

Key aspects of Catalan self-determination law

If Catalonia eventually implements its declaration of independence, legislation aimed at providing a provisional constitutional framework for the new republic could come into effect

FORM OF STATE

Legislation describes Catalonia as “social and democratic republic of law”, in which people of region are sovereign. **Law states that Catalonia will abide by EU and international law, and defines sovereign territory of Catalonia**



HEAD OF STATE

President **Carles Puigdemont** would become first Catalan head of state once law comes into force



OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Catalan and Spanish, plus Aranese dialect of Occitan – spoken in Aran valley

JUSTICE

Current **Supreme Court of Justice of Catalonia**



would become new **Supreme Court of Catalonia. Superior Court of Guarantees** created to handle any appeals and conflicts of jurisdiction

RELATIONS WITH EU

EU rules in force in Catalonia when independence is declared would continue to apply. **EU laws passed after independence would be automatically integrated into Catalan law**



CURRENCY

Break from Spain would leave Catalonia outside EU, but it could aim to continue using euro, as non-EU members Kosovo and Montenegro do



CITIZENSHIP

Dual nationality would be accepted, so citizens could have both Catalan and Spanish passports



TRADE AND IMMIGRATION

Catalan government would act in accordance with customs and excise regime set out in EU law



NEW CONSTITUTION

Transitional law to stay in force to allow for constituent election after six months. New legislature would then draft definitive Catalan Constitution