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English translation of the letter sent in Spanish to the President of the Government of Spain on July 6, 2026. In case of discrepancy, the original Spanish version prevails.

Excmo. Sr. D. Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón
Presidente del Gobierno de España
Complejo de la Moncloa
Avda. Puerta de Hierro, s/n. 28071, Madrid

Your Excellency,

On behalf of Alianza Futurista, a Spanish political party founded in 2013 and committed to democratic governance, the responsible development of emerging technologies, animal protection and the advancement of human longevity, we respectfully address the Government of the Nation to convey six issues that we consider urgent or of strategic importance for the well-being and security of Spanish citizens.

We are attaching to this letter our parallel letter to the United Nations and our letter to the European Parliament, which we refer to in several points. Both document our position on the major global challenges—the governance of frontier artificial intelligence, the climate emergency, and the need for an Alliance of Democracies—in whose response Spain must have an active voice.

I. Existential and climate emergency: the 2026 Super El Niño and the need to act now

The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), NOAA, and the World Meteorological Organization agree that the El Niño phenomenon developing in 2026 will intensify rapidly over the coming months. NOAA estimates a 63% probability that it will reach the "very strong" category between November and January, which would place it among the most intense ever recorded, with thermal anomalies in the equatorial Pacific that could rival those of the 1877-1878 super El Niño, precursor of one of the worst humanitarian catastrophes of the 19th century. The consequences for Spain, although modulated by the atmospheric teleconnections characteristic of Europe, are foreseeable: more frequent and intense heat waves this summer, and an autumn and winter of 2026-2027 marked by alternating prolonged droughts and episodes of extreme torrential rainfall.

The statement from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is particularly worrying: WMO updates on El Niño/La Niña are the world's most authoritative source of information for governments, humanitarian agencies, and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, health, energy, and water management, precisely because they allow for planning months in advance. UN Secretary-General António Guterres has warned that "impacts will hit even harder, travel even farther, and cross borders with devastating speed."

We are not facing a hypothetical threat. We are facing a threat with a name, a date, and a known physical mechanism. The question is not whether new DANA storms and large-scale fires will arrive. The question is whether we will be prepared.

The DANA storm of October 29, 2024—which claimed the lives of 229 people in the Valencian Community—starkly revealed the structural flaws in Spain's emergency management system: the ES-Alert alert system was not activated until 8:11 p.m., when many areas were already flooded; the message issued was generic and lacked specific instructions; coordination between AEMET (the Spanish State Meteorological Agency), the Júcar River Basin Authority, the regional government, and the central government was deficient; and the Military Emergency Unit (UME) was not requested until well into the afternoon of the following day. The investigating judge cited the "blatant absence of warnings to the public" as one of the main causes of the fatalities.

A year and a half later, the underlying problems remain unresolved. The government has brought forward the start of the national wildfire prevention campaign to June 1st—a positive step—and has approved a new Basic Directive for Civil Protection Planning in the event of wildfires (April 2026). However, the vegetation accumulated after an exceptionally wet winter and spring constitutes an exceptionally high-risk fuel

this year. And the flood alert system continues to suffer from the fragmentation of jurisdiction that cost lives in Valencia.

We urge the Government to adopt the following concrete measures before September 2026:

Early warnings and local emergency management: The DANA storm in Valencia revealed that the problem is not only technical but systemic: an early warning system is of little use if there are no clear, coordinated, and adequately resourced response structures at the local level. Municipalities play a key role in emergency management, and it is vital that they have up-to-date and effective plans to address risks such as floods, fires, or accidents involving hazardous materials.

AEMET's role should focus on what it does well: issuing local warnings with high spatial and temporal resolution, specifying forecasts for just a few hours, so that these warnings reach the local level in a cascading effect. However, the responsibility for activating ES-Alert should lie with agencies that have genuine inter-institutional coordination capabilities—not with a meteorological service that, despite its technical excellence, is in a precarious situation acknowledged by its own professionals and unions.

Civil Protection needs significantly more resources and greater local reach, perhaps through National Emergency Agencies with an effective local presence. ES-Alert is a valuable tool—it allows alerting the entire population within a specific radius—but its effectiveness depends on three conditions that are not currently fully met: that it be launched *before* the extreme event, not after; that the message be specific, with clear instructions on how to act and concrete risk zones, not generic warnings; and that the entire population be able to understand it and act accordingly, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and foreign tourists: groups for whom a poorly designed alert can become a source of panic and disorientation instead of protection.

On this last point, we urge the Government to ensure that ES-Alert fully complies with Royal Decree 193/2023 on basic conditions of accessibility and non-discrimination, adapting the messages to the needs of the entire population regardless of their abilities.

Finally, artificial intelligence offers capabilities that Spain is not currently leveraging in this area: not only the integration of high-resolution predictive models into AEMET's operating systems in coordination with the ECMWF, but also the geolocation of individuals at risk and their real-time guidance via AI agents to safety. We urge the Government to invest in the development and integration of these capabilities into the national emergency management system.

Water coordination: The Júcar River Basin Authority—and its counterparts in other basins—must have automatic and real-time communication protocols with the regional emergency coordination centers in the event of sudden increases in flow, with predefined thresholds that activate alerts without requiring intermediate human decision.

Updated vulnerability mapping: The Basic Directive approved in April requires publicly accessible vulnerability mapping. We urge that this mapping be operational and accessible before summer, with specific identification of municipalities, ravines, and urban areas at risk of flash flooding.

Forest fires and vegetation fuel: The exceptional accumulation of herbaceous biomass this year—a direct consequence of the wet winter—increases the risk of rapidly spreading fires. We urge the reinforcement of preventative fuel removal treatments in the highest-risk areas identified by the regional governments, with emergency state funding if necessary, before the summer peak begins.

Protecting vulnerable populations: Heat waves disproportionately affect the elderly, those with chronic illnesses, and people experiencing social exclusion. We urge the activation, before summer, of municipal plans for the active—not passive—identification of vulnerable people at risk, including follow-up visits and direct communication systems.

AI applied to extreme weather and emergency management: Artificial intelligence represents today one of the most promising tools to anticipate and manage extreme weather phenomena, and Spain is not taking advantage of its potential to the level that the situation demands.

In the area of prediction, the advances of recent years are remarkable. GraphCast, developed by Google DeepMind, accurately predicted Hurricane Lee's landfall in Canada nine days in advance, ahead of traditional methods, demonstrating that AI can provide crucial time margins for evacuation and preparedness. This model can generate global predictions for up to ten days in just 60 seconds, while a traditional physical model takes between 6 and 12 hours, and it enables hyperlocal forecasts at the neighborhood scale. Aurora, developed by Microsoft Research and published in *Nature* in 2025, outperforms leading forecasting centers in tropical cyclone prediction and ten-day forecasts, with a significantly lower computational cost than current methods, and has been trained on more than one million hours of geophysical data. GenCast, from Google DeepMind, offers probabilistic weather scenarios up to 15 days in advance, providing not a single forecast but a set of possible scenarios that allow authorities to manage uncertainty more effectively. The ECMWF has already made its AI-based predictions operational, and Météo-France has operational AI tools and

dedicated teams to improve weather forecasting and climate projections. Spain, through AEMET, should urgently follow this path and allocate the necessary resources.

But AI can do more than just improve prediction: it can transform real-time response, from managing evacuations to providing tailored communication for vulnerable populations. We urge the Government to invest in developing and integrating these capabilities into the national emergency management system, in coordination with municipalities and regional governments.

II. The Observatory of Existential Risks and the Committee for Major Emergencies

Alianza Futurista's [Statement of Principles \(Section 5\)](#) proposes the creation of a **Committee for Major Emergencies (CGE)**: a permanent body responsible for studying and anticipating health, environmental, technological and civil security risks; developing contingency plans and periodic exercises; and coordinating state, regional and local resources in the face of complex emergencies.

The experiences of the DANA storm in Valencia, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 2026 Super El Niño phenomenon demonstrate that Spain lacks an agency of this kind with a mandate, resources, and real authority. The existing mechanisms—the National Civil Protection Council and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection—have coordination functions but lack proactive anticipation and independent public alert capabilities.

In addition, as we stated in our letter to the UN, we propose that Spain actively support the creation of an **Observatory of Existential Risks** within the framework of the United Nations, with a mandate to monitor and issue public alerts on risks that threaten the long-term survival or well-being of humanity, including uncontrolled frontier AI, climate change, pandemic risks, and nuclear risks. Spain, as a Mediterranean country particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, has a direct interest in the establishment of international early warning mechanisms of this nature.

III. Compliance with the Aarhus Convention on Environmental Transparency

Spain persistently and demonstrably fails to comply with the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: an international treaty to which Spain has been a State Party since 2004. International bodies and environmental organizations have repeatedly pointed out that Law 27/2006, which transposes the Convention into Spanish law, does not guarantee in practice the citizen's right to know the state of their natural

environment, nor the speed of response to requests for environmental information, nor effective channels for public participation in decisions with significant environmental impact.

In a context where extreme weather events are now a daily reality, environmental transparency is not a legal technicality: it is a necessary condition for citizens to make informed decisions about where to live, how to protect themselves, and how to hold authorities accountable. We urge the Government to present a concrete plan with deadlines for modernizing access to environmental information, digitizing and centralizing environmental data, and improving the speed of responses to citizen requests, moving towards proactive, not merely reactive, environmental transparency.

IV. Human Cryopreservation

Alianza Futurista demands that the Government promote the regulation of human cryopreservation in Spain, recognizing it as a legitimate option at the end of life for those who freely choose it.

Cryopreservation—the preservation of the body or brain at ultra-low temperatures after legal death, with the intention of possible future resuscitation—is already practiced in several countries, and there is real demand from Spanish citizens who are forced to resort to facilities abroad or face insurmountable legal obstacles. The lack of regulation protects no one: it simply leaves interested citizens in a legal vacuum and their families in a situation of legal uncertainty.

We request that the Government commission a legal and bioethical report on the feasibility of a regulatory framework for cryopreservation in Spain, with the participation of independent experts, affected associations, and bioethics committees, as a first step towards regulation that respects individual autonomy without compromising safety or dignity. ([Statement of Principles, Section 13](#))

V. Investment in biogerontology and longevity sciences

Human aging is the leading cause of preventable death and suffering in Spain. However, research in biogerontology—the science that studies the biological mechanisms of aging with a view to slowing or reversing it—receives a minimal fraction of the public biomedical research budget, disproportionately small in relation to its potential impact on public health and healthcare spending.

We demand that the Government significantly and sustainably increase public funding for research in biogerontology, senolytics, regenerative medicine, and healthy longevity, within the State Plan for Scientific, Technical, and Innovation Research. Spain has outstanding researchers in this field; what is lacking is the political will to prioritize this line of research at the level its importance demands. ([Statement of Principles, Section 1](#))

VI. Authorization of cell culture products (in vitro meat)

We demand that the Spanish Government actively support, within the European Union, the streamlining of the authorization process for cell-cultured meat products—produced from animal cells without slaughter—and that, once such authorization is obtained at the European level, it guarantees their effective marketing throughout the national territory.

Cell-cultured meat represents an alternative that would drastically reduce the suffering of billions of sentient animals, decrease the environmental footprint of intensive livestock farming, and contribute to food security. Spain, as a major agri-food power, has both the capacity and the interest to lead this transition towards more ethical and sustainable production systems. (Statement of Principles, Sections [9](#) and [12](#))

The proposals we put forward in this letter are not utopian: they are concrete, well-founded, and urgent demands, addressed to a government that has the institutional means to act on them. Some, such as the measures to address the Super El Niño, require political decisions in weeks, not years. Others, such as the regulation of cryopreservation or investment in longevity, are medium-term issues that no Spanish government has yet addressed with the seriousness they deserve.

Alianza Futurista was founded in 2013 with the conviction that politics can and should anticipate the future, rather than simply managing the present. We are available to the Government for any consultation, technical input, or dialogue it deems appropriate.

We request that this letter be forwarded to the Ministries of Science, Interior, Health, Ecological Transition and Foreign Affairs, as well as to the parliamentary groups in Congress.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Sincerely,

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Signed electronically with Alianza Futurista's digital certificate.

Cc: Ministries of Science, Interior, Health, Ecological Transition, and Foreign Affairs;
Parliamentary groups of the Congress of Deputies.