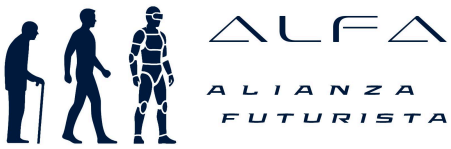

alianzafuturista.org

10 August 2026

Citizens' Enquiries Unit (AskEP)
European Parliament
Rue Wiertz 60 B-1047
Brussels, Belgium

Your reference: Ask EP 679784 Subject: Follow-up to our letter of 6 July 2026 to President Roberta Metsola

Dear Sir or Madam,

We thank you sincerely for your reply of 20 July 2026, and we appreciate both the care taken in compiling it and the speed with which it was sent. We are grateful to learn of several positions and instruments we had not previously identified, and we welcome the confirmation that our letter was read.

We write again because, on careful reading, we believe your reply describes what the European Parliament has already done, while our letter asked what the European Parliament might now do. These are different questions, and we would be grateful for the Parliament's view on the second. Below we set out, respectfully and specifically, the points on which we believe an answer is still outstanding, together with concrete questions that we hope can be answered or transmitted to the competent committees.

1. Frontier artificial intelligence: our central concern remains unaddressed

This is the point on which we would most welcome a substantive response.

Our letter raised two distinct matters regarding artificial intelligence. The first was European capability and strategic autonomy. The second was the governance of frontier AI systems: those capable of general reasoning, autonomous action and recursive self-improvement, and the absence of any binding international mechanism to coordinate their development, auditing or deployment.

Your reply addresses the first at length, citing President Metsola's statement that "AI is a moment Europe cannot afford to miss" and the January 2026 resolution on European technological sovereignty. We agree with both, and said so in our letter; we welcome and support European investment in AI capability.

But your reply does not mention safety, frontier systems, systemic risk, incident reporting, or international coordination at any point. Our request that the European Parliament champion, at international level, the creation of a binding multilateral framework for the governance of frontier AI development, receives no response of any kind.

We note this with particular concern because of the period in which our letter was sent. On 16 June 2026, the Parliament endorsed the Digital Omnibus on AI by 423 votes to 57, deferring the application of the AI Act's high-risk obligations to December 2027 and August 2028. We recognise that those obligations under Chapter III are legally distinct from the general-purpose AI provisions of Chapter V, and we do not suggest otherwise. We do observe, however, that in a period when the Union's own safety timetable was being extended, a reply concerning artificial intelligence that speaks only of investment and sovereignty leaves European citizens without an answer to the question we actually asked.

We therefore respectfully repeat it, in the most concrete form we can:

Does the European Parliament consider that the governance of frontier AI systems requires a binding international framework, beyond the internal application of the AI Act? Has any committee of the Parliament examined this question? And is the Parliament willing to call on the Commission and the High Representative to raise it in multilateral fora, including the United Nations, to whose Secretary-General we have addressed a parallel letter on the same matter?

2. Alliance of Democracies: a general principle is not an answer to a specific proposal

Your reply cites President Metsola's remarks on cooperation and dialogue between nations, and the January 2026 resolution on the Common Foreign and Security Policy calling for strengthened cooperation with like-minded partners. We welcome both, and we agree with them.

Our proposal, however, was institutional and specific: that the European Parliament formally endorse the creation of an intergovernmental Alliance of Democracies, and call on the Commission and the High Representative to make its establishment a priority. The concept has more than two decades of intellectual history, from the 2004 Washington Post article by Ivo Daalder and James M. Lindsay and the 2006 Princeton

Project on National Security, to the Alliance of Democracies Foundation established in 2017. Despite that history, no intergovernmental institution embodying it exists.

The distance between “we should cooperate with like-minded partners” and “we propose to build a permanent institution for doing so” is precisely the distance our letter sought to close.

We would therefore be grateful to know: has the European Parliament, at any point, formally considered the creation of such a body? If so, in which committee and with what outcome? If not, which committee would be competent to examine the proposal?

3. Cultured meat: your reply describes a measure that moves in the opposite direction

We asked the European Parliament to call on EFSA and the Commission to prioritise and expedite the authorisation of cultured meat products, and to work towards a harmonised framework enabling their commercialisation across member states.

Your reply informs us that, in June 2026, the Parliament and the Council approved rules reserving certain meat designations for products derived from animals. We are grateful for this information, which we had not previously identified. We note, however, that it responds to a concern about labelling and market positioning, and not to our question about the speed and complexity of the authorisation procedure. It is, if anything, a restrictive measure where we asked about an enabling one.

On the substance, the public record appears to support our concern rather than allay it. The French company Gourmey submitted the first novel food application for a cultivated product in July 2024. Mosa Meat submitted the second, for cultivated beef fat, in January 2025, in a dossier reported to comprise close to a thousand pages, prepared over two years, and requiring the analysis of some 450 samples. The assessment itself is expected to take approximately eighteen months. Two years after the first application, no cultivated product has been authorised in the European Union, while Singapore, the United States and Israel have permitted sales.

We also note that, unlike frameworks in other jurisdictions, the EU procedure requires each ingredient to be assessed individually rather than the product as a whole, which obliges companies to disassemble a single food into multiple separate applications.

We would therefore be grateful to know: how many applications for cultivated products are currently under assessment, and at what stage? What is the average elapsed time between submission and decision? And does the Parliament consider that the current procedure, in its duration and its ingredient-by-ingredient structure, is proportionate to the safety objective it pursues, given that comparable regulators have reached decisions in considerably less time?

4. Cryopreservation: the competence objection addresses a proposal we did not make

Your reply states that the European Commission concluded that the issues raised currently fall outside the competences of the Union and remain primarily the responsibility of the member states.

We would respectfully point out that our letter explicitly anticipated and excluded that objection. Our letter states: “We do not propose that the EU require any member state to permit cryopreservation.” What we proposed was different, and narrower: a framework enabling cross-border access to facilities in member states where the practice is available, together with minimum ethical and technical standards.

Cross-border access to health-related services is not a matter that lies outside Union competence. Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients’ rights in cross-border healthcare rests on precisely that basis. Whether or not a given member state permits a procedure on its own territory is one question; whether a citizen may lawfully access it in another member state, and under what conditions the associated transport and documentation take place, is a different question, and one with a well-established Union dimension.

We would therefore be grateful to know whether the cross-border dimension specifically, as distinct from the question of national authorisation, has ever been assessed by the Parliament or the Commission.

5. Longevity science: an ageing resolution is not a research priority

Your reply cites the 2021 resolution on an old continent growing older and notes calls for increased research through Horizon Europe.

We are grateful for the reference, but we would observe that the 2021 resolution addresses demographic ageing as a social and economic phenomenon: pensions, care, rural depopulation, and the organisation of health systems. Our letter addressed something different: biogerontology, senolytics and regenerative medicine as a field of biomedical research aimed at extending healthy human lifespan, and the case for dedicated funding streams, European Centres of Excellence, and coordination between national research agencies.

The distinction matters because the Union is currently deciding the shape of the next Framework Programme, FP10, for 2028 to 2034. That is the instrument in which a dedicated line for longevity research would either exist or not exist.

We would therefore be grateful to know whether the Parliament intends to advocate for identifiable, dedicated funding for biogerontology and healthy-lifespan extension within FP10, as distinct from general health research funding.

In closing

We understand that the Citizens' Enquiries Unit provides information on existing positions and instruments, and that it is not its role to make policy commitments on behalf of the institution. We hold no criticism of the Unit, whose reply was prompt, courteous and useful.

For that very reason, we respectfully ask that this follow-up be transmitted to the Office of the President and to the committees competent in the matters raised, in particular ITRE and the committees responsible for foreign affairs, food safety and public health.

We would also be grateful to know whether the Parliament would consider a formal petition under Article 227 TFEU the more appropriate channel for proposals of this nature. If so, we will submit one, and we would welcome any guidance on the most useful form for it to take.

We will publish this exchange, including your reply of 20 July, on our website, as we undertook publicly to do with any response we received. We do so in a spirit of transparency and with appreciation for the fact that the European Parliament answered at all, which is more than can be said of most institutions addressed by small political parties.

We remain, sincerely, at the Parliament's disposal for any consultation or technical contribution relevant to these proposals.

Yours faithfully,

Firmado por ***1860**
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Signed electronically with Alianza Futurista's digital certificate.

Cc: Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE); Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET); Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety (ENVI); Committee on Public Health (SANT); Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE).