

Republican Left of Catalonia

✓ Progressive

Defending the Welfare State as a pillar for the redistribution of wealth and equal opportunities for everyone.

✓ Ecologist

Economic and social development congruent with the conservation and restoration of natural resources and the environment.

✓ Republican

Fostering republicanism as a model for direct democracy, collective decision-making, and advancing human rights.

✓ Feminist

Overcoming existing gender inequalities to build a fairer and fuller society free of stereotypes.

✓ Independentist

Establishing a Catalan Republic, as a Member State of the European Union, through the peaceful and democratic exercise of the right to self-determination.

✓ Interculturalist

Promoting the Catalan language and culture and bolstering the bonds between all Catalan-speaking territories, whilst advocating for an intercultural model of society and a civic and inclusive concept of citizenship.

✓ Europeanists and internationalists

We stand for a federal form of European integration, and for stronger international governance in pursuit of global justice. Committed to the UN 2030 Agenda.



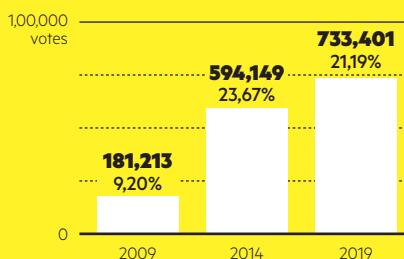
Member of the EFA - European Free Alliance

Member of the Greens/EFA group in the European Parliament

Esquerra's institutional representation

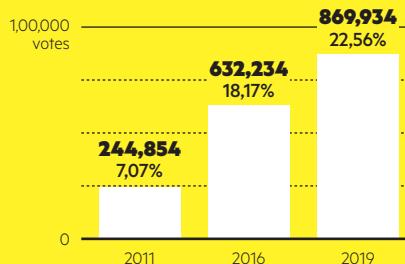
European Elections, 2019

733,109 votes (21,19%), third force.
2 MEPs



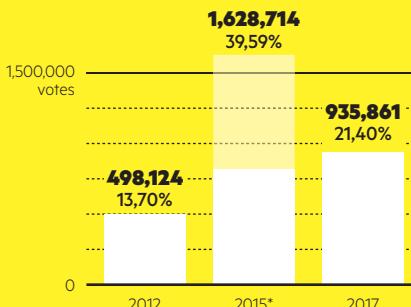
Spanish Congress & Senate, 2019

869,934 votes (22,56%), first force.
13 Members of Congress. 11 Senators.



Parliament of Catalonia, 2017

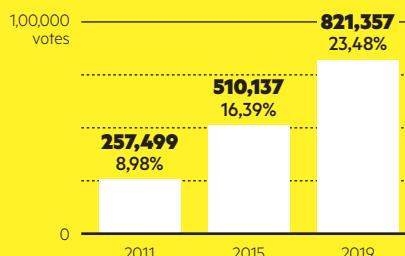
935,861 votes (21,4%), third force.
32 of 135 members of parliament.
Member of the coalition governing Catalonia's Generalitat.



* In 2015, Esquerra Republicana ran for election with the coalition «Together for Yes».

Municipal Elections, 2019

821,357 votes (23,48%), first force.
359 mayors. 3,114 councillors.



**ESQUERRA
REPUBLICANA**

esquerra.cat



Republican Left of Catalonia

Who are we?



ESQUERRA
REPUBLICANA

Origins & Republic

Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC) was founded in **March 1931** and was initially presided by Francesc **Macià**, who was succeeded by Lluís **Companys** in 1934. Esquerra immediately became the dominant force in Catalonia, winning the municipal elections on April 12, 1931. Macià then proclaimed **the Catalan Republic**, which would be replaced by a devolved administration agreed to by the Spanish Government and the **restored Generalitat**, Catalonia's governmental institution abolished in 1714 »



The Spanish Civil War (1936-39)

In July 1936 the Civil War began with the **military uprising** of the armed forces led by General **Francisco Franco**. Lluís Companys, then President of the Generalitat, and Esquerra Republicana would play a central role in preventing the

uprising in Catalonia, siding with the Spanish Republic through to defeat in 1939. After the war, despite managing to escape to **exile** in France, **Companys was captured** by the Gestapo and handed over to the new Franco authorities. Companys was executed by a Guardia Civil firing squad in Barcelona in 1940, the only elected European head of government to have been **assassinated by the Fascists** »

Madrid 29-3-1946
Clisé n.º 74.154
Iris. 1,5 Talla 1,650
Nació el 21-VI-1882

INDICE DERECHO



Resisting the long night: the Franco dictatorship (1939-75)

After Franco's victory, his fascist-based dictatorial régime meant a long period of **repression**. Half of ERC's 70,000 members were **forced into exile**, and a quarter were **imprisoned, executed or killed** in the war. In spite of everything, ERC was able to maintain the Generalitat government in exile, as well as actively participating in the **anti-fascist resistance** in Catalonia until the end of the dictatorship in 1975 »

Return to Democracy

The first democratic elections in Spain after the dictatorship took place in **1977**. Despite the incipient political aperture, **Esquerra would be the last party to be legalized** and was not allowed to run in the general elections. That same year, the President of the Generalitat Josep **Tarradellas**, a member of Esquerra Republicana, returned from exile. The party would not govern in Catalonia again until **2003**. That year, ERC came third in the elections in Catalonia and formed a **tripartite government** with the Socialist Party of Catalonia and Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds. The so-called Tripartit would last until 2010 »



The Process towards Catalan Independence

At a moment of internal crisis, Oriol **Junqueras**, who had until then been an MEP, took over the presidency of the party together with Marta **Rovira** as Secretary General.

Responding to the **call by Catalan society for self-determination**, the

party set itself the **short-term goal** of organizing a referendum. In **2015**, Esquerra entered the Government of the Generalitat and Oriol Junqueras became the Vice President. The **referendum** on self-determination proposed by the Catalan Government was convened on **October 1, 2017** »



Repression and Political Prisoners

Faced with the referendum on self-determination, Spain responded with **repression, police baton charges and arrests**. Justice persecuted members of the government and parliament, mayors and activists, many of whom were members of Esquerra. Half of the Generalitat Government went into **exile**, the other half went into **jail**, together with civic leaders Jordi Cuixart and Jordi Sánchez. After two years in preventive detention, on October 14, 2019, the Catalan political prisoners were handed **sentences of up to 13 years** in prison. Esquerra is currently calling for **amnesty, the end of repression** and the recognition of the right to **self-determination** for Catalonia |

ESQUERRA'S POLITICAL PRISONERS AND EXILES

Oriol Junqueras
13 years imprisonment

Raül Romeva
12 years imprisonment

Dolors Bassa
12 years imprisonment

Carme Forcadell
11 years and 6 months imprisonment

Marta Rovira
Exiled

Meritxell Serret
Exiled

