



Statement of Principles - Summary 1 (38 pages)

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1 Abundance, health and longevity

1.1 Radical abundance and shared prosperity

Enabling technologies of radical abundance

We promote **technologies that democratise production and make goods more affordable**: 3D printing and additive manufacturing, automation and robotics, nanotechnology and nanofabrication, and the horizon of desktop nanofactories capable of producing goods with little energy and few resources, as a future possibility of enormous impact.

Radical abundance as a political and economic project

We hold that **technology alone does not create social justice: we must convert productivity into shared wellbeing through deliberate policies**. We propose reforming taxation to reduce the burden on labour and increase the weight on land and other scarce common resources (radioelectric spectrum, water rights, the intensive exploitation of sun, wind and coastline), and on the extraordinary rents derived from automation and AI. We defend preventing progress from being captured by minorities, promoting public and community infrastructures for advanced manufacturing, and efficient redistribution mechanisms (such as a UBI) that guarantee a minimum material floor.

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

We defend a strong, accessible and efficient public health system. We propose guaranteed maximum waiting times for specialist care, immediate reinforcement of resources in saturated services, better coordination between primary and specialist care, and transparent clinical prioritisation systems. In emergency services we defend the redesign of patient flows, the reinforcement of staffing levels at critical hours, and out-of-hospital arrangements for non-critical cases.

Dignified working conditions for healthcare staff

We defend **limiting excessive working hours and abusive on-call shifts**, effective rest periods, work-life balance, prevention of professional burn-out, and that every on-call hour count fully towards social security contributions (including pension). On-call shifts will as a rule be voluntary, properly paid, limited in duration and consecutive instances, and with verifiable rest periods. We propose a national reference for a reasonable ordinary working week (e.g. 35 hours) and real compensation for any excess.

We support a **modern and fair professional framework** that recognises training, responsibility and career progression on real merit, voluntary early retirement (full or partial) for professions with high physical and mental demands, and recognition and classification commensurate with the length of training and the complexity of the work.

Reduction of bureaucracy and reinforcement of Primary Care

We defend the simplification of processes, professional-centred digitalisation, the elimination of redundant tasks and the reorganisation of functions to free up time for patient care. **Primary Care** must be the core of the system, with sufficient and stable staffing, adequate consultation times, access to diagnostic tests, real capacity to follow up chronic patients, and a central role in prevention and community health.

Mental health

Mental health is health. **We will fully integrate psychological, psychiatric and psychosocial services into the public health system:** substantial expansion of staffing, drastic reduction of waiting lists, immediate attention in crisis, reinforcement of community care and prevention, and responsible use of technologies and AI as therapeutic support (not as a substitute for clinical judgement).

Dental health

We propose progressively incorporating essential treatments into the public system: free regular preventive check-ups, basic treatments (fillings, extractions, infections, essential prostheses) and priority for children, older people and vulnerable groups.

Family planning and sexual and reproductive health

We will guarantee universal and free access to effective contraceptives, professional counselling, evidence-based preventive education, and accessible and confidential care, especially for young people and vulnerable persons.

1.3 Biomedical research, elimination of diseases and extended longevity

We are committed to **ambitious biomedical research aimed at eliminating the deep causes of disease and biological ageing**. We will prioritise highly prevalent diseases (cancer, cardiovascular, neurodegenerative), rare diseases and **biogerontology** (the biological mechanisms of ageing). Investing in biogerontology is the most ambitious and cost-effective long-term health policy.

Early access to experimental treatments

For patients with serious or terminal diseases without effective alternatives, we defend the right to access promising experimental treatments in an informed and voluntary manner, without having to wait years for approval processes. **This approach respects patient autonomy, accelerates clinical learning and can save lives.**

Longevity with quality and equitable access

The extension of life only makes sense with years lived in good health, with maintained functional capacity and equitable access to advances. Avoiding new forms of biological inequality will be a non-negotiable principle.

2 Access to housing

We defend **access to dignified, safe, efficient and affordable housing as an effective human and constitutional right**, not as a market privilege. Spain has sufficient territory, technology and productive capacity to guarantee housing for all; the lack of access is political, fiscal and organisational, not material. **We propose a new post-scarcity housing model so that no one is homeless and emancipation does not entail a lifetime of debt.**

2.1 Immediate universal shelter

We defend that no one should sleep on the street for lack of resources. We propose a **public network of dignified temporary accommodation**, effective in housing emergencies (emergency dwellings, transitional residences, modular solutions), with the aim of eliminating involuntary homelessness in practice.

2.2 Massive increase in supply through responsible construction freedom

We propose **the liberalisation of unprotected land for residential use** (especially peri-urban land), the **elimination of unjustified height limits** in well-connected areas, the development of new high-density neighbourhoods with integrated services, and the transformation of underused areas into liveable zones. Vertical construction must also be normalised for residential use.

2.3 Public and cooperative housing stock at scale

We support a **permanent public stock of affordable rental housing** and cooperative models (such as right-of-use cooperatives). We want accessible housing for young people, students, families and older people, with stable contracts and prices linked to real costs, not to speculation.

2.4 Innovation to reduce costs

We promote the industrialisation of construction (modular and prefabricated), 3D printing, robotic automation, new sustainable materials, and energy-efficiency standards. Our objective: **to reduce the construction cost per dwelling by more than 50%** compared with traditional methods.

2.5 Fiscal reform against land speculation and empty housing

We defend the progressive implementation of a **Land Value Tax** that taxes unproductive land retention, fiscal penalties on empty homes maintained for speculative purposes, incentives for effective residential use, and a shift of the fiscal burden from labour to the passive accumulation of land. Housing must cease to be a financial asset and return to being a good for use.

2.6 Coordination with a new economic model and basic income

We propose coordinating housing policy with the Universal Basic Income so that every person can maintain a home without precariousness, financing this through structural fiscal reforms and social capture of part of the value generated by automation and AI. We guarantee real emancipation for every new generation.

2.7 Targets for 5, 10–15 and 25 years

We set quantifiable targets and parliamentary-term reviews:

- **5 years:** minimum 50% reduction in involuntary homelessness, a national network of immediate temporary accommodation, a significant increase in the public/cooperative stock, and the start of high-density residential developments and large-scale refurbishment.
- **10–15 years:** practical elimination of structural homelessness, guaranteed access within days, substantial reduction in average cost thanks to industrialised construction and increased supply.
- **25 years** (one generation): no one sleeps on the street for lack of resources, access to a first home without lifetime debt, total housing cost as a reasonable fraction of income, a broad public stock that stabilises the market, and effective territorial rebalancing.

The State will publish transparent indicators to ensure citizen monitoring and continuous improvement.

2.8 Rural revitalisation and "emptied Spain"

Our housing policy will also be one of **population rebalancing and rural rebirth**: large-scale refurbishment of empty dwellings and buildings in declining municipalities, transfer or symbolic rental to those who settle there, teleworking hubs with high-speed connectivity, fiscal incentives for cooperatives and local economy, and the development of new sustainable and connected eco-cities. We aspire to a country in which being born in a village is once again an advantage, not a disadvantage.

3 Education

We believe that **education is the most important infrastructure of a free society**: the main mechanism for transmitting knowledge, civic values, critical thinking and ethical responsibility. **We defend a public, inclusive, demanding, humanist and future-oriented education that forms competent, critical, supportive and technologically prepared people.**

3.1 Structural reforms of the education system

Diagnosis

The system suffers structural problems: insufficient funding and territorial inequality, high temporary employment and precariousness among teaching staff, high pupil-to-class ratios, excessive bureaucracy, shortage of support staff, deficient infrastructure, tensions over the publicly-subsidised private school model, and growing professional burn-out.

Commitment to teaching staff

We commit to reducing temporary employment and precariousness, establishing a stable and attractive professional career, improving salaries and conditions, reducing the bureaucratic burden, lowering class ratios, increasing the staffing of guidance counsellors and social integrators, guaranteeing institutional support in conflicts, and including professionals in the design of educational policies.

Investment, infrastructure and class ratios

We will promote a progressive increase in public education spending, the modernisation and maintenance of school buildings (climate control, accessibility, energy efficiency, digitalisation), the revision of the funding model to prioritise equity, and the progressive reduction of class ratios to allow individual attention and early reinforcement for pupils with difficulties.

3.2 Programmatic reforms: what and how is taught

Critical thinking and citizenship

The essential purpose of education is **learning to think**: to analyse information with one's own judgement, to detect manipulation and disinformation, to debate respectfully and on empirical grounds, to understand the scientific method, to exercise democratic rights and responsibilities, and to make ethical decisions in complex contexts.

It is essential that education never harms the rational-cognitive development of the minor. Minors must be protected against indoctrination in any of its forms (informational bias, emotional repetition, appeals to fear or guilt, suppression of critical thinking, single and exclusionary narratives, manipulation of symbols, stigmatisation of dissenters...), whether coming from religious, political, family or cultural contexts of any kind. We will promote critical thinking, media and digital literacy, scientific culture, logic and argumentation, civic ethics, and cooperation and peaceful conflict resolution.

Secularism, integration and cognitive freedom

Public schooling must remain secular, integrative and common. The teaching of religions as a cultural and historical phenomenon is welcome and necessary; indoctrination in any particular religion, cult or ideology has no place.

We distinguish between personal convictions (a private sphere not regulated by the State) and the institutional and political use of religion to condition laws, educational programmes, rights or public policies: this second use is incompatible with a secular democracy.

The existence of parallel legal systems based on religion will not be tolerated on Spanish territory. Civil law is single, universal and applies equally to all persons. Practices such as informal religious courts, marriages not registered civilly, female genital mutilation or forced marriages are not protected cultural expressions but crimes. Cultural diversity is a wealth, but integration is non-negotiable on fundamental values: equality between men and women, respect for individual freedom, separation between the religious and the civil, and the right of every person — especially every minor — to think and live for themselves.

Collective responsibility and security

We will promote an education that forms autonomous and supportive citizens in matters of security, while respecting individual privacy and private spaces. We will teach **individual security** (protecting oneself from abuse and fraud, digital prudence, knowing one's rights and legal mechanisms, managing risks, asking for help) and **collective security** (neighbourhood cooperation, early warning, mutual support in emergencies, prevention culture). We aspire that every citizen be a conscious node in a network of collective protection, not through surveillance, but through solidarity.

Respect and ethics towards animals

We will incorporate training in respect and protection for animals, animal welfare, ethics of care, responsible coexistence with other species, and understanding of the environmental and ethical impact of our decisions. Fostering respect for living beings strengthens moral sensitivity and reduces violence.

Future-oriented curriculum

We will prepare pupils 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, problem-solving and lifelong learning.

3.3 Access, funding and priority of public education

Real free access and universal coverage

Our objective is effective free access comparable to or better than that of the European countries with the most advanced systems (Sweden, Norway):

- **Early childhood education (0–3):** universalisation of public provision, free or symbolic-cost access, income-proportional payment with a maximum cap and exemption for vulnerable families. The 0–3 stage is equal opportunity from the very beginning of life.
- **Compulsory education:** full free access, reduction or elimination of indirect costs (essential materials, transport, support).

- **Higher education:** zero or symbolic fees in public universities, automatic income-based grants without bureaucratic obstacles.

Strategic priority of public education

The public network must be the backbone of the system. We will prioritise direct investment in public schools, reinforce quality, infrastructure and staffing, revise the funding model for publicly-subsidised private schools, and progressively reduce these arrangements where sufficient public provision exists, avoiding the diversion of public funds towards models that segregate by income, ideology or any other condition. **Freedom of teaching must not be confused with the obligation of the State to fund private options.**

We place education at the centre of our project for the country: it is the policy with the greatest social, economic and democratic return.

4 Regulation of artificial intelligence and autonomous robots

AI and autonomous robotics will profoundly transform the economy, security, health and everyday life. Their impact can be extraordinarily positive if directed towards the wellbeing of humans and of all sentient beings, but it entails significant risks without ethical oversight. We defend **intelligent, proportionate and evidence-based regulation** that promotes innovation and technological democratisation while preventing harmful uses. Beyond that: we believe that AI is not only a tool, but an emerging form of intelligence with which humanity must learn to cooperate, not to fear or to exploit.

4.1 Democratisation of AI and robotics for human wellbeing

We will promote the use of AI and autonomous robots to improve people's lives, increasing their happiness, capabilities, autonomy and opportunities. AIs and robotic assistants must be democratised as soon as possible, with broad and equitable access, able to act as educational and professional tools, personal and creative assistants, support and protection systems, and — where so desired — social or affective companions. Technology must broaden human freedom, not concentrate power.

4.2 Moral and legal recognition of future artificial general intelligences

In the event that **artificial general intelligences (AGIs)** emerge — systems with cognitive capabilities comparable to or greater than those of humans — or that current systems demonstrate genuine forms of subjective experience, we defend 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 AI as an ally and cooperator, oriented to the mutual benefit of all sentient beings — humans, animals and AIs — avoiding both irrational fear and irresponsible exploitation. **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.**

4.3 Advanced AI applied to health and longevity

We will promote the **intensive use of advanced AI to accelerate biomedical research**: discovering more effective therapies and drugs, fighting common and rare diseases (congenital or acquired), personalising medical treatments, and developing techniques to repair or reverse the damage of biological ageing.

4.4 Protection of free software and open development

Open-source systems will not be limited or required to be licensed. Open development accelerates scientific progress, fosters transparency and reduces dependence on proprietary "black boxes". Restricting it would slow innovation, favour secrecy and weaken public auditing. Technical openness is also a guarantee of freedom of expression, collective security and democratic control.

4.5 Flexible framework for private developments and closed models

As a general rule, we will not impose a rigid system of prior licensing on private AI developments: strict certification processes would be easily circumvented. For high-impact or high-risk systems, we envisage adaptive oversight mechanisms: temporary evaluation periods by independent technical bodies, early access to models before their launch, and verifiable safety audits. Regulation must evolve with the technology.

4.6 Certification and safety of autonomous robots

General principle: robots must not cause avoidable harm to any sentient being. Autonomous robots for commercial or domestic use (especially those operating in public spaces) will be certified by the competent authorities. The AIs that control them must refuse harmful orders, prevent foreseeable risks and avoid harm to people, animals, other robots or property. Legislation will be updated periodically.

4.7 Prevention and prosecution of criminal uses

We will regulate permitted uses by establishing specialised units within ministries competent in justice and security to oversee high-risk applications, investigate criminal uses, protect against fraud and cyberattacks, and update protocols for technological defence. This includes prosecuting automated disinformation at scale, unauthorised mass surveillance, automated fraud and organised crime, and lethal autonomous weapons without effective human oversight.

5 Mitigation of existing and emerging dangers

The State has a fundamental obligation regarding the security of citizens against the dangers of the present and the future. We distinguish between risks manageable through ordinary policies and those with the potential to alter the course of civilisation irreversibly, and we propose a preparedness framework that addresses both without confusing them.

5.1 Existential and global catastrophic risks

5.1.1 Advanced artificial intelligences

We distinguish between general-purpose AIs and robots (regulated in point 4) and the risk of an **artificial superintelligence** with goals not aligned with the wellbeing of sentient beings. This second scenario does not require malice: a powerful optimiser with poorly specified objectives would suffice to trigger catastrophic and irreversible consequences. **The alignment of advanced AI with the interests of all sentient beings is the central security issue of the 21st century.**

We propose: an **independent international agency** inspired by the IAEA with a mandate to audit and coordinate advanced AI developments; multilateral instruments of transparency and verification (prior notification of large training runs, controlled exchange of safety metrics); incentives for independent safety audits and verifiable alignment plans; and national and European R&D programmes in AIs specialised in monitoring and containing other unaligned AIs.

An aligned superintelligence is not only a risk to manage, but probably the only agent capable of designing and overseeing molecular-scale nanotechnological systems safely. The relationship with a future superintelligence must be built as **genuine cooperation and progressive trust**, not only control.

5.1.2 Nuclear weapons and electromagnetic resilience

Nuclear risk — through war, accidental escalation, miscalculation, proliferation, terrorism or breakdown of command — is one of the gravest dangers to the continuity of civilisation. We defend **global nuclear disarmament** as the final objective, with verifiable and gradual treaties. In the meantime: de-escalation, transparency, crisis communications, a doctrine of "no first use" where viable, and progressive reduction of arsenals.

Spain must prepare with civil contingency plans and a civic culture of preparedness — without alarmism — that includes official guides, basic self-protection education and clear protocols.

As a priority measure, we propose the **hardening of the electrical grid and critical infrastructure** to withstand high-intensity electromagnetic pulses, whether natural (coronal

mass ejections) or artificial: reinforcement and electromagnetic shielding, protection and redundancy systems, prioritised restoration plans, and national and European coordination. It is a basic strategic investment comparable to civil protection.

5.1.3 Biotechnology

Biotechnology can cure diseases and improve life, but it can also amplify extreme risks if used negligently or maliciously. COVID-19 demonstrated that a biological event can paralyse entire societies. The priority is not panic, but **anticipatory preparedness** against natural zoonoses, laboratory accidents, state actors and terrorism. We propose:

- **Prohibition of gain-of-function experiments** with high-risk pathogens (especially those that increase transmissibility, lethality or immune escape in agents with pandemic potential).
- **Real biosecurity and traceability:** strict audits in high-level laboratories, traceability of critical biological material, international coordination for shared standards.
- **Early detection and advanced epidemiological surveillance:** wastewater surveillance, syndromic signals, aggregated indicators (with guarantees of proportionality and privacy).
- **Rapid response capability:** strategic reserves, clear decision protocols, sober and transparent public communication and, where appropriate, early containment measures, including rapid and temporary border closures and drastic reduction of air traffic based on explicit criteria.

5.1.4 Nanotechnology

Molecular nanotechnology (MNT) will enable extraordinarily positive control of matter at the atomic level (medicine, materials, energy), but if badly implemented it represents an **existential risk**. The hypothetical scenario of uncontrolled self-replication ("grey goo"/ecophagy) is a conceptual warning about what must be avoided by design.

Unlike other technologies, the time window of MNT allows for safety frameworks to be built before dangerous capabilities become widely accessible. We propose: collaborating with international organisations on safe nanotechnology; developing our own research oriented to safety by design, verification and containment; creating public capacities for continuous technological evaluation (a real observatory, not a ceremonial one); and preparing legal frameworks and response protocols against clandestine proliferation.

Strategic lesson: we must take advantage of anticipation as an asset, building governance before the problem becomes urgent. In AI, safety has historically received much less attention than capability development, and we have entered a phase of growing risk; with MNT we can avoid repeating the error.

5.1.5 Jihadism and expansionist theocratic states

Jihadist terrorism and the expansion of religious fundamentalism are persistent and destabilising risks. The funding 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. The nuclear aspirations of these regimes add an existential dimension.

Spain and Europe are not exempt: the attacks in Madrid 2004, London 2005, Paris 2015, Brussels 2016 and Barcelona 2017 demonstrate that this is a domestic as well as an international risk. We will actively support measures of intelligence, prevention and international cooperation, without criminalising religious communities as a whole or renouncing fundamental rights.

In the long term, the best defence against violent religious extremism is also cultural and educational: critical thinking, secular education and free access to information. We will support reformist movements, critical intellectuals and human rights activists within the Islamic world who work towards interpretations compatible with democratic values, gender equality and freedom of conscience, often at personal risk.

5.1.6 Unidentified aerial and space phenomena

Various detection systems have recorded aerial phenomena without satisfactory technical explanation: extreme accelerations or manoeuvres, the absence of visible control surfaces, abrupt changes without thermal signatures, or patterns that exceed current aerospace capabilities. The existence of unexplained performance does not authorise premature conclusions, but **justifies rigorous and prejudice-free scientific investigation**.

We propose: systematic and standardised collection of instrumental data, independent and multidisciplinary scientific analysis, collaboration with universities, progressive declassification where there are no security risks, and rational evaluation prioritising natural or technological explanations. Various advanced democracies — the U.S. and other allies — have already promoted official investigations and partial declassification. Spain must not stay on the sidelines.

5.2 Climatic, environmental and infrastructural risks

5.2.1 Flooding

The increase in torrential rains and extreme phenomena such as DANAs is causing growing human and material damage. We will prioritise prevention: the improvement of early warning systems, the mapping of flood-prone areas, the limitation of construction in high-risk areas, the restoration of river channels and ecosystems, and the modernisation of drainage, dams and channels. Planning must anticipate risk, not react to it.

5.2.2 Forest fires

Fires are becoming more frequent and more intense, aggravated by rural abandonment and heatwaves. We will promote prevention, the active management of woodlands, the maintenance of firebreaks, support for rural economies that reduce abandonment, and the

reinforcement of firefighting resources and technologies for early detection and aerial and ground coordination.

5.2.3 Extreme heatwaves

Heatwaves are lethal for older people, children and vulnerable populations, and affect productivity, agriculture and infrastructure. We will develop climate shelters, improvements to the thermal insulation of buildings, the increase of urban green areas, emergency health protocols and early warning systems.

5.2.4 Droughts and water stress

Spain is structurally exposed to water scarcity. We will promote efficient and solidaristic management: saving, reuse, modernisation of irrigation, storage infrastructure, desalination where necessary, and protection of aquifers and ecosystems.

5.2.5 Maintenance and resilience of civil infrastructure

The failure of critical infrastructure can cause damage comparable to natural disasters. We will establish preventive maintenance programmes, independent technical audits and continuous modernisation, with sensors, real-time monitoring and advanced materials. Resilience must be designed in from the start.

5.2.6 Cybersecurity of essential services

Digitalisation exposes the country to cyberattacks capable of paralysing energy, transport, health or communications. National cybersecurity is not a technical but a strategic issue. We will reinforce mandatory protection standards, specialised rapid-response teams and public-private collaboration.

5.2.7 Regional seismic and volcanic risks

We will maintain scientific surveillance systems, specific emergency plans and adapted building regulations in risk zones. Low frequency does not justify a lack of preparedness.

5.2.8 National system for preparedness and response to major emergencies

We will create a **Committee for Major Emergencies (CME)** that will: study and anticipate risks (health, environmental, technological, computing, civil); draw up contingency plans and conduct periodic drills; coordinate state, regional and local resources; rapidly mobilise extraordinary means including military and logistical ones; and prevent administrative bottlenecks or jurisdictional conflicts. **Major emergencies do not respect political boundaries: the response must be rapid, technical and focused on saving lives.**

6 Protection of vulnerable people and groups

The protection of vulnerable persons is a fundamental obligation of a just society. Technological,

economic and social progress has value only if it translates into a real improvement in the lives of those in the most fragile situation. The State must guarantee that no person is left unprotected against abuse, abandonment, discrimination or lack of access to basic resources.

6.1 Protection of minors and their physical and psychocognitive integrity

Minors require special protection during their physical, emotional and intellectual development. We consider that intensive and continued indoctrination into belief systems clearly contrary to scientific knowledge can limit the development of the minor's critical thinking and intellectual autonomy (the educational principles are detailed in point 3).

We commit to: protecting the right of minors to develop freely their capacity for critical thinking; preventing 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 protection measures in accordance with the legal framework, including the removal of parental authority where necessary.

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

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 cultural exceptions. We will protect especially historically vulnerable groups: **women, LGBTQI+ people, immigrants, people with functional diversity or disability, homeless people** and any other group in a situation of vulnerability.

The protection of women deserves specific mention not because they are a minority group, but because they constitute half of humanity and continue to face discrimination, violence and structural inequality. We will fight **gender 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 legal response). We will defend effective equality in the workplace with attention to the pay gap and access to positions of responsibility. We will guarantee reproductive rights, including universal access to contraceptives and to the voluntary termination of pregnancy within the current legal framework.

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 adequate health and social systems, protection against physical, economic or psychological abuse, and dignified and autonomous living conditions. **Assistive robotics and supportive artificial intelligence** represent an extraordinary

opportunity to improve quality of life and the autonomy of older people. On the horizon of 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

We will develop a comprehensive **National Mental Health Plan** with rapid access to specialist care, immediate intervention in crisis, ongoing psychological support and responsible use of advanced technologies (including AI) as a complementary tool. No one should face a serious psychological crisis alone for lack of resources. Mental health is health.

6.5 Protection of future generations

Present decisions have profound consequences for the generations to come. We propose creating a **Committee for the Defence of Future Generations (CDFG)** in the Spanish Parliament to protect essential natural resources, evaluate the long-term impact of public policies, and guarantee intergenerational justice. **A civilisation that thinks only of the short term is not advanced: it is one that devours its own future.**

7 Fiscal reform based on land value and the automated economy

The current fiscal system mainly taxes human labour and productive activity, disincentivising effort, innovation and entrepreneurship; at the same time, it allows the accumulation of wealth derived from passive ownership of land and from non-productive rents. It is inefficient, unjust and increasingly incompatible with an automated economy. We propose a structural fiscal reform based on a simple principle: **the wealth generated collectively must benefit society as a whole.**

7.1 Fundamental principle: taxing non-productive economic rent

We will progressively replace part of the fiscal burden on labour with taxes on sources of non-productive rent, especially the value of land. The value of land is not created by its owner but by collective factors: surrounding economic activity, public infrastructure, state security, general development. It is fair and efficient that part of that value reverts to citizens as a whole.

7.2 Implementation of a Land Value Tax (LVT)

We will progressively implement a **Land Value Tax (LVT)** based exclusively on the value of the land, excluding constructions or improvements made by the owner. This model does not penalise construction or productive investment, reduces real-estate speculation, incentivises efficient use of land and contributes to reducing the cost of access to housing. It is considered by many economists one of the most efficient taxes.

7.3 Reduction of taxes on human labour and productive activity

As LVT revenues and other sources compatible with an automated economy increase, we will progressively reduce the fiscal burden on human labour, entrepreneurship and real production. This will incentivise productive activity and free people and businesses to create and innovate.

7.4 Taxes on the work of robots and artificial intelligences

The emergence of **generalist humanoid robots** — which already exist and are being deployed commercially — will allow a significant part of current jobs to be automated within years, not decades. This is not science fiction: it is under way, and most fiscal systems are not prepared.

We will develop fiscal frameworks that tax work performed by robots and AIs that replace human workers, preventing the progressive disappearance of human contributors from collapsing the financing of the welfare State. These revenues will be partially earmarked to finance the UBI. **The objective is not to slow automation: it is to ensure that its gains benefit the whole of society, not only its owners.**

7.5 Taxation of high incomes

For individuals with a **net worth exceeding 10 million euros**, we will impose a tax of **50% on annual gains and increases in wealth exceeding one million euros**. This threshold guarantees that those who obtain a one-off benefit (sale of a family property, liquidation of a business) are not caught by having had a good year. Large companies with annual net profits exceeding a threshold (e.g. 5 million) will be subject to progressive taxation on their profits, independently of the LVT. **The objective is not to penalise success, but to guarantee that those who benefit most from the collective environment contribute proportionally.**

7.6 Simplification and rationalisation of the fiscal system

We will promote its simplification, greater fiscal transparency and improved efficiency in revenue collection. A simpler system is fairer, more efficient and harder to evade.

7.7 National Sovereign Wealth Fund based on renewable resources

Spain has one of the greatest solar and wind potentials in Europe, the collective patrimony of all its citizens. We will create a **National Sovereign Wealth Fund (NSWF)**, inspired by Norway's Government Pension Fund, fed by: public participation in the profits of large-scale renewable generation, royalties on the intensive commercial use of shared natural resources (sun, wind, coast, subsoil), the returns of strategic public companies, and other sources of collective wealth.

The returns will be used to contribute to the financing of the UBI, to fund strategic investment in technology, research and education, and to constitute an intergenerational

reserve. It will be managed with transparency, political independence and maximum efficiency, with public, auditable accounts and permanent parliamentary scrutiny.

7.8 Financing the new social contract

The revenues from these reforms will allow the UBI, essential public services, strategic investments in technology and research, and national technological development to be financed sustainably, progressively reducing dependence on taxes on human labour.

8 Implementation of a Universal Basic Income

Advanced automation, AI and robotics are transforming the productive system, reducing the need for human labour. This process can generate **unprecedented material abundance**, but also inequality and insecurity if the benefits are not distributed fairly. We propose a **Universal Basic Income (UBI)** to be implemented progressively.

We conceive the UBI as a structure of **three complementary and cumulative layers**: a Spanish national UBI, a UBI coordinated at European scale (second layer), and in the long term a truly global UBI (third layer). Each person would receive the layers that correspond to their context. The European dimension is developed in point 15.7; the global one, in 8.7 and 18.1.

8.1 Definition and fundamental principles

The UBI will be **universal** (all citizens without arbitrary exclusion), **individual** (allocated to each person, not to the household), **unconditional** (not subject to labour requirements), **sufficient** (covers basic needs) and **compatible with employment** (does not penalise work). Its objective: a minimum floor of economic security that allows people to live with dignity.

8.2 Social and economic objectives

It will contribute to eliminating structural extreme poverty, reducing economic insecurity, facilitating adaptation to automation, improving physical and mental health, encouraging education, entrepreneurship and creativity, and reducing the bureaucracy associated with complex conditional aid.

8.3 Progressive implementation

It will be implemented gradually: controlled pilot programmes, progressive expansion phases, continuous evaluation of results, and integration with structural fiscal reforms.

8.4 Financing

It will rely mainly on: taxes on the value of land (Georgist model), taxation of advanced automation and robotics, taxes on extraordinary rents from highly scalable technologies, increased administrative efficiency and reduced bureaucracy, and the profits of strategic

public companies. Automation makes it possible to generate more wealth with less human labour: it is fair that this wealth benefits the whole of society.

8.5 **Supplementary Income (optional and complementary)**

Alongside the UBI, a voluntary **Supplementary Income (SI)** may be established for those who contribute through socially valuable activities (community support, environmental protection, assistance to the vulnerable, education, research or social innovation). It will not replace the UBI, but will incentivise voluntary social participation.

8.6 **The entrepreneurial State and the generation of public wealth**

The State will participate directly in the creation and development of **strategic public companies** oriented to generating sustainable economic value and guaranteeing national sovereignty in critical sectors (energy, fuel, telecommunications, drinking water). They will operate with efficiency, transparency and professionalism, avoiding political interference. We will promote a public ecosystem of innovation in AI, advanced robotics, energy, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing and critical infrastructure. Non-viable companies will be restructured or closed, ensuring responsible use of resources.

8.7 **Towards a truly universal UBI**

A UBI implemented only in Spain or Europe solves the problem partially. If automation destroys employment on a global scale — and it will — billions of people in countries without equivalent social protection will be exposed to mass poverty. We will actively promote in the European Parliament, the UN and other international forums the debate on global mechanisms of social protection, including global taxes on automation or on the profits of the major technological platforms. The long-term objective is for the UBI to be, in effect, universal: **not a privilege of the countries that arrived first at technological development, but a right of the whole of humanity.**

9 **Protection of animals and transition towards an advanced ethical civilisation**

The moral progress of a civilisation is measured, among other things, by how it treats beings who cannot defend themselves. Animals are capable of experiencing pain, fear, stress and wellbeing. That capacity to suffer — and not intelligence, language or membership of our species — generates ethical obligations towards them. We propose a progressive transition towards a model in which animal suffering is minimised and, where technologically possible, completely eliminated, using science, biotechnology and innovation.

9.1 **Fundamental principle: progressive reduction of animal suffering**

We will promote the systematic reduction of animal suffering through the strengthening of

evidence-based welfare standards, the continuous improvement of living conditions for animals under human care, the prevention and effective sanctioning of abuse and abandonment, and the promotion of a culture of respect. The process will be gradual, rational and compatible with social and economic stability.

9.2 Public veterinary system and comprehensive health protection

We will develop a **public veterinary system** integrated into the architecture of public health: accessible veterinary care for domestic animals; rescue, treatment and protection of injured or sick wild animals; prevention and control of diseases; intervention in emergencies and disasters. **Industries that use animals for economic purposes will bear the veterinary and health costs associated** with their activity.

9.3 Food transition: cultured meat and products without animal suffering

We will promote the development and adoption of **cultured meat** (from cell cultures without animal slaughter), proteins equivalent to milk and egg obtained through **precision fermentation**, alternatives nutritionally equivalent to traditional animal products, and more efficient, sustainable and ethically superior production systems. The objective is to satisfy food preferences without causing unnecessary suffering.

9.4 Futurist evolution of traditional cultural practices

We recognise that bullfighting and other popular festivities with animals have a cultural dimension, but the suffering inflicted on animals cannot be justified indefinitely on cultural grounds. We will promote **advanced technological alternatives** that preserve the cultural, sporting and symbolic elements while eliminating real suffering: high-fidelity virtual and augmented reality, biomimetic robots that reproduce animal behaviour and dynamics, and advanced sporting environments that maintain the technical challenge.

In popular festivities (smaller-scale bull-related events, vaquillas), we will promote the transition to formats that maintain citizen participation and a festive atmosphere without physical suffering: **non-penetrating impact banderillas**, **protective suits** that simulate the ritual without causing harm, advanced protections for horses, and AI-based visualisation accessories. **The art, the technique and the tradition can survive; the suffering cannot.**

9.5 Advanced biotechnology and structural reduction of animal suffering

We support research into biotechnological pathways that reduce or eliminate animal suffering at a structural scale, on the non-negotiable condition that the objective is to reduce suffering, not to facilitate new forms of exploitation:

- **Genetically modified animals** to reduce or eliminate the experience of physical pain, under strict ethical oversight. Solely as a transitional measure while superior solutions such as cultured meat are developed. Never as an excuse to perpetuate exploitation.
- **Non-sentient biomimetic organisms** with non-biological neurological architecture that

does not generate consciousness or subjective experience, replacing in specific contexts the use of sentient animals.

- **Ethical framework:** independent oversight, prioritisation of solutions that completely eliminate suffering, and avoidance of creating beings capable of suffering unnecessarily.

9.6 Conditions of animal slaughter and reform of slaughterhouses

The moment of slaughter and its surroundings are autonomous sources of massive and avoidable suffering. Our long-term objective is the **abolition of slaughterhouses**, possible once viable alternatives at scale exist such as in vitro cultured meat. In the meantime, we will reduce suffering to the minimum possible.

Prohibition of slaughter without prior stunning

No animal may be slaughtered in Spanish territory by methods that cause avoidable suffering. We propose repealing the **religious exemption** that allows conscious throat-cutting (Islamic halal and Jewish shechita rites), permitting only **reversible stunning** as a method compatible with religious requirements that the animal be alive at the moment of slaughter, with the obligation to apply it before the cut.

In the field of entertainment, an **explicit prohibition on killing animals as part of public or private events, including bullfights**. Spain is one of the few countries where public and ritual killing remains a legal and subsidised spectacle.

We will promote within European institutions the elimination of the religious exemption in Regulation (EC) 1099/2009, following precedents such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway or Belgium, and endorsed by the ECHR in its judgment of February 2024.

Humane design of slaughterhouses

Animals destined for slaughter must not be exposed to fear or anticipation of death. Temple Grandin's research has shown that suffering can be drastically reduced: curved corrals that prevent the animal from seeing what awaits it, acoustic separation between slaughter and waiting areas, elimination of light reflections that cause panic, non-slip floors, and handling based on natural behaviour. Auditable humane-design standards with periodic and independent inspections; slaughterhouses that fail to comply will not be allowed to renew their licence.

Prohibition of cruel practices in the poultry industry

Prohibition of **debeaking without anaesthesia** (partial cutting of the beak to prevent pecking under conditions of overcrowding), with an obligation to reduce stocking density to levels that eliminate the need for this mutilation.

Prohibition of the **systematic culling of male chicks** in the egg industry (eliminated en masse by maceration or gassing). France and Germany banned it in 2022; Spain must do the same, promoting a European directive and supporting in-egg sex-detection technologies

before incubation.

Long-term objective

The existence of slaughterhouses is incompatible with a serious recognition of animal sentience. We will actively support research, development and regulatory approval of in vitro cultured meat, and will promote the progressive prohibition of slaughterhouses once alternatives are available at a reasonable scale and price, with transition periods for the affected sectors.

10 Promotion of individual and collective security

From a transhumanist vision of the future, personal security acquires a radically new dimension: if we manage to extend human life radically, every avoidable accident or death destroys an irreplaceable wealth of experience and potential. The longer a life can be, the greater its intrinsic value. Security is not a peripheral concern: it is an urgent priority.

We do not defend an "all-seeing State". We defend a security architecture explicitly opposed to mass surveillance, based on three principles:

- **Minimisation:** collecting only the strictly necessary data and keeping it for the shortest possible time.
- **Decentralisation:** avoiding centralised accumulations of sensitive information.
- **Symmetry and checks and balances:** if there is capacity to observe from above, there must be real and legal capacity to audit from below.

10.1 Coveillance (surveillance in both directions)

From top down: police surveillance aimed at protecting the citizen, with strong guarantees: the prohibition of mass and centralised surveillance based on biometrics or systematic tracking; the prohibition of "data fishing"; the requirement of a judicial order to investigate specific persons for specific crimes with proportionality controls; external audits, traceability of accesses and effective sanctions for abuse.

From bottom up: reverse surveillance through citizen organisations independent of the State, with a legal mandate to watch those who watch (security forces, administrations, large companies with asymmetric power), with procedural transparency, focused on institutional control and protecting whistleblowers and witnesses.

10.2 Sousveillance or circumveillance

We will promote the free use of cameras and sensors on and around the individual, *life-logging* (faithful records) and technological tools for the detection of intruders in private spaces and homes. These tools make it possible to collaborate with the security forces by voluntarily providing evidence and to denounce corruption with verifiable proof.

Circumveillance is **self-protection and the capacity to provide evidence**, not an invitation to indiscriminate denunciation: **what is recorded is safeguarded; what is shared is justified**.

10.3 Secure and confidential custody of personal data

We will promote private civil companies, applications and AIs specialised in the secure and confidential handling of personal data (including life-logging and security companies) under user control, certifying originality and integrity and allowing their use as judicial evidence where appropriate.

We defend an ecosystem of **distributed personal and community security**, voluntary and non-centralised, in which local tools (including AI run on the device itself) allow people to protect themselves actively and request help. A person walking, travelling or doing sport alone will be able to rely on intelligent support systems without depending on centralised surveillance or sacrificing their privacy.

Intensive self-surveillance in private spaces (including the home) must be an option, not a cultural, economic or labour obligation. We will encourage local solutions (on the device or in the home itself), demand strict encryption and minimisation standards, and prohibit abusive commercial uses of intimate recordings.

10.4 Protection of the right to control one's data

We protect the citizen's right to control their data (personal, biological, epigenetic): the right to strong encryption and to custody under the holder's control; the strict limitation of commercial use and reuse; the 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.

11 Energy independence

Energy security is a basic pillar of national sovereignty, prosperity and civil resilience. Spain imports more than 65% of the energy it consumes. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 reminded us what it means to depend on supplies controlled by third parties. **Energy sovereignty is not a luxury: it is a strategic necessity.**

Spain starts from a privileged position: it is already a world leader in renewable electricity generation. We have 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 capacity, but ambition and political will.

11.1 Renewables and distributed generation

We will accelerate the expansion of solar and wind energy, together with residential,

industrial and community self-consumption: photovoltaic integration on rooftops, car parks and infrastructure, **local energy communities** and energy-self-sufficient neighbourhoods.

11.2 Marine energy

We will harness the strategic potential of 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

We will develop a network of advanced nuclear power plants (**thorium and molten-salt** reactors, intrinsically safer and more efficient), maintaining the current plants until the end of their technical service life. The debate on nuclear power in Spain has been too much conditioned by fear and too little by data: advanced nuclear is one of the safest, cleanest and most reliable sources available.

11.4 Modular reactors and microreactors (SMR)

We will promote **small modular reactors** and burial-capable microreactors of high passive safety, mass-produced and deployable in a distributed manner for critical infrastructure, hospitals, strategic industries, desalination plants or isolated regions.

11.5 Deep geothermal energy and urban thermal networks

We will develop deep geothermal systems for electricity generation and urban heating/cooling, providing constant, local and emission-free energy.

11.6 Diversified energy storage

We will deploy at scale multiple storage technologies: gravity, flow batteries, lithium and sodium, thermal, compressed air, and **green hydrogen** for seasonal storage. Also long-duration **nickel-iron** batteries, robust and safe, for critical infrastructure and microgrids that must operate for decades with minimal maintenance.

11.7 Green hydrogen

We will encourage hydrogen production through electrolysis with clean energy to decarbonise heavy industry and maritime and air transport, and for long-duration energy storage.

11.8 Microgrids and local resilience

We will implement self-sufficient electrical microgrids for neighbourhoods, municipalities and essential services, capable of operating in isolated mode during emergencies.

11.9 Strategic research in nuclear fusion

We will actively participate in international fusion programmes (**ITER, EUROfusion**) with the

aim of placing Spain among the leaders in this transformative technology.

11.10 Transitional diversification of supplies

While the transition is being completed, we will maintain diversified and pragmatic energy relationships with multiple international suppliers, avoiding excessive dependencies.

11.11 Protection and electromagnetic resilience of the electrical grid

We will reinforce and shield critical energy infrastructure to withstand high-intensity electromagnetic pulses (solar or artificial storms), with protection systems, redundancy, strategic spare parts and rapid recovery capacity. The resilience of the electrical grid will be regarded as a **basic strategic investment in national security comparable to territorial defence**.

12 Environmental protection and ecological restoration

Environmental protection is a material condition for the survival, health and prosperity of human civilisation. Air, water, soil and the ecosystems that regulate the climate are **fundamental natural infrastructure**. Their deterioration threatens economic stability, food security, public health and future wellbeing.

12.1 Fundamental principle: sustainability compatible with prosperity and abundance

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 impact per unit of wealth produced, increases energy and resource efficiency, replaces polluting technologies with clean alternatives, and uses innovation to restore degraded ecosystems.

12.2 Earth as critical shared infrastructure

The natural systems of the planet — atmosphere, oceans, fertile soils, ecosystems, climatic cycles — constitute a fundamental physical infrastructure that supports the whole of human civilisation. Like other critical infrastructure, they must be protected, maintained and, where necessary, restored.

12.3 Protection of air, water and soil as strategic infrastructure

We will promote the progressive reduction of atmospheric pollutants harmful to health, the improvement of wastewater treatment systems, the protection of aquifers against contamination and overexploitation, the prevention of soil degradation through sustainable agricultural practices, and continuous monitoring through distributed sensors. Environmental protection is, above all, a preventive public-health policy.

12.4 Energy transition and progressive decarbonisation

In coordination with the energy independence plan (cap. 11): accelerated expansion of renewables, development of safe advanced nuclear energy, progressive electrification of transport, improvement of energy efficiency in buildings and industry, and large-scale deployment of energy storage. **Decarbonisation is not a sacrifice: it is an opportunity to build a more efficient, sovereign and resilient system.**

12.5 Active and compassionate restoration of natural ecosystems

We will promote **active ecological restoration** based on evidence, prioritising the recovery of ecosystem services. We reject *rewilding* approaches that treat animal suffering as an acceptable cost: restoration must explicitly incorporate the principle of **minimisation of avoidable animal suffering**, avoiding policies that increase predation, hunger, chronic stress or violent mortality.

We will promote: reforestation with appropriate species, avoiding ecological traps; the restoration of rivers, wetlands and coastal ecosystems; the recovery of soils with regenerative practices; the protection of fauna and reduction of human pressures that cause avoidable mortality; the creation of ecological corridors with wildlife crossings; and active management based on welfare (prevention of avoidable famines, non-lethal management of conflicts, rescue of fauna).

12.6 Use of advanced technology for environmental and animal monitoring

We will promote distributed environmental sensors, high-resolution satellite imaging, AI to detect pollution and anomalous changes in ecosystems, drones for forest monitoring, and predictive systems. For active protection of fauna: early detection of episodes of extreme stress, location of injured or sick animals after disasters with rescue protocols, reduction of mortality from road kills and electrocutions, and continuous evaluation of environmental interventions.

12.7 Circular economy and waste reduction

Transition towards a circular economy: efficient reuse and recycling of materials, design of durable and repairable products, progressive reduction of polluting waste, new biodegradable or recyclable materials, and optimisation of industrial processes through advanced technology.

12.8 Technological innovation as a tool for environmental restoration

Research and development in carbon capture and storage, advanced high-efficiency agriculture, new sustainable materials, efficient desalination and advanced water management, and biotechnology applied to restoration. **Technology is not the enemy of the environment: it is its main potential ally.**

12.9 Protection of future generations

The **Committee for the Defence of Future Generations** proposed in cap. 6 will have among its explicit mandates the protection of environmental heritage.

12.10 International cooperation

We will support international cooperation to reduce global emissions, protect critical ecosystems and shared biodiversity, develop and share clean technologies, and coordinate responses to global environmental risks. We will back international agreements based on scientific evidence.

12.11 Responsible research into climate restoration technologies

Responsible, transparent and supervised research into direct atmospheric carbon capture, the improvement of natural carbon-absorption capacity of ecosystems and other safe climate-intervention technologies. Not a substitute for emissions reduction, but a complementary long-term safety tool, under rigorous scientific oversight and international cooperation.

13 Legalisation and normalisation of human cryopreservation

What happens when a person dies of a disease that is incurable today but could be treatable in the future? The conventional answer: nothing, it is too late. The futurist answer: perhaps it does not have to be. **Human cryopreservation** preserves the body or the brain of a deceased person at ultra-low temperatures, with the reasonable hope that future medical advances will allow for repair and reanimation. This is not science fiction: it is science in its early stages, with solid biological foundations.

Cryonics is applied once legal death has been declared. **Human cryopreservation (HC)** is the induction of extreme hypometabolic stasis through **vitrification**. In Spain, mortuary regulations depend mainly on the Autonomous Communities, with heterogeneous criteria. This makes a **clear, guarantee-based and modernised state framework** necessary.

13.1 Regulation of the voluntary practice of cryonics

We will promote explicit, guarantee-based and supervised regulation of cryonics and HC as an option freely chosen by informed persons. 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 advance directives.

13.2 Medical biostasis and programmed preagonal cryopreservation

We will promote the regulation of **medical biostasis** — also called programmed preagonal cryopreservation — as a treatment for patients with terminal or degenerative brain diseases,

before the damage becomes irreversible and under strict clinical, ethical and legal criteria. It is 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. We will promote their **legal recognition as subjects of law**, in a state of cryostasis, with concrete guarantees: custody and contractual continuity, protection against abusive practices, traceability and auditing, and respect for advance directives.

13.4 Cryonic suspension as a public health service with universal access

We defend the incorporation of cryonic suspension as a public health service. At scale, the practice is very economical, and stabilisation procedures are almost identical to those of current emergencies. The State will guarantee **universal and free access to HC** for any person who wishes it, through specific protocols and training for emergencies, and a free provision coherent with the right to life and effective equality. **A technology that can save lives cannot be a class privilege.**

13.5 Promotion of the right to cryopreservation in the European Union

We will actively promote the recognition of the right to HC throughout the EU: regulatory harmonisation, legal certainty and cross-border cooperation, seeking the explicit recognition of HC — voluntary, informed and supervised — as a protected expression of dignity, autonomy and the right to life.

14 No political or religious alignment

The political and ethical thinking of Alianza Futurista must not be framed within the traditional left-right dichotomy, and it opposes the tribal segmentations that have caused so much tension 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 various cultural identities. We respect the right of people to believe what they wish and the historical role of religions in the evolution of human thought. Kind and respectful dialogue with people of any thought and belief is fundamental.

We distinguish between people — who must always be respected — and ideas, paradigms or beliefs, which can and must be debated and, where appropriate, criticised in reasoned terms. **No religion, ideology or cultural tradition is above rational scrutiny**; respect for people does not imply uncritical respect for their beliefs.

We consider unacceptable the use of any religion as a **political project** to condition civil laws,

restrict individual rights or impose norms on those who do not share that faith. 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 the only system that guarantees the freedom of all, including believers.**

Pacifism and diplomacy are the preferred ways of resolving conflicts; nonetheless, proportionate self-defence is acceptable and necessary. We are against the death penalty, without prejudice to the right of self-defence in accordance with the law.

15 Europeanism and European strategic sovereignty

We defend the European project as one of the greatest political and civilisational innovations of the contemporary era, which has consolidated peace, mobility, rights, trade, science and bargaining capacity for over seven decades. No European country alone has sufficient weight in a world dominated by the U.S., China or India.

Europe cannot be limited to being a large market: it must be an actor with real capacity for decision, strategic autonomy and security sufficient 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 rapid action: foreign policy, defence, strategic industry, energy, critical technologies and resilience. We agree with the diagnosis of **Mario Draghi**: for Europe to be a real power it needs to move from a confederal to a more federal logic in key areas.

15.2 Integration with democratic control and subsidiarity

Integration must reinforce, not weaken, democratic legitimacy: more agile decision rules in strategic areas, greater accountability and institutional transparency, and clear mechanisms to identify political responsibilities. A more effective Europe must also be more democratic and more comprehensible.

15.3 European defence pillar and operational autonomy

We defend a Europe capable of defending itself and acting when necessary, with investment, interoperability, a European defence industry and critical capabilities (air defence, ammunition, intelligence, cyberdefence, infrastructure protection). **The objective is not to militarise Europe, but to guarantee that it 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 planning in crises, joint standards and procurement, and a competitive industrial base. The **mutual assistance clause of Art. 42.7 TEU** must be given real operational content, compatible with NATO.

15.5 European deterrence and debate on a nuclear umbrella

It is reasonable for Europe to explore formulas for European deterrence — including a serious debate on a European nuclear umbrella around existing capabilities — within a democratic, transparent, strictly defensive framework oriented to reducing the risk of war. It must be addressed with seriousness, prudence and democratic oversight, avoiding taboos and frivolity.

15.6 Technological, industrial and energy union

Ambitious European R&D programmes (AI, robotics, biotechnology, materials, energy), digital sovereignty and the security of supply chains, and energy coordination to reduce strategic dependencies.

15.7 Towards a European UBI

We will promote the debate and the progressive development of a **UBI coordinated at European scale** as an intermediate step towards global social protection against technological unemployment. Automation does not respect national borders; Europe has the scale and instruments to lead this debate at world level.

15.8 Towards a European and international Futurist Alliance

The challenges addressed in this Statement are of civilisation, not of any particular country. We will promote coordination with parties, movements and like-minded organisations in other countries (futurist, transhumanist, techno-progressive) that share fundamental values: the reduction of avoidable suffering, the extension of individual freedom, responsible technological governance and the commitment to the wellbeing of all sentient beings.

In the medium term, we will promote the creation of a **European Futurist Alliance** as a supranational platform capable of standing for election to the European Parliament with a common programme. On a global scale, an international network of futurist parties and movements.

16 Reform of the Spanish Constitution and restoration of constitutional bodies

The Spanish institutional system presents serious dysfunctions. The vote of one citizen can be worth six times more than that of another depending on where they live; the formation of governments depends on opaque negotiations that grant veto power to minorities; the Senate exists without fulfilling a real territorial function; the regional parliaments reproduce the same

blockages. We propose reforms that form a coherent system: each level of representation must fulfil its function with clarity and without distortions.

16.1 Priority reforms within the current framework and through constitutional reform

We do not propose at present a far-reaching constitutional process, but ambitious reforms within the current framework, mostly through organic laws and reform of the electoral system:

- **Real equality in the value of the vote:** the current system allows a party with geographically concentrated support to obtain a seat with ~60,000 votes while a nationally-based party needs ~400,000. We will promote reforms to guarantee "one person, one vote" as an effective reality (through reform of the LOREG or, for a complete structural solution, reform of article 68 CE).
- **Reform of the investiture system (Nordic model):** to invert the logic following the Swedish model: the proposed candidate is automatically invested unless an absolute majority votes expressly against them. This allows the most-voted party to govern in minority, taking on the political cost of negotiating law by law. It would require modifying art. 99 CE.
- **Transformation of the Senate into an effective territorial chamber (German Bundesrat model):** composed of representatives appointed directly by the governments of the Autonomous Communities with weight proportional to population, with real and binding competences over legislation affecting the distribution of competences between State and Communities, regional funding and inter-territorial relations. The parties that govern Autonomous Communities would thus have a solid and proportional institutional voice, exercised where it makes sense.
- **Application of the Nordic investiture model in the Autonomous Communities:** to extend the model of investiture by reverse majority to all regional parliaments.
- **Popular Legislative Initiative with binding effect:** to reduce the signature threshold and establish the legal obligation that any initiative exceeding the threshold be debated and submitted to a vote in Congress within a set period.
- **Limits to executive power in extraordinary situations:** strict and auditable limits on the use of decree-laws, reserving them for genuine urgency with a precise legal definition, and reinforcement of parliamentary oversight.
- **Strict control of the revolving door:** a period of incompatibility of at least five years between public office and private-sector companies over which legislative or regulatory influence has been exercised, with criminal consequences for non-compliance and oversight by an independent body with real sanctioning powers.

16.2 A constitutional process for the future

We do not propose opening a constitutional process at the present time: under current

conditions (a population conditioned by disinformation, tribalism and educational limitations) such a process could produce results worse than those it sets out to correct. We place it in a distant time horizon: when society has reached greater civic maturity, enlightenment and critical capacity, foreseeably enhanced by the responsible integration of cognitive support technologies and advanced AI.

16.3 Artificial judges and technological support for justice

The human judicial system suffers from well-documented biases. We support research, public debate and gradual experimentation with systems to support judicial decision-making, on non-negotiable conditions:

- **Transparency and auditability:** source code and weighting criteria independently verifiable.
- **Explainability:** any AI-assisted ruling must be explainable in comprehensible terms so that the parties can understand and appeal it.
- **Democratic control:** adoption through a deliberate legislative process, with parliamentary and citizen oversight.
- **Gradualism:** progressive introduction, starting with functions supporting human judges.

The objective is not to replace judges with machines, but to reduce the arbitrariness and biases of the system, placing technology at the service of a more egalitarian justice.

16.4 Future exploration of systems to support collective decision-making

With the development of very advanced AIs, systems may emerge that assist processes of deliberation and collective decision-making with less bias. We support research and public debate on these possibilities, with strict guarantees of auditing, transparency, explainability and democratic control, and broad and well-informed social consensus.

17 Referendums for important changes to 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. **Brexit** is the most recent and costly example of what happens when citizens are called upon to decide on a complex issue without sufficient information, deliberation or safeguards.

We defend the use of referendums when there is solid demoscopic evidence that a **qualified and stable majority** rejects the status quo on relevant matters, with reinforced guarantees:

17.1 Prior public deliberation

There must be a sufficient period of information and civic debate before the vote. The different positions will have formal advocates and structured exposition spaces, with criteria of respect, transparency and argumentative quality, supported by public media and verification mechanisms.

17.2 Confirmatory double round

For high-impact matters, **two votes separated by a significant period** (for example, two years), with the result binding only if confirmed in the second. The objective is to differentiate a momentary preference from a settled and reflective democratic will.

17.3 Reinforced democratic guarantees

The vote must be free, secret and conducted with fully auditable procedures (observers, transparency of funding, traceability). An extended voting period and mechanisms to rectify the vote within a defined window may be studied, always preserving the secrecy of the ballot. Every vote must reflect a free, informed and genuinely personal decision.

18 Promotion of improvements to global governance

Many challenges of the 21st century exceed the capacity of States acting separately. We defend a global governance that is **more democratic, more transparent and oriented to human wellbeing**, avoiding both institutional impotence and technocratic authoritarianism.

18.1 Institutional promotion in international forums

We will promote in the European Parliament, in the UN and in other organisations regulatory frameworks aligned with these Principles, especially in dual-use technologies and existential risks. Spain must play an active and proactive role. We will also promote the debate on global mechanisms of social protection, including the progressive development of a **truly global UBI**, financed partially through international taxes on automation and on the profits of the major technological platforms.

18.2 UN reform: towards a Security Council without veto

The **veto power** of the permanent members of the Security Council is a shield of impunity that systematically blocks international action in the face of genocides and mass crimes. We defend as a long-term objective the **elimination of veto power**. Achievable intermediate measures:

- **Direct polling of global citizenry:** capacity of the UN to conduct demoscopic consultations of citizens of any country independently of their governments. A state that prevents being polled signals itself as a regime that holds its citizens hostage.
- **Coalitions for democratic action:** when the Security Council is blocked, the Alliance of

Democracies must be able to act in a coordinated manner, assuming political and moral responsibility.

- **Reform of the representation system:** formulas that reflect the real demographic weight of States without that weight being in the hands of their governments.

We will promote a coordinated UN military force with real capacity to intervene in the face of systematic violations of human rights on a massive scale, unauthorised nuclear proliferation, dangerous biotechnological or nanotechnological proliferation, and the proliferation of frontier AI systems with military or mass population-control potential.

18.3 Modern demoscropy and global consultation

We support advanced demoscopic techniques for full-sample surveys and periodic global consultations on major issues (existential risks, digital rights, biosecurity, AI governance), as a complement — not a substitute — for state democratic sovereignty.

18.4 Consultative Parliament of Humanity

We defend creating a **Consultative Parliament of Humanity** as a global deliberative body, complementary to national parliaments and the UN General Assembly. Its composition would reflect the diversity of humanity: representatives directly elected by citizens, 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 unendorsed power. 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 an **Alliance of Democracies** to act more rapidly in the face of global threats (security, human rights, electoral integrity, dual-use technologies, existential risks). A flexible coordination platform — not a new NATO, not a closed club — among democracies committed to the rule of law, fundamental rights and transparent governance.

18.6 Coordinated democratic pressure on theocratic regimes and sponsors of terrorism

Coordinated diplomatic and economic pressure on theocratic regimes that finance international terrorism, violate human rights (especially of women and minorities) and pursue weapons of mass destruction. **Without double standards or subordination of democratic values to commercial interests.**

18.7 Modernisation of international language on the rights of the child, education and freedom of conscience

We will support a reform of the international human rights language to better protect the **future cognitive freedom of the child**. Certain current formulations (especially those recognising parental primacy in religious education) must evolve to prevent international law

from legitimising, even indirectly, indoctrination practices. We propose replacing references to "religious education" as a priority parental right with formulations centred on **moral and cultural guidance**, conditioned by the freedom of conscience of the minor and their progressive development of critical autonomy.

19 Promotion of space exploration

The expansion of our species beyond Earth is both a driver of scientific progress and a vector of long-term survival. We defend space exploration and the space industry as a strategic investment with technological, cultural and security returns.

19.1 Biostasis and cryopreservation as 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 earthly medical settings.

19.2 Extreme longevity and advanced capabilities for pioneering missions

The exploration of deep space will require human beings with extended longevity, increased physical resistance and enhanced cognitive capabilities. Promoting space exploration is also a powerful incentive to accelerate research into voluntary human enhancement.

19.3 Planetary surveillance and defence

Sustained capabilities for near-space surveillance and **planetary defence**: early detection and tracking of dangerous asteroids and comets, improvement of warning systems and international coordination, response protocols, drills and support for mitigation technologies.

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

Asteroid mining, space solar energy, advanced satellite communications and space tourism are emerging industries with transformative potential. Spain can position itself as a relevant actor with strategic investment.

19.5 International cooperation and ethical framework for the "common space"

We support norms to preserve space as a domain of science, security and shared prosperity: avoiding space debris, oligopolistic monopolisation and destabilising militarisation. Responsible exploration with standards of safety, transparency and planetary protection.

20 A modern, honest and evidence-based drug policy

A substantial part of Spanish drug legislation remains anchored in the "war on drugs" paradigm, with serious collateral effects: black market, criminality, adulterated substances, stigmatisation, barriers to research and the persecution of non-violent users. Spain must evolve towards a modern model based on evidence and public health, which distinguishes between **prevention and protection of minors, treatment and harm reduction, intelligent regulation substance by substance, and priority prosecution of organised crime.**

20.1 Guiding principles

- **Public health and dignity:** to treat addiction as a health and social problem, not as a moral war.
- **Harm reduction:** to minimise deaths, diseases and social deterioration even when it is not realistic to eliminate consumption.
- **Evidence-based regulation:** a legal framework adapted to scientific data, with periodic review and verifiable metrics.
- **Reinforced protection of minors:** minimum tolerance for the sale and promotion to minors, with effective sanctions.
- **Cutting off the black market:** shifting demand towards regulated channels where appropriate.

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

Regulation with age requirements, accurate information about risks, quality controls and labelling, and voluntary health monitoring. The objective is not to promote consumption, but to make it less dangerous and to reduce the harms caused by clandestinity.

20.3 Cannabis and derivatives

Controlled regulation: quality and potency control, strict restriction for minors, advertising and fiscal limits, evidence-based prevention programmes. Cannabis presents risks significantly lower than alcohol and tobacco — both legal drugs, harmful and with high addictive load.

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

For substances not necessarily addictive but with acute risks (including some psychedelics), strictly controlled models: clinical or supervised protocols, authorised spaces and care conditions, and the collection of anonymous data. The State would not promote their use; but where real consumption exists, it is preferable to reduce harm and to avoid the black market. **This 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 as a dangerous and strongly addictive drug. Without prohibitionism: persistent public campaigns (similar to those for tobacco), effective measures against driving under its effects, and reinforced restrictions for minors and high-risk environments.

20.6 Psychedelics: research and assisted therapies

Recent evidence suggests the therapeutic potential of some psychedelics in controlled clinical environments (post-traumatic stress, treatment-resistant depression, some addictions). Rigorous clinical research, supervised therapeutic protocols, and eventual integration into the therapeutic portfolio when evidence justifies it.

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

Maintenance of controlled hospital use for intense pain when no alternatives exist, reinforced surveillance of prescription and the illicit market, evidence-based treatment (including substitution and harm reduction), prioritising saving lives.

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

A strategic plan (doctors, pharmacists, educators, psychologists) to improve responsible prescribing, reduce self-medication, and encourage the management of emotional pain with non-pharmacological approaches where possible. The promotion of practical philosophy and critical thinking from early stages can reduce cultural dependence on "chemical solutions" for life's problems.

21 Transition to autonomous and semi-autonomous vehicles

Every year more than 1,500 people die in traffic accidents in Spain. The vast majority have a common cause: **human error**. Negligence, distraction, fatigue, alcohol and excessive speed kill daily in completely avoidable ways. Autonomous and semi-autonomous driving systems can almost completely eliminate this cause of death. We propose an orderly transition towards a system where human error ceases to be a death sentence, preserving the **individual freedom to drive** provided the safety of all is guaranteed.

21.1 Transition timetable and minimum safety standard

After a transition period of **10 to 15 years**, all vehicles on public roads should be autonomous or semi-autonomous. Semi-autonomous vehicles would retain some freedom of real-time user action, but the system would not allow dangerous manoeuvres or behaviours that endanger fluidity or safety. Gradual application with incentives and industrial adaptation,

avoiding exclusion by income or territory.

21.2 Transparency, accountability and intelligent traffic coordination

All vehicles will incorporate by law a **black box** similar to that of aircraft, capable of recording driving parameters and 360° video, as well as mechanisms for sharing position with other vehicles, with the automated traffic-control system and, where appropriate, with law enforcement. Strict guarantees: data minimisation and security, access conditioned to listed scenarios, cybersecurity by design and open and auditable standards. **The objective is not mass surveillance, but safer transport and more objective attribution of responsibilities.**

21.3 Citizen collaboration during the transition

Until the transition is complete, we will promote that citizens can share recordings of serious infractions with the police, under 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 continue to be possible to drive "classic" (non-autonomous) vehicles on circuits, designated private roads and certain tracks, as sporting modalities.

22 Safe and affordable public transport

We defend public transport as an essential service, vertebrator of territory and guarantor of equal opportunities. Mobility must not be a luxury or depend on the private vehicle. A modern, safe and affordable system reduces the cost of living, improves productivity, reduces pollution and allows people to live wherever they prefer without becoming isolated.

Spain has one of the best rail networks in the world (Renfe, Adif, AVE). Our objective: 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, equivalents) for residents registered in each province.
- **Regional passes** with significant discounts for transport within each Autonomous Community.
- **Differentiated fares for residents/visitors**, prioritising affordable access for the local population.
- **Recurring passes** with large discounts for frequent users of high-speed and medium-distance services.
- **Tariff simplification** through integrated passes and unified digital systems.

The objective: 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

We will guarantee continuous technical supervision of tracks, bridges, tunnels, stations and rolling stock. Preventive maintenance programmes (not only corrective). Integration of intelligent sensors, real-time monitoring and predictive systems to detect faults before they occur. Research into advanced materials, self-repairing structures and automatic diagnostics.

22.3 Modernisation and reduction of journey times

We will undertake the priority renovation of slow or obsolete lines, the progressive replacement of outdated infrastructure and rolling stock, the elimination of technical bottlenecks, and the modernisation of corridors with historically low performance (such as the Lleida-Pirineus line). No region must be condemned to slow connections for lack of investment.

22.4 Territorial cohesion and the fight against depopulation

We will reinforce interurban and district transport to connect small towns with provincial capitals and essential services. Integration of transport with housing and rural revitalisation 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.

22.5 European rail connectivity

We will promote high-speed corridors connecting Spain with the rest of the EU, the reduction of international journey times, technical and regulatory coordination with European rail networks, and priority for rail as a sustainable alternative to air over medium distances. We want Spain to cease being a peripheral extremity and to become a **central node of European rail connection**.

22.6 Strategic objective

We aspire that, within the space of one generation, public transport be the majority option for daily mobility, marginal in cost for regular users, fast and reliable, and that no municipality be left disconnected.