



PARLAMENT DE CATALUNYA

Resolution 323/X of the Parliament of Catalonia, on the general political orientation of the Government of Catalonia

Tram. 255-0005/10

Plenary Assembly

At the session held on 27 September 2013, the Plenary Assembly discussed the motions presented by the parliamentary groups subsequent to the debate on the general political orientation of the Government of Catalonia held on 25, 26 and 27 September.

Finally, in accordance with the provisions of Article 133 of the Rules of Procedure, the Parliament of Catalonia adopted the following

Resolution

I. RIGHT TO DECIDE OF THE PEOPLE OF CATALONIA

I.1. NATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE RIGHT TO DECIDE

The Parliament of Catalonia, in accordance with the basic document of the National Agreement for the Right to Decide, presented by former President of the Parliament of Catalonia Joan Rigol, states and declares as follows:

One. It defends a democratic process to allow the Catalan people to exercise their right to decide and demands that the people of Catalonia be able to exercise, through a vote, their right to decide on their own political institutionalization.

Two. It is urgent to establish a dialogue with institutions of the Spanish State in order to agree on the legal conditions for exercising this right to decide.

Three. The right to decide is linked to an improvement in the condition of individual and collective life of the people who live and work in Catalonia; a commitment to the quality requirements of democracy, social rights (especially in attention to the weakest), the strengthening of the welfare state, intergenerational solidarity, regional balance and sustainable development; the fostering of business initiatives, promotion of an entrepreneurial attitude and the acceptance of corporate responsibility; and the cohesion of Catalan society, which proclaims the highest values of collective life to be freedom, justice and equality.

Four. The exercise of the right to decide must also mean the will of a country that wishes to attain a high level of personal and collective education and culture, especially in the defence of its own language, which extends to and creates specific links with the territories that share it.



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Five. The exercise of the right to decide also involves the statement that Catalonia is a human community that integrates, respects and protects the diverse cultural values and the linguistic pluralism that is reflected today in Catalan society.

1.2. THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO DECIDE

1. On several occasions in the current legislative term the Parliament of Catalonia has approved, with qualified majorities, its support for the right to decide of Catalans, and has established the mandate of dialogue and negotiation with the Spanish Government with the aim of exercising it through a democratic poll.

The establishment of the National Agreement for the Right to Decide shows the support that this goal enjoys among institutions, civil society and economic and social actors in the whole of Catalonia. That is why the President of the Generalitat made a request by letter to the President of the Spanish Government to be allowed to hold a poll in the shortest time possible.

The Parliament of Catalonia states, once again, the repeatedly expressed majority will of the people of Catalonia to exercise the right to decide their political future in 2014, shown in the mass demonstration of citizens in the Catalan Way towards Independence on 11 September 2013, which achieved a great international impact and interest. Furthermore, the Parliament of Catalonia declares its recognition of the citizens who demonstrated in favour of national and social rights.

The Parliament of Catalonia wishes to state that President Rajoy's letter of reply is unsatisfactory because it does not respond to the proposal made to him or to the desires and expectations of Catalan society. However, because the Spanish Prime Minister expresses his openness to dialogue with no time limit, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the President of the Generalitat of Catalonia to further this dialogue immediately, in agreement with the parliamentary groups that defend the right to decide, which must be based on the poll, keeping in mind that this dialogue cannot last forever and therefore should show results before the end of the current session period.

In this regard, the Parliament of Catalonia considers that there are no regulations or provisions in current legislation prohibiting the holding of a poll among the citizens of Catalonia regarding their political future, and also considers that there are several legal channels within the current legal frameworks that could enable the request by the President of the Generalitat to be satisfied, and that these channels depend only on the political will of the Spanish Government.

The Parliament of Catalonia also considers that a political will to reach an agreement has existed in similar situations, such as those of the United Kingdom and Scotland or Canada and Quebec, where the legal frameworks have been no obstacle to the holding of a poll among Scottish and Quebec citizens about their political future.



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2. The Parliament of Catalonia confirms its responsibility to play a major role in the process towards a referendum or poll and in establishing a broad political majority to foster it.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia is convinced that dialogue and negotiation will, without delay, lead the Spanish Government to fit the democratic demand of Catalan society within the existing legal frameworks. Therefore, within the framework of the Expert Committee on the Right to Decide and in accordance with the National Agreement for the Right to Decide, the Parliament of Catalonia will propose one or more legal ways in order to initiate from Catalonia a process that involves requesting Spanish Congress to allow the holding of a referendum on the political future of Catalonia, and will propose a date and question for the referendum or poll before the end of the current session period.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the President of the Generalitat to announce, after previously engaging in a dialogue with all political forces that support the right to decide, and seeking the greatest possible consensus, the way or ways for the holding of the poll, the date of the poll and the question, under the protection of the law, to allow the citizens to exercise their right to decide their political future in the course of the year 2014.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia will urgently present to the Cortes Generales (Spanish Congress), either directly or through the Catalan political forces, a request for the Spanish Government to act with the corresponding political will for the holding of a referendum in the course of 2014 in accordance with any of the legal ways defined by the National Transition Advisory Council.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to create and provide with means the tools necessary for ensuring the proper holding of the poll.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia states that it is necessary to establish the guarantees for a real democratic debate that respects all positions and ensures the neutrality of the public media, involving the specification of mechanisms for information and discussion based on rigour and plurality.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia states that in the last elections to Parliament, with a high participation, the people of Catalonia expressed very clearly its desire to be able to decide its future freely and peacefully, and will act in this whole process with full loyalty and consistent with the mandate of the people of Catalonia.

II. OWN TAXATION AGENCY



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1. The Parliament of Catalonia states again, as it did through Resolution 737/IX of 25 July 2012, that the Taxation Agency of Catalonia must assume full management of all taxes levied in Catalonia.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to adapt the structure and organization of the Taxation Agency of Catalonia so that it is able to exercise these new powers in the first half of 2014. To achieve this goal within the prescribed time and in the proper way, Parliament considers that the following actions are essential:

a) Through the law of fiscal, financial and administrative measures that is approved along with the budget for 2014, an expert group of tax managers of the Generalitat of Catalonia must be created.

b) In relation to the framework agreement signed for a year on 19 September 2012 by the Taxation Agency of Catalonia and the provincial councils with a view to cooperation in tax matters, it must be agreed in the course of 2013 to extend its validity, specify its terms and initiate its implementation; similarly, the possibility of collaboration between the Taxation Agency of Catalonia and other administrations of Catalonia to fulfil the functions relating to tax management must be assessed.

c) The Taxation Agency of Catalonia must fully exercise the powers that are currently delegated to other authorities.

III. STATE STRUCTURES

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take any action necessary to give the Catalan Finance Institute (ICF) the legal status of a credit institution and to prepare it and the other organizations operating in the financial market, such as banks, savings banks, credit unions, credit institutions and the official state credit institute to achieve the following objectives:

a) Greater ease for raising capital (operating in financial markets and raising funds in qualified investor markets) and ability to access the liquidity auctions of the European Central Bank.

b) Ability to carry out the financial transactions proper to traditional banking brokerage.

c) Adaptation of its activity to market banking operations: presentation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards of the European Union, the rules of the Basel Committee, the circulars of the central supervisory bank, etc.

d) Improved governance through a regulation that is based on the banking regulations of the European Union and that provides greater security for market operators and for the companies and organizations benefiting from the activities of the ICF.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present, once the Catalan Finance Institute has attained the legal nature of a credit institution, a proposal for legislative reform to adapt the structure,



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functions, organization, control and funding system of this institute to those characteristic of a public bank.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop a plan and to design the Administration and the Treasury of the Catalan Social Security to ensure future payments and maintenance of the purchasing power of pensions and unemployment benefits, and for this purpose to commission the corresponding technical and operational projects for the legal and administrative establishment of these administrative and treasury bodies.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop a transition plan for infrastructure that establishes the mechanisms and planning for taking over the management, transport and distribution of energy, water management, and the management of the main elements of the logistic infrastructure for which the Spanish State is responsible in Catalonia (airports, ports and railways), so that the basic services to the population can be guaranteed.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to expedite the processing of the Catalan framework law on social protection, in order to establish the guaranteed levels of protection for the citizens of Catalonia.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop a plan for the legal transition and for assuming the functions and development of the structures of the Administration of Justice in Catalonia.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote the Catalan Police Law, and to adapt the Mossos d'Esquadra (Catalan police force) to the new law.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia and the social partners to build a framework of labour relations, strengthening the exercise of powers regarding labour of the Labour Relations Board, the Labour Court of Catalonia and the Labour Authority of Catalonia, with the aim of building a Catalan model of collective bargaining and labour relations based on the principles of participation, social dialogue and transparency.

IV. SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES

1. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses the need to adapt the rate of fiscal consolidation laid down in the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union to the sustainability and protection of the welfare state and to the active economic policies necessary to overcome the current recession, which affects in particular the countries of southern Europe. It is necessary to go beyond the austerity policies that are currently applied by the Community institutions and that have not proven successful for overcoming the crisis.



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2. The Parliament of Catalonia states that due to the delay by the General Spanish Administration in communicating the deficit target of Catalonia for the year 2013, and because the Spanish Government has only partially transferred to the autonomous communities the greater flexibility granted by the European Commission in meeting deficit targets, and finally imposed a deficit target that is far from the figure of a third of the general deficit assigned to the public administration as a whole, it has not been possible to present the budget for 2013 to Parliament.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia appreciates the criteria defined by Government Agreement GOV/119/2013 of 27 August, which amends the extended credit limit established by Decree 170/2012 and amended by Decree 164/2013, and considers these criteria to be the most appropriate instrument for managing the current exceptional situation.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to require the Spanish Government to amend the deficit targets of the autonomous communities, in accordance with Section 1 of the first transitional provision of Organic Act 2/2012 of 27 April on budgetary stability and financial sustainability. This provision states that the distribution of the structural deficit between the Spanish State and the autonomous communities during the transitional period, until 2020, must be that recorded on 1 January 2012, whereby the deficit targets for the autonomous communities in the period 2013-2016 should be the following: 2.5% of GDP in 2013, 2.2% in 2014, 1.6% in 2015 and 1.1% in 2016.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia notes the continuing failure of governments of the Spanish State to meet their outstanding commitments to the Generalitat in terms of both finance (unpaid debts, unsatisfied budget commitments and unfairness in financing services to the population) and investments in infrastructure. The Parliament of Catalonia thus urges the Government of the Generalitat to draw up within six months a report listing all cases of institutional unfairness by the Government of the Spanish State and to continue to demand fulfilment of the outstanding commitments.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of the Generalitat to require the Government of the Spanish State to comply with the third additional provision of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, with an outstanding amount receivable of 1,689 million euros in respect of investments not carried out by the Spanish State in the period 2008-2010. To this end, it calls for the inclusion in the budget of the Spanish State of an item that allows the fulfilment of these commitments and those arising from the application of the third additional provision in 2011-2013.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of the Generalitat to pay all its recognized debt to municipalities, county councils and provincial councils of Catalonia as soon as the Spanish Government has paid its outstanding debts to the Generalitat of Catalonia, which is estimated at about eight billion euros, and these debts have been settled.



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8. In the current situation of economic crisis and restrictions on public budgets, the Parliament of Catalonia considers that it is absolutely necessary to preserve the current levels of social cohesion at a time when Catalonia is about to decide its collective future as a people; this social cohesion can only be achieved through the maximum political and social consensus on the present and the future budgetary policy of the country. To this end, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop a performance contract that can obtain the greatest possible political, institutional, social and economic support, as an instrument of its policy incorporating the following:

- a) An assessment of the magnitude and the social and economic impact of the adjustments to the expenditure items in the budgets for 2014.
- b) A plan to reverse these adjustments as forecast revenue improves owing to a change in the economic or political situation.

9. As a way to ensure the short-term operation of the performance contract referred to in Section 8, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to prepare the budget for 2014 to meet the following requirements:

- a) It must give priority to adjusting expenditure by increasing efficiency (such as public procurement, use of real estate assets, or reduction of purchases of goods and services) and by reducing and minimizing the least essential costs (such as representation and protocol expenses, costs generated by high-level bodies and independent organizations) and ensure the use of public resources in accordance with these criteria through strict supervision by competent authorities.
- b) It must incorporate tools for assessing the impact of public policy on the Government's budget management to objectify the effect of the distribution of spending on the most vulnerable groups and on the country's economic activity.
- c) It must establish the adjustments on the basis of progressive criteria, taking into account the preferential public services in order to preserve the principle of equal opportunities.

10. As a way to ensure the medium and long-term operation of the performance contract referred to in Section 8, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to amend Act 6/2012 of 17 May on budget stability with the following aims:

- a) To link the recovery of public revenues with the reversal of cuts in the spending policies that make up the welfare state and in the policies aimed at stimulating the creation of new jobs and economic activity.
- b) To establish priorities in the distribution of future public resources for expenditure items that foster the restoration of social coverage in the areas of education, health and social services and reverse the adjustments applied to the pay of public employees.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present a local finance bill in order to thoroughly reform the Catalan model of local funding and to regulate it so as to ensure that local authorities may



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have sufficient resources to finance their powers, thus largely overcoming the problems of the Spanish municipal funding model.

12. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand that the Spanish Government revise the funding model, with entry in force on 1 January 2014, pursuant to the seventh additional provision of Spanish Act 22/2009 of 18 December regulating the financial system of the autonomous communities subject to the common regime, which includes a five-year review of the funding system.

13. The Parliament of Catalonia considers that the situation of restricted budget funds available to the Government of Catalonia, in a context of fiscal distress, unfairness and accumulation of debt by the Spanish State, requires an orientation of policy towards a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens and spending adjustments in order to achieve a fair and equitable contribution to the costs arising from the crisis, from tax evasion and fraud and from the annulment of the fiscal and financial sovereignty of Catalonia carried out by the Spanish Government in recent years. While the overall budget of the Generalitat has been reduced since 2010, the social spending of the Generalitat on policies of education, health and welfare accounted for 67.2% of total non-financial spending of ministries in 2010, 69.8% in 2011 and 69.3% in 2012.

14. In view of all this, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present a budget for 2014 that prioritizes social cohesion and the functioning of public welfare services and that the proportion of the Generalitat's social spending within the total non-financial spending of ministries should exceed that of previous years, thus making this the budget that gives greatest priority to social spending in the history of the contemporary Generalitat.

V. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia considers it necessary to establish a new strategic agreement for competitiveness and economic growth between the Government of Catalonia and the country's economic and social actors along the lines defined at the meeting of 15 May 2013, including measures to boost economic revival, strategic factors of competitiveness, promotion of employment and professional skill-building, and social cohesion policies.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote instruments that facilitate access to credit for Catalan companies (industrial, commercial, tourism and service companies), particularly credit aimed at improving quality and competitiveness, and therefore to place special emphasis on promoting instruments that are alternative or complementary to the conventional ones.



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3. The Parliament of Catalonia considers that the internationalization of the Catalan economy is a key factor for ensuring the future development of the country and welfare in the short, medium and long term. Catalonia has an open economy in which 52% of the production is sold outside its territory. Preserving the good behaviour shown by Catalan exports in recent years is fundamental for the country's sustainability and economic competitiveness.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote the internationalization of the Catalan economy as a whole, which means encouraging the largest number of companies to expand their market in the world, attracting foreign capital investments in Catalonia, fostering overseas investments of Catalan capital, and increasing the proportion of income from foreign tourism. The Parliament of Catalonia therefore considers that the following policies are fundamental:

a) Improving coordination of policies to support internationalization among all administrations, chambers of commerce, employers' organizations and associations, etc., in order to avoid duplication and increase the impact of each of the actions.

b) Expanding the base of regular exporters by increasing support to first-time exporters in the least internationalized productive sectors, which are mainly in services.

c) Continuing to hold international trade fairs, conferences and business meetings in Catalonia.

d) Encouraging sectoral or regional cooperative actions by first-time exporters or firms wishing to enter new markets in order to increase the international presence of microenterprises and small companies.

e) Fostering the participation of Catalan companies (when necessary, with the support of the Government of Catalonia) in international requests for tender.

f) Ensuring that our educational model takes into account the training needs of an internationalized economy, and enforcing the current system of grants to facilitate first-time employment in international tasks.

g) Focusing the resources and marketing activities of business promotion centres towards emerging markets with the greatest growth potential in order to increase the presence of Catalan exports outside Europe, and adapting the functions and activities of these centres to achieve this goal.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to boost the positioning of the Catalan food industry in the international market with guarantees of public health, supporting exports and promoting an official health control system for the internationalization of Catalan products.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to create financial instruments that facilitate access to credit for rural entrepreneurship projects.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to re-launch the innovation policy so as to broaden the base of innovative companies in Catalonia and that of industrial research, development and innovation as a whole, and to foster technology transfer through its various



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channels, such as technology centres and university research groups, in order to stimulate the valorization of technology and bring it closer to the market.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote a strategy for rehabilitation and modernization of tourist facilities and conversion of tourist destinations that are obsolete by creating new, more sustainable tourism products, as defined by the Strategic Tourism Plan for Catalonia.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses its desire to defend the Catalan retail model, characterized by the balanced coexistence of different forms of distribution, with a significant presence of small and medium companies, and strongly rejects the desire for recentralization of the Spanish Government, which aims to neutralize the Catalan retail system and impose a deregulation of the sector. The Parliament of Catalonia recognizes local urban retail trade as one of the pillars of our economic and social fabric and urges the Government of Catalonia to process as quickly as possible the draft government bill regulating the activity of retail trade, services and trade fairs in order to define a legal framework that will encourage the consolidation and future prospects of a national model.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to establish a regional agreement on competitiveness and productivity that contains, among others, the following elements:

a) The creation of transport and communication infrastructure to facilitate a cheaper and more competitive transport of goods, involving the construction of European-gauge railways, implementation of the Mediterranean Corridor and the completion of the map of integrated freight centres to make Catalonia the logistic centre of southern Europe and the Mediterranean.

b) The promotion of key sectors such as car manufacturing, aeronautics, logistics, chemicals (particularly pharmaceuticals), biotechnology, health, telecommunications and transportation.

c) The promotion of relocation of manufacturing firms in Catalonia, which is of great economic importance for reasons of proximity and because changes in the production model have led many firms to offshore their production.

d) The consolidation and promotion of existing technology parks, involving the industrial, institutional and scientific actors, creating business incubators and structures of logistical support and advice and promoting the important role of the private enterprise.

e) The promotion of strategies of collaboration, alliances and concentrations between companies to add production capacity, increase funding capacity and facilitate access to new markets and economies of scale.

f) The promotion of collaboration between universities and companies, either directly or through technology centres, with a view to achieving the knowledge transfer necessary to increase the competitiveness of companies.

g) The strengthening of knowledge transfer from public research centres to the private sector, aligning with the possibilities of companies in Catalonia



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to generate economic activity from this transfer of knowledge and to compete globally. To achieve this, it is vital to have a research, development and innovation (R&D&I) policy that is close to companies and to create a technology transfer system that encourages open innovation.

h) An increase in subsidies, legal and financial support and prizes for businesses that develop commercial patents created by themselves or in collaboration with universities or technology centres and that are developed by other economic sectors.

i) Ensuring, through the intensification of monitoring and sanctioning powers of the Generalitat, compliance with the rules currently in force in the European Union with respect to products imported from third markets, in order to prevent unfair competition with local businesses by foreign manufacturers.

j) Strengthening of the network of technology centres in Catalonia, giving them tools to actively promote their advances in R&D in the Catalan business community, especially among small and medium companies, mobilizing capital for specific projects and seeking profitability for all parties.

VI. A NEW PRODUCTION MODEL AND A SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY-BASED ECONOMY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To promote the provisions of the +*Indústria* (More Industry) Agreement negotiated by the social, economic and professional actors of Catalonia.

b) To promote and provide incentives for new sources of employment with a view to homologation with Europe in the green sector of the economy in strategic sectors.

c) To update and boost the Catalan Energy Plan, focusing on the promotion of clean energy (biomass, geothermal, solar and wind power) and the planned and regulated implementation of strategies of savings and efficiency, distributed energy and intelligent networks.

d) To promote the electrification of transport, especially electric vehicles and rail transport, and revise the Catalan Transport Infrastructure Plan, enhancing measures aimed at facilitating public rail transport rather than more expensive and unsustainable mobility solutions.

e) To promote the development and implementation of the Municipal Waste Infrastructure Plan and foster strategic innovation in the field of waste treatment and management.

f) To promote the rehabilitation and improvement of the energy efficiency of homes through incentives and measures.

g) To put back into operation the Ara Coop support centre for the creation of cooperatives.

h) To promulgate a new law on cooperatives with the consensus of all stakeholders, recognizing the wide range of cooperatives, strengthening the sector, and facilitating the management and creation of new cooperatives.

i) To submit a bill on the social and solidarity-based economy.



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VII. FOSTERING EMPLOYMENT

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present the Employment Bill before the end of 2013 and to start to reform the Employment Service of Catalonia (SOC) in order to do the following:

a) To make the SOC efficient, to maintain its public and independent nature and to establish it as the central governing body of the Catalan employment system, with the role of a coordinating, advisory and inspecting body acting in all areas of the policies adopted in Catalonia to improve employment and local development, and to establish cooperation and collaboration of the SOC with the local authorities and with the economic and social actors, in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency, including the goal of improving employment opportunities for older workers.

b) To offer individual guidance to people and to define results-oriented regional development strategies, taking full advantage of the potential of the regions of Catalonia and fostering cooperation between the various levels of public administration, with sufficient resources for carrying this out according to quality criteria.

c) To define and increasingly implement a portfolio of services of the employment system in Catalonia, as a means to provide services to citizens aimed at improving employability in all areas of employment policies: vocational guidance, training and retraining, job opportunities and promotion of recruitment, job opportunities and training, promotion of equal opportunities in employment, opportunities for groups with special needs, self-employment and promotion of entrepreneurship, promotion of regional development and economic activity, promotion of geographical mobility, attention to the needs of companies and job placement.

d) To establish a common information system for integrated management of all services in the portfolio of services and a coordinated and efficient functioning, so that the various public employment services share working methodologies and tools, and to define the new model of contractual relations in agreement with the social partners, local government bodies and other organizations in the Catalan employment system.

e) To establish performance contracts with public and private – and particularly non-profit organizations that work for employment in specific territories and sectors in order to guarantee the provision of the services included in the portfolio of services, the preservation of the existing regional network of the Catalan employment system, the role of leadership and coordination of the SOC as the central governing body of the system, participation by local authorities, and efficient functioning of the system.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To develop Article 24.3 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia to define a new system that allows everyone who cannot obtain access to employment for social or personal reasons to obtain a minimum income (through the minimum guaranteed income, an employment plan, or other



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benefits or grants) that offers a dignified livelihood in order to prevent situations of poverty and social exclusion.

b) To present to the Parliament of Catalonia within a year a study on public benefits and incomes in order to assess their advantages and, if necessary, reorganize the welfare system to gain maximum efficiency in the public social services and to define the management changes to be made if powers regarding passive policies are assumed in the future.

c) To require the Spanish Government to make passive employment policies such as unemployment benefits and allowances cover all persons who are unemployed and have no income until they find a job.

d) To initiate a reform of the minimum guaranteed income programme, in agreement with the social partners, economic actors and the third sector, aimed at prioritizing return to work in all programmes that accompany receipt of a public income. The programme should be one of integration in society and employment for people at risk of – or suffering from – social exclusion, in which complementary social, educational and occupational measures are the central focus. The programme should also include an income that complements these actions so that people have a dignified livelihood until the desired result of integration in society and employment is attained. All these actions must be carried out with the commitment of all areas involved (social welfare, health, housing, education and employment) and the Government bill on the minimum guaranteed income must include the objective of ensuring that it is universally available to all those entitled to it as soon as the Generalitat's budget so allows.

e) To develop a pilot project in conjunction with local actors for the hiring of people who have dependents and are receiving the minimum guaranteed income in the form of an employment plan with complementary training for six months.

f) To develop, in conjunction with the provincial and town councils, a committee to negotiate and establish within six months a programme to allow beneficiaries of the new minimum guaranteed income to enjoy exemption with regard to basic utilities (water, gas and electricity), with maximum and minimum levels per home.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To maintain funding for special employment centres and to ask the Spanish Government to fulfil the obligation to transfer the funds committed for this purpose.

b) To maintain support for integration in employment of people with disabilities at the level of 2012 (€4.5 million) with respect to the TAS programme of work with support and the POIN pre-employment placement and training programme and with respect to the search for companies and the preparation of people; to launch within a month the grants for the programmes aimed at supporting the integration in employment of persons with disabilities; and to study mechanisms to allow funds raised through sanctions imposed by the Labour Inspectorate to be used for employment policies, especially those aimed at the employment of people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups.



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4. The Parliament of Catalonia considers that unemployment is the main problem of the country, and that the Government of Catalonia should therefore allocate funds to promote active employment policies and support for the unemployed. The largest proportion of these funds comes from allocated funds of the Spanish State; in 2012 the amounts of these funds were not transferred to the Generalitat until December, and this year the funds have not yet been transferred, forcing the Government of Catalonia to publish calls for the promotion of active employment policies with budgetary restrictions pending the availability of funds. Therefore, the Parliament of Catalonia expresses the need for the Spanish Government to immediately transfer the funds allocated to the active employment policies.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to monitor specific business situations of risk in industrial activity that may involve a negative impact on employment, on the network of suppliers and on the whole value chain of the Catalan economy, and to encourage the pursuit of solutions that can offer greater viability to businesses. It also urges the Government of Catalonia to carry out all the actions within its power, in collaboration with the Catalan Administration of Justice, to streamline bankruptcy procedures of industrial enterprises and to ensure the preservation of the maximum number of jobs and the maintenance of economic activity adapted to the current situation, encouraging and promoting the search for investment mechanisms that guarantee continuity. Among other measures, the Government of Catalonia should develop a set of recommendations for the reform of bankruptcy proceedings and present it to the economic and social partners and to the Parliament of Catalonia.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present a reform of the Cooperatives Law aimed at protecting and promoting the cooperative movement, which is the exclusive competence of the Generalitat, taking into account the characteristics of cooperative activity and the opportunity to create stable and high-quality jobs with local roots. It also urges the Government of Catalonia to study ways of specific financial support and support for cooperative and social entrepreneurship and to promote the Ara Coop programme to foster the creation of cooperatives and provide it with the necessary funding to disseminate the cooperative model, support the creation of cooperatives and facilitate financing, with the clear desire to increase the number of cooperatives as an instrument for creating stable employment and with the specific objective of achieving the creation of 1,000 cooperatives in the next four years.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to carry out, within the present legislative term, the overall design of the institutional system of industrial relations in order to obtain the maximum possible efficiency from the various institutions that make up the current industrial relations framework, particularly the Economic, Social and Labour Board, the Labour Relations Board and the Labour Court of Catalonia, in order to optimize the use of human and material resources and to foster the



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participation of employers' associations, trade unions and social organizations in the field of labour relations.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote employment policies aimed at reducing youth unemployment and with this aim to implement drastic measures to deal with the situation of young people who do not study or work and to encourage the return of talented young emigrants.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote, within the framework of the Catalan Labour Relations Board, and with the collaboration of the Catalan School of Public Administration, the creation of a social agreement programme for training people who carry out an activity of representation of workers or of companies and who need training in this subject. It also urges the Government of Catalonia to promote actions to strengthen social dialogue in Catalonia, fostering an ongoing dialogue with the various partners within the existing structures and within new structures that may emerge, and to strengthen the Catalan labour relations framework, as has been achieved in recent agreements on the extended validity of expired collective agreements and non-application of collective agreements.

VIII. CATALUNYA BANC

1. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses the need for the restructuring of Catalunya Caixa to preserve the maximum number of jobs and to maintain the roots of the bank in the territory of Catalonia and in Catalan society. It therefore expresses its solidarity with the workers in the proposed redundancy procedure, which may lead to the loss of 2,395 jobs (a third of the staff) and the application of much harsher conditions than those applied to staff of other nationalized financial institutions. It calls for the Spanish Government to adopt an open attitude of dialogue in order to reach an agreement on the future of Catalunya Banc staff with their union representatives.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take an active approach to the redundancy procedure in Catalunya Caixa and to offer its mediation to enable an agreement to be reached and to keep the maximum number of jobs and the assets of the bank.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to examine, jointly with the employees of the organization and the parliamentary groups, alternative ways for the restructuring of Catalunya Caixa and its subsequent auction by the Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring (FROB). It also urges the Government of Catalonia to negotiate with the Spanish Government the application of these ways in order to maintain the roots and the presence of Catalunya Banc in the productive economy and the financial needs of Catalan society, to



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guarantee the maximum number of jobs in the organization and to study the maintenance of public ownership of the bank.

IX. SOCIAL ACTION

1. In view of the signing on 19 July 2013 of the Agreement for Children, which establishes the strategic lines of commitment to strengthen and re-launch childhood policies through an integrated and cross-cutting approach paying special attention to the children and adolescents who are most vulnerable and at risk of social exclusion, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to submit a plan for developing the Agreement, to implement the 2013-2014 Comprehensive Care Plan for Children and Adolescents and to draw up the new 2014-2017 Plan. These plans should include the specific goals, actions and measures for achieving them and indicators for monitoring them.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To determine that the rights of children are above all a budgetary issue and, therefore, to guarantee the necessary human and material resources to eradicate malnutrition and situations of neglect and risk faced by children and adolescents.

b) To ensure that school meal grants for children at risk are sufficient.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to position the Generalitat in order to take full advantage of the new European Union funds for most needy people during the period 2014-2020, to undertake the necessary actions in regard to Spanish and European bodies to allow Catalonia to have its own operating programme, in view of the powers of the Generalitat in this matter, and to give the Government of Catalonia a more active role in the configuration and execution of the funds.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia, as soon as the economic situation improves, to increase aid to families with dependent children, according to the criteria of number of children and income level, paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable families or ones with disabled children. It also urges the Government of Catalonia, in this context, to make the grants and allowances for large families the same as those for single-parent families, also depending on income level.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia considers that it is necessary to articulate and plan the public policies on the management of immigration in Catalonia that should be applied in the coming years. For this reason, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up the 2013-2016 Citizenship and Immigration Plan, in order to establish a new framework for governing immigration in Catalonia, with the involvement of local government bodies and of the civil society organizations that support and represent groups that make up the Citizenship and Immigration Board.



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6. The Parliament of Catalonia explicitly recognizes the role of third sector organizations of society in providing social services and care services for people in a situation of difficulty like the present. The Parliament of Catalonia thus urges the Government of Catalonia to continue to ensure the stability of the third sector as an essential element in the country's social service system, to improve the mechanisms of recruitment through social clauses and to prioritize payment to social organizations.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote the necessary measures to encourage the integration in society and in employment of disadvantaged groups such as people with disabilities or people suffering from mental health problems.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote instruments aimed at assessing and minimizing risks to women who suffer gender violence.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to design a policy on the prevention of abuse of older people, in order to minimize the risk that this group may suffer.

X. REFORM OF THE PENSION SYSTEM

1. The Parliament of Catalonia rejects the draft Government bill to reform the pension system introduced by the Spanish Government, which unjustifiably aims to reduce the purchasing power of current and future pensioners.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia, in view of the unemployment rates and the aging population, states that the validity of the agreed reform of Spanish Act 27/2011 of 1 August on updating, adapting and modernizing the Social Security system guarantees the sustainability of the system and that the Social Security Reserve Fund of the Spanish public pension system can deal with socioeconomic situations such as the present one.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia declares that any adaptation and reform of the pension system must have the consensus of the social partners and of all the political forces within the Toledo Pact.

XI. HEALTH

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee public healthcare coverage for all citizens of Catalonia, creating the necessary mechanisms to overcome the administrative limitations of access to individual health card arising from the application of Royal Decree Act 16/2012 of 20 April on urgent measures to ensure the sustainability of the National Health System and to improve the quality and safety of its services.



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2. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses its rejection of the Resolution of the General Directorate on the Portfolio of Services of the National Health and Pharmacy System of the Health Ministry of Spain, which provides for co-payment of 10% of the cost of medicines dispensed in hospital pharmacy services, because it affects patients with serious illnesses who have no alternative choice. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to establish the compensatory mechanisms necessary to guarantee the access of all citizens to the medicines dispensed in hospitals and health centres.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to make the various levels of government jointly responsible for improving the health of the population through the Inter-Ministerial Public Health Plan (Pinsap), incorporating health into all their policies and evaluating the impact with the collaboration of the Catalan Institute for Public Policy Evaluation (Ivàlua).

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to reinforce action on health determinants and the main risk factors for chronic diseases, incorporating health promotion and disease prevention as a core part of the portfolio of public health services with the signing of the Aspcat-CatSalut performance contract and the inclusion of community health objectives in contracts for procurement of primary health care services.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up, through the Catalan Agency for Healthcare Quality and Evaluation, the Annual Catalan Health Report, which should include the updating and evolution of the main indicators and provide relevant information on health and its determinants, and especially the socioeconomic ones in view of the current crisis. This report must be submitted to the Parliament of Catalonia and must be available to the public in a clear and intelligible form. The Government of Catalonia must publicly present the criteria for drawing up the indicators on waiting lists and must agree any changes to the criteria in the framework of the Catalan Health Council.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To reinforce the Results Centre of the Healthcare System by including the indicators of the Healthcare Balances Centre.
- b) To create the Biomedical Research and Innovation Results Centre in the field of action of the Healthcare Quality and Evaluation Agency, and to send the information generated by all operators of the health system to the Parliament of Catalonia and the public in an understandable form.
- c) To establish a committee of experts to guarantee quality and independence.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to prepare a proposal within six months to ensure the impartiality of the Healthcare Quality and Evaluation Agency.



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8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee access to health services on the basis of clinical criteria and equal access to qualitative results from both a social and a geographic viewpoint.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to hold a new request for tenders for the management of healthcare transportation services so that the legal terms established by the request for tenders are satisfied and a more effective service regarding patient safety and response time adapted to the needs of the population and the location is guaranteed. In the procurement process, special care should be taken to ensure that all staff is transferred to the successful bidder, that the legally established working conditions are satisfied, and that the medical transport professionals are properly trained.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to implement the Comprehensive Plan for the Care of People with Mental Disorders, to include measures for the employment of this group, and to draw up a new specific plan for autism.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to further develop the regional participation councils in order to generate the necessary local involvement between the health administration and citizens at the service of public health policies, allowing the incorporation of local contributions to the strategic and operational planning process of the Catalan Health Plan.

12. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government to take appropriate action regarding the Catalan Health Institute in order to do the following:

- a) To maintain its public ownership.
- b) To include the Institute in the section on entities under public law of the budget of the Generalitat, in compliance with the legal nature attributed to it by Act 8/2007 of 30 July on the Catalan Health Institute in order to promote the implementation of the Law and to allow the Catalan Health Institute to develop and be established as a true public company that is more flexible, decentralized, efficient, sustainable, competitive, adaptable to changes and closer to the care needs of the population, and to have the same management tools as the other public companies of the sector.
- c) In accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of Act 8/2007, to promote regional integration with other providers of the public health network, in order to facilitate the coordination of care, continuity of access by citizens and fulfilment of the objectives of health policy within the framework of the Catalan Health Plan.

13. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to initiate the process for giving the Hospital Clínic de Barcelona legal personality as a public entity of the Generalitat and the University of Barcelona and to ensure the presence of clinical knowledge among the members of the governing bodies and management of the hospital.



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14. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To finance a feasibility plan to ensure the sustainability of the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau and the continuity of its activity, and to analyze the agreement between the Catalan Health Service and the hospital in order to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the hospital to cover its healthcare activity.
- b) To review the legal structure of the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau in order to clearly establish public ownership of all the hospital's governing and management bodies.
- c) To establish new mechanisms of transparency and management control in order to ensure the use of the public resources of the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau for the purposes established when it was founded and to strengthen control by the Comptroller General, the Foundations Board of the Generalitat and the other controlling institutions.

15. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to ensure that the plans for improving the resolution of health issues and regional accessibility linked to meeting the objectives of the Catalan Health Plan meet clinical criteria with specific goals regarding outcomes, promote the coordination of healthcare between the organizations belonging to the Catalan Health System in accordance with Decree 126/2010 of 14 December on the comprehensive public health system of Catalonia, are presented to the participation boards, and are approved by the regional boards of governors established by Act 15/1990 of 9 July on the health organisation of Catalonia. These boards must also monitor the results in terms of improved resolution and accessibility to citizens, and the impact of these actions.

16. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To promote the internationalization of the Catalan health sector and health system, especially in the areas of services research, innovation and biomedical research.
- b) To promote the optimization of existing structures in the field of research and innovation in order to maximize efficiency and promote a collaborative model.
- c) To support the achievement of projects and participation in research and innovation programmes of the European Commission through the Catalan Government Delegation to the European Union.

17. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to make public on the website of the Catalan Health Service, within seven days from the half-yearly appearance of the Catalan Minister of Health before the Health Committee of the Parliament of Catalonia to explain the situation and outcomes of health care, all half-yearly data on waiting lists and waiting times for guaranteed surgical procedures and diagnostic tests, in order to allow consultation of any of the last three sections of results, including those for June 2013. The Parliament of Catalonia also urges the Government of Catalonia to allow the publication of the half-yearly and



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yearly surgical activity of each guaranteed surgical procedure and the performance of diagnostic tests with guaranteed time broken down by health regions and health centres, tending to adapt the data on waiting lists according to the criteria established by Royal Decree 605/2003 of 23 May establishing measures for the standardized treatment of information on waiting lists in the National Health System.

18. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up within the Inter-Ministerial Public Health Plan, to be submitted before the end of 2013, a programme of prevention and early detection of mental diseases and disorders, paying special attention to suicide and the health consequences of increasing economic inequality.

19. The Parliament of Catalonia agrees to initiate the process for drafting and approving a Catalan law on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

20. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To totally implement, with maximum efficiency and real effectiveness, Organic Act 2/2010 of 3 March on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy, guaranteeing the application of the law in sex education, contraception and voluntary interruption of pregnancy.
- b) To provide the public health network with the necessary resources to ensure equal access to, and exercise of, sexual and reproductive rights.
- c) To protect the guarantees established by Organic Act 2/2010 in order to protect the rights, security and confidentiality of women and professionals who practice voluntary interruption of pregnancy, limiting any regressive attempt by the Spanish Government in this matter.
- d) To refuse and combat any regressive reform of Organic Act 2/2010 by the Spanish Government.

21. The Parliament of Catalonia confirms the right of women – free of pressure, discrimination and violence – to control and decide freely and responsibly on their own sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health and also maternity and voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

XII. EDUCATION

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to strengthen the fight against school failure through a specific programme for the mastery of the core subjects (Catalan, Spanish and mathematics) aimed at students in the first year of compulsory secondary education with low levels in the tests of basic skills that schools must implement according to the specific nature of the students, the school and the area.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to monitor schools with evaluation test results below the average for Catalonia and to implement measures in these schools to achieve the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy.



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3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to make the Catalan Ministry of Education take the following actions:

- a) To increase school autonomy in pedagogical and organizational matters and in the management of human resources and materials.
- b) To continue to implement measures to ensure equity in the incorporation of students in schools and to balance the presence of recently arrived immigrants and students at social risk throughout the network supported by public funds through a new decree on student admission.
- c) In accordance with Act 12/2009 of 10 July on education, and bearing in mind the consolidated educational projects, social needs and regional situations, to establish a demographic analysis covering five years and to inform the Parliament of Catalonia of it.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To prioritize the amount allocated to school meal grants and to increase it for the year 2013-14 so that, in coordination with the social services, no vulnerable student is left without a school meal grant.
- b) To establish a common basis for all county councils to ensure that students suffering from food deprivation receive a grant to cover the entire cost of the meals.

5. If in the academic year 2013-2014 the Spanish Ministry of Education maintains the validity of Royal Decree Act 14/2012 of 20 April on urgent measures to rationalize public spending on education, against which an appeal has been lodged and is pending sentence by the Constitutional Court, the Parliament of Catalonia will again ask the Spanish Government to abrogate it. While it is not possible to replace teachers in the first few days of their absence, in the course of the 2013-2014 academic year the criteria approved by Motion 38/X of the Parliament of Catalonia on the management of teaching staff in schools should be developed in order to streamline the coverage of substitutions to improve students' attention and facilitate the organization of schools and the work of teachers.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to implement the Programme of Improvement and Innovation in Teacher Training.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to legislate the priority placement of supply teachers with disabilities in possession of a workplace adaptation report issued by the Occupational Risk Prevention Service of the Catalan Ministry of Education.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to progressively extend the use of English as the language of non-linguistic subjects in the context of the multilingual school.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue to work actively with the sectors of digital technologies applied to



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learning by students and to introduce the design of applications for mobile phones in the content of the computer science subject in the fourth year of compulsory secondary education.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to implement and strengthen prevention policies among students to combat abuse and violence among peers inside and outside school, such as bullying and cyber-bullying, and other problems such as gangs and anti-social behaviour.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to lay the foundations of a new system of equitable funding for private schools of the Catalan Education Service in order to guarantee the right to education at the universal and free levels. The educational authorities should provide additional funds to the private schools of the Catalan Education Service according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the area and the type of students at the school. These additional funds, which should enable schools to implement a multi-year programme, must be articulated through a performance contract. The content of the performance contract may include, in addition to the amount of the economic module of the agreement for school unity in mainstream schools, amounts allocated for the recruitment of teaching staff and teaching support staff.

12. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To maintain collaboration in sustaining public places in municipal kindergartens through payments for the creation and consolidation of places, to promote financial agreements between authorities to contribute to the functioning and sustainability of kindergartens, and to facilitate outstanding payments.
- b) To study, within the Joint Committee, the situation of music schools and the support they receive.

13. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to allow people who dropped out from schooling to have a second chance, by making vocational training and adult education a support in training, in combating unemployment and in improving the development and competitiveness of companies. It must be guaranteed that no one who wishes to gain access to such training will be excluded for financial reasons or for lack of availability and that it meets the training needs of the students and companies in the territory.

14. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop educational materials and to promote new teaching models in order to spread multilingualism in the classroom and to apply the European framework of reference for languages at level C1 of English to a total of 28 official language schools.

15. The Parliament of Catalonia reiterates its demand that the Spanish Government withdraw the Spanish organic bill on improvement of the



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quality of education that is being processed by the Spanish Congress and urges the Government of the Generalitat to defend the inclusive bases of the Catalan school model defined by the Catalan legal system and make it prevail over any other legal system, because said organic bill represents the end of the Catalan immersion model (which cannot coexist with the model that the Spanish Government wishes to impose), fosters segregation of school students by purchasing power, is an attempt to fracture the Catalan society for reasons of language and origin, damages the prevailing jurisdictional framework, ignores the EU directives, removes the ability of municipalities to intervene, disregards the intervention of the social actors, and minimizes the involvement of the educational community in the system, among other consequences.

XIII. FOREIGN ACTION

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to consolidate the foreign action of Catalonia by strengthening and rationalizing the network of delegations.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to internationalize the right to decide of the people of Catalonia through the following actions:

a) To strengthen the political role of the foreign delegations of the Generalitat, putting their resources at the service of disseminating throughout their geographic area of action the right to decide of the people of Catalonia.

b) To draw up a communication strategy to inform key governments and international organizations of the majority will of the people of Catalonia to exercise the right to decide.

c) Given that Catalonia possesses organized communities abroad, most of whose members wish to actively participate in the process to exercise the right to decide, to use the 124 Catalan communities and the Catalans living abroad in general as agents of civil diplomacy and exponents of Catalonia's desire to exercise the right to decide. Therefore, Act 18/1996 of 27 December on relations with Catalan communities abroad must be updated to strengthen support to communities, improve coordination, regulate the individual rights and duties of Catalan citizens abroad and establish the mechanisms of registration and operation to allow them to exercise them properly. Furthermore, the instruments of relation with Catalan communities abroad and support to these communities must be updated and modernized.

d) To develop mechanisms for dialogue and relations with foreign opinion makers with the aim of presenting a positive image of the exercise of the right to decide of the people of Catalonia as a right protected by the principle of democracy.

e) To support civil society organizations that actively promote the internationalization of the right to decide of Catalonia and the Catalan organizations that form part of international organizations, and to set up a coordinating board with these organizations in order to define a joint



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strategy between the Government of Catalonia and civil society to inform on the right to decide abroad.

f) To leverage the expertise, prestige and network of contacts of Catalan groups of specialists in the field of international relations (the European Institute of the Mediterranean, Casa Àsia, Casa Amèrica Catalunya, the Centre d'Estudis i Documentació Internacionals a Barcelona and the Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals) in order to disseminate Catalonia's process towards the exercise of its right to decide among academia and among actors in public diplomacy.

g) To promote Diplocat as an organization of public diplomacy and its role in disseminating the right to decide in international civil society.

h) To work to make other Catalan public organizations that carry out international actions, such as provincial councils, town councils and county councils, incorporate informing on the right to decide in their lines of work.

i) To leverage the strong diplomatic presence in Catalonia of many consulates in order to disseminate the process towards the exercise of the right to decide in regular meetings with the consular corps.

j) To disseminate as widely as possible, through translations to the main languages, the reports of the National Transition Advisory Council and other key documents on the right to decide of the people of Catalonia.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to encourage the participation of Catalonia in international organizations.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to support the international recognition of new Catalan sports federations.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to support Catalan sports federations so that they can develop the management, organization and promotion of sports activities and promote the presence of Catalan sport and Catalonia in the world.

XIV. LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

1. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses its support for the linguistic regime of the Catalan educational system as regulated by the Catalan Act on education and urges the Government of Catalonia to continue to defend it.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to use every means available to it to defend the unity of the Catalan language and its normal use and development as an essential element in the structure of the country and in its social cohesion. In this respect, it is necessary to:

a) Promote measures of cooperation with the communities and regions with which Catalonia shares the Catalan language and work with them for the unity of the language.

b) Advance the presence of Catalan in the world and the acknowledgement of Catalan in Spanish and European institutions.



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- c) Strive to have the international community acknowledge Catalan as a language to be included in the framework of cultural exceptionality when negotiating new agreements for the liberalisation of international trade.
- d) Promote measures to ensure the normal and habitual use of Catalan.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to ensure better coordination and a better offer in the system of libraries, archives, museums and cultural facilities and to promote the pooling of cultural services as a prior step towards integration and the offer of unique national services through the Generalitat.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to advance in the creation of an economic and financial framework adapted to the particular nature of culture by looking for new forms of finance allowing an increase in the resources devoted to it and acknowledging culture, with all its economic, social and institutional effects, as the fourth pillar of the welfare state, in order to favour equal opportunities of citizens in access to culture and to promote creativity and social cohesion.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to give priority, through the Ministry of Culture, to strategic action to promote culture, the cultural industry and its dissemination, through measures such as direct dialogue with the European Union's Creative Europe Programme and monitoring of the non-government bill for the reform of value added tax as applied in the culture sector, which the Parliament agreed to present to the Spanish Congress Presiding Board.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop action plans to increase the number of visitors to museums and monuments and to integrate them in their regional setting.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to advance in the development and application of the National Reading Plan, with the specific object of extending reading habits.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to give its support to the work of the teaching community in the Catalan-language area in defence of Catalan and in favour of Catalan as the working language of the educational system and expresses its repudiation of the attacks on the Catalan language and culture from various political and legal spheres.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia declares:

a) That the legislative initiatives by the Balearic and Aragonese governments do not conform to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, which has been ratified by the Spanish State, or to the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, which was unanimously approved by Spanish Congress.

b) That in keeping with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the geographical areas of languages and the relations between the regions in which each one is spoken must be respected and the criteria



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established by the scientific, academic and cultural establishments, which have made clear the unity of the Catalan language, must also be respected.

c) Its support for all local administrations in their actions to defend and foment the use of the Catalan language, as Catalonia's own language, of integration and of social cohesion, so that it continues to be the language of preference.

d) Its acknowledgement of and support for the entire teaching community in its defence of Catalan as the working language in schools.

e) Its support for all peaceful and united movements in defence of Catalan as the language of education in the Balearic Islands.

f) Its recognition of the Catalan Countries as a cultural, linguistic and historical reality shared by these areas, which are currently divided among various states and, in the case of Spain, among different autonomous communities.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to reiterate its acknowledgement of the unity of the Catalan language and to use every available means to defend its status as the shared heritage of all its speakers, its normal use and development as an essential element in the structure of the country and in its social cohesion, and its legal framework. In this respect, it is necessary to:

a) Request that the Spanish Government act in line with the constitutional mandate of special respect and protection for the different languages of Spain as laid down in Section 3 of the Spanish Constitution.

b) Request that the Spanish Government act in recognition of the unity of the Catalan language, protecting its historical territorial ambit and its scientific denomination, without prejudice to other traditional or historical local denominations, and that it adopt the corresponding measures.

c) Continue to defend the linguistic immersion model in the educational system regulated by the Catalan law of education.

d) Request that the Spanish Government comply with all the recommendations of the Committee of Experts and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe contained in the third evaluation report on fulfilment of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

e) Demand that the Government of Aragon use scientific criteria in its regulation of linguistic policy and therefore respect and use the international scientific denomination for the language spoken in La Franja, Catalan, as a cultural heritage to be protected and promoted and which it shares with Catalonia, the Valencian Community, the Balearic Islands, Northern Catalonia, Alghero, Carche and Andorra.

XV. HOUSING

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to approve the Plan for the Right to Housing.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to mobilise the stock of empty houses belonging to banking organisations that



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have received public handouts and help from the SAREB (Management Society for Assets from Bank Restructuring).

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to set up the social housing fund of Catalonia starting with the empty private housing owned by banks taken into administration, in areas with a strong, substantiated residential demand.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to give financial support to families at risk of residential social exclusion, by means of benefits for payment of rent (private and public housing), special emergency benefit payments and financial aid for people who have lost their homes.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand that the Spanish Government establish legal measures aimed at resolving the situation of individuals and families who are overindebted as a result of their usual residence, expressly including the possibility of dation in payment of the mortgage debt, simplifying bankruptcy procedures and intervening in the mortgage market to ensure that the people affected have their conditions of social inclusion maintained and have access to new opportunities for economic recovery, and adapting state legislation on budgets to European legislation on unfair contract terms, in keeping with the Sentence of 14 March 2013 of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to set up a panel on evictions in the framework of the National Agreement on Housing.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to study the putting into effect of a round of subventions for the restoration of housing, especially in the case of buildings for which in the coming years application will have to be made to the Housing Agency of Catalonia for the certificate of suitability via the Technical Inspection of Buildings.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to establish alternative forms of access to property, such as shared or temporary ownership (intermediate tenancies), in order to obtain new instruments for resolving non-payment of mortgages, allow overindebted people to negotiate shared ownership with the banks allowing them to remain in their home and that allow new systems of promotion and access to housing.

XVI. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL BALANCE

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to incorporate into the general programme for the management of waste and resources for Catalonia 2013-2020 the mechanisms and instruments



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needed to achieve the goals established in the programme or those set by European directives on packaging and waste packaging, with the object of halting the growing consumption of packaging, ensuring efficient, optimal management of resources and minimising waste production.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to make sure that in the process of selling the Generalitat's shares in the firm of Ecoparc de Residus Industrials SA all jobs are maintained and the local administration is not negatively affected.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand that the Spanish Government:

a) Reformulate the energy reform so that it foment economic competition, respects the powers of the Generalitat, opts for energy efficiency, auto-consumption and cogeneration, foment the reduction of energy dependence, focuses on quality in the provision of services and contributes to the fight against climate change.

b) Stimulate growth and the consolidation of the energy-associated technological sector in order to develop a capacity for innovation and international growth and ensure the targets set in European directives and energy convergence with Europe are reached.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia declares that the strategy for adapting to climate change emphasises the fact that the Ebre Delta is one of the areas that could be worst affected by changes as a result of global warming. In this respect, maintaining a satisfactory environmental flow rate based on objective scientific knowledge is a key factor for reducing the vulnerability of this area, in terms both of its ecological value and its economic activity. In addition, the Parliament of Catalonia wants to underline that maintaining and preserving the natural heritage in general, and especially the Ebre Delta, poses no obstacle to the economic development of the various economic sectors or to satisfying the needs of individuals, but that economic growth will only be possible if it abides by the principles of efficiency and balance.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To continue working in the framework of the Pyrenees Climate Change Observatory and establish mechanisms to allow its perpetuation.

b) To reinforce programmes and actions such as completing the Global Pyrenees Plan and the drafting of the law of the mountain.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to establish an emissions offsetting programme with the object that those organisations who as well as reducing emissions wish to compensate them can do so with projects developed in Catalonia.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue its work in favour of the green economy, in the framework of the need observed by Parliament to develop a new productive model based on



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sustainability and prosperity. This initiative will make it possible to contribute to economic recovery, improve competitiveness, increase employment and reduce environmental hazards, bringing the Government's strategy in matters of competitiveness in line with other countries in the vicinity of Catalonia.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia denounces the Spanish Government's disloyalty in its policy of fomenting the protection of the environment through the work of non-profit organisations, for its continued systematic wish to ignore the autonomous communities, promoting measures that exceed its powers. Despite recent sentences by the Constitutional Court, in which it stresses the need to redistribute funds from personal income tax, the Spanish Government continues to administrate and assign these funds unilaterally. In addition, the strategies intended to preserve natural areas must be reviewed to ensure the minimum conditions for managing these areas.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to follow and maintain the position of Catalonia with regard to United Nations intergovernmental processes in relation to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Post-Rio+20 Sustainable Development Agenda and the future climate regime.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to favour policies for the efficient use of resources and energy, as regards production and consumption of goods and services as well as mobility, at the same time preserving environmental quality, through the promotion of environmental certification systems in production sectors – eco-labelling, eco-efficiency, eco-design, green public purchasing, environmental management systems – and the application of the best available techniques, in the framework of a green economy.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to approve the decree on environmental partner organisations as a regulatory framework to back up the inspection and control duties delegated to these organisations and guarantee proper environmental management of businesses and economic activities established in Catalonia, and thereby contribute to improving environmental sustainability and reducing costs for the Administration.

12. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To issue, as soon as possible and respecting established procedures, the rejection of the applications for the prospection sites known as Darwin and Leonardo, in line with the conclusions of the report by the working party on the mining of hydrocarbons by hydraulic fracturing and the Government's own pledges.

b) To present and promote, within the current period of parliamentary sessions, the necessary Government bills in the areas of regional planning, town planning, the environment and mining to prevent the use in the future



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of hydraulic fracturing technology in prospecting and mining projects in Catalonia.

c) To undertake the necessary measures and procedures, including administrative appeals and appeals over competences, before the General Spanish Administration, to oppose the current application for unconventional prospecting and mining of hydrocarbons using the hydraulic fracturing technology off the coast of Catalonia as well as in inter-community areas, especially the planned prospecting and mining going ahead in the Valencian Community and Aragon, which could pollute the waters flowing into the Ebre basin and crossing Catalonia, and the headwaters of the Noguera Ribagorçana.

d) To promote the updating of the Energy Plan for Catalonia in order to increase forecasts for the production of renewable energies and encourage distributed generation, auto-consumption, energy saving and energy efficiency, extending the minimum targets set by the European Union.

XVII. INFRASTRUCTURES AND MOBILITY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia considers public transport to be one of the pillars of the welfare state and, in consequence, urges the Government of Catalonia to provide a stable framework of funding for it and incentivise the use of the most sustainable models in each context.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia considers that, in the present context, buses should be given priority as the most efficient model for providing the public transport service over most of the country and, in consequence, urges the Government of Catalonia to make real progress in implementing plans for an express bus in Catalonia.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia considers the local railway network to be a priority for the articulation, functionality and sustainability of the main metropolitan areas and conurbations and, in consequence, considers it necessary to continue demanding execution of the priority projects and work included in the Local Railway Plan of Catalonia.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia considers it necessary to make progress in the European principles of 'the infrastructure user pays', 'the polluter pays' and 'whoever makes more use of public transport pays less' and, in consequence, urges the Government of Catalonia to advance in the introduction of the Eurovignette before the end of the year, along with a system of fares for public transport for presentation in 2014 that takes into account the user's regularity and situation. Until an integrated fare system is agreed on for the whole of the country, temporary measures must be studied to extend the range of fares in keeping with said criteria.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia declares that the State's infrastructures policy must be based, first and foremost, on criteria of economic logic and of support for the productive economy, for which reason it asks that special attention be given to fulfilment of the Catalan agenda for the Mediterranean



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railway corridor and the continuation of the work and planning pending for the connections between the AP-7 and the A-2, between the N-340 and the A-7, the A-27 and between the N-II and the A-2, as well as the rail connection for the ports of Barcelona and Tarragona and the connection between Barcelona airport and the high-speed network.

XVIII. MODERNISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to acknowledge the key role of the public sector and of public employees in the construction of a democratic, social state under the rule of law, as well as their essential contribution to the process of national transition.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to favour the improvement, modernisation and prestige of the Catalan public administration by increasing measures of transparency which should include, among others, the following:

- a) Publication in full of all government agreements and all the studies ordered by the Generalitat and the public sector.
- b) Increase in mechanisms for participation.
- c) Creation of new channels for communication with the Administration.
- d) Improved instruments for monitoring governance.
- e) Work towards exemplariness on the basis of public ethics.
- f) Increase in measures to combat corruption.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to address specific indications to the contracting bodies of the Generalitat administration and to autonomous bodies, businesses and associated or dependent organisations making up the public sector in order to promote the inclusion in normal contractual activity of measures aimed at allowing maximum transparency and a free competition, optimising efficiency and best practices in contracting, reinforcing indirect effects of general interest arising from public contracts and favouring the use of electronic media in public contracts.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee payment of annual bonuses for public employees in 2014, once compensation has been received from Spain for taxation on financial organisations operating in Catalonia. If Spain does not fulfil payment of the compensation, negotiations must get under way to establish the necessary mechanisms to guarantee that public employees do not lose purchasing power in 2014.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to work for the recovery of all the rights of civil service employees once it has control of economic resources in the framework of the national transition and once the economic recovery has been consolidated.



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6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to immediately and effectively promote the mobility of public employees between administrations and, very especially, between the Generalitat and the local administrations.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To review the government agreements on the introduction of special working hours and cancel those not corresponding to the exercise of activities that involve special complexity, responsibility and dedication.

b) To cancel the complement for special working hours for particular posts and those assimilated to active bodies, establishing clear and objective criteria with the intention of maintaining strictly those involving management tasks that can not be fulfilled during normal working hours.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to include a precept in the draft government bill of measures for 2014 clearly setting out the salaries of principal officers in the public sector of the Generalitat administration, based on a salary scale dependent on the budget and the number of workers in the body. Salaries must never exceed those of ministers and must be brought in line with top posts and sub-directors in the Generalitat administration, according to the two criteria mentioned. The criteria for evaluating principal officers must be made public and the result of the evaluation must be published every year in the 'Portal de la Transparència' (Transparency Portal).

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to revise, regulate and progressively eliminate the rights arising from attendance on the part of top authorities, senior posts and workers on committees of any kind and to adapt to this effect regulatory government agreements currently in force.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to adopt measures in favour of flexible working hours and, to this effect, to establish regulations recognising the right to 37.5 hours of free time off, calculated yearly, for reasons of health and reconciliation of working and family life.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to begin talks in search of a consensus for defining the model of civil service Catalonia needs, allowing the drafting of a new legal framework for the Catalan civil service, the draft bill on professional public management in Catalonia and the draft bill on the organisation of the Generalitat administration.

12. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to create working parties in each department of the Generalitat in order to give support to the National Transition Advisory Council in the different sectoral spheres.



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13. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To take all the necessary measures to extend electronic government, encouraging the use of other forms of electronic identification for businesses and citizens and improving interconnection between administrations.
- b) To drastically resize expenditure on reports and technical studies, members' expenses and allowances and special bonuses.
- c) To begin a reform of the civil service aimed at improving the public services provided by government, promoting good practices in decision-making by the administration.
- d) To promote the simplification of red tape, the elimination of administrative obstacles and barriers and bureaucratic expenses for initiating economic activities, to allow the simplification of administrative procedures, via a one stop service.

XIX. TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIC QUALITY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia endorses the fifty-one proposals submitted by the President of the Generalitat, which are the result of contributions from the Catalan institutions for democratic regeneration. In this respect, Parliament pledges to approve those that fall within its powers and to urge approval in other legislative chambers and institutions of those that are outside its area of powers.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia takes note of the work undertaken by all the parliamentary groups in the joint subcommittee drawing up Catalonia's electoral law. At the same time, taking into account that this law will contribute to closer relations between citizens and publicly elected posts and that it is a basic tool for improving the quality of democracy, the parliamentary groups are committed to finishing the work of drafting this law before this period of sessions comes to an end.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia values the work of the parliamentary groups in the joint committee on the law of transparency, access to public information and good governance and undertakes to have it approved before the next period of sessions comes to an end. Among other aspects, this law is to include:

- a) Enlargement of the Generalitat's Transparency Portal to include all the administrations serving citizens, in a bid for full transparency, access to information and control of all the public funds used in Catalonia, whether by the administration or privately.
- b) With a view to 2014, progress in the publication of beneficiaries and the identification of contracts and public subventions, facilitating their inclusion and access to the budget assignments for Government departments, local authorities and other public institutions or subsidised private organisations.
- c) Access to public information and, especially, the establishment of positive administrative silence for applications and a system of guarantees for cases where this right is refused.



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- d) Regulation of lobbies or interest groups, establishing at least a register, a code of good practices and a regime of sanctions in case of non-fulfilment.
- e) Preparation of an annual report on the state of transparency in Catalonia, establishing indicators comparable to those in the European sphere for evaluating transparency and proposing measures for improving it.
- f) Publication of all payments, for whatever reason, and of changes in patrimony affecting all publicly elected posts, senior posts and, in general, officials of public or private companies operating with public funds.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia realises the need to foment action on policies aimed at banking transparency in order to favour the creation of a European supervisory body, regulation of the sector and the demand for transparency in banks and financial organisations, to ensure publication of investments, fundings, bonuses to executives, identification of toxic products and the fight against tax havens.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia notes the lack of impartiality of the current President of the Spanish Constitutional Court when it comes to settling questions to do with Catalonia and Catalan home-rule, as a result of his political membership and the untruths expressed about Catalonia in several declarations made during the course of his career.

XX: UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand that the Spanish Government effectively transfer further education grants and to establish the criteria for distributing these funds. With a view to developing its own integral national policy on grants, during the first semester of 2014 and in close collaboration with the university community, the Government of the Generalitat must develop a general plan for grants and public prices for students in higher education to establish the Catalan model of grants with the calendar for enforcement and the necessary funds. This plan must answer to criteria of family or even student income, to criteria of academic performance and excellence, and to regional criteria of geographical mobility, with the object of guaranteeing a socially and regionally inclusive and equitable model of university in which no-one is excluded from the university system for economic reasons.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia declares the need to make progress in changes in university governance in order to allow more efficient management, preservation and improvement of the quality and the international standards of Catalan universities as a whole and the fulfilment of the missions entrusted to them. To begin this reform, Parliament must be able to lead the reform and the system of governance and coordinate it legislatively, guaranteeing participation, transparency and the maximum consensus.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to present the science bill before the end of 2013, as a guarantee of the



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uniqueness of the Catalan research model, which must make it possible to define, order and regulate the various actors, structures and agents making up the research system, a basic pillar of the knowledge economy and of Catalonia's productive model. This law must also include the basic principles of science studies and the main parameters for distributing and assigning national funds for promoting research, development and innovation (R&D&I), must introduce the gender perspective to guarantee effective equal opportunities and must provide a professional framework for scientists, innovators and entrepreneurs in the public and private sectors that will allow Catalonia to continue its pioneering policies for attracting and retaining talent and become an internationally renowned country as regards development.

4. The science law and the subsequent plans for research and innovation must:

- a) Have as their fundamental objective to increase support for research as a structure for the country and as a strategy in international competitiveness, sustainable economic growth and social improvement, in a framework of accountability, transparency and evaluation of the results of the Catalan research and innovation system.
- b) Watch over the autonomy of scientific institutions.
- c) Extend and apply the recommendations of the European Charter for Researchers to the whole of the Catalan research system.
- d) Ensure the application of good practices when hiring research personnel.

XXI. DEFENCE OF DEVOLVED POWERS

1. The Parliament of Catalonia condemns the Spanish Government policy of systematically stifling Catalonia's budget, economy and powers, which basically takes the form of:

- a) Non-payment to the Generalitat of Catalonia of amounts laid down in the Third Additional Provision of the Statute of Autonomy and corresponding to 2008 and subsequent years.
- b) Non-fulfilment of Organic Act 2/2012 of 27 April on budget stability and financial sustainability, as regards distributing the deficit targets among administrations, thereby forcing the Generalitat and the local corporations to make far more stringent budget adjustments than those applied by the Spanish Administration.
- c) An increase in the Spanish State's fiscal pressure on personal income tax (IRPF), value added tax (VAT) and corporate tax, special taxes and energy taxes, soaking up 100% of the increased revenue obtained in the process, rather than sharing it with the autonomous communities, in spite of their financial difficulties, or respecting balanced participation by the autonomies in certain Spanish State taxes such as VAT or special taxes.
- d) A drastic reduction of transfers from the Spanish State to the autonomous administrations in important matters such as active employment policies, dependence policies, policies for integrating immigrants, social services programmes and the health cohesion funds, among others.



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e) Non-fulfilment of commitments in investment in rail infrastructures.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia demands that the Spanish Government fulfil the principle of institutional loyalty in all these aspects and especially in the fulfilment of the Third Additional Provision of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, in keeping with the methodology agreed between the two administrations. In this respect, a demand should be made for the transfer of the resources corresponding to settlement of the balance left over from previous years, a request should be made for payment of the advances from the competition funds from previous years and consideration should be given to charging the advances corresponding to subsequent years.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to use all means available to it in confronting the recentralising measures taken by the Spanish State and in particular the wish to weaken Catalonia's self-government and local autonomy on the grounds of administrative efficiency, economic saving, eliminating duplication and guaranteeing market unity.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia notes that the sentences passed by the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court that have established the rules and the offer of subventions to carry out social cooperation and volunteer programmes funded from the 0.7% income tax assignment violate autonomous powers and show that the Generalitat is responsible for processing, deciding and paying these subventions under its exclusive powers. The Parliament of Catalonia takes note once more of this non-fulfilment and urges the Government of Catalonia to continue to demand its fulfilment so that funds arising from the 0.7% of income tax are regionalised according to the resources received in Catalonia, to reserve them for projects by social organisations in Catalonia. In addition, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to undertake the corresponding legal action before the competent legal body in relation to the offer of subventions for 2013.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia notes that Spanish Act 39/2006 of 14 December 2006 promoting personal autonomy and attention to dependent people, has proved clearly insufficient in its response to the needs and the demands of dependent people or people with special needs and has become a law without sufficient funding and one that violates exclusive powers of the Generalitat of Catalonia in the matter of social services. In face of the repeated non-fulfilment by the Spanish Government in the process of applying the law of dependent people, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to prepare and submit, before the end of this legislative term, a Catalan law to promote personal autonomy offering the most suitable resources for dependent people, including programmes for prevention and promotion of personal autonomy and at the same time ensuring the sustainability of the system.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand that the Spanish Government hand over management of ports and airports to the Generalitat of Catalonia.



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7. The Parliament of Catalonia condemns the disloyalty of the Spanish Government in its climate change policy, for its continued and systematic will to ignore the autonomous communities, taking measures that exceed its powers, abusively applying general principles of planning and action in economic matters. The programmes known as plans in favour of the environment, PIMA and PIMA Sol, are the latest instances of this clear recentralising urge and the intention to ignore the Government of the Generalitat.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia expresses its rejection of the draft government bill of professional associations, prepared by the Spanish Government, which disesteems the quality of professional services and creates a centralist model. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia, in the exercise of its powers, to strengthen the role of the professional associations, in the framework of the European Services Directive, so that the country has professionals of a high standard at the service of the economic and social activity any modern country requires.

XXII. TAXATION

1. In view of the present context of reduced tax revenue as a result of the economic crisis, the persistence of a constant fiscal deficit, non-payment of debts and reduction in final transfers by the Spanish Government to the Generalitat, the Parliament of Catalonia notes the need to increase the Generalitat of Catalonia's revenue from taxes in order to help guarantee the sustainability of the welfare state and of public finances.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to submit a reform of the tax on inheritance and donations, along with the budget for the 2014 tax year, in line with the following principles:

- a) Increase in the progressive nature of the tax, so that the effective tax rate as a result of the reform increases proportionally more as the taxable base amount increases.
- b) Guarantee of revenue at least comparable to that generated by simply repealing Act 3/2011 of 8 June modifying Act 19/2010 of 7 June regulating the tax on inheritance and donations.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to submit a government bill on environmental taxation, alongside the government bill of budgets for 2014, including at least the following taxes:

- a) A tax on commercial aviation emissions.
- b) A tax on thermonuclear generation of electricity.
- c) A tax on gas and particles emissions into the atmosphere.
- d) Environmental taxation measures in line with those of European countries in the vicinity of Catalonia for the reduction of waste and improvements in recycling.



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4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia, before the end of the year, to submit the government bill for the creation of a tax on empty housing belonging to business entities of finance companies.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia, before the end of the year, to approve the decree establishing tariff criteria for the implementation of the Eurovignette in application of the principles established under Directive 1999/62/EC of 17 June, modified by Directive 2006/38/EC of 17 May and by Directive 2011/76/EU of 27 September.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to apply Act 16/2000 of 29 December on the tax on large commercial establishments, and adapt it to the legislation in force.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue implementation of Decree Act 5/2012 of 18 December on the tax on deposits in credit institutions, so that the Spanish State can levy the corresponding revenue or compensation.

XXIII. TAX FRAUD

1. The Parliament of Catalonia notes that both in Spain and in Catalonia, the level of tax compliance, with a black economy estimated at around 20% of GDP, is substantially lower than in the European Union as a whole.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia notes that this low level of tax compliance implies not only a very significant reduction in resources – a potential loss of revenue in Spain as a whole of just over 30,000 million euros a year –, but also a violation of the principles of horizontal equity: taxpayers have to bear much higher rates of taxation than they should and citizens receive public benefits far below what they are entitled to.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia notes that the Government of Catalonia currently has very limited but not non-existent tools for improving fulfilment, insofar as it only has administrative powers over approximately 5% of all the taxes levied in Catalonia.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to propose a modification of Act 7/2007 of 17 July on the Taxation Agency of Catalonia, to regulate the basic parameters and the targets for improving tax compliance that must be included in the annual control plans of the Taxation Agency of Catalonia.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to make improved tax compliance one of the main targets in the development of the Catalan Tax Administration, so that it can exceed the European average within a period of five years from taking over full management of all the taxes paid in Catalonia.



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XXIV. THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

The Parliament of Catalonia notes that poverty levels in the last few years show cause for concern and have got worse due to the effects of the economic crisis and therefore urges the Government of Catalonia to reinforce means for combating them, along the lines sketched out in recent motions in Parliament, and, above all, to put the fight against poverty at the centre of its social policies. In this respect, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to approve, before the end of 2013, the pact for the fight against poverty, with planned and budgeted measures, and immediately to approve and apply a specific plan for combating poverty containing specific measures and an economic scenario.

XXV. INITIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TRAINING FOR EMPLOYABILITY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia, in relation to the need to improve vocational training and adapt it to the educational and employment needs of Catalan society, urges the Government of Catalonia during the course of the year 2013-2014 to present a new law creating a system of vocational training aimed at increasing students' employment chances and answering to the needs of the Catalan economy. This law should include the following considerations:

First. It should have the effect of creating specific vocational training schools with a minimum offer available that allows economies of scale and an offer in types of vocational training (initial, continuous and occupational).
Second. It should help educational planning to fulfil the following requirements:

- a) Increase the offer in areas where this is called for by the demand.
- b) Establish a contextualised regional offer that favours professional careers.
- c) Continue offering the training units included in the syllabus for continuous training as demanded by businesses.

Third. It must promote flexibility in access to vocational training, considering part-time enrolment, the offer in distance education, recognition of work experience and support for training in businesses.

Fourth. It must allow syllabuses to be adapted and its own qualifications in order to provide a better response to the needs of businesses and the employability of young people.

Fifth. It must establish ordinarily partnership agreements with business and local business organisations to allow for a training offer suited to their needs.

Sixth. It must increase the number of training contracts or grants to strengthen the dual mode suited to Catalonia's business context.

Seventh. It must ensure that schools provide vocational guidance services so as to cater for different user groups.

Eighth. It must immediately apply a system of bonuses covering 50% of the public price, at least, for students in receipt of a grant.

Ninth. It must strengthen coordination between the Ministries of Education and of Business and Employment to promote functional integration of vocational training.



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Tenth. It must increase the public offer in vocational training vacancies at all levels (PQPI, CFGM and CFGS) and adapt them to the real needs.

Eleventh. It must increase the public offer of the entrance course from intermediate level to higher level (CAS) to allow continuity in the studies of vocational training students.

Twelfth. It must implement tutorial action plans in the intermediate level training cycles to improve academic performance and reduce early school dropout.

Thirteenth. It must put into effect the equivalents of units of competency and training modules in the vocational training offer that acts as a common reference for obtaining qualifications in initial vocational training and professional qualifications in occupational training and so that occupational training is directed at obtaining professional qualifications.

Fourteenth. It must comply with the creation of an information programme for small and medium companies, employers' organisations and trade unions, professional associations and other economic and social agents, on dual vocational training, as approved in Motion 22/X of the Parliament of Catalonia, on unemployment and measures to promote employment, on 23 May 2013.

Fifteenth. It must comply with the demands to the Spanish Government for the transfer of the vocational training resources from the National Tripartite Commission to the Consortium for Continuous Training, as approved in Motion 22/X of the Parliament.

Sixteenth. It must comply with the definition and implementation of a unit of competency related with knowledge of foreign languages, as approved in Motion 22/X of Parliament.

Seventeenth. It must comply with the creation of an information programme for small and medium companies to obtain training on demand by business, with its corresponding bonus points, as approved in Motion 22/X of Parliament.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

a) To prepare and regularly update a map of training needs related to demands of the labour market. This map, which should be drawn up in coordination with the Employment Service of Catalonia, social agents and local organisations, should provide a basis for establishing dynamic planning of the training activity most suited to the needs of the employment market.

b) To increase the number of places available in the different systems of vocational and occupational training, especially in emergent sectors, reorient the offer according to the needs of the productive sectors, and guarantee that fees do not prevent access to vocational training for economic reasons.

c) To draw up and apply a plan to integrate vocational training subsystems and opt for connecting training and business through dual vocational training in alternation.

d) To improve the system for recognising skills acquired in work experience through permanent open calls so that the process of recognition can be begun at any moment.

e) To favour mechanisms for stable collaboration with initial vocational



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training schools to strengthen the offer in continuous training and occupational training, especially in state schools, as the best guarantee of an integrated offer in vocational training throughout the country and in every sector.

XXVI. SECURITY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Spanish Government to study the viability of bringing forward the retiring age for members of the Generalitat Police Force - Mossos d'Esquadra, along the same lines as the other security forces in Spain like the Guardia Civil, the National Police and the Basque Police Force - Ertzaintza.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Spanish Government to equate the Generalitat Police Force - Mossos d'Esquadra with the rest of Spain's security forces in the field of cross-border pursuits regulated by the Blois Agreement.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia demands that the Spanish Government hand over exclusive executive powers to the Generalitat of Catalonia in matters affecting security at ports and airports and the coast guard in Catalonia, as well as transferring the necessary means and resources for the exercise of these powers.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote and strengthen preventive policies and student awareness in the fight against all forms of discrimination and mistreatment, especially as regards violence at school, such as bullying, cyber-bullying and xenophobic behaviour.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote and strengthen affiliation of the Institute of Public Security of Catalonia to further education and to include university-level training in the institute's programme.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Spanish Government to cede to the Catalan Traffic Service the revenues obtained by the State's General Directorate of Traffic from citizens registered for tax purposes in Catalonia at the technical inspection stations for vehicles, so that they can be reinvested in road safety in Catalonia.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to design a policy in the sphere of prevention and early detection of mistreatment of old people and how to respond to it, so as to minimise the risk this collective could suffer and to activate social, health and criminal measures in those cases requiring them.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to entrust the recently created Police Ethics Committee with the Code of Ethics of the



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Police of Catalonia and the annual monitoring of its fulfilment, as an instrument for permanent promotion of good police practices, as recommended by the European Union.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up a protocol for redress of damages for compensation to victims of police actions, when objective administrative responsibility is proved, which should also consider the application of retroactive compensation for people affected by rubber bullets. This protocol should take after the model in force in countries in the vicinity of Catalonia.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to strengthen policies of prevention and alternative resolution of conflicts by drawing up a normalised working procedure on methodology in police community mediation.

XXVII. ENERGY

1. The Parliament of Catalonia declares that the Spanish State's energy policy seriously jeopardises the development of renewable energies which, along with energy savings and efficiency, are one of the main pillars for the construction of a sustainable, low-carbon energy model which will make it possible to reach the targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the short- and mid-term.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the necessary steps before the Spanish Administration to introduce modifications in the legislation applicable to electricity tariffs and allow consumers to contract the power necessary during the watering season and to have another contract for the minimum power needed for the maintenance of the installations.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the necessary steps before the Spanish Administration to introduce modifications in legislation so as to allow interconnection between the renewable energy production grid and the irrigation networks, ie allow the construction of a smart system making use of the irrigation and renewable energy production facilities to get the maximum benefit.

XXVIII. WATER

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee public ownership of the service awarded to Aigües Ter Llobregat and to ensure that management of water as a public service continues to be offered with the maximum quality and at the best price for citizens.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to apply the transactional system for monitoring fulfilment of the obligations arising



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from the contract for the upstream supply service in the Ter Llobregat area.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee public ownership of water at all times and to prioritise public management of upstream water whenever possible.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to begin the work of revising the Catalan River Basin District Management Plan and the Programme of Measures, which must lead to the approval of a new plan at the end of 2015, fulfilling the agenda of the second cycle of water planning, which is to include the gradual introduction of environmental flows.

5. Since the Ebre Region Water Council proceeded at the beginning of July this year to report favourably on the Hydrological Plan in the basin (with the opposition of the representatives of the Generalitat of Catalonia), and all that remained was the approval of the Council of Ministers, and bearing in mind that this proposed Hydrological Plan does not in essence respect the Water Framework Directive or the minimum environmental flow needed to guarantee the survival of Catalonia's rivers, at the same time as it violates the State legislation contained in the technical instruction on hydrological planning and in the tenth Additional Provision of Spanish Act 10/2001 of 5 July, on the National Hydrological Plan, relating to the Integral Plan for the Protection of the Ebre Delta, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue defending environmental flows in the Ebre river in order to preserve the environmental sustainability and the biodiversity of the Ebre delta, openly opposing the approval of the Ebre Basin Hydrological Plan, and to take the necessary measures before the Ebre Hydrographic Confederation (EHC) and the Spanish Ministry to increase these environmental flows in the final reaches of the Ebre and to bring about a modification of the Ebre Basin Hydrological Plan (EBHP), in line with the requirements of European legislation, and especially the establishment of a regime of environmental flows to guarantee the conservation of the Segre river, the Ebre and the Delta in good ecological conditions, according to the technical criteria established in the proposed flows approved by the Ebre Region Sustainability Commission and the Parliament of Catalonia.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia wants to emphasise that maintaining and preserving the natural heritage in general and the specific case of the Ebre delta, are no obstacle to economic development in the various economic sectors and do not go against the needs of individuals. On the contrary, economic development will only be possible if it abides by principles of efficiency and equilibrium.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to approve the new programme for monitoring and controlling the Catalan river basin district for 2013-2018.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up the hazard and risk maps as a first step towards the drafting of the



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future flood risk and flood management plan.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to approve the revision of vulnerable areas in Catalonia and to continue the implementation of measures to reduce pollution by nitrates in Catalonia's underground water.

10. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to carry out the revision of sensitive areas in the inland basins of Catalonia in need of more protection.

11. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to prioritise the work included in the Urban Wastewater Treatment Programme (UWTP) (currently under revision) that could involve responsibility for local elected offices.

XXIX. AGRICULTURE

The Parliament of Catalonia notes the need to hold a monographic debate on the situation of agriculture in Catalonia to analyse in depth the current state of the sector, on which a large part of the Catalan and regional economy hinges, and to agree on proposals and measures that could favour its development.

XXX. SPORT

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to give its support to the sports councils so that they can take on the management, organisation and promotion of school-age sports activities in Catalonia, in keeping with the provisions of the Strategic Plan for School and University Sports in Catalonia.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop the National Plan for the Promotion of Physical Activity and Sport and set up the network of Catalan sports medicine centres.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to undertake the revision and updating of the Catalan Sports Facilities Plan according to criteria of functionality and rationality, so that improvements can be made that guarantee the right to physical activity and sport in optimal conditions of equality for all.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take any action necessary to obtain regulations that exclude sports volunteers, clubs and sports associations in Catalonia from payment of social security and also to put every effort into the viability and continuity of the Catalan sports model.



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XXXI. MEDIA

1. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to recognise the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation (CCMA) as a state structure and to endow it with sufficient resources to maintain the competitiveness of the media making it up, avoiding any regression that might affect essential elements of the public service: social and regional cohesion, language, culture, quality of information, creativity and innovation.
2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee a proposal for sufficient funding, through the programme contract, to provide a framework of stability for the next four years.
3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue working on domestic productions and to internationalise and export its products, at the same time as a concept of externalisation is promoted that is understood as a joint undertaking with the audiovisual cluster and the creation of synergies with Catalan industry in this sector, to allow mutual growth.
4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to spearhead the modification of the acts regulating the Catalan Broadcasting Authority and the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation, with the aim of guaranteeing their plurality, degovernmentalising them and placing them under control of the Parliament, thereby ensuring plurality is preserved.

XXXII. JUSTICE

1. The Parliament of Catalonia proposes the creation of a Council of Justice of Catalonia as a support and advisory body of the Government of the Generalitat, to be made up of a chair and nine members, of Catalan magistrates and judges, and legal experts of recognised prestige, with duties within the framework of the present Statute of Autonomy, to favour coordination, dialogue and participation in the actions in this sphere of power corresponding to the Government of Catalonia.
2. The Parliament of Catalonia proposes the creation of the Catalan Observatory of Justice in Male Violence, in the framework of the Centre for Juridical Studies of the Catalan Ministry of Justice, to establish the indispensable statistics of the criminal system in this subject, centralise Catalan police and court figures and promote specialist studies in the field of the criminal system's answers to the issue of male violence in Catalonia.
3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to guarantee the public service of justice in Catalonia, prioritising the endowment of human and material resources, with criteria of stability in workforce and pay, and prioritising regional equity as regards services and specialist advice teams for attention to minors and victims, especially the victims of male violence and of xenophobic violence.



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4. The Parliament of Catalonia requests that the Spanish Government suppress court fees in application of the judicial criteria expressed in this respect, in the belief that maintaining them restricts citizens' access to justice, and that specific economic resources be set aside for maintaining free legal aid and that the judicial staff of substitute judges and magistrates who were relieved of their duties be recovered so that they can be reinstated in 2014.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to give maximum publicity to and to strengthen the political measures arising from the action plan for criminal enforcement in Catalonia, and at the same time to explain its guiding principles, the lines of criminal policy and the Catalan model of the system for serving prison sentences and alternative penal or community measures in Catalonia, as well as actions focusing on various groups, especially as regards women, foreigners and people with problems of drug addiction, from an all-round perspective and making clear the coordination with the various administrations, municipalities, partner organisations and volunteer social workers, in keeping with the participative tradition of the country's web of associations in policies of general interest.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to continue to carry out active policies to guarantee and increase the use of Catalan in court and to continue to promote the necessary legislative initiatives for making a knowledge of Catalan a required skill for judges, magistrates, public prosecutors and secretaries to practice in Catalonia, in keeping with the non-government bills that have been presented in this respect in the Parliament of Catalonia as well as in the Congress of Deputies in Madrid.

XXXIII. YOUNG PEOPLE

1. The Parliament of Catalonia ratifies all the agreements reached in the debate during the monographic plenary session on the situation of young people in Catalonia and notes the urgent need to promote the measures and actions included in Resolution 301/X of the Parliament, on the situation of young people.

2. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to draw up, through various departments, a plan to develop the measures contained in Resolution 301/X of the Parliament and thereby establish the planning to begin to apply them as soon as possible.

3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to implement the Project of the National Youth Plan of Catalonia for 2020 and submit it to this Parliament during the next period of sessions in 2014.

4. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to convene, during the next period of sessions, the space for discussion



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involving the Government and Catalonia's most representative social and economic agents in the field of youth occupation, ie trade unions, employers' associations and the National Youth Council of Catalonia (CNJC), to draw up a new framework agreement for youth employment.

5. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to coordinate the youth information points and the youth offices scattered around Catalonia and making up the National Network for Youth Emancipation with the Employment Service of Catalonia, to share a single services portfolio aimed at young people.

6. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to apply the youth guarantee and to create a panel for the application, regional monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the youth guarantee, made up of all the agents involved in the programme.

7. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia, in the framework of the plan to combat the exodus of young people, to provide sufficient resources for the delegations and offices of the Generalitat abroad, as well as for the Catalan cultural centres, so that they can fulfil the function of providing a welcome, guidance and institutional protection for young Catalans. In the same way, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to develop and put into operation a virtual platform bringing together service and contact information for young people leaving the country, in the course of the next period of sessions.

8. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to promote a campaign for youth participation during 2014 to increase democratic, social, cultural, political, educational and associative participation.

9. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to demand from the Spanish Government fair distribution of the financial resources from the youth guarantee programme, so as to be able to develop the Catalan model of youth guarantee.

XXXIV. EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

The Parliament of Catalonia, while acknowledging important progress in equality of rights and acts between men and women, notes that there is still a situation of considerable inequality. In this respect, until the non-government bill on equality between men and women currently being drafted in a joint subcommittee of the parliamentary groups comes into effect, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:

- a) To continue promoting the value of equality between men and women and the conditions to make this real and effective.
- b) To guarantee equal opportunities between men and women in access to employment, training, professional promotion and working conditions.



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- c) To ensure real equality in wages and in access to managerial and command posts and, as a priority criteria in opting for subsidies or public benefit from the Generalitat of Catalonia, to take into account those organisations fulfilling the minimum parity of 40% and 60% on their board of managers or directors.
- d) To ensure transversality in incorporating the gender perspective in all public policies to achieve real and effective equality and parity between men and women.
- e) To combat all forms of violence against women and acts of a sexist and discriminatory nature.
- f) To promote acknowledgement of the role of women in the cultural, historical, social and economic spheres.
- g) To ensure women can take part in equal conditions in all private and public spheres.
- h) To denounce and make amends for any discrimination, so that women can live with dignity and free from any type of exploitation and mistreatment.
- i) To guarantee equality in health policy in the spheres of prevention, promotion, protection and integral attention in order to ensure preservation of physical, mental and emotional health and global well-being.

XXXV. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Parliament urges the Government of Catalonia to satisfy, preferably before the end of the year, the payments owed by the Generalitat of Catalonia to local bodies for different reasons, whether for normal activity or for investments, and to provide a budget allowance with a view to 2014 to begin to satisfy payments outstanding of the subsidies granted in previous years to local authorities on the basis of the call – currently extended – under Act 2/2004 of 4 June for the improvement of neighbourhoods, urban areas and towns requiring special attention.

XXXVI. FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM

1. The Parliament of Catalonia solemnly condemns any declaration or activity involving any trivialisation, damaging comparative reference, exoneration or denial of Nazism, Francoism or any other Fascist and totalitarian regime.
2. The Parliament of Catalonia condemns the murders committed in France and Greece in recent times by groups adhering to Nazi or Fascist ideology.
3. The Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of Catalonia to take the following actions:
 - a) To promote all the legal actions necessary to proceed with outlawing Fascist, Nazi, xenophobic or homophobic groups using or advocating violence and demand that the Spanish Government adopt the same measure.



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- b) To present an exhaustive report to this Parliament, through the Catalan Ministry of the Interior, on the presence and the activities of Fascist, Nazi, xenophobic or homophobic groups in Catalonia.
- c) To increase surveillance by the Generalitat Police Force - Mossos d'Esquadra of Fascist, Nazi, xenophobic or homophobic groups.

Palace of Parliament, 27 September 2013

Third Secretary

President of the Parliament of Catalonia

Josep Rull i Andreu

Núria de Gispert i Català