendum of self-governing.

This complaint is not intended to make an exhaustive account of the events, nor to denounce all the infringements of rights that occurred, but to expose the major clash between the tenants of Democracy and the Law of the Spanish State.

In this regard, we consider that there is sufficient evidence--some of which is presented in this document—to **support an independent and comprehensive investigation into the Violation of Human Rights that took place in Spain on October 1, 2017**, especially the Rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, of the Right to the Physical Integrity, the Right to have a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of the rights and obligations and of criminal charges against anyone, recognized and protected by international law.

---

<sup>1</sup> Association of Law Professors of Catalanian Universities, independent from any Public or Private Institutions. <http://collectiupraga.cat/>; [collectiupraga@gmail.com](mailto:collectiupraga@gmail.com)

## **I.-INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND DEMONSTRATION**

On the occasion of the referendum vote on 1 October 2017, there was an escalation of violations against the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, of peaceful assembly and demonstration by the Spanish state authorities acting in Catalonia. It should be noted that the call for self-governance referendum and its promotion ceased to be a crime in Spain since the establishment of the Organic Law 2/2005<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, the actions carried out in support of the referendum reiterate a legitimate right recognized by the Spanish Constitution.( the right of Free Speech, Assembly, and Demonstration, art. 20 and 21 of the Spanish Constitution 1978, hereinafter called CE).

**By way of example, these are some facts which we denounce as possible infringement of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, the rights if peaceful assembly and demonstration:**

### **A. Performances before October 1, 2017 ( 1-0)**

- **On 13 July 2017**, the *Guardia Civil* (National Police) entered the National Theatre of Catalonia (Barcelona) to gather information on the organization of an act of the electoral coalition (majority in the current Parliament of Catalonia) who were in the process of presenting a proposal for the call for a referendum regarding the independence of Catalonia. In our view, this action by the *Guardia Civil* sought to restrict the right to Freedom of Opinion and Speech.

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2005/06/23/pdfs/A21846-21846.pdf>

- **On September 12, 2017**, the Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid forbade provisionally<sup>3</sup> an act on the Right to Decide of the people of Catalonia, organized by the group "Madrid for the Right to Decide" and that was going to be held in a location granted by the City Council of Madrid.
- **On September 15, 2017**, the local police in Vitoria, suspended a debate on the Catalanian referendum by a Court Order.
- **During the month of September**, The National Police and other police staff seized placards and posters during the weeks preceding the carrying out of the referendum which contained as slogans words as "Democracy", "Hello Europe" or "Hello Republic" and required the identification of many People without indicating any reason.
- **On September 16, 2017**, the Local Police of Prat de Llobregat (Barcelona) proceeded to identify five members of the political party *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya*, (hereafter called ERC) and proceeded to remove the banner that they had hung in favor of Catalan Independence.
- **-On September 28, 2017**, a young man in Reus, Tarragona, was thrown to the ground and arrested by the Police for hanging banners and posters for the Catalanian independence.
- **-During the month of September**, The National Postal Service (*Correos*), a company of Public Spanish ownership, blocked the delivery of various postcards and magazines without justification some days before the carrying out the 1-O Referendum. They withheld from delivery 60,000 copies of the magazine of *Cultural Òmnium*, published by a Catalan pro-independence association, which were being sent to members of their association.
- -Please read footnotes below of the records made by newspapers *El Vallenc*, *Vilaweb*, *El Punt Avui* and *The National*, regarding intimidation its journalists and the influence on the published information<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup>Administrative Court nº3 of Madrid issued an Order for cancelling the performance <https://www.scribd.com/document/358715787/Auto-Suspension-Acto-Matadero-Madrid>

<sup>4</sup> See, for instance, <http://rtve.es/noticias/20170909/guardia-civil-registra-local-valls-busca-material-para-consulta-ilegal-del-1-octubre/1611460.shtml>

- **-During the month of September**, more than 140 websites and dozens of social media sites were shut down, and access to websites abroad were blocked through the coercion of private Internet providers. In addition, several individuals were investigated by the Spanish police with home searches and subsequently prosecuted for cloning referendum websites.
- **-On September 27**, without any notification, the National Police (*Guardia Civil*) proceeded to block the web pages of the Parliamentary Political Party “CUP” (pro-independent party), and the entities *Òmnium*, *ANC* (National Catalan Assembly), and *Empaperem*<sup>5</sup>.
- **-During September**, there was a continuous ban on Catalan Independence flags (*La Estelada*) at soccer stadiums and at other sporting events. There was a prohibition by the delegation of the Government of Madrid<sup>6</sup> outlawing the Catalan Independence flags in stadiums, and sanctions for whistling during the Spanish National Anthem<sup>7</sup>.

#### **B. Proceedings during October 1, 2017 ( 1-O):**

- The persons who gathered in the polling stations were legitimately exercising their right to peaceful assembly, according to the current Spanish law (art. 21 CE and LO 9/1983).
- Those who voted were exercising their right to freedom of speech through voting. **It is not a crime to participate in a referendum.** The Spanish police raided polling stations in 92 municipalities, closed about 400 polling stations, and confiscated ballot boxes causing the loss of more than 700,000 and so too are the violations caused that day by the Spanish Police and its violent and excessive response to the people’s Right to Physical Integrity (See *Infra ap. II*).

<sup>5</sup> See for instance, <http://www.levante-emv.com/comunitat-valenciana/2017/09/23/plicia-interroga-joven-replicar-web/1619030.html> , <http://www.diariovasco.com/politica/interrogatorio-espejos-web-referendum-20170925114444-ntrc.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.vilaweb.cat/noticies/un-jutge-de-madrid-avala-lexhibicio-destelades-en-camps-de-futbol-perque-ho-empara-la-llibertat-dexpressio-futbol-barca-barcelona-sevilla-copa-rei-dancausa-calderon/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://elpais.com/deportes/2015/07/27/actualidad/1438022652\\_274369.html](https://elpais.com/deportes/2015/07/27/actualidad/1438022652_274369.html)

### **C. Proceedings after October 1, 2017 ( 1-O):**

- As a consequence of the complaint of the Attorney General's office the Supreme Court prosecuted the President of the Catalan Parliament and the members of the Parliament Bureau<sup>8</sup> for the carrying out of alleged crimes of “Rebellion”, “Sedition” and “Embezzlement” (See Section IV below, paragraph g). Disproportionately and without complying with the legal requirements, Provisional prison sentences were issued which did not comply with the law and were disproportionate to the activity cited. Bail was set at €150,000 for the President of the Parliament and of €25,000 for the rest of the members of the Parliament Bureau<sup>9</sup>.
- This **measure infringes on the inviolability of parliamentarians** in their right to freedom of speech (art. 71 CE and 57 EAC) and disregards constitutional jurisprudence (STC 30/1997), in accordance to which this inviolability, as a parliamentary prerogative, prevents opening any type of judicial process against the deputies for expressing their opinions or voting.
- Eight professors from La Seu D'Urgell are being investigated by the Courts for having debated in class the events and police violence<sup>10</sup> that took place on 1-O.
- Private media have been judicially investigated. For example, a case has been opened against the weekly humor magazine *El Jueves* for a crime of libel and a hate crime, following a cartoon about the performance of police forces on 1-O<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> The State Attorney General filed a Complaint before the Supreme Court charging the members of the Parliament Bureau. <https://www.scribd.com/document/362996215/Querella-de-la-Fiscalia-General-del-Estado-contra-la-Mesa-del-Parlament-ante-el-Tribunal-Supremo>

<sup>9</sup> Supreme Court Summons resolving personal situation of Ms. María Carme Forcadell i Lluís, Mr. Lluís Corominas Díaz, Mr. Luis Guinó i Subirós, Ms.<sup>a</sup> Anna Isabel Simó Castelló, Ms.<sup>a</sup> Ramona María Barrufet i Santacana, y Mr. Joan Josep Nuet i Pujals:

<http://estaticos.expansion.com/opinion/documentosWeb/2017/11/09/Auto%20Forcadell.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.vilaweb.cat/noticies/el-jutge-mante-com-a-investigats-els-vuit-professors-de-la-seu-durgell-per-haver-parlat-de-11-o-a-classe-independencia-catalunya-referendum/>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.elnacional.cat/ca/cultura-idees-arts/jueves-demanda-estat-advocacia\\_217188\\_102.html?utm\\_source=Newsletter-CATALÀ&utm\\_campaign=0a9c567e76-](http://www.elnacional.cat/ca/cultura-idees-arts/jueves-demanda-estat-advocacia_217188_102.html?utm_source=Newsletter-CATALÀ&utm_campaign=0a9c567e76-)

- 
- A Deputy of the Mayor of the city of Badalona (the third largest in Catalonia) has been judicially investigated for disobedience and obstruction of justice because of returning to a group of citizens the placards and posters seized by the Local Police before the 1-O.
- **On 10 November**, a Court in Reus (Tarragona) opened an investigation of public employees, businessmen, city councilors, and neighbors who, after being intimidated by the police performance on 1-O, requested the Spanish police leave the hotel in which they were staying.
- **On 16 November**, the actor and journalist Eduard Biosca was summoned by the Court following a joke on the radio in which he made fun of the Spanish police staying in cruise ships at the Barcelona Port and who were responsible for the violent police conduct on the 1-O. Another humorist, Toni Albá, has also been summoned for a crime of slander for his imitation of members of the royal family.
- **On 17 November**, the Spanish police arrested six people accused of inciting hatred by commenting on social networks about the violence of the National police during the referendum on 1-O.
- -The Spanish Ministry of the Interior has opened an email account and a telephone line for people report what it calls "hate crimes", in which it invites the population to report cases of Catalan pro-independence people who are critical of the police performance on 1-O<sup>12</sup>.
- A comprehensive report on violations of freedom of speech on dates before and after 1-O, made by journalists, can be found at: [https://www.media.cat/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Informe 1-O CAT.pdf](https://www.media.cat/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Informe_1-O_CAT.pdf).

**These examples, and the whole situation described above, violated the following Spanish Constitutional Rights:**

---

[EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2017\\_10\\_25&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_a31d6c8a9b-0a9c567e76-94652421](mailto:EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_10_25&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_a31d6c8a9b-0a9c567e76-94652421)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.interior.gob.es/es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/delitos-de-odio>

- The right of **freedom of opinion and expression** recognized in art. 19 UDHR and art. 19 of the ICCPR;
- The right of freedom of peaceful **assembly** recognized in art. 20.1 UDHR and art. 21 ICCPR;
- The right of **inviolability of private mail** recognized in art. 12 UDHR and art. 17 ICCPR.

In addition, some of the behaviors described are contrary to repeated resolutions of the Human Rights Council (*Human Rights Commission on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Speech*) concerning the right to freedom of opinion and speech, which includes freedom to seek, receive, and disseminate information and ideas of all kinds (*Resolution 12/16, of October 2, 2009*); the duty to refrain from taking measures whose deliberate purpose is to prevent or hinder access or disclosure of information online (*Resolution 32/13, of July 1, 2016*); the duty to protect freedom of expression on the internet (*Resolutions 20/8, of July 5, 2012, and 26/13, of June 26, 2014*); and the duty to respect freedom of expression in the media and in radio and television broadcasts and, in particular, its editorial independence (*Resolution 12/16, of October 2, 2009*).

On the other hand, some of the situations described do not respect resolutions of the Human Rights Commission on the right of Peaceful Assembly (*Resolution 2005/37, of April 19, 2005*) and of the Human Rights Council on the duty to promote and guarantee the exercise of human rights in peaceful meetings (*19/35 of March 23, 2012, 22/10 of March 21, 2013, or 25/38 of March 28, 2014*); the duty to respect and fully protect the rights of all people to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including in the context of an election, and including persons who embrace minority or dissident beliefs (*Resolutions 15/21 of September 30, 2010, 21/16 of September 27, 2012, or 24/5 of September 26, 2013*); or the duty to protect, promote and fulfill all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the Declaration Resolutions on the right and duty of

individuals, groups and institutions to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms universally recognized (*Resolution 53/144 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of December 9, 1998*).

## **II. VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO PHYSICAL INTEGRITY**

Although the Government of Catalunya (Generalitat) is competent to maintain public order in Catalonia through its own police (Mossos d'Esquadra - which has 16,873 agents), the State Government, starting in the month of September, 2017, deployed to Catalonia more than 12,000 police (Civil Guard and National Police) in order to prevent holding the referendum on October 1 (with an approximate cost of 32 million euros).

For the coordination in Catalonia of all these police officers, a senior official, Mr. Diego Pérez de los Cobos, Colonel of the National Police and Director of the Coordination Office of the Secretary of State for Security, was designated as Technical Director of the police operation, which was formed with the Mossos d'Esquadra, the Civil Guard, and the National Police. This designation of Technical Director can be considered illegal and unconstitutional--the EAC prevents the application of arts. 38, 43 and 46 of the Organic Law 2/1986 that would allow, in certain cases, such designation, through instruction of the prosecutor (Instruction 4/2017 of the Superior Prosecutor's Office of Catalonia)<sup>13</sup>,

**In this context, and by way of example, these are some of the situations we intend to denounce:**

---

<sup>13</sup> This Instruction 4/2017 is not published, but the former instructions addressed to the police staff can be found published in: <https://www.annanoticies.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/fiscalia2.pdf> . It is also published the Catalan Government requirement addressed to the Government concerning Instruction 4/2017, which allows to deduct its content: [http://presidencia.gencat.cat/web/.content/departament/transparencia/acords\\_govern/2017/2017\\_09\\_26/SIG17PRE0854.pdf](http://presidencia.gencat.cat/web/.content/departament/transparencia/acords_govern/2017/2017_09_26/SIG17PRE0854.pdf)



**-On October 1**, during the referendum, the Mossos d' Esquadra (Catalan Police) closed more than a hundred schools, without any injuries. However, on the same day, the Spanish police closed 92 polling stations and carried out 52 incidents of police violence.

As a result of indiscriminate violence, the use of rubber bullets, tear gas, and violent charges against people who peacefully trying to exercise their right to vote (which accompanied their right to freedom of expression and assembly), 1066 people were injured, one of which ended up losing an eye due to the impact of a rubber bullet, the use of which is prohibited by the Law of the Parliament of Catalonia since 2014<sup>14</sup>. The Court of Instruction no. 7 of Barcelona is processing more than 200 complaints of injuries by the police stemming from the incidents of October 1.

The claims made in said Court are based on undue force used the police under the direction of the Spanish government. These crimes include the alleged crimes of injuries, threats, and coercion, as well as crimes against the exercise of individual rights, provided for in articles 540 of the Criminal Code which covers crimes committed by public officials against individual rights. For this purpose, the Committal Order dated 4 October 2017<sup>15</sup>, issued by the Court of Instruction no. 7 of Barcelona, in which the complaint submitted by the *Generalitat* for police actions is admitted, and in which the following is established in its legal basis:

---

<sup>14</sup> Some international non-governmental organizations have already made initial assessments of the events:

-Human Rights Watch: "Spain: Police Used Excessive Force in Catalonia" (<https://t.co/0uIOX4typd>) .

- Amnesty International: "Spain: Excessive use of force by National Police and Civil Guard in Catalonia" (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/10/spain-excessive-use-of-force-by-national-police-and-civil-guard-in-catalonia/>).

Some videos about police charges can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBUJNbLa4ko>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R0Tig9firKI>

<sup>15</sup> Committal Order dated on October, 4 2017 drawn by Criminal Court n° 7 of Barcelona. Judgment roll n° 1439/17

[https://www.ara.cat/2017/10/06/INSTRUCCIO\\_7-auto\\_obertura\\_diligencies.pdf?hash=fd37bcc570f65c31872f6be94c10507a9e962af0](https://www.ara.cat/2017/10/06/INSTRUCCIO_7-auto_obertura_diligencies.pdf?hash=fd37bcc570f65c31872f6be94c10507a9e962af0)

*"The Public Prosecutor also states that the right to freedom of expression, assembly and demonstration and participation in public affairs must be exercised in accordance with the law and that in this case, the reason for the meeting had been declared illegal by the Constitutional Court.*

*The discrepancy on this matter is total. It must be remembered that the alleged referendum to take place on October 1, 2017, was convened in execution of a law of the Parliament of Catalonia that was suspended by the Constitutional Court. Even so, the referendum was convened and organized by the responsible persons. What was illegal and constituting a presumed crime of disobedience, of which this Court does not know, was therefore the convocation, organization and promotion of the referendum by the people (authorities and public officials) to which the Constitutional Court had expressly requested, with warning of the corresponding criminal responsibilities.*

**What is not illegal or unlawful is that the citizens, summoned by their autonomous administration, go to the voting points indicated to them, in a public establishment open for this purpose, to meet or carry out any activity that has been organized there, including depositing a paper ballot without any legal value in a ballot box "**

Likewise, of the claims made, not only the peaceful conduct of the voters has been proven, but the lack proportionality between the violent police action and the peaceful civilian population at the polling stations. It is also noted that the complaints contained in Judgment Roll nº 1439/17 of the aforementioned Criminal Court no. 7 of Barcelona, 57% of the people who were assaulted were over 50 years old, and 31% of those, were over 60 years old. So the methods used by police officers to discourage protesters were obviously disproportionate to the resistance that was exercised.

**These facts are likely to have violated the following rights: the Right to Physical Integrity**, according to art. 5 UDHR and art. 7 ICCPR; **Right to Security**, recognized in art. 3 UDHR and art. 9 ICCPR.

In addition, some of the behaviors described are contrary to the duty to promote and guarantee the exercise of human rights, the duty to avoid the use of force in peaceful demonstrations and, in case the use of force is extremely necessary, avoid disproportionate, excessive or discriminatory use.

In turn, there may be situations contrary to the duty to investigate any injury caused during peaceful demonstrations, including those caused by non-lethal weapons by officials in the exercise of their functions (*Resolutions of the Human Rights Council 19/35 of March 23 of 2012, 22/10 of March 21, 2013, or 25/38 of March 28, 2014*).

In line with the basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials (Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, August 27 to September 7, 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, No. S.91.IV.2, chapter I, section B.2, annex), law enforcement officials must use as far as possible non-violent means before resorting to the use of force (principle 4). In any case, force can only be used when other means are ineffective or in no way guarantee the achievement of the expected result. The same address points to Article 2 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (adopted by the General Assembly in its Resolution 34/169 of December 17, 1979). It is the duty of said officials not to use force except when it is strictly necessary and to the extent required by the performance of their duties.

### **III. VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

The police obstruction and the violence exercised by the Spanish police did not prevent voting by 2,286,217 people. The result was that 2,044,038 voters (90.18% of total participants) voted "yes" to the independence of Catalonia, although because of the confiscation of ballot boxes by the police more than 700,000 ballots are now missing<sup>16</sup>.

After decisively winning the October 1 referendum, the Parliament of Catalonia approved the Declaration of Independence on October 27, being suspended on October 31 by the Constitutional Court. After that declaration,

---

<sup>16</sup> Official Results: [http://premsa.gencat.cat/pres\\_fsyp/AppJava/notapremsavw/303541/ca/govern-trasllada-resultats-definitius-referendum-11-doctubre-parlament-catalunya.do](http://premsa.gencat.cat/pres_fsyp/AppJava/notapremsavw/303541/ca/govern-trasllada-resultats-definitius-referendum-11-doctubre-parlament-catalunya.do)

the Spanish Government with the Agreement of the Senate activated art. 155 Spanish Constitution, and dictated different decrees, among them, Royal Decree 946/2017 on October 27, of call of elections and dissolution of the Parliament of Catalonia<sup>17</sup>.

This decree 946/2017 has been appealed before the Supreme Court by two remedies filed by a large group of jurists, and by a group of Catalan deputies. According to that, decree 946/2017 violates the right of every person to participate in the government of their country through representatives and the right of the deputies to exercise, without disturbance, the public functions for which they were democratically elected (in the autonomous elections of September 27, 2015).

Indeed, one of the basic elements that make up this right of political participation is not only to elect the representatives, but also that they can remain in their posts during the time for which they have been elected, otherwise the right of election (which is a fundamental part of the right of political participation) would prevent its effectiveness. There is no doubt that the greatest deprivation or disturbance of the law is the very termination of the mandate by an illegitimate act. Therefore, the right to elect must necessarily be complemented by the right of the representatives to remain in the positions of representative function for the entire term for which they were elected under the conditions provided for in the corresponding legislation. The duration of the mandate of the deputies of the Parliament of Catalonia is determined in the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (Organic Law 6/2006, of July 19), in its articles 56 (which establishes that the Parliament is elected for a period of four years), 66 (which establishes that the legislature ends by expiration of the legal mandate of four years, or, in advance for the non-occurrence of investiture or by early dissolution) and 75 (which attributes the power to proceed to the early dissolution only to the President of the Generalitat) .

---

<sup>17</sup> Royal Decree 946/2017, October, 27 of calling for elections to the Catalan parliament  
<https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2017-12330>

Therefore, the right of political participation, in relation to the Parliament of Catalonia, includes the right to elect deputies in the terms established by the electoral legislation, and also the right to remain in office, exercising the function of representative for which they were elected, from which they can only cease for the causes established in the competent legislation to determine this question.

This legislation, according to Spanish Constitution ( art.147. c and 152.1) is the “Catalan Statute of Autonomy” and the Rules of the Catalan Parliament (under Article 57 of the Statute of Autonomy), in relation to the deputies individually considered.

It is clear, then, that earlier dissolution of a legislature is only provided by the Catalan Statute of autonomy as a consequence of the exercise of the faculty of dissolution that the Catalan Statute grants to the President of the Generalitat. Furthermore, an earlier dissolution by means of other causes than those expressly authorized would substantially affect the period for which the deputies were elected, putting an end to the representative mandate received from the electors.

The early ending of the Catalan parliamentarians elected in the regional elections of September 27, 2015, ordered by an unforeseen and therefore illegitimate Decree (Royal Decree 946/2017 of the Spanish Government), can be considered a violation, on the one hand, of the right of every person to participate in the government of their country through representation and, on the other, the right of the deputies of the Catalan Parliament to exercise without disturbance the public functions for which they were democratically elected (Article 23 CE).

**We understand, then, that the dissolution of the Catalan Parliament, as a measure of application of art. 155 CE, whose ethereal purpose is to deactivate the proclamation of the Catalan Republic, violates two precepts in international texts: art. 21.1 UDHR and art. 25 ICCPR.**

In addition, this measure also undermines the right to political participation in conditions of equality; in particular, it affects the duty to eliminate practices that directly or indirectly discriminate against citizens in terms of their enjoyment of the right to political participation because of their political opinions (Resolution of the Human Rights Council 24/8, of September 26 of 2013).

#### **IV. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM AND THE RIGHT TO AN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL.**

As indicated, the call and promotion of self-governing referendum in Spain ceased to be an offense under Organic Law 2/2005, which repealed articles 506 bis and concordant of the Criminal Code, considering the lack of sufficient cause to constitute criminal offense.

However, in regards to the 1-O referendum, there is suspicion that certain arbitrary actions by some judges and the Public Prosecutor were carried out namely intimidations, persecutions, detentions, and imprisonments people for simply being suspected of supporting the celebration of the referendum and/or the independence of Catalonia. Some of these people were merely citizens, others, activist who legitimately exercised their right of expression, of assembly, and of peaceful demonstration; and others, politicians protected, in some cases, by the prerogative of inviolability.

**As an example, these are some of the situations that we denounce for violating the right to liberty or the right to an impartial judge as predetermined by the Law:**

**a) Disproportionate actions without legal coverage of the Office of the Prosecutor**

- It is not illegal to call for a referendum. Nonetheless, the Criminal Prosecutor's Office initiated a criminal proceeding to pursue any activity related to the holding of the referendum. It dictated Instruction 4/17 ordering judicial police actions to prevent the "illegal referendum". But this Instruction should have been limited to those who could incur a possible crime of disobedience of the mandate of the Constitutional Court of 7-IX, directed only to certain public powers through personal and nominative notification. In addition, there was an open judicial procedure, prior to all these actions of the Public Prosecutor, which prevented him from acting (as ordered by the TSJC by Order of 27-IX<sup>18</sup>), according to the Spanish legal system.
- The Attorney General of the State (15-IX-17<sup>19</sup>) issued an instruction to initiate investigation proceedings against 712 mayors (more than 75% of the total number of mayors in Catalonia), in order to summon them without judicial orders.
- The Prosecutor's Office refused to investigate the violence of the Spanish police during the day, 1-O, of the referendum<sup>20</sup>, in which there were a total of 1,066 wounded, one of whom ended up losing an eye due to the impact of a rubber bullet, the use of which is prohibited by Law of the Parliament of Catalonia (also the Spanish Senate has refused to open a commission to investigate these facts<sup>21</sup>).

---

<sup>18</sup> Order issued by the Superior Court of Catalonia (TSJC), Civil and Criminal Section : [https://estaticos.elmundo.es/documentos/2017/09/27/auto\\_tsjc\\_10.pdf](https://estaticos.elmundo.es/documentos/2017/09/27/auto_tsjc_10.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Instruction from the State General Attorney [http://estaticos.elmundo.es/documentos/2017/09/13/orden\\_fiscalia.pdf](http://estaticos.elmundo.es/documentos/2017/09/13/orden_fiscalia.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4065627-Jdo-7-Previas-1437-17-1.html#document/p1>

<sup>21</sup> Senado Report: <http://www.senado.es/web/actividadparlamentaria/iniciativas/detalleiniciativa/index.html?legis=12&id2=000006>

- The Public Prosecutor has filed several complaints without any factual basis, that is, without the mandatory police report, which is the basis on which any accusation by the Office of the Prosecutor rests. Those denunciations have been admitted for processing by the judicial branch (for example, against Messrs. Cuixart and Sánchez).

▪

**b) Transformation of a particular cause into a general cause: Court no. 13 of Barcelona. Indiscriminate registrations and without due legal guarantees in government buildings, political parties, companies, law firms and private homes**

- The Criminal Court no. 13 of Barcelona, under secrecy of summary, transformed a particular cause - some proceedings initiated against former Senator Santiago Vidal for statements about an allegedly illegal use of personal data of the citizens of Catalonia - into a general case against the holding of the referendum, without any legal basis. And so
  - Ordered to proceed on 41 searches including various councils of the Generalitat, such as the Department of Economy, the General Directorate of the Patrimony, or the Departments of Governance and Social Affairs. Police searches were also made of printers and companies that could store electoral materials, without locating such material.
  - It is still unknown if the same Criminal Court nº 13 of Barcelona also ordered on September, 20 day the police detention of 14 people, mostly high-ranking Catalan government officials. The basis of such arrests is therefore unknown.
  - The arrests and searches were a breach of the principle of proportionality (for example, those carried out against the



newspapers *Vilaweb*, *El Punt Avui* or *El Nacional*). There were several irregularities that violated basic procedural guarantees: for example, the searches made in government buildings without prior judicial authorization; or in two law firms where the rights to professional and client secrecy must be respected, and without the required prior notice to the dean of the bar association; and harassment of detainees (use of handcuffs, excessive retention). Illustrative of all these are the two communications of the Barcelona Bar Association on September 20, 2017<sup>22</sup>.

- The National Police even attempted to search, without a court order, the headquarters of the CUP parliamentary political party, which was prevented by members of that party and of other parties (many of them parliamentarians) and members of the government of the city of Barcelona including the second deputy mayor<sup>23</sup>.

### **c) Fines levied by the Constitutional Court against members of the Electoral Syndicate**

- By means of Organic Law 15/2015, of October 16, for the execution of the Constitutional Court's resolutions as a guarantee of the Rule of Law, the Organic Law of the Constitutional Court was reformed, with the purpose of transforming that organ into the executor of its own resolutions, even with coercive measures. This reform, which was aimed at controlling the "Catalan case", transforms the nature of the Tribunal and its role as a neutral arbiter, which earned it severe criticism from the Venice Commission<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>22</sup><http://www.icab.cat/?go=eaf9d1a0ec5f1dc58757ad6cfffdb1a58854a600312cccabe27fca69cffc3ffc16f3848153193a99da8e5dcc176bf6a43a2fc752eea0b216970adeee6e8eb662342baaa5a87dc>

y <http://www.icab.cat/?go=eaf9d1a0ec5f1dc58757ad6cfffdb1a58854a600312cc9bf3b0bddd4b0792b628555ee32ac6256ef38bac9ed7d3226b03dd8852c30134bd2803e6b6d798f9>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.elperiodico.cat/ca/politica/20170920/policia-no-aconsegueix-entrar-seu-cup-6299991>

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL-AD\(2017\)003-e](http://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL-AD(2017)003-e)

- Based on the new functions of the reform, the Constitutional Court imposed fines on the members of the Electoral Trusteeship - appointed to control the referendum - of up to 12,000 euros a day<sup>25</sup> if they continued to hold office despite being suspended by the Constitutional Court. The imposed fines were unprecedented, without the possibility of further review and, in many cases, without the electoral Trusteeship having been notified in advance of the prior request of the Court itself.

**d) Deprivation of Srs. Jordi Sánchez and Jordi Cuixart, presidents, respectively, of the Catalan National Association -ANC- and Òmnium Cultural: disproportionate performances and without competence of the National Audience**

- The detentions and searches of September 20, previously referred to, provoked peaceful and spontaneous popular protests. One that took place before the Ministry of Economy, convened by the ANC (Mr. Sanchez) and Òmnium (Mr. Cuixart), stands out. As leaders of this popular demonstration Messrs. Sanchez and Cuixart incurred charges of the crime of sedition by the National Court against the presidents of the two associations.
- Following the complaint filed by the prosecutor for the crime of sedition, *without a police report* and full of assumptions rather than facts, Judge Carmen Lamela, head of the Court of Instruction no. 3 of the National Court, called to declare October, 16–16-X, to Messrs. Sánchez and Cuixart.
- After giving an affidavit, they were arrested pre-trial and transferred to prison<sup>26</sup>. More than a thousand jurists<sup>27</sup> have demanded their release. They are political prisoners as defined by the Council of Europe. Also:

<sup>25</sup> [https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/NotasDePrensaDocumentos/NP\\_2017\\_067/NOTA%20INFORMATIVA%20N%C2%BA%2067-2017.pdf](https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/NotasDePrensaDocumentos/NP_2017_067/NOTA%20INFORMATIVA%20N%C2%BA%2067-2017.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Order of Pre-trial Prison of Messrs. Jordi Sánchez y Jordi Cuixart  
<https://ep00.epimg.net/descargables/2017/10/16/15744723466058a08ef324f5ad67090d.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://collectiupraga.cat/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Denuncia-cast.pdf>

- The actions that gave rise to such an accusation could not constitute a crime of sedition, in accordance with the current Criminal Code, but rather were a free exercise of the right to demonstrate (violation of Article 21 EC),
- The National High Court (and its Central Court of Instruction) was not the competent Court for this case nor, therefore, the judge predetermined by law (violation of Article 24. 2 CE); it can only be a training court based in Catalonia.
- The precedent cases that the Law of Criminal Procedure and constitutional jurisprudence require to order provisional detention (violation of Article 17 CE) were not given.

All this will be developed on section f.

**e) Judicial actions against the legitimate Government of Catalonia: disproportionate actions and without competence of the National Court.**

- **On 30-O**, the Attorney General filed a complaint against the president and the advisers of the Government of Catalonia<sup>28</sup> before the National Court for the crimes of rebellion, sedition and embezzlement. This judgment was rendered by Judge Carmen Lamela who was again presiding the Court.
- There are indications that the Public Prosecutor's Office moved in favor of Judge Lamela, decorated by the National Police, to instruct this case. Moreover, the it is suspected that the prosecutor's office waited three days before presenting their claim in order to coincide with the change of guard in favor of Judge Lamelas.

---

<sup>28</sup> State Attorney General Lawsuit: <https://www.scribd.com/document/362996220/Querella-delFiscal-General-del-Estado-contra-Puigdemont-Junqueras-y-el-resto-de-consellers-cesados>

- **On day 2-XI, the Vice President of the Government and nine counselors** were summoned before the judge, who ordered the pre-trial imprisonment without bail of the Vice President and eight counselors<sup>29</sup>.
  - The facts that have given rise to this accusation cannot constitute an offense of sedition or rebellion as there have been neither tumults nor violence, in accordance with the current Penal Code, nor of embezzlement. Neither was the National Court the competent Court for this case nor, therefore, the judge predetermined by law. Nor were the cases that the Law of Criminal Procedure and constitutional jurisprudence require to order pre-trial prison.
  - It also highlights the fact that all of them were summoned less than 48 hours in advance, and the next day was also holiday (1-XI). This period of time is considered insufficient to prepare a defense of such dimensions, being as it is that the sentences of imprisonment of *up to 15 years* are being sought. In addition, the lawyer of several of the Catalans officials arrested is also a lawyer for the members of the Catalan Parliament's board, and on that same day and time he had to appear before the Supreme Court for another case. The lawyer of the Catalans counselors asked the National Court to postpone the time of the statements, without any success. Thus, in addition to not having had time for the preparation of their defense, the Catalan Counselors directors had to declare without being properly instructed by their lawyer, a fact that still generates a more evidence of defenselessness and demonstrate a greater violation of this right .

**For all these reasons, it is also understood that *they are political prisoners* in the sense required by the Council of Europe.**

---

<sup>29</sup> Pre- trial Prison Commitment:  
<https://ep00.epimg.net/descargables/2017/11/02/206acc57dbcb5fb428a2e881369b64b7.pdf>

**f) Violations of rights common to the facts of paragraphs d) and e)**

- The Public Prosecutor's Office and the investigating judge determined the offenses that the imprisoned, according to most experts and legal analysts, have not committed. The crimes charged are those of rebellion, sedition and embezzlement of public funds, which carry long prison sentences. The elements that the law requires to be proven have not been adequately presented as we mention as follow:
  - **Rebellion and sedition:** the common and indispensable element of both crimes, as set out in the current penal code, is an uprising, which must be public and *violent* in the first crime (article 472 PC) and public and *tumultuous* in the second (Article 544 CP) perpetrated by a multitude of people. Conducting peaceful demonstrations for or against ideas, institutions or governments is the exercise of a fundamental right and, therefore, is not a crime.
  - **Embezzlement:** the certifications provided by the General Intervention of the Generalitat rule out any improper use of public funds.
- The pre-trial imprisonment decreed are a serious violation of the right to liberty: the loss of freedom is governed by strict principles of exceptionality and proportionality, given that the fundamental right to personal freedom is affected. This is, according to all Spanish jurisprudence and the ECHR, pretrial detention is a very exceptional means that must be applied proportionately. The legitimate purposes pursued by the “pre-trial imprisonment” are the non-flight of the accused, the non-repetition of the crime and the non-destruction of evidence:
  - As for the first, the accused have appeared before the courts whenever they have been called; In fact, four of them were abroad and came to the Court voluntarily and personally.

- With regard to the relapse into criminal attitudes, those who could commit a crime from their positions cannot commit the crimes with which they have been charged because they have been dismissed as Counselors by the Spanish Government.
- Finally, the risk of destruction of evidence is non-existent. For the two of the defendants who are not public authorities, the associations they preside over have not shown that they have carried out a single breach of the official requirements with which they have been charged.
- The competence of the National Court: in the case of prosecution of the dismissed members of the Catalan Government and the Presidents of Òmnium Cultural and of the ANC, the Central Judge no. 3 of the National Court (AN), Mrs. Carmen Lamela, despite the fact that art. 65 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary (LOPJ)<sup>30</sup> does not grant the jurisdiction to prosecute crimes of rebellion, sedition or embezzlement. Against precedents of this National Court (AN) and Criminal Chamber of the AN and the Supreme Court (TS), she has arrogated to herself a competence she lacks. In addition, derogating from its previous approaches, the Criminal Chamber of the AN, by order of 6-11-2017 decided to ratify the peculiar interpretation of the central Investigative Judge (by majority and not unanimously). In this way, the judge predetermined by the law, the first procedural guarantee of the accused in the criminal court, is far from being fulfilled, and is being replaced by a judge not competent to hear this case. This replacement is antidemocratic and unconstitutional.

**g) Judicial actions against the President and the members of the Bureau of the Parliament of Catalonia because they allowed the parliamentary debate on independence.**

Following the complaint by the State Attorney General's Office (filed on October 30, 2017, but announced prior to the production of the facts), the

---

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1985-12666&tn=1&p=20151028#asesentaycinco>

Supreme Court tried the President of the Parliament and the members of the Parliament bureau for the alleged commission of the crimes of rebellion, sedition and embezzlement. Bail was set at 150,000 € for the President of the Parliament. This amount was disproportionate and did not comply with the legal requirements for avoiding pre-trial prison.

The President of Parliament was prevented from depositing this amount on the same day and, therefore, she was forced to spend one night in prison before posting her bail the following day. Provisional freedom was granted on bail of € 25,000 for the rest of the members of the table<sup>31</sup>. In addition, the President and members of the Parliament are forced to appear weekly in court, are forbidden to leave the country and their passport is withdrawn.

#### **h) Transfer to the Supreme Court of the cases above mentioned**

- The cases against the President of the Generalitat and its counselors, and that of Messrs. Cuixart and Sánchez, have been transferred from the National Court to the Supreme Court on November 24, 2017. According to the current court jurisdiction, the Superior Court of Justice of Catalonia must be in charge of this criminal trial as the alleged crimes have been carried out in the territory of Catalonia (Article 57.2 EAC).
- **On December 4, 2017**, the Supreme Court reviewed the pre-trial imprisonment and allowed the provisional release under on bail of € 100,000 for six Catalan Government advisors, with the obligation to appear weekly before the court, prohibition to leave the country, and surrender of passport. But it maintains, arbitrarily, provisional detention for the Vice President and the interior councilor and the two

---

<sup>31</sup> Order resolving the personal situation of Ms.<sup>a</sup> María Carme Forcadell Lluís, Mr. Lluís Corominas Díaz, Mr. Lluís Guinó i Subirós, Ms.<sup>a</sup> Anna Isabel Simó Castelló, Ms.<sup>a</sup> Ramona María Barrufet i Santacana, y Mr. Joan Josep Nuet i Pujals: <http://estaticos.expansion.com/opinion/documentosWeb/2017/11/09/Auto%20Forcadell.pdf>

presidents of the two associations ANC and Òmnium Cultural<sup>32</sup>, even though, as in the other cases, it has been shown that there is no risk of escape and that they have declared that independence can only be achieved by previous strategies, by negotiating with the Spanish State and by submitting to the Spanish legal order.

**i) The European arrest warrant (OED): inconsistencies and non-feasibility of its issuance.**

- When the rest of the members of the Catalan Government were dismissed at the appeal of the judge from National Court nº 3, (they went to Belgium before the issuance of any summons and the opening of arrest against him), The judge, Mrs. Lamela, issued a European Arrest Warrant. Here the first incongruity is born: besides the aforementioned three crimes (rebellion, sedition, embezzlement), it adds those of prevarication and disobedience, for which the prosecutor never charged criminal actions. Two of those affected by the issuance of that European Arrest Warrant (OED) filed an appeal against it on the grounds that it went beyond what the prosecutor requested and that, therefore, it was incongruous.
- **On November 13**, the judge answered that such incongruity was non-existent, since the prosecutor considered that the prevarication and disobedience are inherent in rebellion. The judicial sophistry was evident: the prosecutor does not act for less serious crimes, because he considers them included in other more serious ones; nor does he endeavor to prove those facts prior to the serious crimes for which the complaint is filed; he mentions them in passing. The judge, unexpectedly and illegitimately expands the motives of the European Arrest Warrant (OED) to include two new crimes. But the above was not enough to document the OED. It was not enough because none of those five accusations figures in the list of 32 crimes established by

---

<sup>32</sup> Suprem Court Order of December 4,2017:  
<https://ep00.epimg.net/descargables/2017/12/04/6b55476a43f9dc390d0d85e052dc7054.pdf>



European legislation (Directive 2011/99 / EU, transposed to the Spanish legislation, law 23/2014 of mutual recognition of criminal resolutions in the European Union<sup>33</sup>).

- Anticipating this obstacle in the standardized form in which the European Arrest Warrant is printed, the box for the crime of corruption was marked. Therefore, it would seem that there has been an effort to obscure the facts presented to the Belgian judges by altering the charges brought in Spain against the Government of the Generalitat, into charges of corruption, something that is entirely without merit.
- Foreseeing that the Belgian judiciary was not going to extradite any of the four members of the Catalan Government residing in Belgium, the Examining Judge of the Supreme Court withdrew on December 5 the OED issued by the Examining Judge no. 3 of the National Court<sup>34</sup>. The international arrest warrant sent to Interpol was also revoked. This is the anomaly that the Spanish Justice, with the consent of the Public Prosecutor's Office (which is controlled by the Government), will only persecute the residents now in Brussels if they return to Spain. However, for the same facts four people—Messrs. Oriol Junqueres, Joaquim Forn, Jordi Sanchez and Jordi Cuixart— are still being held in pre-trial prison without bail.

### **j) Prison conditions of prisoners:**

The aforementioned pre-trial prisoners are not in modules of pre-trial prisoners but mixed with convicted prisoners<sup>35</sup>. Mr. Sánchez has witnessed, very closely, a knife attack between prisoners during the celebration of Mass.

---

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2014-12029>

<sup>34</sup> Dismissal Order of 5 December of the Supreme Court retiring the European Arrest warrant“<http://estaticos.elperiodico.com/resources/pdf/8/6/1512468316668.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> According to section 8 of Organic General Penitentiary Law 1/1979, 26 September, -Pre-trial prisoners has to be located in a special buildings-

They suffer from cold temperatures in their cells due to lack of radiators and poorly fitted windows. The heating only works in the area for visits from relatives.<sup>36</sup>

Those who remain imprisoned today, and were candidates for Catalans elections on December 21 (Mr. Junqueras, Forn and Sanchez). They could not communicate with their lawyers to prepare their candidacies. They could not give their lawyers any kind of documentation, thus violating his right to be elected under conditions of equality (right of passive suffrage, see above). It seems obvious that they are being held as political prisoners. They are unable to fulfill their terms in office or to run for reelection because they are imprisoned.

**The above facts violate the following human rights:** In the previous events there are manifest violations of **the right to liberty** (Article 9 UDHR and 9 PIDCP) and/or the right to an **independent and impartial tribunal** (Article 10 UDHR and 14 PIDCP), in addition to other rights that have already been described in previous sections.

It must also be remembered--as indicated in the annual report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, 2016, ap. 45) - that *"Independence is not a prerogative but an obligation of magistrates. The magistrates should be fully aware of the characteristic function they exercise in society and the way in which they are viewed by the population. The magistrates are expected to maintain social peace by resolving grievances and settling disputes through the application of the law. Its obligation is to administer justice impartially and equally for all. In the exercise of their profession, they must ensure that they are independent from a personal and political point of view, and also intellectual. It is convenient that they be completely disconnected from the parties in litigation."*

These conditions to recognize an impartial and independent judge are not met in the Spanish case when analyzing the facts described and there is powerful evidence of noncompliance.

---

<sup>36</sup> About their everyday prison life: <http://elmon.cat/amp/politica/bbc-explica-vida-dels-presos-politics>. Link to BBC report <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42136236>

Also, **some of the behaviours described are contrary to the duty of humane treatment and respect due to dignity (Principle 1 of the set of Principles for the protection of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations** in its resolution 43/173, of December 9, 1988) and Principle 1 of the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/111, of December 14, 1990), with special attention to the case of law enforcement officials (Article 2 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 34/169 of December 17, 1979); *the duty of separation of detainees in pre-trial detention of those who are serving sentences* (Para 8 and 85 appendix 1 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the First United Nations Congress on crime prevention and treatment of the offender, held in Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 663C (XXIV) of July 31, 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of May 13, 1977, and Principle 8 of the Set of the protection of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment); the duty that the premises intended for the accommodation of the inmates during the night *satisfy the heating needs* (Paragraph 10 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners); or the duty to use *pre-trial detention as a last resort* (para.1.1 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on Non-custodial Measures - the Tokyo Rules, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990-) and Principle 39 of the Set of Principles for the protection of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment.

## **LIST OF JURISTS SUPPORTING THE INTERNATIONAL COMPLAINT**

***(List of supporters closed on December 29, 2017- Updated as of January 18, 2018)***

1. María José Abella Mestanza (Professor of Labour and Social Security Law, UB)
2. Ana Abraín Cariñena (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
3. Pablo Acosta Soler (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
4. Maria Alma Aguas Panisello (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
5. Josep Aguilar Viñolas (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
6. Josep M. Aguirre i Font (Professor of Administrative Law, UdG)
7. Frederic Alberola Morant (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
8. Enoch Albertí Rovira (Distinguished Pdh. Chair and Professor of Constitucional Law, UB)
9. Josep Aldomà Buixadé (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
10. Joaquim Alegre i López (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
11. Mercè Alegre Roca-Ribas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
12. Patrícia Alemany Santos (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
13. Enric Aloy Bosch (City council attorney at city council of Manresa)
14. Juan Mario Álvarez Colón (ex-town clerk at city council of Navarredonda de Gredos)
15. Milagros Álvarez-Verdugo (Professor of Public International Law, UB)
16. Olga Amargant (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
17. Jaume Ametlla Culí (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
18. Olinda Anía Lafuente (Law graduate and civil servant at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
19. Lourdes Aran Coll (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
20. Mercè Arderiu i Usart (Jurist)
21. Sergey Aresti Arteaga (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association,
22. Cèlia Argilés Andrés (University degree in Law, Comptroller.)
23. Marta Ariste Pomarol (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
24. Meritxell Armengol Sanz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
25. Jon Artatxo Aurtenetxe (Attorney registered at Bizkaia Bar Association)
26. Jordi Arteaga Fuentes (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
27. Jorge Arteagabeitia Oyanguren (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
28. Mireia Artigot Golobardes (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
29. Begoña Atxa Azurmendi (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
30. Montse Aumatell (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
31. Meritxell Bachs Salvadó (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
32. Josep Maria Badía Sala (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
33. Eva M. Badias Bastida (Court solicitor)
34. Joan Badosa (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
35. Vivian Baguer Harvey (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
36. Joan Balaguer i Viladecàs (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
37. Luis Ballbé Mallol (Jurist, UB)
38. M. Carmen Ballbé Mallol (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
39. Jordi Ballesteros Ventura (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
40. Ignasi Balué i Tomás (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
41. Isabel Barbé Illa (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
42. Marta Barbé Illa (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
43. Josep Ramon Barberà i Gomis (Professor of Administrative Law, UPF)
44. Bernat Barceló Capo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)

45. Mercè Barceló i Serramalera (Distinguished Pdh. Chair and Professor of Constitutional Law, UAB)
46. Cristóbal Barea Castilla (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
47. Cristina Barellas Laviós (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
48. Sandra Bargués Torres (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
49. Joan Antón Barrachina Cros (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
50. Joaquim Bartra Soler (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
51. María José Bartralot (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
52. Francesc Bellavista Solà (Jurist, UB)
53. Rosa Benach i Pascual (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
54. Aitor Bengoetxea Alkorta (Professor of Labour and Social Security Law at Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)
55. Èric Berga Gilabert (Lawyer, Housing Agency of Catalonia)
56. Xavier Berga Vayreda (Attorney at government of autonomous community of Catalonia)
57. Xavier Bernadí Gil (Professor of Administrative Law, UPF)
58. Ramon Besora i González (Jurist-Graduate in Law)
59. Francesc Bierge (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
60. Lorea Bilbao Gredilla (Attorney registered at Araba Bar Association)
61. Vicens Josep Bitrià i Aguilà (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
62. Francesca Blanch Roura (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
63. Albert Blanco Teijelo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
64. Roser Blasco Vivas (Administrative Specialist for the Barcelona County)
65. Àlex Blay i Mercè (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
66. Josep Boada Batalla (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
67. Genís Boadella Esteve (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
68. M. Ángeles Bofarull (Degree in Law)
69. Alexandre Boix i Martí (Attorney registered at Figueres Bar Association)
70. Francesc Bonet Lluch (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
71. Enric Bonmatí Guidonet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
72. Susana Borràs Pentinat Professor of Public International Law and International Public Relations, URV)
73. Andrea Borrell Vila (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
74. Miquel Botanch i Caballeria (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
75. Albert Bramon Pigem (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
76. Joaquim Brustenga Etxauri (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
77. Jordi Budo i Salellas (Jurist)
78. David Bueno i Gràcia (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
79. Elisabet Buireu i Puig (Graduate in Law. Jurist for the Town Hall)
80. Sonia Buxaderas Sans (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
81. Àngel Cabello i Matas (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
82. Gemma Calvet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
83. Adrià Calvet Casajuana (International Public Law, URV)
84. Eduard Camarós Serra (Graduate in Law)
85. Josep Camí i Mónico (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
86. Maria Pilar Camino Cerdán (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
87. Xavier Campà i Ferrer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
88. Eusebi Campdepados i Pocurull (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
89. Montserrat Campillo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
90. Joan Carles Campobadal Molina (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
91. Ignasi Camprubí i Batet (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)

92. Joan Cañada i Campos (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
93. Ariadna Canadell Tarradellas (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
94. Ramon Canet Camprubí (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
95. Montse Canut i Jordana (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
96. Gemma Capdevila (Attorney at government of Autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
97. Enrique Caralps (Jurist, UB)
98. Felip Carbajo i Pernau (Jurist at Fundació Gestió Sanitària)
99. Isaac Carbonell Agulló (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
100. Agustí Carles i Garau (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
101. Sílvia Carmona Belmonte (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
102. Marta Carol i Devesa (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
103. Meritxell Carrasco Garcia (Auditory Secretary for the Town Hall)
104. Albert Carreras Sureda (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
105. Luís Carrero Monserrat (Retired lawyer registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
106. José Ramon Carrillo Yeste (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
107. Jordi Casadevall i Fuste (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
108. Erika Casajoana i Daunert (Degree in Law, UAB. Associate professor of UOC)
109. F. Xavier Casals i Vila (Attorney registered at Granollers Bar Association)
110. David Casellas Roca (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
111. Dewi Castel Hughes (Jurist-Graduate in Law)
112. Isa Castell Solà (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
113. Íngrid Castells (Attorney registered at Madrid Bar Association)
114. Miguel Castells (Attorney registered at Madrid Bar Association)
115. Carmina Castellví Vallverdú, (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
116. Josep Chiva Masó (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
117. Mercè Cid Martínez-Aguado (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
118. Cristian Cimadevila Magrí (Secretary of a City Council)
119. Ascensió Cirera Cabeza (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
120. Jaume Ciurana Llevadot (Non-practicing attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
121. Marta Clapés Cascón (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
122. Teresa Collado Punyet (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
123. Aránzazu Colom Nart (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
124. Joan Coma i Costa (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
125. Roser Comas i Closas (Graduate in Law. Former Prosecutor.)
126. Anna Comella Munmany (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
127. José María Compains Rolan (Retired Attorney registered at Pamplona Bar Association)
128. Eneko Compains Silva (Professor of Constitutional Law, UPV/EHU)
129. Roser Compañía González (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
130. Ignasi Company Armengol (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
131. Catalina Company Barceló (Attorney registered at Illes Balears Bar Association)
132. Oriol Contreras de Lequerica (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
133. Leopold Corbella Sanaüja (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
134. Elsa Corbella Titus (Court solicitor, ICP Manresa)
135. Josep Coromina Vilarrasa (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
136. Olga Corominas Martínez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
137. José Manuel Corral Sola (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
138. Josep Maria Cortés Artigas (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu Bar Association)
139. Anna Cortinas Val (Degree in Law, UAB)

140. Oriol Costa Lechuga (Degree in Law, UOC)
141. Enrique Costoya Allegue (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
142. Eladi Crehuet Serra (Retired notary public)
143. Eulàlia Creus Ferré (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
144. Josep Cruanyes i Tor (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
145. Adriana Cubero del Valle (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
146. Antoni Cunyat i Montfort (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
147. Maria Elvira Cuxart Fonolleda (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
148. Anna Cuxart i Romero (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
149. Miquel Joan de Bartolomé Estévez (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
150. Lluís de Carreras Serra (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
151. Víctor de Daniel i Carrasco-Aragay (Court solicitor)
152. José María de Dios Marcer (Professor of International Privat Law, UAB)
153. Olga de la Cruz Herrero (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
154. Carolina de la Fuente Navarro (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
155. David de la Llave Llorens (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
156. Xabier de la Maza Peña (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
157. Clara de la Rúa Córdoba (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
158. Aitana de la Varga Pastor (Professor of Administratives Law, URV)
159. Lorenç de Otero Millan (Lawyer)
160. Alexandre de Sàgarra i Gómez (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
161. Jordi de Senespleda Puigdefabregas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
162. Jordi de Tienda García (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
163. Olga Delpeix i Borrell (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
164. Albert Díaz Fernández (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
165. Gemma Domènech Costafreda (Graduate in Law. Officer of Generalitat de Catalunya)
166. Bibiana Domingo Barbena (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
167. Jordi Domingo Garcia-Milà (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
168. Lluïsa Domingo Hernando (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
169. Raquel Domingo Martínez (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
170. Víctor Domínguez (Legal Advisor)
171. Maria del Mar Dotú i Guri (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
172. Lluís Ducet Vilardell (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
173. Marcel·li Eixarch i Girones (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
174. Enric Escolà Valls (Graduate in Law. Secretary-Comptroller)
175. Koldo Eskubi Juaristi (Legal Council, Comission for Legal Council, Euskadi)
176. Jordi Español Spuch (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
177. Francesc Espinal Trias (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
178. Ramon Estany Altarriba (Retired lawyer registered at Girona Bar Association, ICAB)
179. Montserrat Esteva Munné (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
180. Francina Esteve García (Professor of Institutions and European Law, UdG)
181. Meritxell Estiarte Garrofé (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
182. Adriana Estorach i Rius (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu de Llobregat Bar Association)
183. Saioa Etxabe Azkue (Court solicitor, ICP Guipuzkoa)
184. Xabier Ezeizabarrena (Attorney registered at Guipuzkoa Bar Association)
185. Cristina Fàbregas Moreno (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
186. Josep-Agustí Faiges Morales (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)

187. Juan José Falcó Montserrat (Non-practicing attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
188. Josep Fargas Fernández (Professor of Social Security Law, UPF)
189. Pere Farran Castellà (Jurist, Ajuntament Barcelona)
190. Xavier Faura Sanmartín (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
191. Dolors Feliu Torrent (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
192. Eduard Fermin Partido (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
193. Montserrat Fernández Garrido (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
194. Esther Fernández i Lucas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
195. Iker Fernández Pujadas (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
196. Mònica Fernández Pujagut (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
197. Diana Ferrer Vidal (Professor of Tax Law, Esade URL)
198. Jordi Ferrés Valcarce (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
199. Jaume Figueras Coll (Professor of Administrative Law, UOC)
200. Sandra Figueras Cubells (Attorney registered at Reus Bar Association)
201. Anna Maria Figueras Saladié (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
202. Jordi Filbà Vila (Attorney registered at Granollers Bar Association)
203. Jordi Flores i Solé (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
204. Armand Folch Ramón (Lawyer, Labour Lnspector, Girona)
205. Adria Font i Bofill (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
206. Joan Font Gasulla (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
207. Albert Font i Feliu (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
208. Maria Font i Mas (Professor of Private International Law, URV)
209. Joan Anton Font Monclús (General Secretary for the City Hall of Tarragona)
210. Ramon Font Rodríguez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
211. Albert Font Segura (Professor of International Privat Law, UPF)
212. Montserrat Forcadell German (Non-practicing attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
213. Quim Forner Delaygua (Distinguished Pdh. Chair and University Professor for Private International Law, UB)
214. Ramon Antoni Forteza Colomé (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
215. Ignasi Fortuny i Ribas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
216. Iris Franco Schmitt (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
217. Teresa Franquet Sugrañes (Professor of Comercial Law, URV)
218. Jordina Freixanet Pardo (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
219. Alicia Fuentes Company (Administrative Specialist for the Town Hall of Castelló d'Empúries)
220. Josep Ramon Fuentes i Gasó (Professor of Administrative Law, URV)
221. Maria Carmen Fustagueras Mariscal (Attorney registered at Albacete Bar Association)
222. Martina Fuster Ferrer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
223. Aïna Galán Querol (Legal Council for the Barcelona City Hall).
224. Albert Galceran Borrull (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
225. Marina Gallés Clarà (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
226. Segimon Gallifa Casas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
227. Endika Garai Buztio (Attorney registered at Bizkaia Bar Association)
228. Mireia Garcés de Marcilla Musté (Degree in Law, UPF)
229. Eduard Garcia Aldavó (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
230. Íñigo Garcia de Enterría i Adan (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
231. Noemí García Fidalgo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)



232. Cristina García Girbes (Court solicitor, ICP Barcelona)
233. Marc-Antoni Garcia Hernández (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
234. Sònia Garcia i Planella (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
235. Montserrat Garcia Vidal (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
236. Sixto Garganté Petit (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
237. Núria Garrido Blanc (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
238. Georgina Garriga Suau (Associate Professor Private International Law, UB)
239. Ramon Gascons Camps (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
240. Cristina Gelpí Arroyo (Non-practicing attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
241. Ricard Gené Casals (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
242. Carles Genover Huguet (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
243. Judith Gifreu i Font (Professor of Administrative Law, UAB)
244. David Gil Pujol (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
245. Pedro Gil Vila (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
246. Àngels Gil-Vernet Huguet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
247. Iñaki Goioaga Llano (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
248. Amaia Goirigolzarri Alegria (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
249. Nayla Gómez Cabrera (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
250. Yasmina Gómez Cabrera (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
251. Nicolau González (Jurist)
252. Santiago González Arias (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
253. Alfonso González Bondia (Professor of International Public Law, URV)
254. Diego González Moyano (Jurist-Graduate in Law)
255. Beatriz González Pont (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
256. Marisa Gonzalez Seoane (Jurist-Graduate in Law)
257. Amelia González Vázquez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
258. Joan Josep González-Simón del Río (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
259. Miquel Gordó Marina (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
260. José Gordon Prats (Attorney registered at Sevilla Bar Association)
261. José-Miguel Gorostiza Vicente (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
262. Miquel Àngel Gràcia Pardo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
263. Ramon Graells Cisteré (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
264. Mariló Gramunt (Professor of Civil Law, UB)
265. Roger Granados Wehrle (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
266. Sívila Grau Beltrán (Director of Private law arbitration center, Generalitat)
267. Pere Grau Valls (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
268. Matias Griful i Ponsatí (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
269. Carles Grima Camps (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
270. Albert Gual Moreno (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
271. Carles Guanyalbens Calvet (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
272. Margarita Guerra Rubal (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
273. Ferran Guerrero Martínez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
274. Marta Guilanyà i Fornell (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
275. Francesc Guillén Lasierra (Professor of Constitutional Law, UAB)
276. Robert Guix Alberó (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
277. Yolanda Hernández i Darnes (Director of legal services, delegate secretary for the Ciutat Vella Town Hall in Barcelona)
278. Laura Hernández López (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)

279. Joaquim Hernandez Tornil (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
280. José Antonio Hernández Vives (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
281. Carles Herrera Collado (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
282. Seila Herrero Sanabria (Court solicitor, ICP Manresa)
283. Marion Hohn Abad (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
284. Francesc Homs i Molist (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
285. Maria Cristina Homs-Procházka Escofet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
286. Anna Huertos Ferrer (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
287. Xavier Huguet Santirso (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
288. José Hurtado Cobles (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
289. Pedro Ibarra Güell (Distinguished Pdh. Chair and University Professor of Political Science, Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)
290. Beatriz Ilardia Olangua (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
291. Mariona Illamona Dausa (Professor of European Law, UdG)
292. Ramon Isalt Lemonche (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
293. Arantza Isasmendi Bengoa (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
294. Maria Rosa Isern Salvat (Professor of Comercial Law, URV)
295. Amaia Izko Aramendia (Attorney registered at Pamplona Bar Association)
296. Montserrat Izquierdo i Tugás (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
297. Eduard Jaquet i Ruiz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
298. Jordi Jaria i Manzano (Professor of Constitutional Law, URV)
299. Esther Jiménez Cabrera (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu de Llobregat Bar Association)
300. Montserrat Jiménez Orantes (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
301. Xavier Jordana Español (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
302. Mirentxu Jordana Santiago (Professor of Public International Law, UdG)
303. Àngels Jori Brussotto (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
304. Cándido Jornet Forner (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
305. Ricard Juan i Font (Lawyer)
306. Joaquim Jubert Montaperto (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
307. Josefina Juscafresa Estarriola (Jurist)
308. Mireia Labarias Cortes (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
309. Eva Labarta i Ferrer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
310. Adriana Lacoma Huerva (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
311. Marta Lagarda Ruiz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
312. Jordi Lapiedra (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
313. Iñaki Lasagabaster Herrarte (Distinguished Pdh. Chair and Professor of Administrative Law at Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)
314. Montse Leira (Jurist)
315. Enric Leira Almirall (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
316. Antoni Llabrés Fuster (Professor of Criminal Law, University of Valencia)
317. Meritxell Llansó Huguet (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
318. Anna Maria Llauredó Sabaté (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
319. Marta Lleopart Rifà (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
320. M. Teresa Lletí Drago (Attorney registered at Tortosa Bar Association)
321. Elena Llobet Vilanova (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
322. Frederic Lloveras Homs (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
323. Marc-Roger Lloveras i Ferrer (Professor of Civil Law, UFP)
324. Isidre Llucà i Sabarich (Secretary for Local Administration)
325. Albert Llusa (Solicitor, Law Society of Ireland)
326. Óscar Lomba Alvarez (Attorney registered at Vigo Bar Association)

327. Carles Lombarte i Perez (Jurist)
328. Luis López (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
329. Ignasi L. López Bonet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
330. Marta López Buxó (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
331. Laura López de Mántaras Rey (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
332. Màrius López Garcés (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
333. Núria López i Alegre (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
334. Sara López Martín (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
335. Albert López Martínez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
336. Miquel López Ribas (Graduate in Law.-Administrative Legal Council)
337. Núria López Rodriguez (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
338. Guillem López Sanz (Graduate in Law, UPF. Specialist technician for the Generalitat)
339. Sergi López Sautes (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
340. Albert López Vicente (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
341. Carles Luna i Batlle (Graduate in Law, Civil Servant, Generalitat)
342. Marta Madrenas Mir (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
343. Marcel Magrané Obradó (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
344. Magalí Malagelada i Camps (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
345. Montserrat Maldonado Planas (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
346. Josep Manel Manresa i Medina (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
347. Fabio Marcelli (Research Director at the Institute LSNRC, Roma)
348. Vicente Marco Moreno (Attorney registered at Castelló Bar Association)
349. Eduard Marcos Martínez (Jurist, Generalitat of Catalonia)
350. José Miguel Marín Pastor (Graduate in Law, Granada University)
351. Clara Marsán Raventós (Professor of Constitutional Law, UOC)
352. Oriol Martí Bagué (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
353. Lluís Martí i Arderiu (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
354. Manel Martí i Carrasco (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
355. Anna Martí Pitart (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
356. Anna Martí Romeu (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
357. Irene Martín Abellan (Jurist consistorial)
358. Joana Martín Gómez (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
359. Miriam Martín Gutiérrez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
360. Sonia Martínez Albiñana (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
361. Assumpció Martínez Artero (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
362. Henriette Martínez Celda (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
363. Laura Martinez Cortes (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
364. Sebastián Martínez Farriols (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
365. Ariadna Martínez Gómez (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
366. Isabel Martínez i Cid (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
367. Davinia Martínez Molina (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
368. Sebastià Martínez Ramos (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
369. Albert Mas i Casanova (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
370. Ivan Mas i Soley (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
371. Aina Masó Grau (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
372. Maria Massana Marbà (Jurist consistorial, Ajuntament Barcelona)
373. Luís Matamala i Ribó (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
374. Jordi Matas Dalmases (BA in Law, Pdh Chair and University Professor of Political Science, University of Barcelona)
375. Marcel Mateu (Professor of Constitutional Law, UOC)

376. Josep Maria Merino i Coll (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
377. Teresa Milà Rovira (Jurist-Graduate in Law)
378. Anna M. Minvielle Cosp (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
379. Marcel Miquel i Fageda (Court solicitor, ICP Barcelona)
380. Francesc Miralles Niubò (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
381. Miguel Ángel Miras (Attorney registered at Granollers Bar Association)
382. Pau Miserachs Sala (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
383. M. Brugués Mitjans Prunera (Attorney at government of autonomous communities of Catalonia)
384. Jaume Joan Moll García (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
385. Jaume J. Moll i Garcia (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
386. Pere Antoni Monge Salazar (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
387. Manuel Monllaó i Errea (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu de Llobregat Bar Association)
388. Joan Josep Monner Canals (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
389. Mireia Montesinos i Sanchis (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
390. Laura Mora Puigví (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
391. Mònica Morell García (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
392. Alexandre Moreno i Urpí (PHD Student of Law, UAB)
393. Annabel Moreno Nogué (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
394. Josep Ramon Morera Balada (Civil Servant, Generalitat de Catalonia)
395. Sílvia Morgades Gil (Professor of Public International Law and specifically EU Law, UPF)
396. Jaume Moya i Matas (Court solicitor)
397. Igor Muniategi Bilbao (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
398. Abel Muniategi Elortza (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
399. Miquel Nadal i Borràs (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
400. Guillem Nadal Solà (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
401. Josep Maria Nasarre i Puig (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
402. Anna Maria Navarro i Gorchs (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
403. Montserrat Navarro Sanchez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
404. Irene Niebla Pérez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
405. Zelai Nikolas Ezkurdia (Lawyer for Basque Government)
406. Joan Núñez de Arenas (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
407. Maria Josep Núñez Serrés (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
408. Jaume Olària i Sagrera (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu de Llobregat Bar Association)
409. Onintze Oleaga Solaguren (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
410. Enric Olivé i Manté (Attorney registered at Granollers Bar Association)
411. Lúdia Olivenza (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
412. Jordi Oliveras Badia (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
413. Pol Olivet i Rivera (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
414. Magda Oranich Solagran (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
415. Jaume Oriol Moreno (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
416. Clara Orpinell (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
417. Maria Àngels Orriols (Professor of Administrative Law, UAB)
418. Maria Orriols i Ferreres (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
419. Juan Miguel Ortiz Reparaz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
420. Josep Pagès Massó (Jurist Ajuntament, Ajuntament Barcelona)
421. Robert Pallarès i Gasol (Attorney registered at Figueres Bar Association)
422. Joan Pallarès Pujol (Jurist)
423. Christian Palomares (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)

424. Jordi Palou - Loverdos (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
425. Ramon Pàmies Adzeries (Attorney registered at Reus Bar Association)
426. Josep Pané Queraltó (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
427. Daniel Panyella Callao (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
428. Eva Pardo Encinas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
429. Emili Pardo Ventura (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
430. Maria-Josep Parés Puntas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
431. Patrícia Pascual García (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
432. Alba Paternain Mestres (Jurist, UB)
433. Adriana Payola Planella ( Specialist Technician, City Hall of Barcelona)
434. Albert Peix Masgoret (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
435. Noemí Pelegrin Vargas (Legal Advisor for the Town Hall)
436. Alexandre Peñalver i Cabré (Professor of Administrative Law, UB)
437. Albert Pereira Solé (Local Administrative Specialist)
438. Marta Perelló i Riera (Legal expert for the Town Hall)
439. Montse Peretó García (Professor of Financial and Tax Law, UAB)
440. Josep Pérez i Marín (Legal Council for the Town Hall, Mollet de Vallès)
441. Anna Isabel Pérez Leal (Lawyer, Administrative Assistant for the Local administration)
442. David Pérez Martín (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
443. Gemma Pérez Noguera (Non-practicing attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
444. Joaquim Pérez Sánchez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
445. Miquel Pérez Suárez (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
446. Mireia Pi Pagès (Attorney registered at Figueres Bar Association)
447. Jaume Pich Macià (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
448. Abel Pié Lacueva (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
449. Antoni Pigrau Solé (Distinguished Pdh and Professor of Public International Law, URV)
450. Josep Maria Pijuan Canadell (Retired magistrate)
451. Anna M. Piñol Serra (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
452. Sharon Pinto Benarroch (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
453. Núria Piqué Folch (Attorney registered at Reus Bar Association)
454. Joan Plana i Solà (Civil Servant of the Generalitat)
455. Joan Planas Comerma (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
456. Elisabet d'Hongria Planas Pons (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
457. Joan Planes i Sarda (Jurist)
458. Ramon Plans Martínez (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
459. Pere Plantalench Dalmau (Non-practicing attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
460. Marta Poblet Balcell (Professor of Legal Research, UAB)
461. Ferran Pons Canovas (Professor of Administrative Law, UAB)
462. Marta Pons de Vall i Alomar (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
463. Maria Magdalena Pons Esteva (Attorney registered at Illes Balears Bar Association)
464. Eva Pons Parera (Professor of Constitutional Law, UB)
465. Isabel Pont Castejón (Professor of Administrative Law, UAB)
466. Maria Dolors Pous Alo (Jurist, UOC)
467. Anna Prades Gasulla (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
468. Eva Prado Encinas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
469. Antoni Prat Camps (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
470. Jordi Prat i Altarriba (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)

471. Llorenç Prats (Attorney registered at Sant Feliu de Llobregat Bar Association)
472. Elisabet Prió Alcaraz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
473. Ernest Pueyo Sisó (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
474. Andreu Puig Barón (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
475. Jaume Puig i Agut (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
476. Joan Puig Orriols (Retired lawyer registered at Figueres Bar Association)
477. Joan Ramon Puig Pellicer (Attorney registered at Figueres Bar Association)
478. Josep Maria Puigdomenech Armengod (Degree in Law, UAB)
479. Martí Pujals i Castelló (Graduate in Law, District Council Manager for la Selva)
480. Jordi Pujol Moix (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
481. Núria Pujol-Xicoy Gimferrer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
482. David Puy Barón (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
483. Josep Quera Vidal (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
484. Joan J. Queralt (Distinguished Pdh Chair and Professor of Criminal Law, UB)
485. Maria Lourdes Queralt Ripoll (Graduate in Law)
486. Jordi Quintana i Pastor (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
487. Joan Rafael Rabasco López (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
488. Josep Lluís Raga Lleida (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
489. Pilar Ramoneda Molins (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
490. Mariona Ratera Bullich (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
491. Pilar Rebaque Mas (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
492. Rubén Redón i Carvi (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
493. Eugènia Revilla Esteve (Legal Council, Federation of Catalan Municipalities)
494. Pere Riba Masjuan (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
495. Fruitós Richarte i Travesset (Retired Judge, Professor of Civil law, URV)
496. Antònia Rico (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
497. Maria Riera i Pla (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
498. Anna Rigol (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
499. Esmeralda Rios Sambernardo (Jurist)
500. Helena Risco Acedo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
501. Neus Riudavets Vila (Court solicitor, ICP Barcelona)
502. Olga Rius Acosta (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
503. Josep Lluís Robador i Balasch (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
504. Alba Roca Plans (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
505. Yolanda Roch Ferreres (Degree in Law. Head of of Civil Register, Vendrell)
506. Lluís M Roda Altes (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
507. Xose-Senen Rodriguez Castro (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
508. Miquel Rodríguez Lardín (Local Administrative Specialist, Ajuntament Sitges)
509. Elies Rogent Albiol (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
510. Juan Roig (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
511. Gisela Roig Irlés (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
512. Maria José Roman Rodríguez (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
513. Nathalie Ros (Chair and University Professor Public International Law, Tours University, France)
514. Teresa Rosell i Fossas (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
515. Teresa Rosell i Gairoles (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association & Reus Bar Ass.)
516. Isabel Rosell Martorell (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
517. Judit Rossell Timoneda (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
518. Susagna Roura Pujols (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
519. Sandra Rovira Cañada (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
520. Marta Rovira Llorca (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)

521. Glòria Rovira Monllor (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
522. Sheyla Rubiella Parente (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
523. Pere Rubio Cortals (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
524. Anna Rubió i Galofré (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
525. Marta Rubio Leonart (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
526. Albert Ruda (Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Civil Law, UdG)
527. Beni Saball Caelles (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
528. Oriol Sagrera i Saula (Jurist)
529. Jordi Salbanyà Benet (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
530. Max Sallent (Jurist)
531. Pere Saló i Manera (Professor of Administrative Law, UdG. Legal Council of Local Administration)
532. Montserrat Salvador Cortés (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
533. Maria del Mar Salvat i Balaguer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
534. Jordi Salvat Puig (Attorney registered at Reus Bar Association)
535. Alejandro Samper (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
536. Miquel Sàmper Rodríguez (Attorney registered at Terrassa Bar Association)
537. Carles San José i Amat (Legal Council for the Generalitat of Catalonia)
538. Eulalia Sánchez Flores (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
539. Ricardo Emilio Sánchez Llevot (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
540. Mònica Sánchez Lluelles (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
541. Esther Sancho i Cepero (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
542. Amanda Sancho i Ester (Jurist, UB)
543. David Sanclimens Solervicens (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
544. Alicia Sandoval Pamplona (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
545. Albert Sant i Pont (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
546. Josep Santamaria i Roig (Local Administration Specialist, Generalitat)
547. Iñigo Santxo Uriarte (Attorney registered at Bilbao Bar Association)
548. Sebastià Sardiné Torrentallé (Attorney registre at Barcelona Bar Association)
549. Núria Sastre Domènech (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
550. Anna Sau Usan (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
551. Josep Senespleda Raventós (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
552. Judith Serra Albo (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
553. Ivan Serra Gutierrez (Jurist, UAB)
554. Marc Serra Torrent (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
555. José Carlos Serrano Núñez (Attorney at government of autonomous communitie of Catalonia)
556. Laura Sibils i Calvo (Jurist)
557. Patrícia Sierra Llaberia (Attorney registered at Tarragona Bar Association)
558. Xavier Silvestre i Castejón (Legal Council, Town Hall Barcelona)
559. Marta Simorra i Oliver (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
560. Xavier Sirvent i Masgrau (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
561. David Siuraneta (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
562. Gemma Solanas Romero (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
563. Marc Solanes Roca (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
564. Enric Solé i Codina (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
565. Jaume Solé i Janer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
566. Montserrat Solé Truyols (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
567. Sergi Soler Bertolin (Attorney registered at Sabadell Bar Association)
568. Joan Ramon Soler i Durany (Jurist, UB)
569. Gràcia Soler i Garcia (Court solicitor, ICP Barcelona)
570. Maria Soler Juhé (Jurist, UOC)

571. Salvador Soler Vicens (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
572. Sílvia Soliguer Fernández (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
573. Montse Soms Soler (Attorney registered at Figueres Bar Association)
574. Rosina Sordé i Martí (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
575. Bautista Sotelo (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
576. Xavier Soy i Ros (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
577. Francesc Subirana i Ortín (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
578. Gemma Suñé Gamell (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
579. Ferran Suñé i Crespo (Jurist, UdLL)
580. Cristina Suquet Capdevila (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
581. Albert Surinyach Mateu (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
582. Bea Talegón Ramos (Jurist, U. Alcalá de Henares)
583. Pere Tarés (Attorney registered at Mataró Bar Association)
584. Mònica Tarradellas Martínez (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
585. Eva Tarragona Benito (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
586. Josep Terradellas Corominas (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
587. Sílvia Torné Martí (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
588. Montse Torné Novell (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
589. Albert Torra i Juanola (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
590. Eva Torras i Sagristà (Graduate in Law)
591. Mercè Torras Palà (Attorney registered at Manresa Bar Association)
592. Elisenda Torres Medalla (Attorney registered at Granollers Bar Association)
593. Albert Toy i Bohigas (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
594. Marta Tresserras Giné (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
595. Eduard Tunyí (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
596. Pere Tutusaus Lluch (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
597. Daniel Valero Miró (Jurist)
598. Daniel Vallès Muñío (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
599. Manel Valls i Riera (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
600. Mateu Valls i Riera (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
601. Oriol Valls Rovira (Jurist)
602. Andreu Van den Eynde Adroer (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
603. Josep Miquel Varea i Polo (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
604. Andreu Vázquez Romero (Auditory Secretary for the Town Hall La Granja d'Escarp)
605. Josep Maria Vendrell i Relat (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
606. Jaume Vernet i Llobet (Distinguished Pdh -Chair and Professor of Constitutional, URV)
607. Josep Antoni Vicente Serrano (Attorney registered at Lleida Bar Association)
608. Pau Vidal i Gil (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
609. Ruben Vidal Martín (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
610. Josep Viella i Massegú (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
611. Maria Vila (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
612. Rosa M. Vila Amarelle (Attorney registered at Santiago de Compostela Bar Association)
613. Farners Vilà Casassas (Graduate in Law. Jurist)
614. M. Àngels Vila i Sala (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
615. Núria Vilaclara Pont (Attorney for the Town Hall of Barcelona)
616. Josep Maria Vilajosana i Rubio (Distinguished Pdh Chair and Professor of Philosophy of Law, UPF)
617. Raquel Vilar López (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
618. Santiago Vilardell i Codina (Jurist, UB)
619. Glòria Viñals (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)



- 620. Joan Vintó Castells (Distinguished Pdh Chair and Professor of Constitutional Law, UB)
- 621. Lluís Xandri i Molas (Attorney registered at Vic Bar Association)
- 622. Maria Teresa Xaus Rafi (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
- 623. Robert Xifre Sagrera (Attorney registered at Girona Bar Association)
- 624. Joan Maria Xiol Quingles (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
- 625. Mercè Xiqués Ferraz (Attorney registered at Barcelona Bar Association)
- 626. Isabel Yglesias Julià (Jurist, UB)
- 627. Idoia Zairain Bilbao (Attorney, Jurist, Vasque Government)
- 628. Mario Zubiaga Garate (Professor of Political Science and Administration at Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)