

CHAPTER I CATALONIA REFERENDUM

Almost 1,000 years a Catalan has a history dating a semi-autonomous region in the northeast of Spain. This region consists of more than 7.5 million populations and has its own accent, emblem, and hymn. The nationalist has long complained to the Spain government because their area sends much help, in this case, we can say money to the underdeveloped area of Spain, but Madrid controls the tax. Identity of Catalan changes by Spain regarding their will to form independent in October 2010, they determined to independent.

Spain constitutional court in referendum declaration 90% of voters backed for independence. However, coming out only 43%. Ruling separatists parliament of Catalan and then independence declared on 27 October. Rage by that, Spanish constitutional claim that Catalonia has breached the constitutional rule by declaring independence. The Catalan leaders sacked by Spanish Government, the parliament dissolved and on December 21 the regional called an election which is one the nationalist parties.¹

A. Background

This thesis will examine the causes of the emergence of the separatist movement in supporting the referendum of Catalonia in 2014 - 2017. The issue of the separatist movement is one of the issues that is highly discussed in the politics of globalization and world security. In some regions, there is a presumption that the danger of a country's separatist movement is detrimental to the country it leaves behind.

¹ https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/05/10/inenglish/1557490636_164146.html

Catalonia is one part of the country of Spain which has experienced political upheaval. Since 2014 - 2017, Catalonia has tried to break away from parts of Spain.

The people of Catalonia feel excluded because Spain underappreciates them. Communities outside the country consider Catalonia to be a developing country. Catalonia has shown its rapid economic growth and is the biggest foreign exchange earner for Spain.

Viewed from different sides such as culture, economy, and history that is felt to be very different from Spain. In terms of history, "Catalunya is a region on the Iberian peninsula who already independence. Which has terms, legal regulations, traditions? During Petronilla's marriage, Queen Aragon with Ramon Berenguer IV. Mastery of territory was valid until the through reign of the new King. Kings then wanted to impose language and law in Catalonia. However, the effort stopped because Spain again formed the Generalitat (national government of Catalonia). Then, the success of the war in Spain ending in 1707 with Valencia hold the defeat, 1714 Catalonia, and in 1715 finally defeated the last island, where this condition created the birth of modern-day Spain. The ruling king then forced the use of Spanish and legal regulations in the region, but in 1931 this effort was abandoned, and Catalan National Government restored, then intended to vanish Catalonia separatism movement.²

1. Catalonia History

Catalonia in Catalan called Catalunya is a province with individual autonomy in the eastern area of Spanish kingdom has capital in Barcelona which

² Scoot L. Greer (.n.d). *Nationalism and Self-Government : The Politics of Autonomy in Scotland and Catalonia*, 44.

borders France and has a vast area of 32,114 km² and 7.5 million people owned by the country. Catalan replaces the Spanish dialect and is used by Catalunya. In the ninth century, Catalunya was most affected by the Napoleonic Wars and the Carlist. In the second century, Catalonia improved industrialization. Because wealth from the industrial expansion grew, Catalunya saw cultural struggles combined with nationalism at the time of the emergence of various workers' movements.

Catalonia is the heart of the Spanish industry because it has the most significant maritime power, and excels in the trade in finished goods (textiles) and has developed into a home for financial companies (technology and services). When Spain experienced an economic crisis, the voice of Catalonia's independence was loud. Residents of Catalonia consider Barcelona's wealth to be used by the more impoverished Spanish region. Because the contribution of Catalonia to Spain is immense. Spain responded, if Catalonia voiced independence, Spain lost 20 percent of its revenues and sparked a debate about the division of state debt.

However, in terms of differences, Catalonia not only feels different in terms of politics, history, and economics, but they also recognize that in terms of appetite and football they are not the same. In terms of eating.

Moreover, even in football Catalonia also has its idol, namely, FC Barcelona while the Spanish citizens idolize Real Madrid. So these two football teams represent a different sense of nationalism between Catalonia and Spain. The match between the two teams was called El Clasico which was an event that must be watched by the Spanish people and Catalonia.

Starting from Artur Mas, The efforts of independent Catalonia were mobilized by the President of Catalonia (Arthur Mas) of the United States and Unions who wished to obtain independence legally and constitutionally. The Spanish government always blocked this legal effort. Therefore the Esquerra Republicana de Catalonia (ERC) party wants to do another way, which is to continue a referendum which was rejected by Spain, establish independence unilaterally, and threaten not to pass the laws of the United States and Unity Party if the referendum is not held.³

On October 2017, two million people, precisely 90% people, cast for the ballot, they vote yes for Catalonia to breaking away from Spain. Various Spanish the join a countrywide streak to protect against in early October

FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) was established behind the headquarters of the Union Française de Sports Athlétiques on Rue Saint Honoré 229 in Paris on May 21, 1904. Official representatives of the following associations signed the constitution:

The meeting was held by the representative from France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Every representative has a role in building FIFA at the very beginning.

Several major countries in the world such as France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland were the first 7 countries to trigger the establishment of FIFA. After they succeeded in establishing FIFA for the first time many countries in

³ <https://barcelonacatalonia.eu>

the world such as Britain and Germany joined the membership as FIFA members including Spain itself with Catalonia in it. It turns out that the existence of the number 1 football in the world has a negative impact on the world of international football to date and the industry continues to grow rapidly along with the development of times and current technological advances.

At one time, the initiative to create a soccer association on international level began to take shape in Europe. Senior officials were scrambling to acknowledge the birth of the association.

Catalonia is an autonomous area positioned on the Iberian Peninsula. In contemporary times it was called Spain and Portugal, with different wordings, regulations, and tradition. At a wedding in Petronilia, Count of Barcelona made an empire which was intended as a legacy for his son. All regions, including the region of Aragon and Catalunya, were part of it. It took place in the canoe during the leadership period of King Philip V. The Spanish Succession War was concluded with Valencia's loss in 1707, from Catalunya in 1714, and finally with the last Island in 1715 which gave birth to the present Spain.

Spain's economic critical situation only serves to increase the call for Catalan independence because Barcelona is considered to sustain the remainder of the more impoverished Spain. The crisis in Catalonia started on October 1st after Madrid Government declared that the referendum of independence held by Catalan Parliament was illegal. The Prime Minister of Spain, Mariano Rajoy, who is also from the conservative People's Party, yet only the fifth largest party in Catalonia, firmly opposed any efforts of

Catalan's independence. Carles Puigdemont led the majority in Parliament Area as he was supported by a coalition of Catalan nationalist forces from the conservative CDC, left party ERC, and radical CUP party. In September 2017, the parliament majority authorized the referendum for Catalonia's independence to be held, however, the process was suspended by the Spanish Constitutional Court.

B. Research Question

Why does Spain want to preserve Catalonia?

C. Theoretical Framework

To study case studies further reasons for the Catalonia and Spain positions on FIFA, the authors will use Multi-Track Diplomacy concept and use the national interest theory. Multi-Track diplomacy is a concept that was created and practiced by Louise Diamond, one of the originators of the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy. This concept was an extension of the basic distinction that was made by Joseph Montville in 1982, between the line one (formal action, governmental action) and the tracking of two approaches (unofficial, non-governmental action) to resolve conflict.

After having written the first book on diplomacy in 1985 while he was still in the State Department, he expanded the two lines to five in 1989. These new lines include governments, conflict resolution professionals, businesses, people, and media. In 1991, he worked with Louise Diamond to expand five lines to nine, and they created the multi-track term. They founded the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy (IMTD) in 1992.⁴

The nine tracks are:

⁴ <https://www.imtd.org/about/what-is-multi-track-diplomacy>

1. Government/State
2. Conflict Resolution Professionals.
3. Business/Entrepreneurs.
4. Private citizens.
5. Research, training, and education.
6. Activism.
7. Religious.
8. Funding and public opinion/communication.

The theory is defined by the Catalonia conflict resolution discussing another possible approach to realist view on international relations. It discusses the problem-solving approach to international conflicts specifically. Michael Bank suggests that political realism, that assumes that interstate violent conflicts is inevitable, brings threat and prevention approach to international relations. Yet, this approach was not sufficient as it could not assist the affirmative policy to avoid conflicts or promote stable peace. When group conflict extends to a country or tribe, the theory of government argues that the common danger of making citizens begin to have a strong sense of national identity or tribe, prefer a robust hierarchical political system, adopt discipline Punishment against its perverts, and expresses xenophobia and strict — religious and sexual morality.

Regarding realists considering the things that will happen, the referendum will not happen because some things will lose the position of Spain in some aspects. “One of the most important verdicts of the Constitutional Court is to declare that the remark to Catalonia as a country in the opening of the law has no legal validity, for Spain is the only country approved by the constitution. Other changes to the law affect the Catalan language’s status distinguished to Castilian Spanish and the system of tax distribution. The people of Catalan were becoming more provoked by the

court's decision, and more than a million residents demonstrated in Barcelona just a day after the court's verdict".

Most Catalan people do not feel compassion and sympathy with the central government. Some Catalan attacked Madrid on the issue that citizens faced, and the Parliament did not and would not recognize Spain's multi-linguistic and nationalistic (The Economist). The conflict of Madrid with Catalonia was even conveyed in form of the ultimate match between the two Spain's most popular football teams, FC Barcelona and Real Madrid. "The famous football club is Spain's main asset in sports. If Catalonia parted from Spain, it would affect sports assets for them and also not just sports it would spread its effect to the economic, cultural and political in Spain.

The Spanish constitution does not warrant "national and territorial integrity of the frontier, and, in fact, aligned with other democracies in the West such as the Germany, Italy, United States, and France. In a late decision about the assumed Bavarian separation, for example, the German's Constitutional Court suggests that federal states are not autonomous but are under the Republic of Germany where national sovereignty issues lie in the hand of all German society. "

The worst and most fundamental impact of this political incidence is the influence of public opinion, breaking up the idea of the state and the supremacy of the law within a constitutional scheme. It ensures the rights and freedoms after a five-year invasion was continually vomited by pro self-determination politicians and Spanish constitution critics in 1978, a kind of miserable anti-systemic discourse that would pollute the victory of our democracy that struggled not only to tolerate but also generalized.

One of the arguments supporting Catalonia's independence was to protect its distinctive culture and language and try to escape the policies of the Spanish government that did not have a significant impact. This view forms a new paradigm that allows the government of Catalonia to independently establish policies that are better suited to the needs of its people. Apart from the cultural and political aspects, the economic aspect is an essential consideration for the efforts of the referendum on Catalonia. Looking back, Catalunya is the most contributor to Spain, the public sector, as a separate country, it will be able to reduce taxes or increase public spending significantly.

Puigdemont is the energy for the impetus behind Catalonia declaring independence. On the sidelines of the political commentary in Madrid for his role in the referendum, Puigdemont succeeded in encouraging a vote in the Catalan Parliament. Voting is declared unconstitutional by state courts. However, Puigdemont and his supporters opposed him when he encouraged the second referendum in the region for independence in three years. Of those who chose them, the majority chose to support independence, which led to the political crisis in Spain. Announcement after the declaration, the Spanish Prime Minister dissolved the entire parliament and a new election on 21 December 2017.

1. National Interest

In scientists, there are international relations called actors, such as between "countries" or "non-state countries." Because actors certainly have interests in every need. It is why it can be called the national interest or *raison d'état*. National interest is one of the trendy concepts to be made the theoretical basis. The Spanish government did it in trying to keep Catalonia

by as part of their home countries. It separates, Each country (Spain and Catalonia) certainly has national interests, national interests of each country by exercising power "in many ways that can maintain and shape between one Country and another. Spain wants to keep their country best value which refers to football team FC Barcelona who is currently leading the top value of global sports team. It will be a significant loss to Spain if they lose them.⁵

Also, understanding according to Hans J. Morgenthau national interests (National Interest) is a limit of capabilities of the nation if the nation aims to maintain and protect such physical, political, and cultural identity from the interference of other countries. From the results of the review a leader of a country or nation Can issue a specific policy towards other countries in the form of cooperation and conflict. Seeing the importance of these identities is very visible the extent to which the efforts of a country in achieving the target for the survival of its nation both targets that are short-term, temporary, or long-term. It is closely related to how important identity is to a country.⁶

Understanding according to Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton is a goal that helps and determines by the designers of the decision to formulate foreign policy. In the national interest, the conception is very general, but the part that becomes the main priority for a country. Various priorities such as economic health, the survival of security, independence, and the integrity of a region.

⁵ Desquens (.n.d). "Europe's Stateless Nations in the Era of Globalization: The Case for Catalonia's Secession from Spain."

⁶ <https://nationalinterest.org/feature/trump-can-learn-morgenthau-6-principles-political-realism-19481>

D. Hypothesis

1. Because FC Barcelona is part of Spanish Pride
2. The Referendum will harm Spain position in FIFA

E. Research Methodology

Observing Causation. The type of research used in this study is Observing causation, where the author tries to explain the reason behind the decision of Catalan filed a complaint against Spain Government. In using the methods, the author uses data collection techniques such as document study done by collecting secondary data, in this case, the information is derived from several relevant published materials such as books, journals, news, official websites, and internet that are related to the subject of the research.

The kind of research utilized in this investigation is precise, where the creator attempts to clarify the purpose for the choice of Catalan people recorded protest against the Spain Government in the purpose of independence. In utilizing the strategies, the writer utilizes information accumulation procedures, for example, record think about done by gathering auxiliary information, for this situation the data is gotten from a few critical distributed materials, for example, books, diaries, news, official sites, and web that are identified with the subject of the exploration.

F. Research Period

In this research, the writer will examine the reasons and factors of Catalonia referendum and Spain Efforts to keep their area. Moreover, the writer will focus on the decision and policy that conducting by FIFA and the government of Spain and La Liga Headquarter to solve these Issues. Besides that, to reach proper research, the writer will take data and information from 2010 until 2018.

G. Outline

This research outline is divided into five chapters. The detail explanation will be expounded thoroughly in subchapters. Hence, the structure of the research is as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction of the research which consists of a background of the research, research question which states the problems that are researched on, theoretical framework which acts as the underlying theories, hypothesis which presents the assumed answers, research methodology which described how the research are conducted, research period which limits the scale of the research, and the structure of the research.

Chapter II elaborates the dynamic of FIFA as an international trade institution. This chapter helps the readers in understanding its background, including how FIFA was established, what principles does FIFA uphold, what the members are, what the purpose and goals of FIFA are, how the structure of the FIFA is, and how the organization works. Also will spread legal issues inside FIFA.

Chapter III Catalonia referendum efforts and Spanish efforts to maintain Catalonia and avoid FIFA sanctions.

Chapter IV will be the conclusion and summary of the previous chapter.