

AGRIC., LIVEST. & FISH.	1970	1980	1982	% Cat/Spain
Production (thousands Tn.)				
Cereals	829	1 089	1 004	7,6
Fodder	2 978	4 014	3 802	11,4
Fruit trees	403	731	841	26,8
Vines	444	410	468	7,8
Olive trees	145	51	116	3,5
Heads (thousands)				
Cows	238	325	389	7,8
Sheeps	693	715	758	4,5
Goats	43	32	45	1,8
Pigs	1 512	2 863	3 214	26,0
Fish catches (thousands Tn.)				
	24	66	59	4,7

INDUSTRY	1978	1981	% Cat/Spain
Added value (millions pts.)			
Energy and water	771 805	1 091 703	24,2
Non energetic minery	47 502	114 881	19,8
Chemical industry	55 855	71 908	11,8
Mechanical transformations	96 675	141 272	40,5
Manufacturing industries	242 586	323 315	25,4
Textile and clothing	203 025	281 423	20,4
	126 162	158 904	49,5

	1970	1980	1984
Industrial invest. (millions pts.)			
Chemistry	9 365	17 078	26 042
Iron and steel	905	2 218	2 703
Food products	2 847	5 435	2 940
Textiles	735	722	2 369
Paper and graphic arts	1 564	836	6 263
Building	660	1 503	1 561
Others	399	2 162	703
	2 255	4 202	9 503

HOUSING	1970	1980	1984	% Cat/Spain ⁽¹⁶⁾
Finished per year (thousands)	39	49	29	13,2

JUSTICE	1984	% Cat/Spain
Courts and tribunals	220	14,0

(16) 1983.

Data supplied by: Departaments de la Generalitat i Ajuntaments de Catalunya, Consorci d'Informació i Documentació de Catalunya, Cambra Oficial de Comerç, Indústria i Navegació de Barcelona i Catalunya, Universitats de Catalunya, Port de Barcelona i Port de Tarragona, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ministerios, Banco de España, Banco de Bilbao, Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro, Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España.

GENERALITAT BUDGET	1985
Income (millions pts.)	
Chapter 1. Direct taxation	11 700
Chapter 2. Indirect taxation	60 400
Chapter 3. Taxes and other income	33 250
Chapter 4. Transfers ord. budget	228 085
Chapter 5. Patrimonial income	900
Chapter 6. Alienation of real investments	
Chapter 7. Capital transfers	24 004
Chapter 8. Variation on financial assets	150
Chapter 9. Variation on financial liabilities	25 924
Total	384 413

Expenditure (mill. pts.)	Ordinary Operations	Capital Operations	Financial Operations	Total
Parliament	1 097	156		1 253
National Audit Office	148			148

Government	Ordinary Operations	Capital Operations	Financial Operations	Total
Presidency	8 754	2 479		11 233
Home office	4 863	2 952		7 815
Economics and Finance	1 671	1 279		2 950
Education	95 147	6 500		101 647
Culture	3 722	1 275		4 997
Health and Social Serv.	175 241	11 035	10	186 286
Territ. Policy and Public Works	7 202	21 475	1	28 678
Agric., Livest. and Fish.	3 220	2 932		6 152
Labour	1 838	5 037	5	6 878
Justice	3 965	549	2	4 516
Industry and Energy	1 679	1 007	360	3 046
Trade and Tourism	1 060	2 627		3 687
Pensions	37			37
Public Debt	5 020		10 000	15 020
Consultative Council	64	4		68
Total	314 729	59 306	10 378	384 413

CATALONIAN PARLIAMENT	1980	1984
Electors	4 436 459	4 501 851
Voters	2 725 558	2 892 987
% Participation	61,4	64,3

	Seats	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%
CIU (nationalist, center)	43	754 448	27,7	72	1 346 917	46,6
PSC-PSOE (socialist)	33	608 689	22,3	41	866 425	30,0
AP (right)				11	221 605	7,7
PSUC (communist)	25	509 014	18,7	6	160 629	5,6
ERC (republican)	14	241 711	8,9	5	126 971	4,4
CC-UCD (center)	18	287 610	10,6			
PSA (andalusian socialist)	2	72 071	2,6			
Others		220 443	8,1		141 151	4,9

Catalonia is a nation whose origins go back to the Middle Ages. It has its own language as well as its own singular traditions in culture, politics and law. The history of Catalonia's political institutions began towards the end of the VIIIth century. Its origins lay in the old Carolingian "Marca Hispanica", which progressively became a sovereign state with its capital in the city of Barcelona. The holding from the XIth century onwards of the "Assemblees de Pau i Treva" (Peace and Truce Assembly) was the embryo of the Catalan "Corts" (Parliament). From the XIIIth century onwards these "Corts" represented the townspeople, clergy and nobility in the decision making processes. Thus, Catalonia was a step forward from the kingdoms of mediaeval Europe towards a Parliamentary system. In 1359 the Corts set up a delegated power named Generalitat, which progressively assumed legal and political powers. This institution was abolished by Philip V, king of Spain, after the defeat of the Catalans in 1714. It was re-established in the year 1931 only to be abolished again in 1939 and finally re-established in the year 1977.

Today Catalonia is governed by an Autonomy Statute ratified by referendum by the Catalan people in 1979. It consists of autonomous political power with exclusive devolved jurisdiction of its own and others shared with the central government. Catalonia has a President a Parliament and a Government of its own, a High Court and an "Ombudsman".

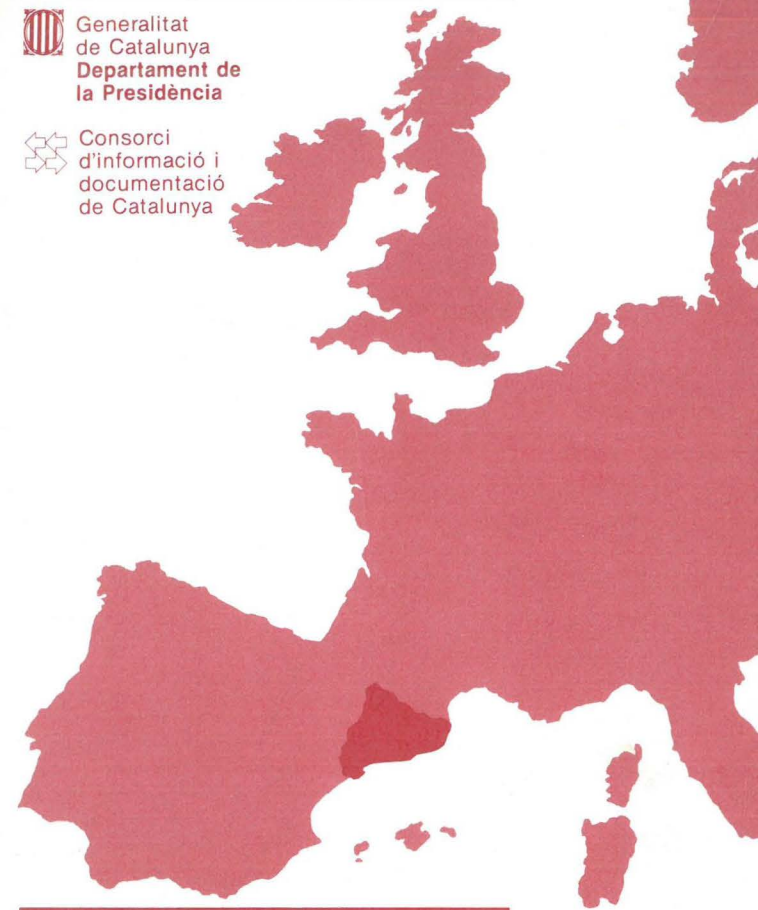
Catalonia, situated in the north east of the Iberian peninsula, is a country traditionally open to the Mediterranean and the rest of Europe. It is also characterised by its ability to adapt, its industriousness (Europe's tenth industrial region) and by its artistic avant-garde. Catalonia is also Europe's first touristic region.



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