



















## ADVANCE CONCLUSION FROM A PESSIMISTIC PERSPECTIVE (CONTINUATION OF CONFLICT)

So far, the model and its action, has involved adopting a somewhat optimistic perspective. But other perspectives can be contemplated: because from a pessimistic perspective, regardless of the rationality of the model, another more basic prediction very incardinated in the stubbornness of the attitudes based on the following three principles can be anticipated:

- 1) The central government, in accordance with current regulations, does not feel obliged to take initiatives in this regard. Any claim in this sense would correspond to the Catalans and therefore the only option is to wait for the secessionist leaders to propose and defend their claims before the Spanish Parliament, just as Ibarretxe did in 2005. It has been the policy of President Rajoy.
- 2) The problem then arises from the inability of the secessionists to demonstrate before the Spanish parliament the only convincing argument: that the requested secession would be good for the rest of Spain and for Catalonia and in all the dimensions that affect the population (health, income per capita, liberties, justice, employment, ecology, international power, etc.).
- 3) Something practically impossible to prove. But the radicalized secessionists, as actors already submerged in the typical political tragi-comedy, prefer to continue acting as "victims" and without getting off the stage to contemplate "their" particular stalls full of people applauding, attitude that is something narcissistic but human and understandable. And
- 4) As users of a brain already normally dominated by the LIMBIC (emotional) part, at the expense of the NEOCORTEX (rational) part, they would not have the operative capacity to recognize and accept the irrationality and consequences of illegal attitudes. And they will argue that, whatever happens, the independence of Catalonia is inevitable as it is the common feeling of radical secessionists (eg, Arzallus prophesied solemnly in 1994 that in 1998 Euskadi would be independent).

In principle, then, and from a pessimistic perspective, the **rest of Spain-Catalonia** relationship, would remain as an unsolvable problem "per secula soculorum".

## FINAL CONCLUSION

The secession of Catalonia from the rest of Spain seems highly unlikely. Starting from this premise, two basic outputs would present the problem: the **collaborative** and the **conflictive**. The first one adopting a new coexistence improving certain aspects of the Spanish autonomic organization in function of its diversity (eg, through an appropriate "Federalist" figure): the second festering the problem in a way as absurd as damaging to the interests of Catalonia, Spain and Europe, for not extending it to the other countries that are more involved.

Given these two perspectives, the conclusion is therefore the following: trying to overcome any previous political condition, whether "by" or "against", and unless we have forgotten to include in the model any very significant variable in the process, or the weighting of these have been very unfortunate, there do not seem to be other possibilities for resolving the conflict that are not a flexible negotiation based on the current Constitution and eager to reach a lasting agreement that avoids or dilutes over time the current confrontation in the Catalan society itself. After the regrettable consequences suffered by both parties (unconstitutional referendum, 1-October incidents, unilateral declaration of independence, escape of political leaders, imprisonment of others, departure of companies, position of the Spanish justice before the Belgian and German courts, sympathy towards Catalonia for being the weak party and police charges, visibility of the secessionist campaigns, disobedience and lack of respect for the Spanish State, ...) it is to be hoped that both, the new leaders of Catalan Autonomy as well as the future governments of Spain, use or jump once from the limbic brain (emotions) to the neocortex brain (rationality) and realize that only joint collaboration and negotiation with the central state and the rest of the autonomous regions, have in the Integrated Europe of today's future political journey. O as the Observer (24/9/2017) put is: *"No dreams, please. Secession, in a democratic Spain inside a democratic Europe, has to be pursued calmly and honestly.*

*You can understand the drumbeats of separation, especially in a region where the actual presence of Madrid governance on the ground in country towns and villages is already vestigial. You can also, as with Brexit, feel the tumult of economic disaster 10 years ago still making waves. But civil unrest and wild words promise only more disaster. It is time for both sides to pause and ponder the damage. It's time to pull back.*

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