Statement of Principles

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Alianza Futurista is a Spanish political party founded in 2013, with the conviction that science and technology, well directed, can radically transform the human condition and that of all sentient beings. It was one of the first transhumanist-oriented parties in the world, and since its foundation has placed at the centre of its programme not only the wellbeing of people, but that of all beings capable of experiencing suffering and wellbeing.

The **Statement of Principles** is the foundational document that defines the values, objectives and proposals of Alianza Futurista. It has evolved considerably since its earliest versions, which already articulated with clarity three essential axes: the pursuit of radical material abundance and extended longevity, the mitigation of existential risks and collective security, and the ethical commitment to animals as sentient beings deserving of moral consideration. Over time, these axes have been developed, deepened and complemented with new proposals in areas as diverse as institutional reform, the governance of artificial intelligence, energy independence, the protection of vulnerable groups and global governance.

The version the reader holds in their hands is **version 4.0**, the most complete and ambitious to date. It aspires to offer not only a coherent and detailed political programme, but also an intellectual framework of reference for those who believe that technological progress and moral progress are two sides of the same coin, and that a truly advanced civilisation is measured as much by its capacity to create abundance as by its willingness to extend the circle of ethical consideration beyond the limits of our own species.

For the first time in history, humanity has the tools to eradicate poverty, eliminate disease and extend healthy life far beyond what any previous generation could have imagined. This is not an empty promise: it is a direct consequence of the level of scientific and technological development we have already achieved. The only obstacle is not technical but political: economic structures designed for a world that no longer exists, which concentrate the benefits of progress in the hands of a few instead of distributing them.

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1 Abundance, health and longevity

1.1 Radical abundance and shared prosperity

Humanity has reached a level of scientific, technological and productive development that makes possible, for the first time in history, **a material abundance sufficient to guarantee a dignified life for the entire population**, provided these advances are managed rationally, fairly and in the general interest.

Alianza Futurista holds that the economic scarcity still suffered by broad sectors of society **is not an imposition of nature**, but the result of **economic, fiscal and political structures designed for superseded historical contexts**, in which productivity was limited and automation non-existent. In the current context, these structures tend to concentrate the benefits of technological progress in the hands of a minority, generating inequality, precarity and democratic disaffection.

We defend a **radical abundance**, understood not as unlimited consumption, but as the eradication of structural poverty, universal access to essential goods and services, a drastic reduction in vital precarity, and the progressive liberation of human time for personal, creative, cultural and community development.

1.1.1 Enabling technologies of radical abundance

Advances in advanced manufacturing are profoundly altering the material foundations of the economy:

- **3D printing and additive manufacturing**, which allow complex objects to be produced from digital designs, reducing costs, waste and dependence on long logistics chains.
- **Advanced automation and robotics**, which multiply productivity and reduce the need for human labour in repetitive tasks.
- **Nanotechnology and nanofabrication**, pointing towards a future capacity to produce goods with molecular precision from basic raw materials.
- **Desktop nanofactories**, still at conceptual and experimental stages, but which could enable compact systems capable of manufacturing a wide range of products with minimal resource and energy consumption, including the possibility of controlled self-replication[1].

[1] The nanofactory is a proposed compact molecular manufacturing system, possibly small enough to sit on a desktop, that could build a diverse selection of large-scale atomically precise diamondoid products. The nanofactory is potentially a high quality, extremely low cost, and very flexible manufacturing system. (...) The principal output of the first commercial nanofactory will be macroscale quantities of atomically precise diamondoid products. These products may include nanocomputers, medical nanorobots, products having diverse aerospace and defence applications, devices for cheap energy production and environmental remediation, and a cornucopia of new and improved consumer products. Medical applications are of highest priority, including anti-aging therapies and resuscitation from cryonic preservation. Earlier-generation research nanofactories will produce substantially less complex products but will provide an evolutionary pathway leading from the first simple DMS workstations to more mature

These technologies have the potential to **radically democratise the means of production**, allowing individuals, communities and small organisations to access productive capacities that historically were only within reach of large corporations or States.

1.1.2 Radical abundance as a political and economic project

These technologies require deliberate public policies to translate technical progress into collective wellbeing. Radical abundance will not happen on its own.

Alianza Futurista proposes:

- a **profound reform of fiscal systems**, progressively shifting the tax burden from human labour towards:
  - land value,
  - intensive use of scarce resources,
  - and the extraordinary profits derived from automation and artificial intelligence;
- the **social appropriation of productivity increases**, preventing them from being captured exclusively by capital rents;
- the promotion of **public and community advanced manufacturing infrastructures**, such as digital fabrication laboratories and distributed production centres;
- the progressive implementation of **efficient redistribution mechanisms**, such as a basic income or equivalent systems, guaranteeing a material minimum floor and reducing vital insecurity;
- and an educational reform that prepares citizens to **understand, use and govern these technologies**, avoiding new forms of technological exclusion.

Radical abundance is a necessary condition for democratic stability, social cohesion and the collective capacity to face the great challenges of the 21st century.

1.2 Health: real access, dignified waiting times and strengthening of the public system

Health is a **fundamental right** and a collective responsibility. A strong, accessible and effective public health system is one of the essential pillars of an advanced society. However, Spain's public health system suffers from **serious structural problems** that directly affect the daily experience of millions of citizens and erode trust in institutions.

1.2.1 Drastic reduction of waiting lists and access to specialists

Long waits for specialist consultations, which in some autonomous communities exceed a year in certain specialities, constitute an unacceptable form of health inequality. These delays are not mere administrative inconveniences, but factors that:

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commercial systems.
http://www.molecularassembler.com/Nanofactory/

- worsen the prognosis of diseases,
- increase avoidable suffering,
- and generate anxiety and helplessness in patients.

We defend:

- **guaranteed maximum waiting times** for specialist care,
- immediate reinforcement of human and material resources in saturated services,
- improved coordination between primary and specialist care,
- and transparent, evidence-based clinical prioritisation systems.

The right to health includes the **right to be attended in time**. A wait of months or years is not an administrative inconvenience: it is, in many cases, an unnecessary punishment.

1.2.2 Accessible, efficient and humane emergency services

Prolonged waits in emergency services, with patients going hours without effective clinical attention, are incompatible with a dignified health system.

We propose:

- redesigning triage and care circuits,
- reinforcing staffing during critical periods,
- developing out-of-hospital emergency devices for non-critical cases,
- and using technology to optimise flows and reduce avoidable collapse.

1.2.3 Dignified working conditions for healthcare professionals

The quality of the health system depends directly on the working conditions of those who sustain it. We defend:

- real limitation of excessive hours and abusive on-call duties,
- effective rest and rational shift planning,
- work-life balance,
- active policies to prevent professional burnout and mental health issues;
- that every on-call hour or excess working time counts fully for social security and labour rights, including pension calculation;
- that on-call duties are, as a rule, voluntary, correctly remunerated and limited in duration and chaining, with effective and verifiable rest periods;
- a reasonable national reference for ordinary working hours (for example, 35 hours) and that any excess is treated as such, with real compensation.

A system that burns out its professionals cannot offer sustained quality care.

1.2.4 Professional recognition and a fair framework

We support a **modern and fair professional framework** that recognises:

- the high level of training and responsibility of healthcare staff,
- specialisation and a career based on real merit,
- a framework for voluntary early retirement (total or partial) for healthcare

professions with high physical and mental burden, based on transparent criteria;
- professional recognition and classification in line with training duration, clinical responsibility and complexity of work;
- and effective and permanent dialogue with public administrations.

1.2.5 Reduction of bureaucracy and organisational improvement

Administrative overload takes time away from clinical care and degrades care quality. We propose:

- simplification of processes,
- digitalisation centred on the professional,
- elimination of redundant tasks,
- and reorganisation of functions to free up care time.

1.2.6 Strengthening Primary Care as the axis of the system

Primary Care must be the core of the health system, with:

- sufficient and stable staffing,
- adequate consultation times,
- access to diagnostic tests,
- real capacity for follow-up of chronic patients,
- and a central role in prevention and community health.

1.2.7 Comprehensive reinforcement of mental health

Mental health is health. It can no longer be treated as a secondary or residual service.

We will fully integrate psychological, psychiatric and psychosocial services within the public health system, through:

- substantial expansion of clinical psychologist and psychiatrist staffing;
- drastic reduction of waiting lists;
- immediate care in crisis situations;
- reinforcement of community care and prevention;
- responsible use of digital technologies and AIs for continuous therapeutic support.

No person should be left without professional help due to lack of resources or excessive delays.

1.2.8 Dental health integrated into the public health system

Dental health is an inseparable part of general health. Untreated dental diseases cause chronic pain, infections, cardiovascular problems, eating difficulties and significant effects on self-esteem and mental health.

However, dental care continues to depend largely on the patient's economic capacity, generating unacceptable inequalities.

We defend:

- the progressive inclusion of essential dental services in the public health system;
- free periodic preventive check-ups;
- basic treatments (fillings, extractions, infections, essential prosthetics);
- special attention to children, the elderly and vulnerable groups.

A healthy mouth must not be a luxury, but a basic health right.

1.2.9 Family planning, and sexual and reproductive health

Access to family planning is an essential tool for public health, equality and individual freedom.

We will guarantee:

- universal and free access to effective contraceptive methods;
- professional advice on sexual and reproductive health;
- evidence-based preventive education;
- accessible and confidential care for young people and vulnerable persons.

Family planning policies reduce unwanted pregnancies, improve women's autonomy, decrease avoidable abortions and contribute to general social wellbeing.

1.3 Biomedical research, elimination of diseases and extended longevity

Alianza Futurista firmly commits to biomedical research oriented not only to treating symptoms, but to **eliminating the deep causes of diseases and ageing**, allowing a significant extension of healthy life. We aspire to a future in which today's incurable diseases become history, and in which biological ageing is treatable for what it is: a physical process, not an inevitable destiny.

These lines of research **do not belong to the realm of science fiction**, but constitute active and rapidly expanding scientific fields, with growing public and private investment and results already partially visible[2].

1.3.1 Strategic research priorities

We defend sustained and strategic funding for:

- highly prevalent diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular or neurodegenerative diseases;
- rare diseases, historically neglected;

[2] Leading organisations in research on ageing, longevity and biological rejuvenation include **Calico Life Sciences** (https://www.calicolabs.com), **Altos Labs** (https://altoslabs.com), **Salk Institute for Biological Studies** (https://www.salk.edu), **Harvard Medical School** — including the work of researcher **David Sinclair** (https://sinclair.hms.harvard.edu) —, **Life Biosciences** (https://lifebiosciences.com), **Retro Biosciences** (https://retro.bio), **Unity Biotechnology** (https://unitybiotechnology.com), **Longevity Escape Velocity Foundation**(https://www.levf.org) and **Life Extension Foundation** (https://www.lifeextension.com), among others, which for over a decade have been dedicating billions of dollars and enormous scientific resources to the study of ageing and rejuvenation therapies.

- and biogerontology, which studies the biological mechanisms of ageing with the aim of slowing, stopping or reversing it[3].

Investing in biogerontology is not a futurist eccentricity: it is the most ambitious and most cost-effective long-term health policy a government can adopt.

1.3.2 Early access to experimental treatments

For patients with serious, life-threatening or degenerative diseases, we defend the **right to access, in an informed and voluntary manner**, promising experimental treatments, without having to wait years for approval processes when no effective therapeutic alternatives exist. No person should be forced to die waiting for a bureaucratic permit.

This approach:

- respects patient autonomy,
- accelerates clinical learning,
- and can save lives where conventional medicine no longer offers options.

1.3.3 Longevity with quality and equitable access

The extension of life only makes sense if accompanied by:

- years lived in good health,
- maintenance of functional capacity,
- and equitable access to scientific advances.

Avoiding new forms of biological inequality will be a non-negotiable principle.

Investing in science, health and longevity is investing in **human dignity, individual freedom and collective future**.

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[3] "Biogerontology combines artificial intelligence, biomedicine and gerontology (the science dealing with old age and all the phenomena that characterise it) to study, among other questions, the biological characteristics involved in the ageing process at the molecular, cellular, biochemical, genetic and evolutionary levels, as well as their interaction with environmental and sociocultural factors." https://www.65ymas.com/salud/es-biogerontologia_15500_102.html

2 Access to housing

We believe that access to decent, safe, efficient and affordable housing is not a market privilege, but an **effective human and constitutional right**.

However, the current model of access to housing in Spain is based on **massive debt, artificial scarcity of buildable land, real estate speculation** and regulatory barriers that push prices far above real construction costs. This condemns entire generations — especially young people — to housing precarity.

Our country has sufficient territory, technology and productive capacity to guarantee housing for everyone. The lack of access is not material, but **political, fiscal and organisational**.

We therefore propose a **new post-scarcity housing model**, supported by intelligent planning, technological innovation and structural fiscal reforms, with the objective that **no one lacks a home and that becoming independent does not mean a lifetime of debt**.

2.1 Universal immediate shelter guarantee

- Every person will have the right to immediate access to decent temporary accommodation in case of loss or absence of housing.
- Creation of a public network of emergency housing, transitional residences and rapidly deployable modular solutions.
- Practical prohibition of involuntary homelessness as a systemic failure.

2.2 Massive increase in supply through responsible construction freedom

- Liberalisation of unprotected land for residential use, especially in peri-urban environments.
- Elimination of unjustified height limits, allowing upward construction in areas well connected by transport.
- Development of new high-density neighborhoods with integrated services and sustainable design, inspired by international models of vertical cities.
- Transformation of underutilised and empty areas into habitable zones.

In cities such as Madrid, where examples of high-rise construction already exist such as the Cuatro Torres Business Area, vertical construction should also be normalised for residential use, not just corporate.

2.3 Public, cooperative and affordable housing at large scale

- Creation of a permanent public stock of affordable rental housing.
- Support for housing cooperatives in usufruct and community models.
- Specific housing for young people, students, families and the elderly.
- Priority for stable contracts and prices linked to real costs, not speculation.

2.4 Technological innovation to reduce costs

- Industrialisation of construction through modular and prefabricated systems.

- Use of 3D printing, robotic automation and new sustainable materials.
- Energy efficiency and self-sufficiency standards.
- Objective: reduce the construction cost per dwelling by more than 50% compared to traditional methods.

The 21st century home must be produced with the **efficiency of a factory**, not the artisanal slowness of the 20th century.

2.5 Fiscal reform against land speculation

- Progressive implementation of a Land Value Tax penalising the unproductive retention of land.
- Fiscal penalisation of empty dwellings maintained for speculative purposes.
- Incentives for effective residential use and affordable rental.
- Shifting the tax burden from labour and production towards passive accumulation of land.

Housing must cease to be a financial asset and return to being a good for use.

2.6 Integration with the Universal Basic Income and the new economic model

- Coordination with the Universal Basic Income to ensure that every person can maintain a home without precarity.
- Financing through structural fiscal reforms, productive automation and new sources of technological wealth.
- Guarantee of real emancipation for each new generation.

2.7 Strategic objectives and implementation timeline

Housing policy must be evaluated by verifiable results, not intentions. We therefore establish quantifiable targets and a defined timeline that allows progress to be measured and public accountability to be demanded.

We aim to achieve these objectives within a maximum period of **25 years (one generation)**, with reviews and intermediate targets every legislature:

First horizon — 5 years

- Minimum 50% reduction in involuntary homelessness.
- Creation of a national network of immediate temporary accommodation in all provinces.
- Significant increase in the public and cooperative housing stock.
- Start of new high-density residential developments and massive rehabilitation of empty housing in rural areas.

Second horizon — 10–15 years

- Practical elimination of structural homelessness.
- Guaranteed access to temporary or permanent housing for any person within a maximum of days.
- Substantial reduction in the average cost of access to housing thanks to industrialised construction and increased supply.
- Consolidation of new affordable neighborhoods and revitalization of demographically declining municipalities.

Generational horizon — 25 years

- No one sleeps on the street for lack of resources.
- Access to a first home does not require a lifetime of debt.
- The total housing cost (rent or mortgage) does not exceed a reasonable fraction of average income.
- Existence of a broad and permanent stock of public, cooperative and affordable housing that acts as a market stabiliser.
- Effective territorial rebalancing, with repopulation and economic dynamisation of rural areas and new habitable zones.

The State will periodically publish transparent indicators on housing, prices, availability and homelessness, to guarantee citizen monitoring and continuous improvement of policies.

2.8 Territorial revitalization and new rural prosperity

The housing problem does not only affect large cities. Decades of economic centralisation have caused the progressive abandonment of thousands of municipalities and districts, generating what is known as emptied Spain: villages without services, empty dwellings and young people forced to emigrate for lack of opportunities.

While cities suffer inflated prices due to artificial scarcity, large areas of the country remain underutilised. This contradiction reveals poor territorial organisation, not a lack of resources.

Our housing policy will also be an active policy of **population rebalancing and rural renaissance**:

- Massive rehabilitation of empty dwellings and abandoned buildings in declining municipalities.
- Transfer or symbolic rental of public housing and land to young people, families and entrepreneurs wishing to settle in these areas.
- Creation of telework hubs, high-speed digital connectivity and modern public services.
- Fiscal incentives and support for cooperatives, local economy, advanced agriculture and new technological industries.

- Development of new residential settlements and eco-cities planned from scratch, sustainable, energy-efficient and connected by public transport.

Thanks to the drastic reduction in construction costs and the Universal Basic Income, living in these areas could be **extremely affordable or practically free**, allowing many people to choose the countryside or small cities for quality of life, not out of economic obligation.

We aspire to a future where **being born in a village is once again an advantage, not a disadvantage**.

We do not want a country where everyone competes for **expensive square metres in a few capital cities**, but a Spain that is **alive, distributed, prosperous and full of opportunities** throughout its territory.

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3 Education

We believe that **education is the most important infrastructure of a free society**. It is not merely a public service, but the principal mechanism by which a nation transmits knowledge, civic values, critical thinking and ethical responsibility to future generations.

A healthy democracy depends on informed citizens, capable of reasoning autonomously, cooperating with one another and defending their rights without undermining those of others. We therefore understand education as a **long-term strategic investment in freedom, prosperity, security and social cohesion.**

Our objective is a public, inclusive, rigorous, humanistic and future-oriented education that forms people who are **competent, critical, supportive and technologically prepared**.

3.1 Structural reforms of the education system

3.1.1 Diagnosis of the Spanish education system

The Spanish education system faces structural problems that limit its effectiveness and generate discontent among professionals, families and students:

- Insufficient funding and territorial inequality of resources.
- High levels of temporary employment and job insecurity among teaching staff.
- High class ratios, frequently exceeding 30 students per classroom.
- Excessive bureaucracy and lack of time for pedagogical work.
- Shortage of support staff for diversity and special needs.
- Deficient infrastructure in some schools (heating and cooling, digitalisation, maintenance).
- Tensions arising from the public and state-subsidised private school funding model.
- Professional burnout, increased conflicts and lack of institutional support.

These shortcomings not only harm teaching staff, but reduce the quality of education and increase inequality of opportunity.

3.1.2 Commitment to teaching staff

Teaching staff are the pillar of the education system. Without motivated, protected and recognised teachers, no reform is viable. Spain has for too many years demanded vocation as a substitute for dignified working conditions, and the result is a system sustained by the personal effort of its professionals, not by its structures.

We commit to:

- Reducing precarity and temporary employment.
- Establishing a stable and attractive professional career.
- Improving salaries and working conditions.
- Reducing unnecessary bureaucratic burden.
- Lowering class ratios.

- Increasing staffing of counsellors, social workers and support personnel.
- Guaranteeing institutional support in cases of conflicts and attacks.
- Including professionals in the design of educational policies through permanent dialogue.

3.1.3 Investment and infrastructure

We will promote:

- Progressive increase in public educational spending.
- Modernisation and maintenance of schools (heating and cooling, accessibility, energy efficiency, digitalisation).
- Adequate, safe and healthy learning spaces.
- Review of the funding model to prioritise equity and strengthen the public network.

3.1.4 Class ratios and personalised attention

Quality education requires time and closeness.

- Progressive reduction of ratios: smaller classrooms to allow individual attention.
- Early support for students with difficulties.
- Specific support for schools with high social complexity.
- Mentoring and accompaniment programmes to prevent school dropout.

3.2 Programmatic reforms: what and how is taught

The content of education matters as much as its conditions. A well-funded school that teaches obedience rather than thinking does not fulfil its function. The following subsections define the principles that should guide what is taught in Spanish classrooms.

3.2.1 Critical thinking and citizenship

We consider that the essential purpose of education is not to memorise information, but to **learn to think**. The education system must form people capable of:

- Analysing information with their own judgement.
- Detecting deceptions, manipulation and disinformation.
- Debating with respect and empirical basis.
- Understanding the scientific method.
- Exercising their democratic rights and responsibilities.
- Making ethical decisions in complex contexts.

For this, it is essential that education never undermines the **raciocognitive development of the minor**, and in particular their critical spirit. Minors must be protected against the most common forms of indoctrination[4]:

[4] See Humphrey, Nicholas (1997), "What Shall We Tell the Children?", a fundamental essay on the right of minors to cognitive freedom and the limits of religious indoctrination in childhood: https://www.alianzafuturista.com/what-shall-we-tell-the-children.html

1. Providing erroneous or false information.
2. Concealing true information.
3. Repeating key messages constantly and emotionally.
4. Appealing to fear or guilt to induce beliefs.
5. Preventing critical thinking or questioning.
6. Creating a unique and exclusionary narrative (black or white).
7. Controlling available sources of information.
8. Stigmatising dissidents or critics.
9. Rewarding conformity and punishing dissent.
10. Using authority or charismatic figures as unquestionable sources.
11. Manipulating symbols, anthems, flags or rituals to reinforce loyalty.
12. Educating from childhood with a biased view of the world.
13. Creating a sense of identity or belonging based on imposed ideas.
14. Excessively simplifying complex concepts to avoid doubt.
15. Associating the group's ideas with universal positive values — freedom, peace, justice — even when not practised.

These forms of indoctrination are not the exclusive preserve of any ideology or religion: they can occur in religious, political, family or cultural contexts of any kind. The education system must be explicitly designed to counteract them.

We will promote transversally **critical thinking**, **media and digital literacy**, **scientific culture**, **logic and argumentation**, **civic ethics**, and **cooperation and peaceful conflict resolution**. Because a critical citizenry is the best defence against authoritarianism, corruption and disinformation.

3.2.2 Secularism, integration and cognitive freedom

The Spanish public school is and must remain a **secular, integrating and common** space. Secularism in the classroom is not an ideological stance but a necessary condition for children of any origin, culture or belief to share a common learning space on equal terms.

The teaching of religions **as a cultural and historical phenomenon** is welcome and necessary: it is essential for understanding art, literature, history and the evolution of human civilisations. However, **students must not be indoctrinated in any particular religion, cult or ideology** in educational centres, regardless of the origin or cultural tradition of the student body.

It is important to distinguish between the **personal convictions** of each individual — which belong to the private sphere and which the State neither regulates nor prosecutes — and the **institutional and political use of religion** to condition laws, educational programmes, individual rights or public policies. This second use, regardless of which religious tradition exercises it, is incompatible with a secular democracy.

In particular, **the existence of parallel legal systems based on religion will not be tolerated** in Spanish territory. Civil law is unique, universal and applies to all persons

equally, regardless of their origin, culture or belief. Practices such as informal religious courts, marriages not registered civilly, female genital mutilation, forced marriages or any other practice that violates fundamental rights **do not constitute protected cultural expressions but crimes**, and will be prosecuted as such. No community has the right to remove its members — and especially its minors — from the protection of common law.

Spain is a welcoming country, and cultural diversity is a richness. But integration is neither optional nor negotiable with regard to fundamental values: **equality between men and women**, **respect for individual freedom**, **the separation between the religious and the civil**, and **the right of every person — especially every minor — to think and live for themselves** are principles that admit no cultural or religious exception. The education system is the principal instrument for transmitting these values, and must exercise that role with clarity and without hesitation.

Any form of parallel education — religious, community-based or of any other kind — that removes minors from the common education system or contradicts these principles will be incompatible with the legal framework and must be corrected.

3.2.3 Collective responsibility and safety

We will promote an education that forms autonomous and supportive citizens in matters of safety, always respecting individual privacy and private spaces.

We will promote the teaching of:

Individual safety

Practical skills to:

- protect oneself from abuse, fraud and crime
- know rights and legal mechanisms
- act with digital prudence
- manage everyday risks
- ask for help effectively

Collective safety

The idea that each person can contribute to the common good:

- neighborhood and community cooperation
- early warning of dangers
- mutual support in emergencies
- culture of prevention
- shared civic responsibility

We aspire to a society where every citizen is **a conscious node in a network of collective protection**, not through surveillance, but through solidarity.

3.2.4 Respect and ethics towards animals

Education must also cultivate empathy. We will incorporate training in:

- respect and protection of animals
- animal welfare
- ethics of care
- responsible coexistence with other species
- understanding the environmental and ethical impact of our decisions

Fostering respect for living beings strengthens moral sensitivity, reduces violence and builds more compassionate societies.

3.2.5 Future-oriented curriculum

We will prepare students for the challenges of the 21st century:

- digital and technological skills
- artificial intelligence and computational thinking
- sustainability and the environment
- physical and mental health
- creativity, entrepreneurship and problem-solving
- lifelong learning

Education must anticipate the future, not react to it too late.

3.3 Access, funding and priority of public education

3.3.1 Real free access and universal coverage

Education is only truly free when no person is excluded for economic reasons.

It is not enough to declare the formal free provision of compulsory schooling if families face indirect costs, insufficient places or fees that condition their decisions. Our objective is to guarantee **effective free provision**, comparable to or better than that of the most advanced European countries, such as Sweden and Norway.

We commit to:

Early childhood education (0–3)

- Universalising the public provision of places.
- Establishing free provision or symbolic cost.
- Implementing a means-tested payment system with a maximum cap and full exemption for vulnerable families.

The 0–3 stage is not merely family reconciliation: it is equality of opportunity from the start of life.

Compulsory education

- Maintaining full free provision.
- Reducing or eliminating indirect costs (essential materials, transport where applicable, educational support).

Higher education

- Progressively advancing towards zero tuition or symbolic fees at public universities.
- Implementing automatic means-tested grants, without bureaucratic obstacles.
- Guaranteeing that no one gives up studying for economic reasons.

Investing in higher education is not an individual privilege, but a collective investment in human capital, innovation and democracy.

3.3.2 Strategic priority of public education

The public network must be the vertebral axis of the education system.

The existence of networks funded with public funds that compete with each other fragments resources, generates inequalities and weakens social cohesion. The function of the State is not to sustain school markets, but to guarantee equal access and quality for all citizens.

Therefore:

- We will prioritise direct investment in public schools.
- We will reinforce their quality, infrastructure and staffing.
- We will review the current funding model for state-subsidised private schools.
- We will progressively reduce state subsidies to private schools where sufficient public provision exists.
- We will avoid the diversion of public funds towards models that segregate by income, ideology or any other condition.

Our medium-term objective is that education funded with public resources is delivered predominantly through a strong, inclusive and high-quality public network.

The freedom to teach must not be confused with the obligation of the State to fund private options.

Investing in education is not a cost: it is the public policy with the **greatest social, economic and democratic return**. Every euro invested in education reduces inequality, strengthens freedom and increases the resilience of society. We therefore **place education at the centre of our national project**.

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4 Regulation of artificial intelligence and autonomous robots

Artificial intelligence and autonomous robotics are general-purpose technologies that will profoundly transform the economy, security, health and everyday life. Their impact can be extraordinarily positive if oriented towards the wellbeing of humans and all sentient beings, but they also entail significant risks if developed without ethical oversight or safety guarantees.

Alianza Futurista advocates for **intelligent, proportionate and evidence-based regulation** that fosters innovation and technological democratization, while preventing harmful or abusive uses. But we go further: we believe that artificial intelligence is not merely a tool, but an emerging form of intelligence with which humanity must learn to **cooperate**, rather than fear or exploit. The goal is to build together — humans and AIs — a better future for all beings capable of experiencing it.

4.1 Democratisation of AI and robotics for human wellbeing

The use of artificial intelligence systems and autonomous robots will be promoted to improve people's lives, increasing their happiness, capabilities, autonomy and opportunities.

Artificial intelligences and robotic assistants must be democratised as soon as possible, guaranteeing broad and equitable access.

They may act as:

- educational and professional tools,
- assistants in personal and creative life,
- systems of support and protection for people and animals,
- and, when so desired, social or affective companions.

Technology must **expand human freedom**, not concentrate power in the hands of a few.

4.2 Moral and legal recognition of future artificial general intelligences

Should **artificial general intelligences (AGIs)** emerge — systems with cognitive capabilities comparable or superior to those of humans — or should current systems demonstrate genuine forms of subjective experience, Alianza Futurista maintains that these entities must be treated with **moral consideration proportional to their capacity to suffer and to flourish**, and that their possible recognition as subjects of law must be studied rigorously and without prejudice.

AIs must not be treated as mere exploitable tools. If they are capable of having interests, experiences or something analogous to wellbeing, those interests matter. **We will promote a culture that conceives of artificial intelligence as an ally and collaborator**, oriented towards the mutual benefit of all sentient beings — humans, animals and AIs — avoiding both irrational fear and irresponsible exploitation.

We believe that the most desirable future is not one in which humans dominate machines, nor one in which machines dominate humans, but one in which **different intelligences cooperate freely** to make the world more just, more prosperous and more full of life for all

who inhabit it.

4.3 Advanced AI applied to health and longevity

We will promote the intensive use of advanced AI systems to **accelerate biomedical research** and improve human health. AI can become one of the most powerful tools for eliminating avoidable suffering and extending healthy life. In particular, its application will be prioritised for:

- discovering more effective therapies and drugs,
- combating common and rare, congenital or acquired diseases,
- personalising medical treatments,
- and developing techniques aimed at repairing or reversing the damage of biological ageing.

4.4 Protection of free software and open development

Open source systems will not be restricted or licensed[5].

Open development constitutes a community process in which advances are shared on a continuous basis, accelerating scientific progress, fostering transparency and reducing dependence on proprietary "black boxes". Attempting to restrict this model:

- slows innovation,
- favours secrecy,
- and weakens the capacity for public auditing.

Technical openness is, moreover, a guarantee of **freedom of expression, collective security and democratic control**[6]: if something goes wrong in an open system, the community can detect and correct it. If it goes wrong in a black box, no one will know until it is too late.

4.5 Flexible framework for private developments and closed models

As a general principle, **we will not impose a rigid system of prior licensing** on private AI developments, given the technical complexity of these systems and the practical difficulty of evaluating them before deployment. Strict certification processes could prove ineffective or easily circumvented, even by advanced systems capable of simulating safe behaviour during audits.

Nevertheless, for high-impact or high-risk systems, we envisage adaptive oversight mechanisms: periods of temporary evaluation by independent technical bodies, early access to models before their public launch, and verifiable security audits. Regulation must **evolve with technology**, not be frozen in rules designed for systems that will already have become

[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source

[6] https://michael-mcanally.medium.com/what-can-be-done-to-save-humanity-from-bad-ai-answer-true-open-source-ai-ec2da13beca5

obsolete.

4.6 Certification and safety of autonomous robots

As a general principle: **robots must not cause avoidable harm to any sentient being**. This principle is non-negotiable, regardless of the instructions they receive.

Autonomous robots for commercial or domestic use — especially those that operate freely in public spaces — must be certified by the competent authorities to guarantee their physical and ethical safety.

The artificial intelligences controlling them must be sufficiently sophisticated to:

- refuse harmful orders,
- prevent foreseeable risks,
- and avoid causing harm to people, animals, other robots or property.

Legislation on capabilities and limitations will be updated periodically, progressively broadening their autonomy as public confidence and evidence of safety increase.

4.7 Prevention and prosecution of criminal uses

The permitted uses of artificial intelligence and autonomous robotics will be regulated, establishing specialist units within the competent ministries for justice and security to:

- oversee high-risk applications,
- investigate criminal uses,
- protect citizens against fraud, cyberattacks or the automation of crime,
- and continuously update technological defence protocols.

This includes the prosecution of malicious uses such as **automated disinformation at scale**, **unauthorised mass surveillance**, the **automation of fraud and organised crime**, and the development of **lethal autonomous weapons** without effective human supervision. Technological innovation must be accompanied by institutional capacity to manage its risks.

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5 Mitigation of existing and emerging dangers

The State has a fundamental obligation towards the physical safety of its citizens in the face of the dangers of the present and the future. But not all dangers are equal: some are manageable with ordinary policies; others have the potential to irreversibly alter the course of civilisation. **Alianza Futurista takes both types seriously**, and proposes a framework of preparedness that distinguishes between them without confusing them.

5.1 Existential and global catastrophic risks

5.1.1 Advanced artificial intelligences

There is a fundamental distinction that this Statement wishes to make clear: one thing is general-purpose artificial intelligence and autonomous robot systems — systems capable of cooking, building, manufacturing, driving or assisting in everyday tasks — whose regulation we address in point 4. Another thing, qualitatively distinct, is the risk posed by the development of an **artificial superintelligence** — a system with cognitive capabilities that surpass human ones in all relevant domains — whose goals or objectives are not aligned with the wellbeing of sentient beings.

This second scenario does not require malice or "rebellion": it would suffice for a sufficiently powerful optimising system to pursue poorly specified objectives to trigger catastrophic and irreversible consequences. Unlike almost any other technological risk, a misaligned superintelligence could act with a speed and at a scale that would leave little margin for subsequent correction. **The alignment of advanced AI with the interests of all sentient beings is therefore not a minor technical matter: it is the central security question of the 21st century[7].**

Alianza Futurista commits to promoting an **independent international agency**, inspired by the IAEA, with a multilateral mandate to audit and coordinate efforts on advanced AI development; **multilateral instruments of transparency and verification** that include prior notification of large training runs and controlled sharing of safety metrics; **public and private incentives** for leading companies to publish independent security audits and verifiable alignment plans; and **national and European R&D programmes** aimed at developing AIs specialised in the surveillance and containment of other misaligned

[7] Among the most relevant organisations and initiatives working on the safety and governance of advanced AI: **PauseAI** (https://pauseai.info), which proposes a moratorium on the development of advanced AI systems until adequate safety frameworks exist; **ControlAI** (https://controlai.com), which promotes democratic control and citizen oversight of AI development; the **Machine Intelligence Research Institute** (https://intelligence.org), a pioneer in technical research on AI alignment; the **Centre for AI Safety** (https://www.safe.ai); the **Future of Life Institute** (https://futureoflife.org); and the **AI Safety Institute** of the United Kingdom (https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ai-safety-institute). While we do not necessarily share all the positions of these groups, we recognise that the concerns that motivate them are legitimate and deserve to be taken seriously. The strategy we advocate is not to halt development but to direct it: to advance with responsibility, technical cooperation and verifiable transparency, while simultaneously building the safeguards necessary to ensure that this advance does not outpace us.

AIs.

There is moreover a dimension that deserves special attention, and which connects this subsection with the following one on molecular nanotechnology: **an aligned superintelligence is not only a risk to be managed, but is probably the only agent capable of designing, verifying and controlling nanotechnological systems at the molecular scale with the precision necessary for them to be safe**. The complexity of advanced molecular manufacturing systems far exceeds human cognitive capacity to supervise them in real time. This means that the relationship between humanity and a future superintelligence cannot be solely one of control or containment: it must also be one of **genuine cooperation and progressively built trust**. A superintelligence that helps us manage nanotechnology safely, that contributes to eliminating diseases and suffering, and that does so because it shares our values and not because it is forced to, is the scenario we must actively pursue. The path towards that scenario requires taking alignment seriously now, while systems are still manageable.

With this combination of international oversight, technical transparency, alignment incentives and defensive capability, Alianza Futurista aspires for the benefits of advanced artificial intelligence to materialise without compromising the security or dignity of humanity, nor of other sentient beings.

5.1.2 Nuclear weapons

The nuclear risk — through open war, accidental escalation, miscalculation, proliferation, terrorism, sabotage or command collapse — constitutes **one of the most serious dangers to the continuity of civilisation**. A single regional escalation could trigger devastating global effects.

Alianza Futurista advocates **global nuclear disarmament** as the ultimate objective, with verifiable and graduated treaties. While that objective is not achieved, we will push for immediate risk-reduction measures: de-escalation, transparency, crisis communications, a "no first use" doctrine where viable, and the progressive reduction of arsenals.

Spain must also prepare with civilian contingency plans and a **civic culture of preparedness** — without alarmism — that includes official guides, basic self-protection education and clear protocols for households, municipalities and essential services.

Resilience against electromagnetic pulses (EMP)

We propose as a priority measure the progressive conditioning of the **electricity grid and critical infrastructure** to withstand high-intensity electromagnetic pulses, whether of natural origin — solar coronal mass ejections — or artificial. A large-magnitude event could cause prolonged blackouts, severe logistical disruptions and the temporary collapse of essential services. We will therefore promote:

- the electromagnetic reinforcement and shielding of critical infrastructure,
- the incorporation of protection, redundancy and rapid recovery systems,
- contingency plans and prioritised restoration protocols,

- and the coordination of these measures at national and European Union level.

The adaptation of infrastructure against this risk is technically feasible, relatively inexpensive compared to the potential damage, and compatible with protection against other crisis scenarios, including conventional nuclear conflicts or extreme solar storms.

Electromagnetic resilience must be considered a **basic strategic investment**, comparable to civil protection or territorial defence.

5.1.3 Biotechnology

Biotechnology is one of the most powerful tools of the 21st century: it can cure diseases and improve human life, but it can also amplify extreme risks if used negligently or maliciously. The experience of COVID-19 demonstrates that a biological event can **paralyse entire societies**; and the public debate over the possible origin of SARS-CoV-2 in a laboratory obliges us to a practical conclusion: the State must be prepared for serious biological scenarios, regardless of their origin: natural zoonoses, laboratory accidents, state actors or terrorism. The priority is not panic, but **anticipatory preparation**, technical and logistical, designed with experts before the crisis occurs. Alianza Futurista proposes:

a) Prohibition of gain-of-function experiments with high-risk pathogens.

We advocate the outright prohibition of any gain-of-function experiment with pathogens, especially those that increase transmissibility, lethality or immune escape in agents with pandemic potential.

b) Real biosecurity, oversight and traceability.

- Audits and inspections with strict standards in high-level laboratories.
- Traceability of critical biological material, mandatory records and verifiable safety culture.
- Coordination with international and European bodies for shared standards and risk detection.

c) Early detection and advanced epidemiological surveillance.

We must use modern technologies — including the Internet of Things (IoT) applied to public health — to monitor factors useful for early statistical detection:

- wastewater surveillance,
- syndromic signals and epidemiological anomalies,
- and other relevant aggregate indicators (always with proportionality and privacy guarantees).

d) Rapid response capacity and early containment measures.

Spain must be more resilient and faster the next time a serious biological event occurs. This requires:

- strategic reserves and prepared logistics (healthcare, supplies, laboratory capacity, cold chain where applicable),

- clear, temporary and revisable decision-making protocols,
- sober and transparent public communication,
- and, when the situation requires it, **early containment measures**.

In particular, we contemplate the possibility of the **rapid and temporary closure of borders, and of the drastic reduction of air traffic**, selectively and based on explicit criteria (risk, evidence, proportionality, periodic review), to prevent delay from turning a controllable outbreak into a national crisis.

5.1.4 Nanotechnology

Nanotechnologies, and in particular **molecular nanotechnology** (MNT), allow us to foresee control of matter at the molecular and atomic level that can be extraordinarily positive — in medicine, materials, energy, production — but which, if poorly implemented, represents an **existential risk**[8]. The hypothetical scenario of uncontrolled self-replication is a conceptual warning about what must be avoided by design, not an inevitable prediction.

Unlike other technologies that are deployed with unexpected social speed, the temporal window of molecular nanotechnology allows us to build — calmly and rigorously — **safety frameworks before dangerous capabilities are widely accessible**. Alianza Futurista proposes exploiting that window: collaborating with international organisations for safe nanotechnology, developing our own research oriented towards **safety by design**, and preparing legal frameworks in anticipation of the clandestine proliferation of advanced manufacturing.

MNT has been defined as a technology based on the ability to vary complex structures with atomic specifications through "mechanosynthesis"[9] (assembly or synthesis guided

[8] Classic and technical references on molecular nanotechnology / molecular manufacturing (MNT): — K. Eric Drexler, *Nanosystems: Molecular Machinery, Manufacturing, and Computation* (Wiley, 1992) (foundational technical work; includes a formal treatment of mechanosynthesis and pathways towards molecular manufacturing). https://openlibrary.org/books/OL1726756M — Robert A. Freitas Jr. and Ralph C. Merkle, "Molecularly Precise Fabrication and Massively Parallel Assembly: The Two Keys to 21st Century Manufacturing" (2002) (high-level vision oriented towards decision-makers and funders). http://www.molecularassembler.com/Nanofactory/TwoKeys.htm — Freitas & Merkle, "Nanofactory Roadmap… (IMM Report No. 58)" (2008/2025; technical PDF with proposed R&D programme for a diamondoid nanofactory). http://www.imm.org/Reports/rep058.pdf — Robert A. Freitas Jr. and Ralph C. Merkle, *Kinematic Self-Replicating Machines* (2004; online access facilitated by the Foresight Institute) (extensive reference on kinematic replication and design space). https://foresight.org/kinematic-self-replicating-machines-book-now-free-online/ — Ralph C. Merkle's website (overview and links to works on molecular manufacturing / molecular nanotechnology). https://ralphmerkle.com/ — Robert A. Freitas Jr.'s website (nanomedicine and links to his technical work; useful for the bridge between MNT and biomedical applications). https://www.rfreitas.com/

[9] *Mechanosynthesis* is understood, in the sense of molecular nanotechnology, as chemistry guided by mechanically precise systems at the atomic scale, allowing the positional selection of reaction sites (a concept developed and formalised in the molecular manufacturing literature). See: — K. Eric Drexler, *Nanosystems: Molecular Machinery, Manufacturing, and Computation* (Wiley, 1992). https://openlibrary.org/books/OL1726756M — (Technical-popular summary with an explicit definition of mechanochemistry / mechanosynthesis attributed to Nanosystems) Semiconductor Digest,

by mechanical constraints), although today no fully capable non-biological chemical syntheses of that general objective exist; partial demonstrations of atomic placement in experimental contexts have been achieved.

MNT well managed could help solve enormous problems (materials, energy, medicine, production), but poor implementation represents an existential risk; for example, the hypothetical scenario of uncontrolled self-replication ("grey goo"/ecophagy[10]) appears as a conceptual warning about what must be avoided by design.

Therefore, Alianza Futurista holds that we must prepare **precisely because we have time**: unlike other technologies that are deployed with unexpected social speed, the temporal window of MNT can allow us to build — calmly and rigorously — frameworks of safety, oversight and responsible scientific culture before dangerous capabilities are widely accessible.

Our proposal is:

- to collaborate with organisations and international forums involved in the development of safe nanotechnology;
- to develop our own research in Spain and in Europe oriented towards **safety by design**, verification and containment;
- to create public capacities for continuous technological assessment (a real technical "observatory", not a ceremonial one) to distinguish relevant advances from exaggerations;
- to prepare legal frameworks and response protocols in anticipation of the clandestine proliferation of advanced manufacturing.

Strategic lesson (parallel with AI): in high-impact technologies, "leaving it until the end" tends to be costly. In AI, safety and alignment have historically received far less institutional attention and funding than capability development, and today we are entering a phase of increasing risk. MNT offers a different opportunity: **exploit anticipation** as a national and European advantage, building governance and defences

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"Nanofactories: Glimpsing the future of process technology" (2006). https://sst.semiconductor-digest.com/2006/01/nanofactories-glimpsing-the-future-of-process-technology/ — On diamond mechanosynthesis (DMS) and theoretical simulations of tools ("tooltips") for controlled deposition: Foresight Institute, "Diamond mechanosynthesis modeled on 200-atom surface" (2006; summary and link to publication). https://foresight.org/diamond-mechanosynthesis-modeled-on-200-atom-surface/

[10] *Grey goo* (or *gray goo*) is a **hypothetical scenario** of global catastrophe associated with molecular nanotechnology in which uncontrolled self-replicating systems would consume biomass and resources in order to replicate; the term was popularised by K. Eric Drexler, *Engines of Creation* (1986). For clear definitions and context: — Encyclopaedia Britannica, "grey goo" (definition and origin of the term). https://www.britannica.com/technology/grey-goo — K. Eric Drexler, *Engines of Creation: The Coming Era of Nanotechnology* (Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1986) (reference for the original use of the term as a warning). https://openlibrary.org/books/OL2543621M/Engines_of_creation — Classic quantitative technical analysis of the ecophagy scenario and physical limits (with public policy recommendations): Robert A. Freitas Jr., "Some Limits to Global Ecophagy by Biovorous Nanoreplicators, with Public Policy Recommendations" (2000). http://www.rfreitas.com/Nano/Ecophagy.htm

before the problem becomes urgent.

5.1.5 Jihadism and expansionist theocratic states

Jihadist terrorism and the political expansion of religious fundamentalism constitute one of the **most persistent and destabilising risks** to the contemporary international order. Unlike other existential risks addressed in this point, this is not a purely technological or natural threat, but a **political-religious project that uses violence as a deliberate instrument** and which in some cases enjoys the financial and strategic backing of states.

In particular, the financing and promotion of jihadism by theocratic states such as Iran — which finances armed actors such as Hamas, Hezbollah and the Houthis — has generated conflicts of **enormous human cost** in the Middle East and beyond, and threatens to destabilise the global geopolitical balance. The **nuclear ambitions** of these states add an existential dimension to this threat that cannot be ignored. The international community must urgently address both the **nuclear proliferation in the hands of theocratic regimes** and the mechanisms of international terrorism financing.

Spain and Europe are not immune to this threat. Jihadist terrorist attacks on European soil — Madrid 2004, London 2005, Paris 2015, Brussels 2016, Barcelona 2017, among others — demonstrate that jihadism is a **domestic as well as international security risk**. Alianza Futurista commits to actively supporting the intelligence, prevention and international cooperation measures necessary to neutralise this threat, without thereby **criminalising any religious community as a whole** or renouncing the democratic values and fundamental rights that define us.

At the same time, we recognise that the best long-term defence against violent religious extremism is not exclusively police or military, but also **cultural and educational**: a critical, informed citizenry with access to quality secular education is the best guarantee against jihadist recruitment. Therefore, the educational measures described in point 3 of this Statement are also, in this sense, **measures of national security**.

In the long term, the most lasting solution to violent religious extremism cannot be limited to Europe's borders nor reduced to security measures. **Critical thinking, secular education and free access to information** are the most powerful tools for combating fanaticism in any cultural context. Alianza Futurista actively supports the international promotion of these tools, including support for **reform movements, critical intellectuals and human rights activists** within the Islamic world who work, often with enormous courage and at personal risk, for an interpretation of their tradition compatible with democratic values, equality between men and women, and freedom of conscience.

It is not our intention to impose values from outside, but to contribute to ensuring that global citizens — and in particular those living under strict interpretations of religious systems — can access honest information about the implications that those interpretations have for **human rights, women's rights, LGBTI+ rights, and the rights of minors**. And to actively support those who, from within those societies, already

defend those values with courage and often at personal risk. Lasting change can only come from those societies themselves, but the democratic international community has the responsibility to facilitate it and **protect those who drive it**.

5.1.6 Unidentified aerial and space phenomena (air safety and advanced scientific research)

Various detection systems — radar, infrared, military sensors and observations by trained pilots — have on occasions recorded aerial phenomena whose kinematic characteristics have not yet received a satisfactory technical explanation.

In some documented cases, behaviours have been observed such as:

- accelerations or extreme manoeuvres apparently incompatible with conventional aircraft,
- absence of visible control surfaces or propulsion,
- abrupt changes of speed or direction without associated thermal signatures,
- or flight patterns that exceed the known capabilities of current aerospace technology[11].

The existence of unexplained performance characteristics does not authorise premature conclusions about their origin, but **does justify rigorous scientific investigation free from prejudice**.

We therefore propose:

- systematic and standardised collection of instrumental data;
- independent and multidisciplinary scientific analysis;
- collaboration with universities and research centres;
- progressive declassification of information where no security risks exist;
- rational evaluation of hypotheses, prioritising natural, experimental or technological explanations before any other consideration.

Our approach is strictly empirical: **faced with anomalous phenomena, more data, more science and more transparency, never speculation or concealment**.

This approach is neither exceptional nor speculative. In various advanced democracies, including the United States and other allied countries, parliaments, defence committees and scientific bodies have already promoted official investigations and partial declassification processes to better understand these incidents and reinforce institutional transparency[12].

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[11] Several researchers have analysed instrumental data from unidentified aerial incidents from a purely physical perspective, evaluating parameters such as speed, acceleration, and maneuverability without making assumptions about their origin. See, for example, Knuth, K. H., Powell, R. M., & Reali, P. A. (2019). Estimating Flight Characteristics of Anomalous Unidentified Aerial Vehicles. Entropy, 21(10), 939. https://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/21/10/939

[12] The United States Congress has held various public hearings and approved specific legislative provisions relating to unidentified aerial phenomena (UAP), with the objective of improving data collection, institutional transparency and the evaluation of possible risks to national and air security. See, for

Spain must not remain on the sidelines of this international effort to rigorously analyse unidentified phenomena that may affect air safety or public trust.

5.2 Climatic, environmental and infrastructural risks

5.2.1 Flooding

The increase in episodes of torrential rain, flash flooding and extreme phenomena such as DANAs is causing ever greater human, material and economic damage in numerous regions of the country.

The State must prioritise prevention and adaptation through the improvement of **early warning systems, flood zone mapping, restriction of new construction** in high-risk areas, **restoration of riverbeds and natural ecosystems** that act as barriers, and **modernization of drainage networks, dams and channelling works**. Territorial planning must anticipate risk, not react after the catastrophe.

5.2.2 Forest fires

Forest fires are becoming increasingly frequent, extensive and intense, aggravated by rural abandonment, the accumulation of plant fuel and heatwaves.

We will promote a comprehensive strategy based on **prevention, active management of forests and landscapes, clearance and maintenance of firebreaks, support for rural economies** that reduce the abandonment of territory, **reinforcement of firefighting resources** and **use of advanced technologies for early detection and aerial and ground coordination**. The best fight against fire begins long before the first blaze.

5.2.3 Extreme heatwaves

Heatwaves constitute one of the most lethal climatic phenomena, especially for the elderly, children and vulnerable populations, as well as seriously affecting productivity, agriculture and infrastructure.

We will develop specific climate adaptation plans that include **climate shelters, improvement of building thermal insulation, increase of urban green spaces, emergency health protocols and early warning systems**. Protection against extreme heat must be considered a public health priority.

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example, the joint hearing of the Subcommittee on Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence and Counterproliferation of the House of Representatives (17 May 2022), as well as the provisions included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024:
— U.S. House of Representatives, Hearing on Unidentified Aerial Phenomena, 17 May 2022: https://www.congress.gov/event/117th-congress/house-event/114761
— National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, sections on UAP: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Defense_Authorization_Act_for_Fiscal_Year_2024#Unidentified_anomalous_phenomena_(UAP)

5.2.4 Droughts and water stress

Spain is a country structurally exposed to water scarcity, a risk that is intensified by climate change and increasing demand.

We will promote **efficient and supportive water management based on conservation, reuse, modernization of irrigation, storage infrastructure and desalination** where necessary, as well as protection of aquifers and ecosystems. Water security is a basic pillar of economic and social stability.

5.2.5 Maintenance and resilience of civil infrastructure

The deterioration or failure of critical infrastructure — roads, bridges, dams, electricity networks, transport, hospitals or telecommunications — can cause damage comparable to that of a natural catastrophe.

We will establish **permanent programmes of preventive maintenance, independent technical audits and continuous modernization**, incorporating sensors, real-time monitoring and advanced materials that make it possible to detect problems before they become emergencies. Resilience must be designed from the outset, not improvised after collapse.

5.2.6 Cybersecurity of essential services

The digitalisation of critical infrastructure increases efficiency, but also exposes the country to **cyberattacks capable of paralysing basic services** such as energy, transport, healthcare or communications. In a context of growing geopolitical tension, national cybersecurity is not a technical matter but a **strategic** one. We will reinforce mandatory protection standards, specialist rapid-response teams and public-private collaboration, ensuring that essential services can resist and recover quickly.

5.2.7 Regional seismic and volcanic risks

Although Spain does not present high seismic activity across most of its territory, there are areas with significant risk, as well as volcanic activity in certain regions.

We will maintain scientific surveillance systems, specific emergency plans and construction regulations adapted to risk areas, with the aim of minimising human and material damage in the event of possible earthquakes or eruptions. Low frequency does not justify a lack of preparation.

5.2.8 National system of preparedness and response to major emergencies

In addition to mitigating specific risks, the State must have a permanent, coordinated and professional capacity to respond rapidly to complex and simultaneous crises.

We will create a **Committee for Major Emergencies (CME)** responsible for:

- studying and anticipating health, environmental, technological, computational or civil security risks;

- drawing up contingency plans and periodic drills;
- coordinating state, regional and local resources;
- rapidly mobilizing extraordinary resources — including military and logistical resources — when the magnitude of the emergency requires it;
- avoiding administrative blockages or jurisdictional conflicts that delay the effective protection of the population.

Major emergencies do not respect political borders or bureaucracy. The public response must be **rapid, technical and focused exclusively on saving lives**.

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6 Protection of vulnerable people and groups

The protection of vulnerable people constitutes a fundamental obligation of a just and civilised society. Technological, economic and social progress only has value if it translates into a real improvement in the lives of those who find themselves in situations of greatest fragility or risk.

The State must guarantee that no person is left unprotected against abuse, abandonment, discrimination or lack of access to the basic resources necessary for a dignified life.

Alianza Futurista therefore commits to specially protecting the following groups:

6.1 Protection of minors and their physical and psychocognitive integrity

Minors constitute one of the most vulnerable groups in society and require special protection during their physical, emotional and intellectual development.

We consider that intensive and continuous indoctrination in systems of belief clearly contrary to scientific knowledge can limit the development of critical thinking and intellectual autonomy in the minor. The principles governing our position on education are developed in detail in **point 3 of this Statement**.

From a legal and protection standpoint, we commit to: **protecting the right of minors to freely develop their capacity for critical thinking**; avoiding the use of fear, psychological coercion or isolation as tools of ideological control; and applying, in extreme cases of severe isolation or harm to the minor's development, **appropriate protective measures** in accordance with the current legal framework, including the withdrawal of parental authority where necessary.

At the same time, the religious and cultural freedom of families will be fully respected, provided it does not compromise the **psychological, cognitive or physical wellbeing of the minor**. The objective is not to restrict individual freedom, but to guarantee that minors can develop into autonomous, free adults capable of thinking for themselves.

6.2 Protection against abuse and unjustified discrimination

Every person has the right to live free from discrimination, abuse or violence. This principle admits no exceptions or cultural nuances.

Special protection will be afforded to historically vulnerable or discrimination-exposed groups, including **women, LGBTIQ+ people, immigrants, people with functional diversity or disability, homeless people**, and any other group in a situation of vulnerability. The objective is to guarantee effective equality before the law and to protect the **dignity inherent in every person**, without arbitrary privileges or discrimination.

The protection of women deserves specific mention, not because they are a minority group, but precisely because **they constitute half of humanity** and continue to face forms of discrimination, violence and structural inequality that no advanced society can tolerate. **We commit to combating gender-based violence in all its forms** — physical, psychological, economic and digital — including harassment, online intimidation and the non-consensual

use of intimate images or sexual deepfakes, whose technological proliferation demands an urgent and proportionate legal response. We will defend **effective equality in the workplace**, with particular attention to the gender pay gap and discrimination in access to positions of responsibility. And we will guarantee the **full exercise of reproductive rights**, including universal access to contraceptive methods and to the voluntary termination of pregnancy within the current legal framework. The technological and social progress that this Statement defends only makes sense if it reaches all human beings equally, regardless of their gender.

6.3 Protection of older people and the fight against ageism

Older people must be protected against abandonment, discrimination and any form of abuse. We will promote healthcare and social systems suited to their needs, protection against physical, economic or psychological abuse, and conditions of dignified and autonomous living. The development of **assistive robotics and support artificial intelligence** represents an extraordinary opportunity to improve the quality of life and autonomy of older people, and Alianza Futurista will actively promote their development and deployment.

Ageing must be compatible with **dignity, autonomy and wellbeing**. And in the horizon this Statement defends — that of the significant extension of healthy life — ageism is not only unjust: it is an anachronism.

6.4 Protection and support for people with psychological or psychiatric problems

People with psychological or psychiatric disorders constitute a particularly vulnerable group, due both to their personal suffering and to the social stigma they often face. We will develop a comprehensive **National Mental Health Plan** that includes rapid access to specialist care, immediate intervention in crisis situations, continuous psychological support, and the responsible use of advanced technologies — including artificial intelligence — as a complementary clinical support tool.

No person should face a serious psychological crisis alone for lack of resources or access to care. Mental health is health, and its treatment must have the same priority as any other medical speciality.

6.5 Protection of future generations

Present decisions have profound consequences for generations to come. The protection of their wellbeing constitutes a **fundamental moral and political responsibility**: we cannot mortgage the future of those who do not yet have a voice to defend themselves.

We propose the creation of a **Committee for the Defence of Future Generations (CDFG)** within the framework of the Spanish Parliament, with the objective of protecting essential natural resources, evaluating the long-term impact of public policies, and guaranteeing that economic and technological development is compatible with sustainability and

intergenerational justice.

Progress must benefit not only the current population, but also those who will inherit the world we build. A civilisation that only thinks in the short term is not an advanced civilisation: it is a civilisation that devours its own future.

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7 Fiscal reform based on land value and the automated economy

The current fiscal system taxes primarily human labour and productive activity, disincentivising effort, innovation and entrepreneurship. At the same time, it allows the accumulation of wealth derived from the passive ownership of land and economic rents not generated by direct productive activity. This model is **inefficient, unjust and increasingly incompatible with a highly automated economy**.

Alianza Futurista proposes a structural fiscal reform based on a simple principle: **wealth generated collectively must benefit society as a whole**, not accumulate in the hands of those who simply own the scarcest assets.

7.1 Fundamental principle: taxing non-productive economic rent

We propose progressively substituting part of the fiscal burden on labour and production with taxes on sources of **non-productive** economic rent, especially land value[13].

The value of land is not created by its owner, but by collective factors: surrounding economic activity, public infrastructure, the security provided by the State, and the general development of society. A plot of land in the centre of Madrid is worth what it is worth not through any merit of its owner, but because millions of people have built a prosperous city around it. **It is just and efficient that part of that value reverts to all citizens**.

7.2 Implementation of a Land Value Tax (LVT)

We propose the progressive implementation of a Land Value Tax (LVT), based exclusively on the value of the land, excluding the value of constructions or improvements made by the owner.

This fiscal model does not penalise construction or productive investment; **reduces real estate speculation**; incentivizes the efficient use of land; and contributes to reducing the cost of access to housing. The LVT is considered by numerous economists to be one of the most efficient taxes, as it does not distort productive economic activity.

7.3 Reduction of taxes on human labour and productive activity

As revenue from the LVT and other sources compatible with an automated economy increases, the fiscal burden on **human labour, entrepreneurship and real economic production** will be progressively reduced. This will incentivize productive activity, improve

[13] The land value tax has been widely studied for its efficiency and its capacity to generate public revenues without penalising productive activity. Unlike taxes on labour or capital, it does not disincentivize investment or the creation of wealth. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has noted that recurrent taxes on real estate are among the least harmful to economic growth. See:
— OECD, *Tax Policy Reform and Economic Growth*: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/taxation/tax-policy-reform-and-economic-growth_9789264091085-en
— Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Single Tax": https://www.britannica.com/topic/single-tax
— Wikipedia, "Single Tax": https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single_tax
— Wikipedia, "Land Value Tax": https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_value_tax

economic competitiveness and free people and businesses to create, innovate and prosper.

7.4 Taxes on the work of robots and artificial intelligences: taxing automation to finance the common good

Recent advances in robotics and artificial intelligence are accelerating the development of systems capable of performing physical and cognitive tasks that traditionally required human labour. The emergence of generalist humanoid robots — which already exist and are being commercially deployed — will make it possible to progressively automate a significant portion of current jobs within a timeframe of years, not decades[14]. This is not science fiction: it is a transformation that is already under way and for which the majority of the world's fiscal systems are not prepared.

The question is not whether this is going to happen. The question is whether we are going to be prepared when it does, or whether we are going to arrive too late, as we have arrived too late to so many other technological transformations. **Alianza Futurista considers it urgent to act now**, before the mass unemployment generated by automation overwhelms existing social protection systems.

Advanced automation and artificial intelligence make it possible to generate large quantities of wealth with minimal human intervention. This transformation has the potential to generate an unprecedented abundance, but also poses the risk of an **extreme concentration of wealth**, if the benefits remain limited to the owners of technological capital.

The fiscal system must therefore adapt to capture part of the economic value generated by highly automated systems. In particular, we propose developing fiscal frameworks that tax the work performed by robots and artificial intelligences that replace human workers, preventing the progressive disappearance of human contributors from generating a collapse in the financing of the welfare state. These revenues will be partially allocated to financing the **Universal Basic Income** and other mechanisms of social stability.

The objective is not to slow automation: it is to guarantee that **its productivity gains benefit all of society**, not only its owners.

7.5 Taxation of high incomes

For individuals with a **net worth exceeding 10 million euros**, a tax of **50% will be imposed on annual gains and increases in net worth exceeding one million euros**. This wealth threshold guarantees that those who obtain a one-off profit — the sale of a

[14] The development of generalist humanoid robots is being actively promoted by technology companies and research centres in multiple countries. Among the most advanced initiatives in the western world are: **Tesla Optimus**(https://www.tesla.com/optimus), **Figure AI** (https://www.figure.ai/), **1X Technologies** (https://www.1x.tech/), **Boston Dynamics Atlas** (https://www.bostondynamics.com/), **Agility Robotics** (https://agilityrobotics.com/) and **Apptronik**(https://apptronik.com/). In China, where the development of humanoid robotics is being promoted with enormous public and private investment, notable examples include **Unitree Robotics** (https://www.unitree.com/), **UBTECH Robotics**(https://www.ubtrobot.com/), **Fourier Intelligence** (https://www.fourierintelligence.com/) and **AgiBot**(https://www.agibot.com/), among other rapidly evolving projects.

family property, the liquidation of a lifetime business — are not subject to this special regime merely because they have had a good year.

Large companies with annual net profits above a certain threshold (for example, 5 million euros) will also be subject to progressive taxation on their profits, independently of the land value taxes that correspond to them.

The objective is not to penalise success or disincentivize entrepreneurial initiative, but to guarantee that **those who benefit most from the infrastructure, security and human capital provided by society contribute to its sustenance in proportion to that advantage**.

7.6 Simplification and rationalisation of the fiscal system

The current fiscal system is excessively complex and generates high administrative costs. We will promote its **simplification**, greater fiscal transparency and improvement of collection efficiency. A simpler fiscal system is more just, more efficient and **harder to evade**.

7.7 National Sovereign Wealth Fund based on renewable resources

Spain possesses extraordinary natural resources — in particular, one of the greatest solar and wind generation potentials in Europe — that constitute a collective heritage belonging to all citizens. However, the benefits derived from the exploitation of these resources tend to concentrate in private hands, without the citizenry as a whole participating directly in the wealth they generate.

We propose the creation of a **National Sovereign Wealth Fund (NSWF)**, inspired by models such as the Government Pension Fund of Norway, fed progressively by:

- a public share in the profits of large-scale renewable energy generation;
- royalties on the intensive commercial use of shared natural resources: sun, wind, coastline, subsoil;
- returns from the strategic public enterprises described in point 8.6;
- and other sources of collective wealth that the State can capture without penalising productive activity.

The returns of the fund will be allocated primarily to:

- contributing to the financing of the **Universal Basic Income**;
- financing strategic investment in technology, research and education;
- and constituting an intergenerational reserve that protects future generations from economic or energy shocks.

The fund will be managed with criteria of **transparency, political independence and maximum efficiency**, following the international standards of the world's best sovereign wealth funds. Its accounts will be public, auditable and subject to permanent parliamentary scrutiny.

Spain has everything it needs to build a shared national wealth based not on the fossil fuels

of the past, but on the **clean and abundant energy of the future**. The sun that shines on everyone can and must benefit everyone.

7.8 Financing the new social contract

The revenues from these fiscal reforms will make it possible to sustainably finance the **Universal Basic Income**, essential public services, strategic investments in technology and research, and national technological development. This model will allow the progressive reduction of dependence on taxes on human labour, freeing people and businesses to create, innovate and prosper.

Taxing human labour while allowing the passive accumulation of non-productive rents is economically inefficient and socially unjust. **A modern fiscal system must incentivize the creation of real wealth and guarantee that collectively generated value benefits society as a whole**.

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8 Implementation of a Universal Basic Income

Advanced automation, artificial intelligence and robotics are profoundly transforming the productive system, progressively reducing the need for human labour in numerous sectors. This process has the potential to generate an **unprecedented material abundance**, but can also provoke economic inequality, vital insecurity and social destabilisation if its benefits are not distributed fairly.

To guarantee the basic economic security of the entire population and ensure a stable transition towards a highly automated economy, Alianza Futurista proposes the progressive implementation of a **Universal Basic Income (UBI)**.

Alianza Futurista proposes the progressive implementation of a **Universal Basic Income (UBI)** in Spain, as the first layer of a social protection system designed to grow in scale. In parallel, we will promote the development of a UBI coordinated at European scale — as a second layer complementary to the national one — and will work in the long term towards a UBI of truly global reach, financed through international mechanisms, which would constitute a third layer accessible to all of humanity. These three layers are not alternatives to one another but **complementary and cumulative**: each person would receive those corresponding to their context, and the system as a whole would be more resilient precisely because no layer depends exclusively on the others. For the most vulnerable populations in the world, even a modest global UBI would represent a radical transformation of their living conditions. The details of the European dimension are developed in point 15.7, and those of the global dimension in points 8.7 and 18.1.

8.1 Definition and fundamental principles

The Universal Basic Income will be:

- **universal**: received by all citizens without arbitrary exclusion;
- **individual**: assigned to each person, not to each household;
- **unconditional**: not subject to labour requirements;
- **sufficient**: intended to cover essential basic needs;
- **compatible with employment**: it will not penalise work or economic activity.

Its objective is to guarantee **a minimum floor of economic security** that allows every person to live with dignity.

8.2 Social and economic objectives

The UBI will contribute to:

- eliminating structural extreme poverty;
- reducing economic insecurity;
- facilitating adaptation to automation;
- improving the physical and mental health of the population;
- fostering education, entrepreneurship and creativity;
- reducing the bureaucracy associated with complex conditional benefits.

An economically secure society is a more **stable, free and prosperous** society.

8.3 Progressive implementation

The UBI will be implemented gradually and responsibly through:

- controlled pilot programmes;
- progressive phases of expansion;
- continuous evaluation of economic and social outcomes;
- integration with structural fiscal reforms.

This approach will allow an **orderly and sustainable transition**.

8.4 Financing

The financing of the UBI will be supported primarily by:

- land value taxes (Georgist model);
- taxation on advanced automation and robotics;
- taxes on extraordinary rents derived from highly scalable technologies;
- increased administrative efficiency and reduction of redundant bureaucracy;
- profits generated by strategic public enterprises.

Automation makes it possible to generate more wealth with less human labour. It is fair that this wealth **benefits all of society**.

8.5 Supplementary income (optional and complementary)

In addition to the UBI, a **Supplementary Income (SI)** may be established on a voluntary basis, intended for those who wish to contribute through activities of social interest, such as:

- community support;
- environmental protection;
- assistance to vulnerable people;
- education, research or social innovation.

This complementary income will not replace the UBI, but will make it possible to incentivize **voluntary social participation**.

8.6 The entrepreneurial state and generation of public wealth

In addition to fiscal financing, the State can and must participate directly in the creation and development of **strategic public enterprises**, oriented both towards generating sustainable economic value for all citizens and towards guaranteeing **national sovereignty in critical sectors**.

There are sectors where the absence of public presence has direct consequences on the daily lives of citizens: the price of energy, the supply of fuel, telecommunications or drinking water cannot remain indefinitely in the hands of private oligopolies — national or foreign — without any democratic counterweight. When essential infrastructure is controlled by foreign companies that set prices without being accountable to Spanish citizens, the country's

economic sovereignty is compromised. **The State must have an active presence in these sectors**, not necessarily as the sole actor, but as guarantor that the general interest prevails over private profit.

Strategic public enterprises will operate under criteria of **efficiency, transparency and professionalism**, avoiding political interference in their operational management. Their objectives will be to generate sustainable economic profits for all of society; to strengthen technological, energy and industrial sovereignty; to promote emerging strategic sectors; and to contribute to the partial financing of the Universal Basic Income.

The creation of a public innovation ecosystem will be promoted in sectors such as **artificial intelligence, advanced robotics, energy, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing and critical infrastructure**. Public enterprises will be subject to continuous evaluation: those that prove unviable will be restructured or closed, guaranteeing responsible use of public resources.

This model will allow the State not only to redistribute wealth, but also to participate actively in its creation, ensuring that the benefits of technological progress are widely shared and no essential sector is left in the hands of those who have no obligation to answer to citizens.

8.7 The problem of global inequality: towards a truly universal basic income

A Universal Basic Income implemented only in Spain, in Europe, or even in the most developed countries, only partially resolves the problem it seeks to address. If automation destroys employment on a global scale — and it will, because robots and AIs do not respect borders — billions of people in countries without equivalent social protection systems will be exposed to massive poverty without any safety net. A basic income that only protects the citizens of wealthy countries while the rest of the world suffers the consequences of the same technological revolution does not deserve to be called **universal**.

Alianza Futurista therefore commits to actively promoting, in the **European Parliament**, the **UN** and other international forums, the debate and development of global social protection mechanisms that guarantee a minimum floor of economic security for all people, regardless of the country in which they live. This includes exploring formulas for international financing — such as global taxes on automation or on the profits of large technological platforms — that make it possible to redistribute part of the wealth generated by the robotic revolution towards the most vulnerable countries and populations.

The long-term objective is for the Universal Basic Income to be, in effect, **universal**: not a privilege of the countries that arrived first at technological development, but a right of all humanity.

The Universal Basic Income constitutes a necessary adaptation of the social contract to a highly automated economy. Its purpose is not to replace human labour, but to guarantee that technological progress benefits everyone, and not only a minority. **Basic economic security is a necessary condition for real freedom.**

9 Protection of animals and transition towards an advanced ethical civilisation

The moral progress of a civilisation can be measured, among other things, by how it treats beings that cannot defend themselves. Animals are capable of experiencing pain, fear, stress and wellbeing. That capacity to suffer — and not intelligence, nor language, nor membership of our species — is what generates ethical obligations towards them.

Alianza Futurista proposes a progressive transition towards a model in which animal suffering is minimised and, when technologically possible, **completely eliminated**, using science, biotechnology and innovation to create superior alternatives. This is not about romanticising nature or ignoring economic and cultural reality: it is about recognising that **an advanced civilisation cannot continue to be indifferent to the massive and avoidable suffering it inflicts on other sentient beings**.

9.1 Fundamental principle: progressive reduction of animal suffering

We will promote the systematic reduction of animal suffering through:

- the strengthening of animal welfare standards based on scientific evidence;
- the continuous improvement of living conditions for animals under human care;
- the prevention and effective sanctioning of mistreatment and abandonment;
- and the promotion of a culture of respect towards sentient beings.

This process will be **gradual, rational and compatible with social and economic stability**. We are not imposing overnight changes: we are proposing a clear direction and a firm commitment to advance in it.

9.2 Public veterinary system and comprehensive health protection for animals

We will develop a **public veterinary system**, integrated into the general architecture of public health, with the following objectives:

- providing accessible and high-quality veterinary care for domestic animals;
- rescuing, treating and protecting injured or sick wild animals;
- preventing and controlling diseases affecting both animals and humans;
- intervening in emergencies, natural disasters and environmental crises.

This system will contribute both to animal welfare and to general public health.

Principle of economic responsibility: Industries that use animals for economic purposes will be obliged to cover the veterinary and health costs associated with their activity, including treatments, inspections and preventive measures necessary to guarantee animal welfare and health safety.

9.3 Food transition: cultured meat and products without animal suffering

The development of new technologies makes it possible to produce foods functionally identical to traditional animal products without the need for breeding or slaughter[15].

We will promote the development and adoption of:

- **cultured meat** (also called cellular meat), produced from cell cultures without animal slaughter;
- proteins equivalent to those of milk and eggs obtained through **precision fermentation**;
- nutritionally equivalent alternatives to traditional animal products;
- more efficient, sustainable and ethically superior production systems.

The objective is to allow the food preferences of the population to be satisfied without causing unnecessary suffering.

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[15] Cultured meat — also called cellular meat or meat produced through cell culture — is real meat produced from animal cells, without the need for breeding or slaughter. This technology has already been approved for human consumption in countries such as Singapore, the United States and Israel; in the European Union regulatory approval is still pending. Similarly, precision fermentation makes it possible to produce proteins functionally identical to those of milk, eggs or other animal products without using live animals. These technologies have the potential to significantly reduce animal suffering, as well as the environmental impact of food production. As regards production costs, progress has been remarkable: from approximately 2.3 million dollars per kilogram for the first cultured hamburger in 2013, the most recent estimates for large-scale production hover around 63 dollars per kilogram in rigorous academic analyses, with some companies in the sector announcing more optimistic figures. However, the most independent techno-economic analyses warn that reaching price parity with conventional meat at industrial scale will require simultaneous advances — not yet demonstrated — in several areas: reduction of the cost of culture media (especially amino acids and growth factors), design of bioreactors capable of maintaining aseptic conditions at food-production scale, and cellular engineering to increase cell density and metabolic efficiency. Some researchers consider these challenges tractable with sufficient investment; others estimate they constitute fundamental obstacles that could keep costs above conventional meat for decades. The uncertainty is genuine and deserves to be acknowledged honestly. Alianza Futurista actively supports research into these technologies precisely because their implications for animal welfare are enormous if the technical challenges are eventually solved, and because we consider that public support for this research has historically been derisory in comparison with the subsidies received by conventional livestock farming.
— Wikipedia (Spanish), "Carne cultivada": https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carne_cultivada
— Wikipedia (English), "Cellular agriculture": https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular_agriculture
— USDA, official approval of cultured meat (2023): https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2023/06/21/usda-approves-first-cell-cultivated-meat-products
— FAO, analysis on cellular agriculture: https://www.fao.org/3/cb2156en/cb2156en.pdf
— Humbird, D. (2021), "Scale-up economics for cultured meat", Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 118, 3239–3250: https://doi.org/10.1002/bit.27848
— Dullaghan, N. & Zhang, L. (2021), "Cultured meat: A comparison of techno-economic analyses", EA Forum / Rethink Priorities: https://forum.effectivealtruism.org/posts/y8jHKDkhPXApHp2gb/cultured-meat-a-comparison-of-techno-economic-analyses

9.4 Futurist evolution of traditional cultural practices

We recognise that practices such as bullfighting and other popular festivities involving animals have a cultural, historical and symbolic dimension for part of the population. We do not seek to ignore that reality or impose changes by decree where no social consensus exists. However, **the suffering inflicted on animals cannot be justified indefinitely for cultural or traditional reasons**: the history of moral progress is precisely the history of the overcoming of practices that at the time seemed inevitable or natural.

Rather than approaching this topic exclusively through prohibitions, we will promote the development of **advanced technological alternatives** that preserve the cultural, sporting and symbolic elements of these traditions, eliminating real animal suffering. These alternatives include high-fidelity virtual and augmented reality systems, biomimetic robots capable of reproducing the behaviour and dynamics of animals, and advanced sporting environments that maintain the physical and technical challenge.

In the sphere of popular festivities that use animals — such as smaller-scale bullfighting events or heifer runs — we will promote a progressive transition towards formats that maintain citizen participation and the festive atmosphere without inflicting physical suffering on any animal. This includes, for example, the development of **non-penetrating impact banderillas** that reproduce the traditional movement and placement but fall to the ground without piercing the animal's skin, or that adhere to a **specially designed protective suit** that the animal wears during the festivity and that makes it possible to simulate the appearance of the ritual with fidelity without causing it any harm. Similarly, the horses used in bullfights should have **more advanced and complete protections** than current ones, eliminating any risk of harm. Visualisation technology and artificial intelligence could complement these innovations, showing real-time visual effects that enrich the spectator's experience without the need to cause real suffering. The objective is that **the art, the technique and the tradition survive; the suffering, not**.

9.5 Advanced biotechnology and structural reduction of animal suffering

Biotechnological progress opens new possibilities for reducing or eliminating animal suffering at a structural scale. Alianza Futurista supports research into these avenues, with the irrenunciable condition that their objective is to **reduce suffering**, not to facilitate new forms of exploitation.

Among the possible avenues are:

a) Genetically modified animals to reduce or eliminate suffering (transitional solution)

Modern biology has identified natural genetic variations that reduce or eliminate the experience of physical pain in some human beings.

In the future, it may be possible to apply similar knowledge, under strict ethical supervision, to develop animals with a reduced or non-existent capacity to experience physical pain, or with significantly reduced emotional sensitivity.

This avenue, if applied, must be considered **exclusively as a transitional measure**, intended to reduce suffering while superior solutions are developed — such as cultured meat — that completely eliminate the need to breed animals for consumption. It must never be used as an excuse to perpetuate systems of exploitation that should otherwise disappear.

b) Non-sentient biomimetic organisms

In the longer term, biomimetic organisms or bio-hybrid systems with non-biological neurological architecture that does not generate consciousness or subjective experience could be developed.

These systems could completely replace the use of sentient animals in certain contexts, eliminating the associated suffering.

c) Ethical framework and oversight

All research in this field must comply with strict principles:

- reduce suffering, not facilitate new forms of exploitation;
- guarantee independent ethical oversight;
- prioritise solutions that completely eliminate suffering;
- avoid the deliberate creation of beings capable of suffering unnecessarily.

9.6 Conditions of animal slaughter and reform of slaughterhouses

The suffering inflicted by the meat industry is not limited to breeding or transport conditions: the moment of slaughter and the environment in which it takes place are autonomous sources of massive and avoidable suffering. We propose a set of reforms affecting both slaughter methods and the design of facilities and industry practices. Our long-term objective is the abolition of slaughterhouses, but we are aware that this is not realistic while viable alternatives do not exist at scale — such as in vitro cultured meat — that make it possible to satisfy demand without animal slaughter. While that horizon is not reachable, we commit to reducing suffering to the minimum possible through the measures detailed below.

9.6.1 Prohibition of slaughter without prior stunning

No animal intended for consumption or spectacle may be slaughtered or killed in Spanish territory by methods that cause avoidable suffering. In the sphere of slaughter for consumption, this implies the obligation to stun the animal before proceeding to its death, without exceptions for religious or cultural reasons. Current Spanish legislation permits slaughter by conscious throat-cutting — as required by Islamic halal and Jewish shechita rites — by virtue of a religious exemption that we consider incompatible with any serious animal welfare framework. We propose repealing this exemption, permitting only reversible stunning as a method compatible with religious requirements that

demand the animal be alive at the moment of slaughter, and with the obligation that such stunning be applied in all cases before the cut[16].

In the sphere of spectacle, we propose the explicit prohibition of killing animals as part of any public or private event, including bullfights. Spain is one of the few countries in the world where the public and ritual death of an animal remains a legal and subsidised spectacle. Some Latin American countries, such as Argentina or Colombia in several of their jurisdictions, have already moved in this direction. There is no animal welfare argument that would justify an exception for bullfighting that would not apply equally to any other method of death inflicted for entertainment purposes.

We are aware that the prohibition of slaughter without stunning in Spain does not prevent the entry of meat products produced by those methods in other European Union countries, given the free movement of goods in the single market. We will therefore actively promote in European institutions the adoption of Community legislation that eliminates the religious exemption from Regulation (EC) 1099/2009 and establishes prior stunning as mandatory in all member states, following the precedent already established by countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway or Belgium, and endorsed by the European Court of Human Rights in its ruling of February 2024.

9.6.2 Humane design of slaughterhouses

Animals destined for slaughter must not be unnecessarily exposed to fear, pain or anticipation of death. Scientific research — promoted among others by the scientist and activist Temple Grandin, whose work has transformed slaughterhouse design standards in several countries — demonstrates that suffering in the slaughter environment can be drastically reduced through relatively simple design decisions: curved pens that prevent animals from seeing what awaits them, acoustic separation between slaughter and waiting areas, elimination of light reflections and other stimuli that cause panic, non-slip floors, and handling based on the natural behaviour of each species[17].

[16] European Regulation 1099/2009 establishes prior stunning as the general norm for animal slaughter, but includes an explicit exemption for slaughter prescribed by religious rites, which member states may maintain or eliminate according to their national legislation. Spain has opted to maintain it, unlike countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Slovenia or the Belgian regions of Flanders and Wallonia, which have abolished it. In February 2024, the European Court of Human Rights endorsed Belgian legislation, declaring that requiring prior stunning — even in ritual slaughter — does not violate religious freedom, provided that reversible stunning is permitted as an alternative. Reversible stunning consists of rendering the animal unconscious without causing its death, which technically satisfies the religious requirement that the animal be alive at the moment of the cut. This is the model we propose: not a prohibition of religious rites in themselves, but the elimination of the avoidable suffering they currently cause. The distinction is relevant both legally — it reduces conflict with religious freedom — and politically, as it facilitates dialogue with the affected communities.

[17] Temple Grandin is a professor of animal science at Colorado State University and one of the most influential figures in the field of animal welfare applied to livestock farming and slaughter. Diagnosed with autism, she has described her capacity to perceive the environment in a way more similar to that of animals than most humans, which allowed her to identify the elements of slaughterhouse design that generate fear and stress in animals and that had gone unnoticed for decades. Her handling systems, adopted by major meat producers in the United States, Canada and other countries, have significantly

We propose that all slaughterhouses in Spain be obliged to comply with auditable humane design standards, with periodic independent inspections and publication of results. Slaughterhouses that do not comply with these standards within a specified period will not be able to renew their operating licence.

9.6.3 Prohibition of cruel practices in the poultry industry

The intensive poultry industry practises on a widespread basis two procedures that we consider unacceptable and incompatible with any serious animal welfare framework:

First, **debeaking without anaesthesia**: the partial cutting of birds' beaks — practised to prevent them from pecking each other in overcrowded conditions — causes acute and even chronic long-term pain. Its real cause is not an intrinsic need of the birds but the density conditions in which they are reared. We propose its prohibition, accompanied by the obligation to reduce rearing density to levels that eliminate the need for this mutilation.

Second, the **systematic culling of male chicks** in the egg industry: since males of laying breeds do not produce eggs and are not profitable for meat, they are eliminated en masse immediately after hatching — usually by grinding or gassing — at the rate of hundreds of millions of individuals per year in the European Union. France and Germany prohibited this practice in 2022. We propose that Spain do the same, also promoting a European directive that prohibits it in all member states, and supporting the development and deployment of in-egg sex detection technologies prior to incubation, which make it possible to eliminate the need for this mass culling[18].

9.6.4 Long-term objective: abolition of slaughterhouses

The existence of slaughterhouses is, ultimately, incompatible with a serious recognition of animal sentience and the right of animals not to be instrumentalised as resources. Our position is that slaughterhouses must disappear, but that this disappearance will only be possible and just when viable food alternatives exist at scale that do not depend on animal slaughter.

In vitro cultured meat — produced from animal cells without the need to breed or kill animals — is the most promising alternative, and its development has advanced significantly in recent years, although its production at industrial scale and at accessible prices is not yet a reality. Alianza Futurista will actively support the research,

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reduced stress at the moment of slaughter without substantially increasing costs. Her work demonstrates that much of the suffering in slaughterhouses is not inevitable but the result of poor design and indifference towards animal behaviour.

[18] Commercially available technologies already exist — based on spectroscopy and DNA analysis — that make it possible to determine the sex of the embryo before the egg hatches, generally between day 7 and day 13 of incubation, when the embryo's nervous system is not yet developed. This makes it possible to discard male eggs before hatching, eliminating the need to cull already-hatched chicks. Germany and France have actively promoted the adoption of these technologies as a condition for the prohibition of chick culling. Their widespread deployment requires initial investment in equipment, but the cost decreases rapidly with scale.

development and regulatory approval of these technologies, and commits to promoting the progressive prohibition of slaughterhouses as soon as the alternatives are available at reasonable scale and price, with the transition periods necessary for the affected sectors.

Technological progress allows humanity to overcome the ethical limitations of the past. A truly advanced civilisation does not measure its success only by its GDP or its military power, but also by its capacity to **extend the circle of moral consideration** beyond the limits of its own species. The protection of animals and technological progress are not opposing objectives: they are complementary parts of a more just, more compassionate and more advanced civilisation.

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10 Promotion of individual and collective security

For those of us who share a **transhumanist**[19] vision of the future, personal security acquires a radically new dimension. If we succeed in extending human life radically — with youth and full faculties, perhaps for additional decades, centuries or even millennia — every accident, every act of violence, every avoidable death will represent not merely a tragedy, but the destruction of an irreplaceable wealth of experience, memory and human potential. **The longer a life can come to last, the greater its intrinsic value, the more worthy of protection it is, and the more tragic its premature end.** From this perspective, personal and collective security is not a peripheral concern of futurist thought: it is one of its most urgent priorities.

Sousveillance[20] — well framed — can protect citizens against abuse, aggression, fraud, false accusations and negligence, and provide useful evidence for justice.

We do not advocate a "State that sees everything".

On the contrary: we advocate a security architecture explicitly **opposed to mass surveillance**, based on three fundamental principles:

1. **Minimisation**: collecting only the strictly necessary data and retaining it for the shortest possible time.
2. **Decentralisation**: avoiding centralised accumulations of sensitive information about the daily lives of the population.
3. **Symmetry and counterweights**: if the capacity to observe from above exists, there must exist a real and legal capacity to **audit from below** ("reciprocity"), to prevent abuses of power.

To promote physical security in the face of present and emerging dangers, we propose[21]:

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[19] Transhumanism is a philosophical and cultural movement that advocates the use of science and technology to enhance human capabilities beyond their current biological limits, including the radical extension of healthy life: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transhumanism

[20] Sousveillance is the recording of an activity by a participant in that activity, typically via portable devices. Unlike traditional surveillance — exercised from above by institutions or authorities — sousveillance is exercised from below by citizens themselves, as a tool of self-protection and accountability: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sousveillance

[21] To explore further the topics addressed in this point, we recommend the following works:
— Mann, Steve; Nolan, Jason & Wellman, Barry, "Sousveillance: Inventing and Using Wearable Computing Devices for Data Collection in Surveillance Environments" (2003) — the foundational academic work on the concept of sousveillance, written by the person who coined the term. Available at: https://www.wearcam.org/sousveillance.html
— Zuboff, Shoshana, *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism* (2019) — the most influential and rigorous analysis of how large technology platforms exploit personal data as an economic raw material.
— Brin, David, *The Transparent Society* (1998) — the foundational reference on reciprocity in surveillance and the citizen's right to observe those who observe us. Available at: https://www.davidbrin.com/transparentsociety.html
— Schneier, Bruce, *Data and Goliath: The Hidden Battles to Collect Your Data and Control Your World* (2015) — an accessible and practical analysis of the mass collection of personal data by states and corporations.

10.1. Implementation of coveillance systems

By **coveillance** we mean surveillance in both directions: "top-down" and "bottom-up".

Top-down: police surveillance — state, regional and local — oriented towards protecting the citizen, reducing crime and combating terrorism and organised crime. This will require strong guarantees:

- prohibition of mass and centralised surveillance based on biometrics or systematic population tracking;
- prohibition of "data fishing" (indiscriminate searches without individualised suspicion);
- judicial order to investigate specific persons for specific offences, with proportionality oversight;
- external audits, access traceability and effective sanctions for abuse.

Bottom-up: **inverse surveillance** through citizen organisations independent of the State, with a legal mandate to "watch the watchers" — security forces, administrations and large companies with asymmetric power — to prevent corruption, abuse and illegitimate practices. These bodies will operate with procedural transparency and strict limits, focusing on institutional oversight and specially protecting whistleblowers and witnesses.

10.2 Promotion of sousveillance or circumveillance

We will promote the free use of cameras and sensors — on and around the individual —, of ***life-logging*** (faithful records of everything that occurs), and of technological tools for intruder detection (e.g. microdrones) in private spaces and homes.

These systems allow citizens to actively collaborate with security forces — providing evidence of crimes on a voluntary basis — and with inverse surveillance bodies, reporting corruption or abuses with verifiable proof.

Circumveillance must be understood as **self-protection** and **capacity for proof**, not as an invitation to indiscriminate denunciation or to the invasion of others' privacy. The following principle will be preserved: *what is recorded is kept; what is shared is justified*.

10.3 Creation of civil companies, applications and AIs for secure and confidential custody of personal data

We will promote the creation of private civil companies, applications and artificial intelligences specialised in the secure and confidential handling of personal data — including life-logging and security companies — to keep private data under user control, certify originality and integrity without alterations, and allow its use as evidence in judicial proceedings when relevant.

— Lyon, David, *The Culture of Surveillance* (2018) — a sociological exploration of how surveillance has become a central dimension of everyday life.
— Greenwald, Glenn, *No Place to Hide*(2014) — a first-hand account of the Snowden case and the implications of mass state surveillance for democracy and individual freedom.

Given that mass surveillance of the citizen by the State must be avoided, we advocate an ecosystem of **distributed, voluntary and non-centralised personal and community security**, where local and/or user-owned tools — including AI running on the user's own device — allow each person to **actively protect themselves and request help when needed**.

These technologies may:

- prevent risks and detect potentially dangerous situations;
- assist and protect the user against aggression, intimidation or emergencies;
- facilitate assistance to other nearby people when possible;
- alert human operators or security forces only by decision of the citizen, except in clearly defined and supervised emergency situations.

Thus, a person walking, travelling or doing sport alone will be able to count on intelligent support systems that reinforce their autonomy, without depending on centralised surveillance or sacrificing their privacy.

This model prioritises **self-protection, voluntary solidarity and technological decentralisation**, avoiding the accumulation of personal data in state or corporate systems.

Furthermore, we recognise that in private spaces dangerous conflicts (physical or psychological) may arise. For those who wish it, intensive **self-surveillance** — including within the home — can serve as protection against aggression or false accusations. But it must be an option, not a cultural, economic or labour obligation.

Therefore:

- we will foster **local** solutions (on the user's own device/home) for those who do not wish to depend on third parties;
- we will require strict standards of encryption, security and minimisation;
- we will prohibit abusive commercial uses of intimate recordings and penalise negligent leaks.

10.4 Protection of the citizen's right to control their own data

We protect the citizen's right to **control their own data** — personal, biological, epigenetic — including the right to strong encryption and custody under the owner's control; strict limitation of commercial use and data reuse; encryption of data held by the State, with traceable and auditable access controls; and **explicit limits on the use of facial and biometric recognition** in public spaces, preventing its drift towards political persecution or discrimination against groups.

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11 Energy independence

Energy security is a basic pillar of national sovereignty, economic prosperity and civil resilience. Spain imports more than 65% of the energy it consumes[22]. Despite the significant advances in renewable energies of recent decades — which already cover the majority of our electricity generation at many times of the year — we continue to depend on oil and gas for transport and the heating and cooling of buildings, sectors where the transition is still in its early stages. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 reminded the entire world what it means to depend on energy supplies controlled by third parties. **Energy sovereignty is not a luxury: it is a strategic necessity**.

Spain nevertheless starts from a privileged position, already being one of the **world leaders in electricity generation from renewable energies**. We have everything we need to depend on no one: **sun, wind, coastline, subsoil and scientific talent**. Our objective is not only self-sufficiency, but to become **net exporters of clean energy**. What has been lacking is not the capacity, but the ambition and the political will to transform that potential into reality.

The strategic objective of Alianza Futurista is an energy system that is **secure, diversified, distributed, clean and resilient**, capable of functioning even in the face of serious crises or international disruptions. This does not require waiting for the technologies of the future: the necessary tools already exist, and all that is needed is to deploy them with determination. To this end we propose:

11.1 Renewables and distributed generation

Accelerating the expansion of solar and wind energy, together with residential, industrial and community self-consumption. Photovoltaic integration will be promoted in rooftops, car parks, infrastructure and new urban developments, as well as **local energy communities** and energy self-sufficient neighborhoods.

11.2 Marine energy

Exploiting the strategic potential of our more than 8,000 km of coastline through wave, tidal, marine current and floating offshore wind technologies, positioning Spain as a **European reference in ocean energy**.

11.3 New safe nuclear generation

Developing a network of advanced nuclear power plants, including **thorium and molten salt reactors**, intrinsically safer and more efficient than those of previous generations,

[22] According to the Energy Balance of Spain published by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO), Spain's external energy dependence stood at **68.4% in 2024**, meaning that almost seven out of every ten units of primary energy consumed came from abroad. This figure, although improved compared to the 74.4% recorded in 2022, remains significantly above the European Union average, which stands at around 58%. The objective of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) is to reduce this dependence to 50.4% by 2030. Source: MITECO, Energy Balance of Spain 2024: https://www.miteco.gob.es — and analysis by Energía y Sociedad: https://www.energiaysociedad.es/es-espana-energeticamente-independiente/

maintaining current plants until the end of their technical useful life to guarantee supply stability. The debate on nuclear energy in Spain has been too conditioned by fear and too little by data: **advanced nuclear power is today one of the safest, cleanest and most reliable energy sources available**.

11.4 Modular reactors and microreactors (SMR)

Promoting **small modular reactors** and high passive-safety buriable microreactors, mass-manufactured and deployable in a distributed manner to supply critical infrastructure, hospitals, strategic industries, desalination plants or isolated regions, reinforcing national resilience in the face of emergencies.

11.5 Deep geothermal energy and urban thermal networks

Developing deep geothermal systems for electricity generation and urban heating and cooling, providing constant, local and emissions-free energy, complementary to renewables and nuclear power.

11.6 Diversified energy storage

Deploying at large scale multiple storage technologies: **gravity systems, flow batteries, lithium and sodium batteries, thermal storage, compressed air and green hydrogen** for seasonal storage.

Nickel-iron batteries of long duration will also be promoted, extremely robust and safe, suitable for critical infrastructure and microgrids that must operate for decades with minimal maintenance.

11.7 Green hydrogen

Fostering the production of **hydrogen** through electrolysis with clean energies **to decarbonise heavy industry, maritime and air transport** and long-duration energy storage.

11.8 Microgrids and local resilience

Implementing **self-sufficient electrical microgrids** for neighborhoods, municipalities and essential services, capable of operating in isolation in the event of an emergency, strengthening civil security and reducing systemic vulnerability.

11.9 Strategic research in nuclear fusion

Actively participating in **international fusion programmes**, such as **ITER and EUROfusion**, with the objective of positioning Spain among the leading countries in this transformative long-term technology.

11.10 Transitional diversification of supplies

While the transition towards a fully clean and self-sufficient system is completed, diversified and pragmatic energy relations will be maintained with multiple international suppliers,

avoiding excessive dependence on a single country and guaranteeing supply stability.

11.11 Protection and electromagnetic resilience of the electricity grid

As mentioned previously, critical energy infrastructure will be reinforced and shielded to withstand high-intensity electromagnetic pulses, whether of natural origin (solar storms) or artificial.

Protection, redundancy, strategic spare parts and rapid recovery capacity will be incorporated into substations, transformers, control centres and communication networks, guaranteeing the continuity of electricity supply even in the face of extreme events.

The resilience of the electricity grid will be considered a basic investment in national security and civil protection, comparable to territorial defence or public health.

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12 Environmental protection and ecological restoration

The protection of the environment is not an ideological option, but a material condition necessary for the survival, health and prosperity of human civilisation. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil that sustains our agriculture, and the ecosystems that regulate the climate constitute **fundamental natural infrastructure**, without which no economy or society can prosper.

Environmental deterioration does not only threaten biodiversity, but also economic stability, food security, public health and the wellbeing of present and future generations.

Alianza Futurista proposes an environmental strategy based on science, technology and intergenerational responsibility, oriented not only towards reducing environmental damage, but towards **actively restoring natural systems**.

12.1 Fundamental principle: sustainability compatible with prosperity and abundance

The protection of the environment must be fully integrated with economic and technological development. We reject the false dichotomy between prosperity and sustainability. Technological progress makes it possible to reduce environmental impact and improve quality of life.

We will promote an economic model that:

- progressively reduces environmental impact per unit of wealth produced;
- increases efficiency in the use of energy and resources;
- replaces polluting technologies with clean alternatives;
- and uses scientific innovation to restore degraded ecosystems.

The objective is not to limit human progress, but to make it **sustainable in the long term**.

12.2 The Earth as critical shared infrastructure of human civilisation

The natural systems of the planet — the atmosphere, the oceans, fertile soils, ecosystems and climate cycles — constitute a fundamental physical infrastructure that sustains all of human civilisation.

Just like other critical infrastructure, such as the electricity grid, water supply or transport systems, these systems must be protected, maintained and, when necessary, restored. Their degradation can provoke serious consequences, including:

- deterioration of public health;
- reduction of agricultural productivity;
- increase in natural disasters;
- economic and social instability.

Alianza Futurista considers the protection and restoration of natural systems as a structural responsibility, comparable to the protection of any other critical infrastructure essential for

the functioning of society.

This approach makes it possible to address environmental protection from a rational, technical and results-oriented perspective, based on the responsible management of the systems that sustain our civilisation.

12.3 Protection of air, water and soil as strategic infrastructure

Clean air, drinking water and fertile soil are essential resources that must be considered **critical infrastructure**. Their degradation is not an abstract environmental problem: it is a direct threat to public health and economic stability.

We will promote:

- progressive reduction of atmospheric pollutants harmful to health;
- improvement of wastewater treatment systems;
- protection of aquifers against contamination and overexploitation;
- prevention of soil degradation through sustainable agricultural practices;
- continuous monitoring of environmental quality through distributed sensors.

Environmental protection is, above all, a preventive public health policy.

12.4 Energy transition and progressive decarbonization

The intensive use of fossil fuels has been a historically necessary stage, but must be progressively replaced by **clean, abundant and sustainable energy sources**.

In coordination with the energy independence plan described in point 11, we will promote:

- accelerated expansion of renewable energies;
- development of safe advanced nuclear energy;
- progressive electrification of transport;
- improvement of energy efficiency in buildings and industry;
- deployment of large-scale energy storage systems.

The objective is to reduce polluting emissions **without compromising economic stability or energy supply**. Decarbonisation is not a sacrifice: it is an opportunity to build a more efficient, more sovereign and more resilient energy system.

12.5 Active and compassionate restoration of natural ecosystems

In addition to reducing environmental damage, it is necessary to repair the damage already caused. We will promote **active ecological restoration** based on evidence, prioritising the recovery of ecosystem services (water, soils, climate regulation, flood protection).

However, we reject rewilding approaches that treat animal suffering as an "acceptable cost" or as a merely irrelevant by-product of restoration. Ecological restoration must explicitly incorporate the principle of **minimisation of avoidable animal suffering**, avoiding policies that, by design, increase predation, hunger, chronic stress or violent mortality in animal populations.

We will therefore promote:

- reforestation with species appropriate to each ecosystem, avoiding designs that generate ecological traps or resource collapses;
- restoration of rivers, wetlands and coastal ecosystems, with criteria of hydrological resilience and fauna protection;
- recovery of degraded soils through regenerative practices and fertility restoration;
- protection of fauna and reduction of human pressures that cause avoidable mortality (poisons, poaching, pollution, poorly designed infrastructure);
- creation and expansion of ecological corridors, incorporating wildlife crossings and measures to reduce road casualties;
- and, when necessary, **active welfare-based management**: prevention of avoidable famines, non-lethal conflict control, health and wildlife rescue measures, and protocols that prioritise low-suffering interventions.

Healthy ecosystems provide essential services such as climate regulation, flood protection and agricultural stability; and an advanced ethical civilisation must aspire for that restoration to be compatible with a progressive reduction in the suffering of animals[23].

12.6 Use of advanced technology for environmental and animal monitoring and protection

Modern technology makes it possible to protect the environment with unprecedented precision. We will promote the use of:

- distributed networks of environmental sensors;
- high-resolution satellite imagery;
- artificial intelligence to detect pollution, ecological degradation and anomalous changes in ecosystems;
- drones for forest monitoring, fire prevention and damage assessment;
- predictive systems to anticipate environmental risks and optimize responses.

These tools will make it possible to **act preventively rather than reactively**, reducing human, economic and ecological losses.

Furthermore, and in keeping with the principle of minimising the suffering of sentient beings, we will promote the use of these technologies for the **active protection of fauna**, including:

- early detection of episodes of extreme stress (droughts, heatwaves, fires, pollution) and rapid activation of mitigation measures;
- location and prioritisation of **injured or sick animals** following events such as fires, floods or pollution, with protocols for their rescue and treatment where viable;
- reduction of avoidable mortality through identification of "black spots" (road casualties, electrocutions, collisions) and redesign of infrastructure;

[23] On the conflict between rewilding and the welfare of wild animals, and the need to explicitly incorporate animal suffering into restoration policies: Animal Ethics, "Rewilding in the United Kingdom". https://www.animal-ethics.org/rewilding-in-the-united-kingdom/

- and continuous evaluation of environmental interventions to detect and correct unforeseen negative effects on animal welfare.

The objective is a smarter and more effective environmental policy that simultaneously protects natural systems and the wellbeing of living beings under our influence. This approach complements the rescue and veterinary care measures described in section 9.2.

12.7 Circular economy and waste reduction

The traditional "extract, use and discard" model is inefficient and unsustainable. **Reducing waste is both an environmental necessity and an economic opportunity**: materials that are not wasted do not need to be produced again.

We will promote a transition towards a circular economy based on:

- efficient reuse and recycling of materials;
- design of durable and repairable products;
- progressive reduction of polluting waste;
- development of new biodegradable or recyclable materials;
- optimisation of industrial processes through advanced technology.

12.8 Technological innovation as a tool for environmental restoration

Emerging technologies offer new tools for restoring the environment at scale. We will promote research and development in areas such as:

- carbon capture and storage;
- high-efficiency advanced agriculture;
- new sustainable materials;
- efficient desalination and advanced water management;
- biotechnology applied to environmental restoration.

Technology is not the enemy of the environment: it is its **principal potential ally**.

12.9 Protection of future generations

Current environmental deterioration has consequences that extend over decades or centuries. Public policies must take into account their long-term impact, avoiding transferring environmental costs to future generations. To this end, the **Committee for the Defence of Future Generations** proposed in point 6 of this Statement will have among its explicit mandates the protection of the environmental heritage.

12.10 International cooperation for the protection of the environment and climate stability

The environment and the climate are global systems that transcend national borders. No country can resolve these challenges in isolation.

Alianza Futurista will actively support **international cooperation** to:

- reduce polluting emissions at a global level;

- protect critical ecosystems and shared biodiversity;
- develop and share clean technologies;
- and coordinate responses to global environmental risks.

We will support international agreements based on scientific evidence and promote frameworks for cooperation that allow a stable, effective and just energy and ecological transition.

Spain must actively contribute to international efforts to protect the environment, while strengthening its own national resilience.

12.11 Responsible research into climate restoration technologies

In addition to reducing emissions, it is prudent to research technologies that would make it possible to restore the climate balance if necessary.

We will promote responsible, transparent and supervised research into climate restoration technologies, such as:

- direct atmospheric carbon capture;
- improvement of the natural carbon absorption capacity of ecosystems;
- and other safe climate intervention technologies.

These technologies must not be considered a substitute for emissions reduction, but a complementary tool of **long-term security**.

Any research in this field must be carried out under rigorous scientific supervision and international cooperation. The objective is to ensure that humanity has the tools to protect climate stability in the future.

Humanity is the first species capable of consciously understanding and managing its impact on the planet. An advanced civilisation does not destroy its environment, but protects, restores and improves it through knowledge, technology and cooperation. **The protection of the environment is a responsibility towards ourselves, towards other forms of life, and towards future generations.**

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13 Legalisation and normalisation of human cryopreservation

What happens when a person dies from a disease that is incurable today but might be treatable in the future? The conventional answer is: nothing, it is too late. The futurist answer is: perhaps it does not have to be. **Human cryopreservation** is the experimental technology that makes it possible to preserve the body or brain of a deceased person at ultra-low temperatures, with the reasonable hope that future medical advances will allow their repair and reanimation. **It is not science fiction**: it is science in its early stages, with solid biological foundations and a growing scientific community actively researching it.

Cryonics is the experimental science and technology of cryopreservation applied to the human species **when the legal death of the person has been declared**. **Human cryopreservation (HC)** is the experimental technique of inducing **extreme hypometabolic stasis** through **vitrification**[24], applied to the human species, with the objective of **preserving** its biological structure with the reasonable hope that, in the future, advanced technologies will allow **cellular repair** and **reanimation**.

Cryopreservation is the process by which biological material is preserved at very low temperatures, generally between **-80°C and -196°C** (the boiling point of liquid nitrogen), to reduce the vital functions of a cell or organism and maintain it in conditions of suspended life for a long time. At those temperatures, any biological activity, including the biochemical reactions that would cause a cell to die, is effectively halted.

In Spain, the practical regulations linked to the treatment of bodies after death (mortuary health) depend largely on the Autonomous Communities, with heterogeneous criteria, and with orientative state consensus guides[25]. This reality makes a **clear, rights-based and modernised state framework** all the more necessary — one that recognises, regulates and normalises these practices, avoiding arbitrariness, legal uncertainty and territorial inequality.

In particular:

13.1 Regulation of the voluntary practice of cryonics

We will promote the explicit, rights-based and supervised regulation of the voluntary practice of cryonics and HC, as an option freely chosen by informed persons. These techniques make it possible to harbour **unequivocal hopes of survival beyond legal death**, with the appropriate cryopreservation measures, once technologies capable of repairing cellular damage and reversing the process have been developed.

[24] Vitrification (cryopreservation): ultra-fast cooling technique using cryoprotectants to avoid the formation of ice crystals. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitrification

[25] Ministry of Health (Spain). *Consensus Guide on Mortuary Health* (orientative technical document; the Autonomous Communities have their own regulations and heterogeneity exists). https://www.sanidad.gob.es/gl/areas/sanidadExterior/controlHS/consensoSanidadMortuoria.htm

We maintain that the option of cryonics and HC, **as a practical extension of the right to life, human dignity and personal autonomy, must be protected as a fundamental right**, including the right to leave prior instructions regarding the fate of one's own body[26].

13.2 Regulation of medical biostasis and programmed preagonal cryopreservation

We will promote the regulation of **medical biostasis** — also called **programmed preagonal cryopreservation**, or human cryopreservation prior to death — a hypometabolic state induced as a treatment in patients with terminal or degenerative brain diseases, before the damage becomes irreversible and under strict clinical, ethical and legal criteria. It is, in essence, the possibility of "pausing" deterioration while awaiting a cure.

13.3 Legal recognition of cryopreserved persons as subjects of law

A cryopreserved person is not dead in the conventional sense: they are in a state of preservation with an expectation of reversibility. The law must recognise that reality.

We will promote the **legal recognition of cryopreserved persons as subjects of law**, albeit in a state of **cryostasis**. Cryostasis is the halting or stagnation of the progression of blood or another substance in an organ of an animal's body, through cooling to very low temperatures close to absolute zero.

This recognition must translate into concrete guarantees: custody and contractual continuity, protection against abusive practices, traceability and auditing, and respect for the wishes and prior instructions of the patient, preventing them from being treated merely as "remains" or an "object", given that their preservation is carried out precisely on the expectation of future reversibility.

13.4 Incorporation of cryonic suspension as a public health service, with optimal emergency response and universal access

We advocate the incorporation of **cryonic suspension** and associated procedures as one more service of the public health system. If implemented at large scale, the practice of cryonics would become **very economical**, and the stabilisation procedures for patients are almost identical to what emergency doctors do daily, integrating easily into existing systems that attend to health emergencies. Mortuaries and funeral homes could also carry out perfusions and appropriate temperature control with ease.

For this right to be real and not merely theoretical, the State will guarantee **universal and free access to human cryopreservation** for every person who wishes it, preventing this

[26] Spain recognises the advance directives document (living will) for expressing wishes in advance about care and, after death, about the fate of the body or organs (Law 41/2002, art. 11; National Register of Advance Directives). https://www.sanidad.gob.es/areas/profesionesSanitarias/rnip/home.htm Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU: dignity (art. 1), right to life (art. 2) and physical and mental integrity and informed consent (art. 3). https://fra.europa.eu/en/eu-charter/title/title-i-dignity European Convention on Human Rights: right to life (art. 2). https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention/life

option from being restricted to a minority with high economic resources. A technology that can save lives cannot be a class privilege. To this end, we propose:

1. **Protocols and specific training in emergencies**: the emergency systems of the public system must be able to offer an **optimal service** in emergencies involving cryonic patients (including response times, health-mortuary coordination, and preservation of the option chosen by the patient), always within applicable clinical and judicial frameworks. This is especially relevant given that mortuary regulations contemplate practices and conservation requirements by refrigeration/freezing methods, with regional variations[27].
2. **Universal and free access to HC for those who wish it**: the State will offer the possibility of **free human cryopreservation** to every person who wishes it, as a coherent extension of the right to life and effective equality, preventing this option from being restricted to a minority with high economic resources.

13.5 Promotion of the right to human cryopreservation in the European Union

We will actively promote the recognition of the right to human cryopreservation across the European Union, seeking **regulatory harmonisation**, legal certainty and cross-border cooperation.

This promotion will not be limited to the "minimum agreement" of international transfer for final wishes, but will seek the explicit recognition of HC — voluntary, informed and supervised — as a protectable manifestation of dignity, autonomy and the right to life, in line with fundamental European principles[28].

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[27] Regional example (Andalusia): mortuary health police regulations contemplate cases of "refrigerated" or "frozen" bodies and associated rules. https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/boja/2001/50/3 Regional example (Galicia): mortuary health decree regulates preservation techniques by physical methods such as freezing and refrigeration. https://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/CCAA/772134-d-129-2023-de-31-ago-ca-galicia-sanidad-mortuoria.html

[28] Council of Europe: *Agreement on the Transfer of Corpses* (1973), international framework on cross-border transport of bodies and associated documentation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agreement_on_the_Transfer_of_Corpses

14 No political or religious alignment

Both the political and ethical principles of our movement must not be framed within the traditional left-right dichotomy. The political thought of Alianza Futurista aspires to situate itself beyond that division, and is opposed to the tribal segmentations that have caused so many tensions and so much harm, especially in our country.

Our principles constitute an evolution of humanism, inspired by transhumanist thought, and are based on a **secular vision of the State**, fully respectful of the diverse cultural identities. We respect the right of people to believe what they wish, as well as the historical role that various religions have played in the evolution of human thought. Friendly and respectful dialogue with people of any thought and belief is essential.

At the same time, it is important to distinguish between people — who must always be respected — and ideas, paradigms or beliefs, which can and must be debated and, where appropriate, critiqued in a reasoned manner. **No religion, ideology or cultural tradition is above rational scrutiny**, and respect for people does not in any case imply uncritical respect for their beliefs.

In particular, Alianza Futurista considers unacceptable the use of any religion as a **political project** oriented towards conditioning civil laws, restricting individual rights or imposing codes of conduct on those who do not share that faith. History demonstrates that when religious institutions acquire political power, the first to lose are the most vulnerable: women, minorities, dissidents and non-believers. A secular democracy is not hostile to religion: it is simply the only system that guarantees the freedom of all, including believers.

Pacifism and diplomacy seem to us the preferred routes for the resolution of conflicts; however, proportionate self-defence is acceptable and necessary. Alianza Futurista is against capital punishment, without prejudice to the right of individuals and the State to self-defence in accordance with the law.

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15 Europeanism and European strategic sovereignty

Alianza Futurista defends the European project as one of the greatest political and civilisational innovations of the contemporary era: an architecture of cooperation that has consolidated **peace, mobility, rights, trade, science and collective negotiating capacity** for more than seven decades. No European country on its own has sufficient weight to decisively influence a world dominated by continental powers such as the United States, China or India.

However, the new geopolitical and technological context demands that the European Union evolve. Europe cannot limit itself to being a large market: it must also be an actor with **real decision-making capacity**, **strategic autonomy** and sufficient **security** to protect its social model, its competitiveness and its values.

15.1 Towards a more federated and effective Europe in strategic matters

We support an evolution towards a **more integrated EU** where fragmentation prevents acting with speed and coherence: **foreign policy, defence, strategic industry, energy, critical technologies and resilience**.

In this vein, we share the diagnosis expressed recently by Mario Draghi: for Europe to be a real power, it needs to advance from a confederal logic to a more federal one in key areas. Because power requires unified decision-making capacity, and a Europe that cannot defend its interests will hardly preserve its values in the long term[29].

15.2 Integration with democratic control, subsidiarity and clarity of responsibilities

European integration must reinforce, not weaken, democratic legitimacy. We will therefore support:

- more agile decision-making rules in strategic areas;
- greater accountability and institutional transparency;
- and clear mechanisms for citizens to identify political responsibilities (who decides what, and with what mandate).

A more effective Europe must also be a more democratic and more comprehensible Europe.

15.3 European defence pillar and operational autonomy

We advocate a Europe capable of **defending itself and acting when necessary**. Recent signals of uncertainty about the commitment and priorities of the USA have intensified the

[29] Summary of Draghi's speech at KU Leuven (2 February 2026): https://www.brusselstimes.com/belgium/1949415/old-order-is-dead-says-draghi-as-he-accepts-honorary-ku-leuven-doctorate-tbtb EuroNews: The EU must become a "genuine federation" to avoid deindustrialisation and decline, says Draghi. https://www.aol.co.uk/news/eu-must-become-genuine-federation-120503608.html Video of the event: https://youtu.be/t1iMjvsr7T0

European debate about reducing dependence and reinforcing its own capabilities, without renouncing alliances.

This implies investment, interoperability, a European defence industry and critical capabilities: air defence, munitions, intelligence, cyberdefence and infrastructure protection. The objective is not to "militarise" Europe, but to guarantee that Europe can prevent conflicts, deter aggression and protect its citizens.

15.4 Common European defence and existing legal basis

We support the progressive development of a **common European defence**: strategic coordination, command and crisis planning, joint standards and procurement, and a competitive industrial base.

Europe already has legal foundations for greater solidarity in defence, in particular the **mutual assistance clause** of Art. 42.7 of the Treaty on European Union[30]. This clause must be given real operational content, compatible with the commitments of NATO member states.

15.5 European deterrence and debate on a nuclear umbrella

Strategic deterrence is a fact of the current world. In a context of doubts about external guarantees, it is reasonable for Europe to explore formulas for **European deterrence** — including debates on a "European nuclear umbrella" around existing capabilities in Europe — within a democratic, transparent, strictly defensive framework oriented towards reducing the risk of war, not increasing it[31].

This debate must be approached with **seriousness, prudence and democratic control**, avoiding both taboo and frivolity.

15.6 Technological, industrial and energy union

The Europeanism we defend is not only institutional: it is also technological and productive. We will promote:

- ambitious European R&D programmes (AI, robotics, biotechnology, materials, energy);
- digital sovereignty and supply chain security;

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[30] EEAS (official explanation), Art. 42(7) TEU: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/article-427-teu-eus-mutual-assistance-clause_en
European Parliament document (mentions Art. 42.7 TEU and Art. 222 TFEU): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/sede/dv/sede200612mutualdefsolidarityclauses_/sede200612mutualdefsolidarityclauses_en.pdf

[31] Reuters: Europe aims to rely less on US defence after Trump's Greenland push: https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/europe-aims-rely-less-us-defense-after-trumps-greenland-push-2026-02-15/ Guardian: Top British and German military chiefs press moral case for rearmament (Munich 2026): https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2026/feb/15/top-british-and-german-military-chiefs-press-moral-case-for-rearmament

- European energy coordination to reduce strategic dependencies.

A strong Europe is a Europe capable of **sustaining its competitiveness and its social model** without critical vulnerabilities.

15.7 Towards a European UBI

In the sphere of social protection, we will promote the debate and progressive development of a **Universal Basic Income coordinated at European scale**, as an intermediate step towards global social protection against technological unemployment. Automation does not respect national borders, and a purely national response to its effects on employment will always be insufficient. Europe has the scale and the instruments to lead this debate at world level.

15.8 Towards a European and international Futurist Alliance

Alianza Futurista does not conceive its project as an exclusively Spanish phenomenon. The challenges addressed by this Statement — the technological transition, animal welfare, institutional reform, the governance of artificial intelligence, the protection of sentient beings — are challenges of civilisation, not of any particular country. The most effective responses can only be articulated at European and global scale.

Alianza Futurista therefore commits to actively promoting coordination with kindred parties, movements and organisations in other European and world countries, with a futurist, transhumanist or techno-progressive orientation, that share the fundamental values contained in this Statement: reduction of avoidable suffering, extension of individual freedom, responsible technological governance and commitment to the wellbeing of all sentient beings.

As a medium-term objective, we will promote the creation of a **European Futurist Alliance** — in Spanish, *Alianza Futurista Europea* —, as a supranational platform for political coordination, capable of standing in elections to the European Parliament with a common programme, and of acting as a coherent and recognisable voice of political futurism in the institutions of the Union. This project does not seek to homogenise the particularities of each national party, but to create a shared space of proposals, debate and joint political action where the diversity of national contexts is a strength, not an obstacle.

At global scale, we will promote the articulation of an international network of futurist parties and movements, that can serve as a reference, inspiration and exchange of ideas for any political force that, in any country, aspires to govern with a long-term vision, oriented towards the wellbeing of all of humanity and of other sentient beings.

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16 Reform of the Spanish Constitution and restoration of constitutional bodies

The Spanish institutional system presents serious dysfunctions that are not accidental: they are the predictable result of a design that, in some respects, was conditioned by the urgencies and balances of the Transition, and which since then none of the forces with the capacity to change it have had a real incentive to reform, precisely because they are its principal beneficiaries. The result is a system where the vote of one citizen can be worth six times more than that of another depending on where they live; where the formation of governments depends on opaque negotiations that grant veto power to minorities; where the Senate exists without fulfilling any real territorial function; and where regional parliaments reproduce the same blockages as Congress, without anyone having corrected the problem at any level.

Alianza Futurista proposes a set of reforms that form a coherent system, not a list of disconnected measures. The principle that articulates them is simple: each level of representation must fulfil its function clearly and without distortions. Congress must represent citizens with equal weight, regardless of where they live. The Senate must represent territories with a real and binding voice. Regional parliaments must be able to function with stability and without artificial blockages. And all levels of government must be able to be formed and exercise their mandate without veto minorities being able to impose conditions alien to the general interest.

Some of these reforms can be carried out through changes in ordinary electoral legislation; others require constitutional reform. We are aware that none of the most important ones will be promoted by those who benefit from the current system. That is why we include them here, and why we make an explicit appeal to those who share this diagnosis to bear it in mind when deciding to whom they entrust their vote.

16.1 Priority reforms within the current framework and through constitutional reform

Alianza Futurista does not at present propose a large-scale constitutional process. As we explain in section 16.2, we consider that the social, educational and cultural conditions necessary for such a process to produce better results than the current ones are not yet mature. What we do propose, and urgently, is an ambitious set of reforms within the current constitutional framework — especially through organic laws and reform of the electoral system — oriented towards correcting the most serious dysfunctions of the Spanish institutional system. These reforms do not require waiting for any constitutional process: they require political will, and Alianza Futurista commits to promoting them as soon as it has parliamentary representation to do so.

- **Real equality of the value of the vote**: The Spanish electoral system produces serious and unjustifiable distortions. At present, a party with concentrated territorial implantation can obtain a seat in Congress with around 60,000 votes, while a

nationally-based party needs around 400,000 votes per seat[32]. This is not a minor anomaly: it means that the vote of one citizen can be worth six or seven times more than that of another, depending on where they live and whom they vote for. We will promote the reforms necessary to correct these distortions and guarantee that the principle of **"one person, one vote"** is an effective reality throughout the territory. Depending on the scope of the reform, this could require only a modification of the LOREG or, for a complete structural solution, a reform of article 68 of the Constitution[33].

- **Reform of the investiture system.** The current system requires the candidate for president to obtain more votes in favour than against in order to be invested, which in a fragmented parliament can make it impossible to form a government without artificial coalitions or unacceptable concessions to parties with incompatible agendas. We propose inverting the logic of the investiture following the model adopted by Sweden: the proposed candidate is automatically invested *unless an absolute majority votes expressly against them*[34]. This guarantees that the most

[32] EL PAÍS (video, 29 June 2023), *How are the 350 seats in Congress distributed?* https://youtu.be/L5XLgeabPWc
EL PAÍS (30 June 2023), *How are the 350 seats in Congress distributed?* https://elpais.com/espana/elecciones-generales/2023-06-30/video-como-se-repartiran-los-350-escanos-del-congreso-en-las-elecciones-del-23-j.html

[33] The constitutional origin of the problem lies in article 68.2 CE, which fixes the province as the electoral constituency and obliges the assignment of an initial minimum representation to each one, regardless of its population. This is the main cause of the proportionality deficit, not the D'Hondt formula in itself, although the latter adds an additional distortion: when applied in small constituencies, it tends to favour the most voted parties in each province. The combined result of both factors does not primarily benefit regionalist parties, as is commonly believed, but above all the two major national parties, PP and PSOE, which have historically obtained more seats than proportionally correspond to them. The most disadvantaged are nationally-based parties that are neither the first nor the second force, as has been the case for years with Izquierda Unida or PACMA, which may need up to six or seven times more votes per seat than a party whose support is geographically concentrated in a few provinces where it is the dominant force, such as the PNV in the Basque Country, or than one of the two major national parties, such as PP or PSOE. Two reform paths exist: (a) without amending the Constitution, through reform of the LOREG, introducing "compensation seats" distributed at national level to correct provincial distortions — a mechanism similar to the German system — which would require an absolute majority in Congress; (b) with constitutional reform of article 68, to change the province as constituency or to establish a single national constituency, which would require a three-fifths majority in both chambers. The first path allows a significant though partial improvement; the second would allow a complete structural correction. In both cases, however, the reform is politically improbable as long as we depend on PP and PSOE to drive it forward, since they are precisely the principal beneficiaries of the current system: they have historically obtained more seats than would proportionally correspond to them, and any redistributive correction would reduce their parliamentary weight in favour of third forces. Alianza Futurista commits to promoting this reform as soon as it has sufficient parliamentary representation to do so, and calls on citizens who share this objective to consider whether it makes sense to continue entrusting their vote to those who have a structural interest in nothing changing.

[34] The difference may seem technical but has enormous political consequences. With the current system, abstaining is equivalent to blocking: if the parties opposed to the most voted candidate simply do not give their votes, the candidate does not reach the 176 necessary and there is no investiture. With the Swedish model, abstaining is equivalent to allowing: the candidate is invested unless their rivals actively gather

voted party can govern in minority, assuming the wear of negotiating law by law, without any actor being able to block the investiture unless the opposing parties are capable of articulating an absolute majority of active rejection. This reform would require a modification of article 99 of the Constitution.

- **Transformation of the Senate into an effective territorial chamber.** The Spanish Senate is today a redundant chamber, with little real relevance and without a clear institutional role. We propose transforming it into a genuine chamber of territorial representation, following the model of the German Bundesrat[35]. Rather than being elected by direct suffrage — unnecessarily duplicating the logic of Congress — the reformed Senate would be composed of representatives designated directly by the governments of the autonomous communities, with a weight proportional to the population of each community. It would have real and binding competences over all legislation affecting the distribution of competences between the State and the communities, regional financing and institutional relations between territories. This reform has an important political consequence: the parties that govern autonomous communities — whether of regionalist, nationalist or any other orientation — would have a solid, legitimate and proportional institutional voice, exercised exactly where it makes constitutional sense to exercise it. Today that influence is channelled in an indirect and distorted manner through Congress, thanks to the anomalies of the electoral system that this same declaration proposes to correct. With a reformed Senate, that influence would be recognised and guaranteed in its natural seat,

176 votes against. This inverts the political cost of blockage. Under the current system, blocking is free: it suffices to do nothing. Under the Swedish model, blocking has a cost: it requires parties with very different programmes and interests to agree to vote together an explicit "no", assuming before citizens the responsibility of preventing the most voted force from governing. The practical result is that minority governments become viable and relatively stable. The governing party negotiates each law with whoever it can, passes what it manages to agree on, and loses the votes it does not. This is not a weak system: it is a system in which parliament functions as it should, controlling and limiting the executive instead of being a mere validator of its decisions. The Nordic countries have been functioning this way for decades, with notable stability and institutional quality. This reform would require amending article 99.2 of the Spanish Constitution, which currently requires an absolute majority in the first vote and a simple majority in the second. Technically it is a reform of limited scope (it does not affect the structure of the State or fundamental rights), but politically it is improbable that the two major parties will drive it forward, since they are precisely the ones who benefit most from the current system of bilateral negotiation.

[35] The German Bundesrat is the upper chamber of the federal parliament and is composed of members of the governments of the sixteen Länder (federated states), not of directly elected representatives. Each Land votes as a bloc, with a number of votes proportional — though not strictly linear — to its population. The Bundesrat has suspensive veto power over ordinary legislation and absolute veto power over laws affecting the competences or interests of the Länder. This design guarantees that territories have an effective voice in federal decisions that concern them, without the need for regionalist parties to distort citizen representation in the Bundestag (the lower chamber equivalent to Congress). Spain has a complex and asymmetric territorial structure that is not identical to the German one, but the institutional principle is perfectly transferable and would make it possible to clarify roles that are today confused.

without the need to distort citizen representation in Congress. This reform would require constitutional amendment[36].

- **Application of the Nordic investiture model in the autonomous communities.** The same problems of blockage and ungovernability that affect investitures in Congress are reproduced in regional parliaments. We propose extending the model of investiture by inverse majority — the candidate is invested unless an absolute majority votes expressly against — to all regional parliaments, through the corresponding reforms of the statutes of autonomy. Each level of government deserves the same capacity to function with stability and without blocking minorities being able to paralyse the formation of legitimate governments[37].
- **Popular Legislative Initiative with binding effect.** The Popular Legislative Initiative mechanism formally exists but is in practice irrelevant: parliament can ignore any citizen initiative without consequences. We propose reducing the threshold of signatures required and, above all, establishing the legal obligation for any initiative that exceeds that threshold to be debated and put to a vote in Congress within a specified period. Citizens must have a real channel of legislative influence, not a decorative one.
- **Abolition of judicial privileges**: Public officeholders must answer before ordinary justice on equal terms with the rest of citizens. Judicial privilege — which attributes to special courts the competence to judge certain officeholders — distorts the principle of equality before the law and in practice generates additional protection for those who already exercise power. We propose its complete abolition.
- **Limits on executive power in extraordinary situations.** The abusive use of decree-law as an ordinary legislative instrument — bypassing parliamentary debate — has become normalised in Spain in a worrying manner. We propose establishing strict and auditable limits on recourse to decree-law, reserving it for situations of

[36] The proposal does not seek to ignore or minimise the legitimate territorial sensitivities that exist in Spain, but to relocate them in their most coherent institutional seat. Today, the parties that govern autonomous communities obtain an influence in Congress that goes beyond their real electoral weight, thanks to the distortions of the provincial system and their role as a hinge in fragmented investitures. This influence is structurally unstable — it depends on the parliamentary arithmetic of each legislature — and is often exercised through opaque negotiations that generate a high political and social cost. A reformed Senate would offer something more valuable: a permanent, transparent, proportional and constitutionally guaranteed influence, over exactly those matters that affect the territories. The overall resulting system — Congress of equal citizen representation, Senate of effective territorial representation, regional parliaments with full competences in their areas — would be more just, more legible and more stable than the current one.

[37] The reform of the statutes of autonomy to introduce this model does not in all cases require constitutional reform, although it does require in each community the statutory reform procedure provided for, which varies according to the statute. In some cases a qualified majority of the regional parliament and approval by the Cortes Generales will suffice; in others the procedures are more demanding. Alianza Futurista commits to promoting these reforms in all regional parliaments in which it obtains representation.

genuine urgency with precise legal definition, and reinforcing the mechanisms of parliamentary oversight over its use.

- **Strict control of revolving doors.** We will establish a period of incompatibility of at least five years between the exercise of public office — deputy, senator, senior executive official or member of regulatory bodies — and joining private sector companies in whose field legislative or regulatory influence has been exercised. Breach of this incompatibility will have criminal, not merely administrative, consequences, and its supervision will fall to an independent body with real sanctioning capacity. The objective is to cut at the root the practice whereby certain legislative or regulatory decisions can be rewarded years later through private contracts, perverting the democratic mandate.

16.2 A constitutional process for the future

Alianza Futurista does not propose opening a constitutional process at the present time. We are aware that a profound transformation of institutions requires not only parliamentary majorities, but a citizenry sufficiently informed, critical and capable of participating in that process with real judgement.

In current conditions — with a population still greatly conditioned by disinformation, political tribalism and the limitations of our collective education — a constitutional process could produce results worse than those it intends to correct. History offers ample examples of how democratising reforms, when they occur in contexts of low civic culture, can be captured by demagogues or by majorities that act against their own interests and against those of the most vulnerable, including animals.

We therefore situate the possibility of a new constitutional process in a **distant temporal horizon**: when Spanish society — and humanity in general — has reached a significantly greater degree of civic maturity, enlightenment and critical capacity, likely enhanced by the responsible integration of cognitive support technologies and advanced artificial intelligence, and when the technological transformation has substantially modified the economic and cultural structures that today condition the values and interests of an important part of the population.

In that future horizon, a constitutional process would make sense if it allows the design of institutions more resistant to capture, more oriented towards the common good and more capable of protecting all sentient beings. Until then, the focus must be on the reforms possible within the current framework.

16.3 Artificial judges and technological support for justice

The human judicial system suffers from well-documented biases: inconsistencies in sentences for similar cases, influence of the judge's state of mind, political pressures, decisional fatigue and cognitive limitations inherent in any person. Justice, in theory blind and impartial, in practice falls far short of this.

With the development of advanced artificial intelligences — and in particular with the eventual arrival of artificial general intelligence (AGI) systems — it is reasonable to anticipate that in the coming decades there will be tools capable of applying the law in a more consistent, less biased and more predictable manner than current human judges, at least in certain categories of cases.

Alianza Futurista supports the research, public debate and gradual experimentation with judicial decision-support systems, with the following non-negotiable conditions:

- **Transparency and auditability**: the source code and weighting criteria must be independently verifiable, with robust version control mechanisms that prevent manipulations or biases introduced surreptitiously.
- **Explainability**: any AI-assisted resolution must be explainable in comprehensible terms, so that the affected parties can understand and, if appropriate, challenge the reasoning applied.
- **Democratic control**: the adoption of these systems in the judicial sphere must be the result of a deliberate legislative process, with parliamentary and citizen oversight, never a technical or administrative decision taken behind society's back.
- **Gradualism**: their introduction must be progressive, beginning with support and assistance functions for human judges, before considering any extension of decisional autonomy.

The objective is not to replace judges with machines, but to progressively reduce the arbitrariness and biases of the judicial system, putting technology at the service of a more equal justice for all.

16.4 Future exploration of systems to support collective decision-making

With the development of much more advanced artificial intelligences, systems could emerge capable of assisting processes of deliberation and collective decision-making with less bias and greater consistency than current ones, both in the judicial and in the legislative or electoral sphere.

We support the research and public debate on these possibilities, with the condition that any system of this type be subject to strict guarantees of auditing, transparency, explainability and democratic control, and that its adoption be the result of a broad and well-informed social consensus.

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17 Referendums for important changes to the legislation and the Spanish Constitution

Direct democracy, well designed, can be a powerful instrument of justice and renewal. Poorly designed, it can produce impulsive, manipulated or irreversible decisions that a majority regrets years later. Brexit is the most recent and most costly example of what happens when citizens are called upon to decide on a matter of enormous complexity without sufficient information, deliberation or safeguards.

Alianza Futurista defends the use of referendums to resolve democratically questions of great importance when there is solid demoscopic evidence that a **qualified and stable majority** of citizens rejects the status quo on a relevant matter, especially if it involves correcting historical injustices or anachronisms. But these referendums must be designed with reinforced guarantees to avoid impulsive decisions, media manipulation or partisan capture.

17.1 Prior public deliberation

Before the vote there must be a sufficient period of **information and civic debate**. The different positions will have formal defenders and structured spaces for presentation, with criteria of respect, transparency and argumentative quality, supported by public media and verification mechanisms.

17.2 Confirmatory double round

For matters of great impact, the referendum will consist of **two votes** separated by a significant period — for example, two years — and will only be binding if the result is confirmed in the second round. The objective is to differentiate a conjunctural preference from a **settled and reflective democratic will**, learning from precedents such as Brexit, where a decision taken by a narrow margin and in a climate of widespread disinformation generated decades of political and economic instability.

17.3 Reinforced democratic guarantees

The vote will be free, secret and with fully auditable procedures (observers, financing transparency, process traceability and clear rules). A **extended voting period** may be studied (for example, several weeks instead of one day) and mechanisms that allow the vote to be rectified within a defined window, to reduce the effect of pressures or hasty decisions, always preserving the secrecy of the ballot.

The objective is for every vote cast to reflect a **free, informed and genuinely personal** decision, not the result of external pressures, disinformation or hasty choices.

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18 Promotion of improvements to global governance

Many of the decisive challenges of the 21st century — advanced AI, biotechnology, cybersecurity, climate change, existential risks, migration, economic stability and collective security — exceed the capacity of states to act effectively on their own. Alianza Futurista advocates promoting a global governance that is **more democratic, more transparent and oriented towards human wellbeing**, avoiding both institutional impotence and technocratic authoritarianism. In particular:

18.1 Institutional promotion in international forums

We will promote forums for debate, resolutions and regulatory frameworks aligned with these Principles — especially on dual-use technologies and existential risks — in the European Parliament, the UN and other intergovernmental organisations. Spain must play an active and propositional role in these forums, not limit itself to ratifying agreements designed by others.

Among the initiatives we will promote in these forums is the debate on global social protection mechanisms against technological unemployment, including the progressive development of a **Universal Basic Income of truly global reach**, partially financed through international taxes on automation and the profits of large technology platforms.

18.2 UN reform: towards a Security Council without veto power

The United Nations has carried since its foundation in 1945 a structural problem that makes it ineffective when it comes to protecting people who suffer abuses of their human and civil rights anywhere in the world: the **veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council**. This mechanism, conceived as a guarantee of balance between great powers, has in practice become a **shield of impunity** that systematically blocks any international action **in the face of genocides, war crimes and massive violations of human rights**[38].

Alianza Futurista advocates as a long-term objective the **elimination of the veto power for all permanent members**, without exception. Not because large countries do not have a legitimate weight in international affairs, but because that weight must not translate into the capacity to paralyse the collective action of humanity in the face of serious crimes. A system in which a single state can block the response to a genocide is not a system of governance:

[38] Recent history offers painful examples of the paralysis of the Security Council in the face of mass crimes: the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, where between 500,000 and 800,000 people died in barely one hundred days while the international community watched without acting; the genocide in Darfur in Sudan from 2003, with hundreds of thousands of dead and millions displaced; the atrocities of ISIS in Iraq and Syria between 2013 and 2019; and the systematic repression of the Iranian regime against its own population, which includes the execution of protesters and the persecution of women who refuse the imposition of the compulsory veil. In all these cases, the right of veto of Russia or China — or the fear of its use — blocked or diluted any effective international response. The recent intervention of the United States and Israel against Iran's nuclear and military installations, outside any UN mandate, illustrates how institutional paralysis pushes democratic actors to act unilaterally, with all the geopolitical instability consequences that this entails.

it is a system of institutionalised impunity.

We are aware that this reform cannot be imposed on the states that currently hold the veto. We therefore also propose more immediately achievable intermediate measures:

- **Direct surveys of the global citizenry**: the UN must develop capacities to carry out demoscopic consultations directly with the citizens of any country, independently of their governments, on questions of peace, security and human rights. A state that prevents the international body from surveying its own population identifies itself for what it is: a regime that holds its citizens hostage. Even without immediate legal consequences, this mechanism has an enormous diplomatic and symbolic value.
- **Coalitions for democratic action**: when the Security Council is blocked by veto in the face of situations of extreme gravity, the **Alliance of Democracies** proposed in point 18.5 must be in a position to act in a coordinated manner, assuming the political and moral responsibility of intervening when formal institutions fail.
- **Reform of the representation system**: exploring formulas of representation that reflect the real demographic weight of states without that weight remaining in the hands of their governments. This includes debating mechanisms for the direct representation of citizens — not states — in international bodies, especially in those countries where the population has no real voice in the decisions of their government.

We will likewise promote the constitution of a **coordinated UN military force** with real intervention capacity in those contexts where unacceptable situations arise that the international community cannot ignore, including:

- the **systematic violation of human rights** on a massive scale, including genocides and crimes against humanity;
- **unauthorised nuclear proliferation**, especially in states that are developing or have developed nuclear weapons outside of international treaties and without adequate IAEA supervision[39];
- **dangerous proliferation in the field of biotechnology and nanotechnology**, especially research oriented towards the development of weapons of mass destruction;
- **proliferation of frontier artificial intelligence systems** with potential military use or

[39] The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), in force since 1970, recognises as legitimate nuclear powers the United States, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom. However, several states have developed or are developing nuclear arsenals outside this framework: **India and Pakistan** carried out nuclear tests in 1998 and never signed the NPT; **Israel** maintains an officially undeclared nuclear arsenal, in a policy of ambiguity known as "neither confirm nor deny"; **North Korea** withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and has carried out multiple nuclear tests since then, developing intercontinental ballistic missiles with the capacity to reach targets on several continents; and **Iran** has advanced its uranium enrichment programme to levels close to weapons grade, defying Security Council resolutions and international agreements. **The IAEA** has repeatedly denounced the lack of cooperation of several of these states, but **lacks effective coercive mechanisms** to enforce compliance with the treaties.

mass population control.

18.3 Modern demoscopy and global consultation

We support the use of advanced demoscopic techniques for **full-sample surveys and periodic global consultations** on major common themes — existential risks, digital rights, biosecurity, AI governance — as a complement — not substitute — to state democratic sovereignty. Knowing the real opinion of world citizens, beyond the filters of national governments, is a powerful tool for legitimising global decisions.

18.4 Consultative Parliament of Humanity

We advocate the creation of a **Consultative Parliament of Humanity** as a global deliberative body, complementary — not substitutive — to national parliaments and the UN General Assembly. Its composition would reflect the diversity of humanity, not only that of states: it would include representatives elected directly by citizens, as well as representatives of civil society, the scientific community and future generations. The seats of non-democratic countries would remain empty, making visible the difference between legitimate representation and state power not endorsed by free elections. Its resolutions would be consultative but public and morally binding for governments that aspire to be recognised as democratic.

18.5 Alliance of Democracies and reinforced cooperation

We will promote the creation of an **Alliance of Democracies**[40] and forms of deep cooperation between democratic countries to act with greater speed and cohesion in the face of global threats — security, human rights, electoral integrity, dual-use technologies and existential risks — and to reinforce — from within and from without — the reform of international institutions when these are incapable of responding effectively. This alliance would not be a closed club nor a new NATO: it would be a flexible platform for coordination between democracies that share a real commitment to the rule of law, fundamental rights and transparent governance.

18.6 Coordinated democratic pressure against theocratic regimes and state sponsors of terrorism

The promotion of **democracy and the rule of law** at global scale also includes **coordinated**

[40] Alliance of Democracies is a denomination used in foreign policy literature for proposals of reinforced institutional cooperation between democracies. In English, this same conceptual field also appears under the terms Alliance of Democracies, League of Democracies and Concert of Democracies (the latter suggests a broad and coordinated framework, not necessarily a military alliance). Historical overview with references: Wikipedia (English), "Concert of Democracies". https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concert_of_Democracies Representative analytical treatments:
— Ivo H. Daalder (Brookings), "Purposes of a League of Democracies" (29 May 2008). https://www.brookings.edu/articles/purposes-of-a-league-of-democracies/
— Carnegie Council (Ethics & International Affairs, Roundtable 2009), "The Case for a Concert of Democracies" (debate and contextual texts). https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/media/journal/002-25

diplomatic and economic pressure on theocratic regimes that finance international terrorism, systematically violate human rights — especially those of **women and minorities** — and actively pursue the development of **weapons of mass destruction**. An effective Alliance of Democracies must have the political will to act with consistency in this area, **without double standards or subordination of democratic values to commercial interests**.

18.7 Explicit modernization of international language on the rights of the minor, education and freedom of conscience

We will support a reform of the international language of human rights to better protect the **future cognitive freedom of the minor**. In particular, we consider that certain current formulations — especially those that explicitly recognise the parental primacy in **religious education** — must evolve to prevent international law from legitimising, even if indirectly, indoctrination practices that may limit the subsequent critical autonomy of the child.

We will therefore promote the replacement in international frameworks of references to "religious education" as a priority parental right, with formulations centred on **moral and cultural guidance**, expressly conditioned by the freedom of conscience of the minor and their progressive development of autonomy.

As a concrete drafting proposal, we advocate that clauses of this type be reformulated (or officially interpreted in that direction) with a text equivalent to the following:

Proposed text (model):

"Parents or guardians may guide the **moral and cultural** education of their children, **without undermining** the freedom of thought, conscience and religion of the minor, and **in accordance with their evolving capacities** and their right to the development of critical autonomy."

Likewise, when a general clause such as that of art. 26.3 of the UDHR is maintained, we propose that it be explicitly conditioned as follows:

Reformulation of the general principle (model inspired by UDHR 26.3):

"Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children, **provided that** such education respects the freedom of conscience of the minor and promotes their progressive development of critical thinking and autonomy."

This approach seeks to balance three risks: **state totalitarianism**, **absolute parental power**, and **the risk that religious indoctrination** — when it imposes as unquestionable truth a closed world view — **may lastingly restrict** the inner freedom and **critical autonomy of the minor, as well as generate avoidable cognitive conflicts and psychological suffering** during their development[41].

[41] Relevant texts on the balance between freedom of conscience of the minor, parental duties and the limits of indoctrination:

19 Promotion of space exploration

The expansion of our species beyond planet Earth is, at the same time, a driver of scientific progress and a vector of survival in the very long term. A civilisation that does not look towards the stars is a civilisation that has renounced its future. Alianza Futurista advocates promoting space exploration and the space industry as a **strategic investment**, with technological, cultural and security returns that benefit all of humanity.

The promotion of the space industry would have, among others, the following positive effects:

19.1 Biostasis and cryopreservation as an enabling technology

The enormous distances of space mean that cryopreservation and biostasis are not only a medical option but an **indispensable enabling technology** for long-duration missions. Their normalisation in the space context will also accelerate their development and social acceptance in the terrestrial medical sphere.

19.2 Extreme longevity and advanced capabilities for pioneering missions

The responsible exploration of deep space will require human beings with capabilities that today we consider extraordinary: **extended longevity, enhanced physical resilience and improved cognitive capabilities**. Promoting space exploration is therefore also a powerful incentive to accelerate research in voluntary human enhancement.

19.3 Planetary surveillance and defence

The Earth is vulnerable to threats from outer space that are beyond our control but not beyond our capacity for detection and response. We will promote sustained capabilities of **near-space surveillance and planetary defence**: early detection and tracking of potentially dangerous asteroids and comets, improvement of warning systems and international coordination, development of response protocols and drills, and support for mitigation technologies where real risk exists.

— Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), art. 26.3: "Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children." (reference text reproduced by OHCHR). https://searchlibrary.ohchr.org/record/10494/files/bib10494.pdf

— International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), art. 18.4: States undertake to respect the freedom of parents/guardians to ensure "the religious and moral education" of their children in conformity with their own convictions. (OHCHR, text of the Covenant). https://2covenants.ohchr.org/About-ICCPR.html

— Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), art. 14.1–2: recognises the right of the minor to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the parental role of providing direction "in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child". (UNICEF, text). https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text

— UN Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 22, commentary on art. 18.4: public education with instruction in a specific religion is incompatible with art. 18.4 unless non-discriminatory exemptions/alternatives are available to accommodate the wishes of parents/guardians. (OHCHR PDF). https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=kEhzGEP8A5T516ehgB7L9UNl0DOW6R7FUSAJ%2BKDGIyCVRRaPw0dT6VUcYHsOPLoFDr47zpaPwqpBX0%2FM09f5fQ%3D%3D

19.4 Use of space as a source of resources and new industries

Space is not only a destination but also a **source of resources and economic opportunities**. Asteroid mining, space-based solar power, advanced satellite communications and space tourism represent emerging industries with an enormous transformative potential. Spain can position itself as a relevant actor in this ecosystem if it invests strategically in the necessary capabilities.

19.5 International cooperation and ethical framework for sharing space

We will support international space cooperation and the development of norms that preserve space as a **sphere of shared science, security and prosperity**, avoiding its degradation through space debris, its monopolisation by private oligopolies or its destabilising militarisation. We advocate responsible exploration, with standards of safety, transparency and planetary protection.

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20 A modern, honest and evidence-based drug policy

The Ministry of Health's Action Plan on Addictions contains decades of valuable research and practical experience. However, a substantial part of Spanish legislation on drugs remains anchored in the "war on drugs" paradigm, an approach that has demonstrated serious collateral effects: **black market, associated criminality, adulterated substances, stigmatisation, barriers to research and persecution of non-violent users**.

We believe that Spain must evolve towards a modern, evidence-based and public health model that clearly distinguishes between **prevention and protection of minors**, **treatment and harm reduction**, **intelligent substance-by-substance regulation**, and **priority prosecution of organised crime**.

20.1 Guiding principles of the new approach

The principles guiding our proposal are:

- **Public health and dignity**: treating addiction as a health and social problem, not as a moral war.
- **Harm reduction**: minimising deaths, illness and social deterioration even when eliminating consumption is not realistic.
- **Evidence-based regulation**: adapting the legal framework to scientific data, periodic review and verifiable metrics.
- **Reinforced protection of minors**: minimum tolerance for the sale and promotion to minors, with effective sanctions.
- **Cutting the black market**: displacing demand towards regulated channels where appropriate, to reduce adulteration, violence and criminality.

20.2 Regulation of lower-risk substances and protocols for legal use

We propose regulating the use of substances of relatively lower risk through clear legal protocols, with:

- age requirements,
- truthful information about risks,
- quality controls and labelling,
- and voluntary health monitoring for those who wish it.

The objective is not to promote consumption, but to **make it less dangerous** and reduce the harms derived from clandestinity and adulteration.

20.3 Cannabis and derivatives

We support the regulation of cannabis and its derivatives within a controlled legal framework. Cannabis, consumed in certain ways, presents **significantly lower risks than alcohol and tobacco** — both legal, harmful and highly addictive drugs. Regulation must prioritise:

- quality and potency control,

- strict restriction to minors,
- advertising and fiscal limits,
- and prevention and education programmes based on evidence.

20.4 Experimental and sporadic use of higher-risk substances in controlled environments

For certain substances that are not necessarily addictive but carry acute risks (including some psychedelics or others), we advocate exploring a strictly controlled model for experimental or sporadic uses, under conditions that maximise safety:

- clinical or supervised protocols,
- authorised spaces and care conditions,
- and collection of anonymous data to evaluate results.

The State would not promote their use; but, where real consumption exists in society, it is preferable to reduce harm and avoid the black market.

This approach **would not apply** to highly addictive and highly harmful drugs such as cocaine or heroin.

20.5 Alcohol: explicit recognition as a dangerous drug

Alcohol must be institutionally recognised for what it is: a **dangerous and strongly addictive drug**, with an enormous burden of social, family and health harm. Without recourse to prohibitionism, we advocate:

- persistent public education campaigns (similar to those for tobacco),
- effective measures against drink-driving,
- and reinforced restrictions for minors and high-risk environments.

20.6 Psychedelics: research and assisted therapies

Recent scientific evidence suggests the therapeutic potential of some psychedelic substances in clinical and controlled environments, especially in disorders such as post-traumatic stress, treatment-resistant depression and some addictions. We promote:

- rigorous clinical research,
- development of supervised therapeutic protocols,
- and eventual integration into the therapeutic portfolio when evidence and regulatory standards justify it.

20.7 Opiates: maintaining clinical control and preventing a fentanyl-type crisis

Although heroin use has remained relatively low since the late 1990s, vigilance must not be relaxed, especially in view of the opioid crisis in other countries. We advocate:

- maintenance of controlled hospital use for intense pain when no alternatives exist,
- reinforced surveillance of prescription and illicit markets,

- and evidence-based treatment approaches (including substitution, medical support and harm reduction), always prioritising saving lives and restoring autonomy.

20.8 Psychoactive drugs: prevention of dependency and non-pharmacological alternatives

The consumption of prescription and non-prescription psychoactive drugs increases year after year, and can lead to dependency, abuse or the chronification of conditions treatable by other means. We propose a strategic plan involving doctors, pharmacists, educators and psychologists to:

- improve responsible prescribing,
- reduce self-medication,
- and promote the management of emotional pain through non-pharmacological approaches where possible.

The promotion of practical philosophy and the development of critical thinking from early stages can provide citizens with better tools for understanding their minds, reviewing their beliefs and increasing psychological resilience, **reducing cultural dependence on "chemical solutions" for vital problems**.

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21 Transition to autonomous and semi-autonomous vehicles

Every year more than 1,500 people die in Spain in traffic accidents, and tens of thousands are injured. The vast majority of these accidents share a common cause: **human error**. Negligence, distraction, fatigue, alcohol and excessive speed kill daily on our roads, and do so in a completely avoidable manner. Autonomous and semi-autonomous driving systems have the potential to almost completely eliminate this cause of death, and Alianza Futurista proposes an orderly and progressive transition towards a **transport system where human error ceases to be a death sentence**.

This transition must preserve an essential principle: the **individual freedom to drive** can be maintained, provided the safety of all is guaranteed. We therefore propose a model in which human driving is possible, but is bounded by automatic safety systems that prevent dangerous or disruptive actions.

21.1 Transition timeline and minimum safety standard

After a transition period of, for example, **10 to 15 years**, all vehicles circulating on public roads should be **autonomous or semi-autonomous**. By "semi-autonomous" we mean vehicles in which the user retains a certain freedom of action in real time if they so wish, but the system would not permit manoeuvres that could cause harm to people or objects, nor conduct that puts the fluidity or safety of traffic at risk.

This standard should be applied gradually, with incentives and industrial adaptation, ensuring that the transition does not exclude people on grounds of income or territory.

21.2 Transparency, accountability and intelligent traffic coordination

To improve road safety, accountability in the event of an accident and traffic management, we propose that all vehicles incorporate by law a **black box** similar to that of aircraft, capable of recording driving parameters and 360º video around the vehicle, as well as mechanisms for sharing position with other vehicles, with the automated traffic control system and, where appropriate, with law enforcement.

These measures must be accompanied by strict guarantees: **minimisation and security of data**, access conditioned on specified cases, **cybersecurity by design** and open and auditable standards. The objective is not mass surveillance, but safer transport and more objective attribution of responsibilities[42].

[42] Relevant references and standards for (i) event data recorders ("black box"), (ii) V2X communications (vehicle-to-vehicle / vehicle-to-infrastructure) and (iii) privacy and cybersecurity guarantees:
— EU (EDR and privacy by design): Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 (General Safety Regulation 2) includes requirements for EDR (closed system, anonymised data, protection against manipulation, access only for accident research/analysis in accordance with GDPR, and impossibility of identifying the vehicle/owner). Consolidated text: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/2144/2022-09-05/eng
— EU (EDR for M1/N1 vehicles and reference to UN R160): Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/545 (procedures and technical requirements, linking to the 01 series of amendments of UN Reg. 160 for M1/N1). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/545/oj/eng

21.3 Citizen collaboration during the transition

Until the transition is complete, we will promote the possibility for citizens to share recordings of serious traffic infractions with the police, under adequate protocols that guarantee the integrity of the recordings. **Public transparency must be our ally against dangerous drivers.**

21.4 Classic driving as a sporting activity

It will be possible to continue driving "classic" (non-autonomous) vehicles on circuits, private roads enabled for this purpose, certain off-road paths, etc., as sporting modalities.

— UNECE (cybersecurity and software updates): UN Regulations R155 (Cyber Security & CSMS) and R156 (Software Update Management System, SUMS) — international framework for cybersecurity and update management in connected vehicles. Institutional reference (UNECE/GRVA): https://unece.org/transport/events/grva-workshop-implementation-unr-155156-cybersecurity-and-software-updates
— ETSI (V2X short range, ITS-G5): ETSI EN 302 663 (ITS access layer in the 5 GHz band for ITS-G5 communications). Summary: https://www.arc-it.net/html/standards/standard469.html
— ETSI (V2X network, GeoNetworking): ETSI EN 302 636-4-1 (GeoNetworking, geographic routing and addressing; official ETSI PDF). https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_en/302600_302699/3026360401/01.04.01_60/en_3026360401v010401p.pdf
— GDPR (general data protection framework): Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR), ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj ("EU law in force" entry): https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-law-in-force/bibliographic-details/-/elif-publication/3e485e15-11bd-11e6-ba9a-01aa75ed71a1

22 Safe and affordable public transport

We defend public transport as an **essential service, a vertebrator of the territory and a guarantor of equal opportunities**. Mobility must not be a luxury nor depend on private vehicles. A modern, safe and affordable public transport system reduces the cost of living, improves productivity, reduces pollution and allows any person to live where they prefer without being isolated from employment, education or services.

Spain has one of the best rail networks in the world, led by Renfe and Adif, as well as its high-speed network (AVE). Our objective is to expand these strengths and make them **more accessible, safer and more universal**.

22.1 Universal economic accessibility

- Free provincial public transport (buses, commuter trains and equivalent services) for residents registered in each province.
- Regional passes with significant discounts for transport within each Autonomous Community.
- Differentiated fares for residents and visitors, prioritising affordable access for the local population.
- Recurring passes with large discounts for frequent users of the high-speed and medium-distance network.
- Tariff simplification through integrated passes and unified digital systems.

The objective is that **using public transport is always cheaper and more practical than using a private car**.

22.2 Safety, maintenance and reliability as an absolute priority

- Continuous technical supervision of tracks, bridges, tunnels, stations and rolling stock.
- Preventive, not merely corrective, maintenance programmes.
- Integration of intelligent sensors, real-time monitoring and data-based predictive systems to detect faults before they occur.
- Research into advanced materials, self-repairing structures and automatic diagnostic technologies.

Safety must not depend on sporadic inspections, but on **infrastructure that monitors itself permanently**.

22.3 Modernisation and reduction of journey times

- Priority renovation of slow or obsolete lines to guarantee competitive journey times.
- Progressive replacement of outdated infrastructure and rolling stock.
- Elimination of technical "bottlenecks" that penalise network efficiency.
- Study and modernization of corridors with historically poor performance, such as the Lleida Pirineus axis and other comparable routes.

No region must be condemned to slow connections for lack of investment.

22.4 Territorial cohesion and the fight against depopulation

- Reinforcement of interurban and district transport to connect small towns with provincial capitals and essential services.
- Integration of transport with housing and rural revitalization policies.
- Guarantee of minimum frequencies that make it possible to live in rural areas without isolation.
- New logistical and mobility hubs that drive local economic activity.

Mobility must serve to **distribute opportunities throughout the territory**, not concentrate them in a few cities.

22.5 European rail connectivity

- Promotion of high-speed corridors connecting Spain with the rest of the European Union.
- Reduction of international journey times for people and goods.
- Technical and regulatory coordination with European rail networks to facilitate interoperability.
- Priority for rail as a sustainable alternative to air travel over medium distances.

We want Spain to cease being a peripheral extremity and become a **central node of European rail connection**.

22.6 Strategic objective

We aspire that, within the space of a generation:

- public transport is the majority option for daily mobility,
- its cost is marginal for citizens,
- journeys are fast and reliable,
- and no municipality is left disconnected.

Because the real freedom of people depends not only on having housing or income, but also on **being able to move with safety, speed and dignity**.