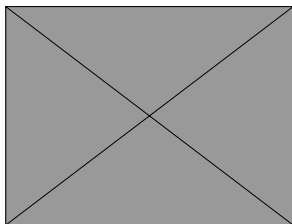


QUEREMOS,
SABEMOS,
PODEMOS.

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SABEMOS,
PODEMOS.

GENERAL
ELECTIONS
20TH DECEMBER
2015

**A PROGRAMME
TO CHANGE OUR COUNTRY**



Cover image: Juan Genovés, Signos (2011)

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PROLOGUE

Twenty-two months ago, several dozen people met together at the “Teatro del Barrio de Lavapiés” (Madrid) to support the first challenge that faced Podemos: to collect fifty thousand signatures to endorse the proposal to present candidates for the European elections on 25th May, 2014. It took two days to get them, and when this initiative was finished, almost one hundred thousand people had signed the proposal. Podemos was born with the intention of building a majority: it was born due to an overflow of public support caused by company closures, wage cuts, layoffs and evictions. Podemos was born out of the daring of a few and the pain of many.

Since then, we have multiplied our numbers along the way and, thanks to the time and effort of thousands of people, we have got this far. After twenty-two months of not always easy work, the time for which we were born has arrived. We have reached the turning point in this transitional period in the history of Spain and the direction of change will depend on us.

You have in front of you an electoral programme capable of winning the general elections on 20th December. You might think that this is just another party’s programme in just another general election. However, the way it has been developed, the scope of its proposals and our commitment to them, marks the difference between this and other programmes. This electoral programme is many different things at the same time.

In the first place, this programme is the result of the collaborative work of thousands of people. The framework, the approaches and the proposals that built it are the result of the coordination of expert voices and thousands of people committed to the present and to their country. More than twenty-five areas of work have collected proposals, have invited experts, have studied reports from many organizations in society at large, and, in the final stage, more than fifteen thousand people have selected the proposals to be included.

This kind of participatory process in the making of such a broad programme has never happened before in our country and there are only a few cases of similar experiences in other countries.

Secondly, this programme is not a list of empty written proposals whose commitment will be abandoned to an uncertain future. This programme is a contract with the people and we will undertake to fulfill it in the course of the entire term of office. We will defend these proposals and will make them stand one after another, with the support of the people. We will not forget that, among all the measures chosen, the most voted has been the one proposing the possibility of a “recall referendum if the government fails substantially and expressly to fulfill its electoral programme”. This proposal was suggested by one anonymous citizen in “Plaza Podemos”, and this is the one that has had most agreement. This programme is a contract with the country and, if due to unexpected reasons beyond our control, we cannot meet its expectations, then the people will determine with their vote whether they want to keep us in government. This is our commitment: democratic control as a guarantee and limit of our programme contract.

Thirdly, this programme is a travel guide for our own country. In it we suggest a route which can leave behind the Spain of five million unemployed, work precariousness, wage cuts and the decay of the energy sector. It is a guide which proposes easy and effective ways to fight against the impunity of the corrupt. It is a pathway to where we can build democratically a respectful Spain of many nationalities which already exists in cities and towns, but which hasn't yet penetrated political parties and institutions. It is a proposal to walk towards a country in which institutions work to guarantee the right to work for everyone and the right to political equality, Universal Healthcare and the right to petition, public and free education and a fair taxation for middle and working classes; a country where the public administration works to confront

job insecurity with the same alacrity they have to supervise the collecting of VAT from the self-employed and small businesses.

It won't be easy to change the way the justice system, the administration and the government work, but we know that we can achieve it because we have the most powerful allies: the people. We know and we feel that we are in a majority, those of us who are tired of seeing the institutions defending the interest of the powerful whilst they remain indifferent to people's problems. We want to change our country, and we know how to do it.

This program contains very different proposals: some refer to the pension system, and others refer to the housing; some are focusing on improving the efficiency of our energy model and others are intended to guarantee political equality, but put together, they propose a new way of change for our country which implies a change to our constitutional framework. To fulfill this programme implies carrying out changes to the rules laid down in 1978 which will provide our country with a new legal structure. To accomplish this programme entails making constitutional changes:

- To guaranteeing that public institutions protect the following rights: health-care, education, housing and decent work for the people with legal protection similar to that already in existence for civil and political rights. A new constitutional structure able to guarantee a change in the Spanish productive model with the help of stable levels of public investment in research and development which is the best way to fight against unemployment and precarious work conditions.
- To guarantee the work of the justice system, ensuring free costs and providing the courts, the judicial bodies, State bodies and security forces with the necessary human and material resources in order to ensure the proper functioning of the rule of law.

- To guarantee the end of impunity for the corrupt through a change in the regulatory framework of the internal working of political parties, their funding, their accountability, citizen participation and the constitutional protection of time limits to investigate crimes of corruption.
- To guarantee the recognition of the nature of the Spanish state containing many nationalities and the right to decide democratically the desired relationship with Spain as a whole.
- To guarantee political equality for all Spaniards. To implement a constitutional change in the electoral system which guarantees that every vote has the same weight and value.

Just like us, many people may think that establishing constitutional guarantees that secure everyone's right to health care, housing and political equality is obvious. However, in democracy, discussion and discrepancy are the norm and not the exception. We believe that with more democracy we will be able to overcome the economic, social, institutional and territorial crisis afflicting Spain. We want every Spaniard to decide by referendum if they want to start a process of constitutional change in our country.

This electoral program is our proposal and, in order to carry it out, we consider it essential to change the constitutional framework. We want the constitution to guarantee the right to health care, education, work and housing. We want changes in the production model to become a reality. We want a constitution involved in making the justice system work and end the impunity of the corrupt. We want people in Spain to decide the territorial structure of the country. We want political equality to be a reality for every Spaniard, and we want everyone's vote to have the same value.

The time for which we were born has finally come. The moment when the overflow of popular support that has brought us to this point should take the reins of the government of our country.

We want, we know, we can! Podemos!

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

TOWARDS ENERGY TRANSITION

001 National Plan of Energy Transition

We will create a National Plan of Energy Transition to raise public-private investment in energy efficiency and green energy by an annual 1.5% of GDP during a period of twenty years. The purpose is to transform the productive apparatus, building methods and the transport sector to move forward to a low carbon economy distinguished by its use of renewable energies. The application of this plan will allow a reduction by 30% of national primary energy consumption, while a large proportion of the rest of the consumption will be covered by nationally produced renewal energy, so that external energy dependence will be reduced. Thus we will also achieve a significant reduction in CO₂ emission and a strong boost to employment, both in sectors afflicted by unemployment that was generated by the end of the housing bubble and in professional sectors of high technical qualification. In the first year of the plan's implementation 300,000 stable jobs will be created, this number will increase up to 400,000 in the final stage. This national plan is sustained by two main pillars:

- National Energy-Saving plan: orientated towards improving energy efficiency in buildings, in transport, industry and electric distribution systems. The spinal column of this plan is the restoration of 200,000 homes per year, dealing with thermal insulation, the installation of heating and warm water systems and energy saving lighting. These reforms will produce an 80% saving in the energy demand of restored housing.

- National Renewable Energy Plan: focused on the expansion and installation of clean renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, small hydropower and low emission biomass.

This plan includes the whole chain from investment, development, manufacturing through to installation, and it will be especially focused on the reduction of fossil fuel consumption, also creating an industrial framework of high added value. Both plans should be organized in order to prioritize the democratization and redistribution of energy generation and distribution processes, so that new production systems will be owned by councils, consumers or small businesses.

002 Repeal of Royal Decree 900/2015 9th October and approval of a norm which allows the development of personal electrical production and consumption

We will repeal the Royal Decree 900/2015 of 9th October concerning personal production and consumption of electricity and we will approve a norm to allow its development, with the following basic requirements.

- The energy produced and immediately consumed will be free from any kind of taxation.
- Energy discharged into the electric system will be fairly compensated by trading companies (through the balanced cancellation of charges for consumed kilowatts per hour from the electrical network).
- The simplification of administrative procedures.

003 Stimulus and development of the green infrastructures

We will boost green infrastructures (collective transport networks, rail transport, water use efficiency, reforest-

ation, etc.) and research, development and investigation plans (R&D) specially designed for green technology development, in particular that which encourages new methods of energy saving, new energy vectors and new modulation methods of generated electricity, such as hydrogen and solar thermoelectric, which allow the streamlining of renewable energies in the electric system.

004 Progressive adoption of 100% renewable energy in every Public Administration building

We will progressively contract 100% renewable energies in Public Administration buildings through electrical companies which offer this service.

Progressive adoption of 100% renewable energy in every Public Administration building

We will progressively contract 100% renewable energies in Public Administration buildings through electrical companies which offer this service.

005 Public commitment to prevent fracking installations

We will adopt the public commitment not to allowing hydraulic fracturing (fracking).

006 Implementation of a cost audit of the whole electrical system

- We will carry out an audit of the costs of the whole electrical system which will determine the real cost of electrical production via each type of technology, as well as the costs related to distribution and transport services. Likewise, we will carry out an audit of all the debt related to costs deficit.

007 Modification of regulatory framework for all energy sources to receive reasonable compensation based on real production costs

We will modify the regulatory framework so that all energy sources receive reasonable compensation based on real production costs. This compensation will provide comparative advantages to sources of lesser environmental impact. Also, the new framework will end unjustified benefits to nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

008 Establishment of effective controls to prevent oligopolistic practices in the electric system

We will establish effective controls to prevent oligopolistic practices in the electrical system, including vertical integration. The possibility of separating the property and management of distribution networks will also be studied.

009 Leading role of renewable energies in electrical system planning

We will place renewable energies in the centre of electrical system planning. Whilst they are still necessary, all other technologies will work as support to these. By this we mean:

- We will investigate how many combined cycle power plants are not needed without changing the current guarantee of supply standards. Expendable combined cycle power plants will not receive any kind of payment for capacity.
- We will proceed to the gradual closure of nuclear power plants working in Spain.

- We will carry out the gradual closure of coal-fired power plants.

The gradual abandonment of energy sources connected to combined cycle power plants, nuclear or coal, will take place within the framework of a fair transition for workers in these industries, so that their progressive relocation to these clean energy sectors will be ensured on equal terms.

010 Recovery of hydroelectric power plants by the state

We will promote the state recovery of hydroelectric power plants whose concessions to private companies expire. They will be managed by hydrographic confederations, the Ministry of the Environment and the system operator.

011 Guarantee by law of access to a minimum power supply

We will develop a statutory law that guarantees access to a minimum power supply. We consider access to energy as a public service, whether it is managed by public or private institutions. There will be no cutting of electrical power or gas in the case of the usual home of the consumer and when the non-payment of bills is due to reasons beyond their control and, especially, due to situations of poverty.

A living minimum of electrical power and gas per month per home will be established. Once a situation of poverty is confirmed, the payment of this living minimum supply will never exceed 10% of the monthly income of the home. Social services will determine the accurate payment of this minimum supply in each home in a situation of poverty. The consumer will have the

right to the same conditions of supply for the period of a year, after which this right may be extended yearly or indefinitely if the situation of poverty persists.

The fall in revenues in supply companies will not affect consumers, and these companies will not be able to claim from the state.

012 Design of an alternative proposal to the Energy Strategy of the European Commission

We will design an alternative European community proposal to the current Energy Strategy of the European Commission, which avoids the promotion of natural gas and the construction of gas infrastructures as the main energy pillar of the European Union and the creation of an international legal structure which increases the power of big energy corporations over member states (such as the TTIP, Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership).

013 Identification of competition transition costs

We will promote a statement of the European Commission in which competition transition costs (CTC) will be identified as illegal state aid.

TRANSPORTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

014 Citizen participation and auditing of the implementation of large infrastructures

We will stand by the completion of all large infrastructure works investments that have already been adjudicated (AVE, highways, airports, port docks) and the stoppage of all that have not yet been adjudicated.

We will carry out an audit of major infrastructures to clarify the nature of the decisions made about each construction and their actual costs, in order to establish responsibilities and prevent such cases as unused airports, empty toll motorways or projects such as “Proyecto Castor” in Castellón.

Likewise, we will establish transparency and citizen participation procedures in large infrastructure contracts. These new decision-making methods will include social, environmental and economic variables so will always be sustainable within these three parameters.

015 Bicycles as the main pillar of sustainable urban mobility

We will facilitate the accessibility of cyclists to local and underground train networks in all urban and metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, we will design alternative methods of financial management of current public transport concessions. We will audit current contracts, in order to identify mistakes committed and to negotiate operational and maintenance contracts to ensure the quality and the security of services.

We will promote electrical transport, especially in big cities.

016 Guaranteed access to public transport

We will ensure access to public transportation and guarantee the right of mobility to all people via special or free tariffs for people in risk of poverty and social exclusion, as well as for the long-term unemployed.

NEW PRODUCTION MODEL

017 **National Pact for a Productive Economy**

We will develop a National Pact for a Productive Economy capable of promoting multilateral agreement between government, businesses and unions for industrial development, to turn the centre of gravity from financial logic to productive logic. So we will focus on productive investment as the centre of industrial priorities and the creation of medium and long term wealth, as opposed to the logic of maximizing share values generated through business management.

In any case, re-industrialization cannot be based on a focus on competitiveness through prices, since when everything relies only on the reduction of labour costs and on the containment of domestic demand, it consolidates inadequate specialization unable to generate quality employment and decent salaries.

018 **Support of clusters to reverse the process of deindustrialization**

We will reverse the process of deindustrialization, promote a new productive diversification and strengthen an innovative production network focused on the development of SMEs, identifying those emerging sectors connected to network industries.

Clusters, defined as basic instruments of cooperation among the most dynamic companies in a sector and public administrations, research institutions and universities should become useful tools to extend good practices, encourage innovation and improve overall productivity of companies in the sector. For this reason, we will promote a new connection between global and local spheres by

promoting existing industrial clusters, their relationship with regional development platforms and the extension of good practices that already exist in some of them.

019 Increasing of industrial diversification and pursuing advanced service development

We will increase industrial diversification while pursuing the development of advanced services, both those aimed at companies (G&D, engineering, design, marketing, maintenance and repairs, logistics and distribution) commercial traders and financiers, especially those which relate directly to relationships between companies.

020 Creation of Strategic sectoral committees

We will create strategic sectoral committees to diagnose the needs of each area. Through dialogue with all those involved we will promote initiatives to overcome the main challenges in each sector.

021 Promotion of an industrial policy focused on the development of specific competences

We will promote an industrial policy focused on both the development of specific competences in the field of intangible assets, access to technology, knowledge of team management and participation of workers in the diversification of the geographical presence of companies.

022 Commitment to social clauses and public contracts as a tool for generating social wealth

We will promote the effective implementation of social clauses for accessing public tenders based on commitments to job creation, local development, social cohe-

sion and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). We will eliminate the barriers and discriminatory conditions that may impede or damage the competitiveness of some of these companies in their access to public procurement systems, while we will encourage the authorization of license systems not subject to the rules of public contracting allowed by European directives, for the provision of the management of public social services or by non-profit making entities.

023 Launching of sovereign wealth funds of public character

We will launch sovereign wealth funds of public character, as other European countries are already doing, as a strategy to prevent the risk of denationalization or dismemberment of strategic companies and to prevent vulture funds from taking control of key companies in the production network.

024 Strengthening competition in strategic sectors

We will strengthen competition in strategic sectors (energy, finance, and telecommunications) which will, as a result, bring down energy prices, increasing national productivity and reducing competitive structural deficits. Furthermore, we will re-introduce measures to support renewable energies and strengthen their place in the fields of research and development.

025 Modernising telecommunications services

We will modernise telecommunication services and, in particular, promote the deployment of fibre optic networks, with appropriate regulations, in order to open up the market.

026 Changing direction in public infrastructure investment

We will re-direct public infrastructure investment away from residential building and road transport, and towards the manufacturing and technological infrastructures that will enable a change in our production model (energy, public transport, telecommunications and water supply, amongst others)

027 Extending intermodality through rail connection improvements

We will develop intermodal freight transport facilities by improving rail connections in our ports. 50% of the containers that pass through the five main ports in Spain are in transit to other countries. The main strategic challenge, therefore, is to improve logistical services in Spanish ports, with improved rail connections that would enable each port to become an intermodal transport hub.

028 Changing course in the construction industry

We will change the direction of the building industry to focus on renovation activities and on making our buildings more energy-efficient, better equipped with home automation systems and more adapted to new social needs, so that we can promote healthy urban environments.

029 Distributing agricultural income and adjusting regulations in the farming and fishing sectors

We will reform the negotiation model and apply the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in Spain with the priority aim of improving the distribution of agricultural income and promoting public and environmental interests.

We will develop and adapt regulations to put in place a farming and fishing sector which is based upon diversification, sustainability, and a social and family-centered economy. Furthermore, we will approach extensive farming with the strategic aim of food sovereignty in mind.

We will promote appropriate and innovative regulations in the fishing sector in order to achieve previously-agreed (though not yet achieved) social and environmental targets so that we can plan gradual changes in the different fishing methods and improve the design of criteria and the distribution of quotas.

A SOCIETY OF KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENTIFIC POLICIES

030 Introduction to Investigation: A National Programme

We will promote science as a vocation, encouraging talented young students to embark on a scientific career. To this end, we will put in place an Introduction to Investigation National Programme aimed at students who have shown special talent during the last years of their undergraduate studies, to offer them the opportunity to get to know and start developing research projects.

We will establish collaborative agreements with national centres of excellence, enlisting the help and support of the staff working in them.

This programme will apply specific inclusion and gender equality criteria to promote greater integration of women in the research field.

031 Bringing Science closer to society: Citizen Innovation Centres

In order to bring science into our everyday lives we propose, on the one hand, to set up Citizen Innovation Centres. These will become meeting points between science and society in local communities, with support from town halls and universities. They will focus on promoting science, social innovation and the development of a truly citizen-centred science, a culture of curiosity and know-how. On the other hand, we also propose to establish Science Shops, units which, with the support of experts, promote investigation through talks, projects and technical studies which respond to the doubts and specific scientific problems of the citizens.

At the same time, we will develop an online bank of scientific resources for the whole of society, with activities that can be undertaken in the family home, youth centres, day centres for the elderly, etc.

In addition, we will create links between these centres, educational institutions, universities, research institutes, scientific corporations and society as a whole.

School visits to scientific centres will be organised, and alongside these we will publicise the social benefits which such visits offer. Public events will also be organised in day centres for the elderly.

032 A new look at scientific investigation as a career

- We will promote a career in research that is based on merit and offers good long term career prospects.
- We will encourage the establishment of a single academic career for universities and for public research Institutions (PRIs) by unifying contracting procedures, evaluation and academic merit criteria.

- We will set up a professional career to cover investigation work in laboratories and in R&D.
- We will establish a clinical research career that is unrelated to teaching and reflects the idiosyncrasies of the clinical environment.
- We will review the salary scales associated with a career in research that takes into account the responsibilities of each stage and the European average.
- We will introduce measures to ameliorate existing gender inequality, which worsens in the fiend of research as one progresses through the different stages of the career.

033 Online research portal

In order to improve access to information about state-sponsored research, we will develop an online research website which will publish all project offers, collaboration agreements and calls to tender of all types, including contracts and jobs undertaken by public research institutions.

The portal will list all R&D public projects for tender in a biannual calendar, which must be complied with and agreed by the Government, the regions and other state-funded agencies.

It will also have an open access database that includes researchers' profiles, research groups, universities, PRIs and research projects at national level.

It will collect and make public all the statistical information contained in the Sistema Español de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (SECTI): number of male and female students, budgets, projects, etc.

034 Supporting senior researchers

- We will increase by 100% the number of central Government postdoctoral contracts.
- We will promote, for top researchers at national level, indefinite contracts subject to evaluation.
- We will widen the list of receiving centres, to include, besides the PRIs, universities and other national centres of excellence.
- We will define and implement an evaluation model for such institutions.
- We will widen the dissemination and impact of their investigations.

035 Guaranteeing access to science culture

We will guarantee access to scientific culture regardless of personal, economic or functional autonomy situations:

- Science museums will be free one day a month, to ensure socially-inclusive access.
- We will ensure that all research centres, museums, fairs and other scientific events are accessible to persons with a range of mobility difficulties.
- We will promote open door events in all research centres and universities, aimed at citizens of all ages.
- Public media will offer rigorous and appropriate content; this will help establish strong links between society and the scientific community. Furthermore, we will provide spaces for dissemination and scientific debate, ensuring that these are appropriate to the age range of the target audience.

036 Capturing young talent: the Margarita Comas Challenge

In our Science Rescue Plan we present this special challenge which aims to recover young talent: the Margarita Comas Challenge. Through it, young researchers will be given contracts so they can establish themselves and open new laboratories in our country. These will be four-year contracts, at the end of which researchers will be able to apply to move on to a permanent contract, which will offer job security and will be subject to a continuous assessment of objectives. This special opportunity, together with other wide-ranging initiatives, will create real job opportunities in research.

037 A National Agreement for Science and Innovation

Science and innovation policy must be considered a State matter. A wide-ranging agreement will be sought between all social actors and agents in order to take responsibility and propose future improvements in a coordinated manner, arrived at by consensus and independent of political change.

A Science and Innovation Board will be established to implement the agreement.

We will seek to get a commitment from companies to appoint staff under contract as oppose to focusing on short-term financial gains; from financial partners, a commitment to offer the necessary loans to finance scientific activities, and from the researchers, a commitment to facilitate the transfer of knowledge.

038 Promoting innovation in industry

We will facilitate and promote innovation in Spanish companies, particularly among small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs). To achieve this, we will create knowledge and economic development hubs in specific areas and locations throughout the different regions of Spain.

These hubs will promote and facilitate the interaction between all major actors in the production chain, in similar ways to those of some international models (Poles in France, Fraunhofer Institutes in Germany, Catapult in United Kingdom) or national ones (MCC-Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa or COVAP en Andalucía).

039 Promoting the Return of Emigrated Talent

- We will implement policies that stimulate growth in employment in high-value-added sectors
- We will encourage a recruitment effort with job offers in research projects that aim to attract emigrant scientists and foreign researchers; besides, we will promote mobility within and beyond national boundaries.
- We will supply grants to enterprises that are anchored in technology transfer and social innovation.
- We will help the creation of enterprises and research projects dealing with science, technology and technology transfer, including job offers to Spanish researchers currently living abroad.
- We will provide support to scientists' associations abroad so they can develop research and technology projects.

040 Investing in responsible science and R&D

We will bring public investment levels in R&D back to what they were before the economic crisis and will endeavour to return R&D investment targets in our country to the level of those in European countries (2% of GDP). The objective will be to achieve an investment in R&D of 2.7% of the National Budget in 2017, and 3% in 2020. We will ensure that loans from public funds given to R&D companies are used for what they were initially intended, and not as hidden subsidies. To this end, we will monitor and guarantee that funds intended to be invested in R&D are employed 100% in accordance with what was approved in the National Budget.

041 Democratising Public Research Institutions

We will release PRIs from political control and promote the development of self-governance in their research long-term projections.

We will propose a deep process of democratisation for the PRIs, so they can develop autonomy in their own administration and research.

We will reform their statutes and implement strategic multi-year plans specifically designed for each institution. The transition towards democratisation must be accompanied by a corresponding assumption of responsibilities and account rendering.

042 Appointment of an observing body that will guarantee the availability of open information about access and management processes in research institutions and universities

In order to end a lack of access to information, especially with regards to entry and selection processes in research institutions and universities, we will appoint an observing body that will ensure that information is always accessible about research institutions and universities' access and management processes.

Furthermore, the observing body will act against other systemic problems in these institutions that provoke arbitrary decisions and injustices in the access to teaching and research careers, as exemplified by the precarious nature of staff salaries.

The observing body will form part of a future evaluation agency and will serve as an alarm system against problems arising from a lack of access to information in public research institutions and universities. It will be an organism open to society at large and receptive to complaints about the lack of access to information and lack of fairness in the Spanish research system.

043 Introducing flexibility and autonomy in teaching and research

We will promote improvements in the evaluation system of teaching and research, to ensure innovation and autonomy at all levels in research and education.

We will change the old pyramidal hierarchy structure where contracts are given (and terminated) by the State, and move instead towards a meritocratic governance model where those responsible for managing the contracts are held accountable for their results before Par-

liament, the group of people under contract, and before society at large.

A FISCAL REFORM FOR SUFFICIENCY, FAIRNESS AND SOCIAL COHESION

044 **Implementing an integral plan for fighting fraud**
We will set in motion an integral plan to fight against fraud that will include the following initiatives:

- Developing a fundamental statute to regulate the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT), that will guarantee: its independence, a professional and objective approach, an end to the partisan use of the organisation, and an obligation to design consistent strategic plans. The director general of the AEAT will be appointed by Parliament.
- Promoting the merger of the different revenue collection agencies that operate in our country. We will aim to: have them integrated on the internet, facilitate the flow of information with the use of integrated databases and ensure they adopt common strategies and objectives.
- Passing an annual tax and customs law that will include specific measures to fight fraud and tax avoidance. This normative will include the modifications to the law that may derive from the implementation of the contract (a five-year AEAT programme during the reporting year). The law will be debated and approved once Parliament and the regional governments have implemented the annual control of the results in the

administration of revenue and customs carried out by AEAT and by the regional revenue and customs services and agencies.

- Public employment offer. A gradual increase in AEAT's staff, taking into account its logistics capabilities and the need for professional qualifications.
- Establishing a commission of experts in the fight against fraud who will propose measures to curb fiscal volatility, tax avoidance, base line erosion and the transfer of profits.
- Approve a packet of measures against tax havens that include the following elements: measures to reveal the names of anyone holding accounts in tax havens, measures that address access to financial information, supervision and control measures and penalty measures. These measures will be implemented with particular attention in the case of multinational corporations.
- End tax avoidance using shell companies. There will be an examination of the tax affairs of SICAV funds, SOCIMI (the Spanish REIT) companies, hedge funds and holding companies (ETVE) in order to secure productive investment and fiscal fairness. The drafting of agreements will be reviewed so as to eliminate double taxation and include measures against tax avoidance.

045 Lengthening the statute of limitations for fiscal crimes to ten years

Fraud amounting to 50,000 Euros or over will be classified as fiscal crime. The amount that would objectively classify an allegedly committed crime as fiscal crime

will be reduced to 50,000 Euros, and will be standardised with those applied in respect of fraud committed against European Union and Social Security budgets. To this end, we will lengthen the statute of limitations to ten years and will implement the penalties currently applied to the aggravated type whenever the defrauded amount goes over 120,000 Euros.

046 Reforming the IRPF (Personal Income Tax)

We will reform personal income tax (IRPF) by increasing the type and number of bands for annual incomes of over 60,000 Euros.

We will increase the number of IRPF bands from 60,000 Euros and we will progressively lift the margins for each band, from the current 45% until it reaches 55% for annual incomes of over 300,000 Euros.

We will discontinue deductions that are regressive in character, since few tax payers benefit from them and those who do are mostly in the higher income brackets. The priority aim of fiscal benefits will be, in all cases, to protect the living conditions of individuals and families. We will progressively correct the dual rate of income from work and from savings, and the lack of progression in the latter, in order to arrive at a single rate. The present situation creates vertical and horizontal inequality.

We will discontinue, in general, the system of objective assessment of financial matters since it generates opportunities to defraud on the one hand, and unjustifiable inequalities on the other. This regime makes no sense in a country such as Spain, where all companies, however small, are capable of keeping accounting records.

047 **Recovering the effective tariff in wealth tax, and inheritance and gift tax**

We will recover the effective tariff in wealth tax, and inheritance and gift tax. The second of this tax, the inheritance and gift tax, will fall on high income groups.

Working in coordination with the regions, we will revoke the inheritance and gift tax reimbursements, which have gradually, in practice, resulted in being applied only to high income groups. We will review the value of heirs' previous assets, which is used to fix the tax tariff, so that we can ensure that poverty considerations do not play a part in unwanted refusals to accept an inheritance.

We will put an end to SICAV companies in their present form: we will regulate their fiscal regime in order to stop big fortunes using them as smoke-screen companies for tax avoidance purposes. To this end we will ensure that the number of partners is real and effective, and will fix a maximum period of permanence for accumulated capital gains and a maximum percentage of shares that can be held by each investor. We will also set a maximum capital investment for each shareholder. Furthermore, we will give the AEAT the power to ensure compliance with these requirements and, to this end we will put a special plan in place to regulate the fraudulent situations which are currently found in the sector. Whenever the AEAT verifies that such requirements are not being adhered to and that, consequently, a specific SICAV is neither a real nor effective collective investment company, it will impose the general company tax rate.

048 **A simpler and more transparent corporation tax**

We will reform corporation tax in depth and will promote international coordination in order to make it sim-

ple, transparent and with effective rates that are closer in reality to nominal rates. Besides, we will guarantee that, unlike in the present situation, differences are maintained in function of the size of the company and how long it has been in operation.

- We will support and promote the Directiva Accis project, to establish the consolidated base to be applied to multinational groups, and its distribution among the countries that operate them, in proportion to their sales, capital and payroll. The objective will be to limit the loss of revenue associated with transfer pricing.
- We will eliminate fiscal privileges and most deductions. To this end, we will control key aspects, such as transfer prices, or financial expense deductions. Any tax benefits that may be maintained will need to be duly justified, paying particular attention to their effect on productivity and job creation.
- We will introduce a minimum tax for any large corporation that helps with the effective tax collection and its stability long-term.
- We will establish a differentiated rate depending on where profits are directed: a standard rate of 30% where profits are distributed to shareholders, and a lower rate of 25% when profits are re-invested in the company, particularly when they are for capital increase operations, the upgrade of equipment or for R&D activities. Any profit re-investment must be verified by management and workers' representatives.

- We will eliminate the possibility of using companies as smoke-screen organisations for tax avoidance purposes, for reducing the amount paid in taxes on profits made abroad, or as a vehicle to channel profits made from private income.

049 **Modifying indirect taxation, particularly IVA (VAT)**

We will modify indirect taxation and, in particular, value added tax (IVA), in order to contribute to an improvement in social welfare. We will pursue a system of rates that maintain levels of revenue collection as far as possible but which improve their redistributive impact and limit their regressive nature.

We will increase the number of foods and non-alcoholic drinks which currently have the super-reduced rate of 4% (except for those where such an increase may not be advisable for reasons of public health) and we will apply the super-reduced rate of 10% to all basic services (heating, gas, electricity) which currently carry the general 20% rate.

We will reduce the rate applicable to products of great social interest such as cultural or educational products, which means that we will return to the situation as it was before the reforms carried out by the Partido Popular (PP).

We will apply the new 25% rate to luxury items in order to compensate, as far as possible, for the fall in revenue caused by the previously-mentioned rate reductions.

050 **Establishing a true green fiscal system**

We will establish a green fiscal system which will act as a disincentive to the use of contaminating energy sources and as an incentive to energy efficiency and the

use of renewable energies, and we will propose the convergence of the Spanish environmental tax rate (1,6% of GDP) with the European Union average (2,4% of GDP). To achieve this, we will:

- Reform taxes on hydrocarbons and coal and, in particular, revise current fiscal benefits.
- Apply a tax exemption on renewable electricity production installations of under 100 kilowatts.
- Equalise rates imposed on petrol and diesel.
- Reform mechanical traction vehicle taxes to take into consideration their contaminating characteristics.
- Study the possibility of imposing taxes according to the specific use of certain transport infrastructures.
- Explore the possibility of applying a congestion tax in certain cities in order to provide an incentive to use public transport.
- Establish a minimum price on CO₂ emission rights.

051 Coordinating regional environmental taxes

We will coordinate the environmental taxes that are implemented in the different regions and, to this end; we will review any eco-tax that does not have an environmental objective, as exemplified by the tax on wind energy.

052 «Solidarity Tax» on private financial companies: an extraordinary measure

We will impose, as an extraordinary measure, a “solidarity tax” on private financial companies with the objective of gradually recovering the amounts which the sector has received in the form of public contributions. This

extraordinary tax, will be applied to company profits and will have a temporary character, to last a term of office.

053 Moving towards a financial transaction tax

We will legislate as strongly as possible the financial transaction tax (FFT) in order to control, record and discourage the most speculative transactions. We commit ourselves, at the very least, to ensure that Spain is among the first countries to implement the agreement reached in 2012 by eleven European Union countries which consists of imposing a tax of 0.1% on the sale and purchase of shares and bonds, and of 0.01% on derivatives. This tax is to be paid by banking institutions, hedge fund managers and other financial organizations.

054 Territorial financing agreement

During the upcoming term of office we will promote a new agreement for the financing of the regions, within the framework of a constitutional reform that recognizes the dimension of our State as containing many nations. To this end, we will carry out an evaluation of the different systems to finance the regions, so that we can create a consensus on the reforms that are needed in order to improve their efficacy in implementing effectively the fundamental principles of autonomy, inter-territorial solidarity and institutional loyalty, all within the framework of a federal Tax Office. We will also review the financing of local and provincial tax systems, to ensure that they are capable of meeting the needs of society as a whole.

PUBLIC BANKING AND FINANCIAL REGULATION

055 Better regulation of the financial system

We will promote the full separation of consumer and investment banking. This separation in line with the Vickers Report, recently approved in the United Kingdom, or the Volcker Rule in the United States, will avoid situations of moral danger in which speculative activities related to investment banking may threaten the solvency of consumer deposits and thus require subsequent public bailouts.

We will conduct an independent audit of all financial institutions that have received public bailout to determine which should be taken on by the private banking system.

We will create a public institution for state banking consumer protection and institutional protection of the consumer will be improved. We will support alternative forms of financing, such as credit cooperatives, ethical banking or crowd funding.

We will propose limits on the concentration of deposits, the size of banks and bank concentration.

The current economic crisis has led to a greater concentration of the banking system. Some banks have experienced excessive growth and pose a systemic risk to the economy, so it is necessary to limit the moral danger associated with the fact that they are “too big to fail”. To do this, we will study whether to impose limits on the concentration of deposits, loans and other banking indicators; in short, the size of banks.

We will begin regulating the so-called ‘shadow banking system’. We will adopt measures to control and regulate off-balance sheet financial activities in Spain; also we

will urge the members of the Eurogroup to do the same. These off-balance sheet financial activities allow the circumvention of banking regulations, transmits credit risks to third parties and produce uncontrolled leverage. In this sense, we will move forwards in the public regulation of securities and credit default swaps (CDS).T

056 Elimination of privileged banking secrecy in tax havens

We will require international agreements banning bank secrecy in tax havens, to help towards the disappearance of extra-territoriality and relocation of financial capital.

057 Creating an independent public European rating agency

We will support the creation of an independent and public European rating agency. This will reduce the chances of rating companies continuing to provide asymmetric information and sending the wrong incentives to private and public investors, thus putting the macroeconomic balance at risk.

058 Constitution of a strong and effective public banks from the nationalized entities Bankia and Banco Mare Nostrum

We will build strong and effective public banks from the nationalized entities Bankia and Banco Mare Nostrum, for which we will renegotiate the terms of the memorandum of understanding signed with the EU. The performance criteria of public banks should be different from private banks. Although profitability is one of these (so that they can operate sustainably), it will not be the only

one, and public banks will be more orientated towards financing:

- Infrastructure and public facilities.
- Long-term business projects within a coherent industrial policy that is committed to overcoming the current technological and capitalization economic needs.
- Social groups with problems of access to credit, particularly in relation to housing and SMEs.

Therefore, public banks have two main areas of intervention: the first, based on investment banking and development, similar to the model of German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, to mobilize the necessary resources for productive and economic change. The second is based on the development of a public savings bank for depositors to have a safe banking system focused on the protection of deposits and attention to the financing needs of retail consumers.

059 Conversion SAREB into an instrument of management of public housing stock for rental

We will convert the Society for Management of Assets produced by Bank Restructuring (SAREB) into an instrument of management of a public housing stock for rental, paying particular attention to social rents, which requires putting property assets acquired by the entity to the service of this objective.

SPANISH DEBT RESTRUCTURING**060 Repeal of the reform of article 135 of the Spanish Constitution**

We will repeal and will return to its previous state Article 135 of the Spanish Constitution, amended in 2011, during the government of the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE).

061 Setting up of an audit of parliamentary debt

We will set up an audit of debt, and we will pay particular attention to the audit of the debt as a result of the bailout of the EU in order to shed light on the process of growth and internal restructuring of the debt that our country has experienced in recent years.

The possibility of this audit is covered by European legislation itself: Regulation 472/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013, explicitly plans that “A Member State subject to a macroeconomic adjustment programme shall carry out a comprehensive audit of its public finances in order, inter alia, to assess the reasons that led to the building up of excessive levels of debt as well as to track any possible irregularity”.

062 Restructuring of public debt

We will restructure public debt linked to state aid to the financial sector, the memorandum of understanding and the bail-out of the European Union. In paying back the 60,000 million Euros provided by the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) to Spain in 2012 to bail-out the financial system, the financial institutions themselves will participate once they have recapitalized and have received other support to ensure their stability. It should

be these entities which are ultimately responsible for the loan advanced by the European Union, so far being financed by Spanish taxpayers.

The restructuring of this debt will be focused not so much on a reduction of repayment periods or agreed interest rates, but the redefinition of the final payers of the bill. As noted in the section on taxation, financial institutions will bear a temporary “solidarity tax” to channel the repayment of loaned funds.

063 Restructuring mortgage debt of households

We will carry out the restructuring of the mortgage debt of households by reducing the nominal value of the first home mortgages in the case of families that meet certain social criteria, such as all its members being unemployed and without other income or who have incomes below three times the Public Multiple Effect Income indicator (IPREM).

We will promote this restructuring as a real second chance system for people or entities which will free them of past debts once the bankruptcy becomes effective. To achieve this, we will implant a simplified process of restructuring and cancellation of debt, a simple and accessible procedure, which will consist of two parts:

- Conciliation phase before a committee of indebtedness (similar to labour conciliation services) to submit proposal to creditors.
- Judicial phase, in which the judge will agree a payment plan to limit the mortgage debt on the mortgaged property, with the option of debt relief or debt cancellation on return of property. For the option of

debt relief, the payment is adjusted according to the value of the mortgaged property. In the case of debt cancellation on return of property, this consists of delivering the property to the creditor and cancelling the full mortgage payment.

- Debts arising from previous execution procedures will be cancelled. Debts that may be incurred in this process will be both private and public loans (with Social Security and Public Treasury); and this procedure is also valid for the self-employed and small businesses.

We will legislate for this voluntary delivery of keys as a retroactive law. The existing mortgage debts of those who have lost their homes due to the impossibility of continuing loan payment will be cancelled.

064 Limiting the tax incentives on corporate debt

We will limit tax incentives on corporate debt, by a transitional regime to contain excessive inactivity.

SMES, SELF-EMPLOYED AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

065 Real and effective sanctions against those who violate the Financial Default Law

We will impose real and effective sanctions against those who violate the Financial Default Law, fixing a thirty day deadline for the public administration to pay their suppliers and, in the case of the private sector, most within sixty days. In public tenders, proof of compliance with subcontractors will be required.

066 Enhanced support for small business activities between ICO and future public banks

We will strengthen support for small business activities between the Official Credit Institute (ICO) and the future public banks and to this end we will consider social and strategic criteria. We will channel these loans and investments to support the creation of start-up companies (emerging companies) in knowledge-intensive sectors.

067 Fair quotas for self-employed

We will establish Social Security payment quotas using progressive rates and depending on profit for self-employed people with a turnover above the minimum wage and will provide a free register for those who earn below the minimum wage. We will study equivalent benefits the Special Scheme for Self-Employed (RETA) and the General System of Social Security. We will enable quarterly payment instead of monthly contributions, only paid from the beginning of the activity; using computerized and simplified procedures. We will, also enable the possibility of developing a system of part-time payments, to allow for part-time self-employment.

068 Incorporating the voice of social economy and the self-employed to social dialogue

We will include agents of social economy and the self-employed at the tables of social dialogue, through the organizations that represent them, to have their views taken into account in very important social decisions.

069 Possibility of the self-employed with limited responsibility

We will look into the development of the self-employed person with limited responsibility, so that all the self-employed people can guarantee debts with assets associated with their professional activity rather than with all personal assets (as is currently the case).

070 Developing a true Second Chance Law, also in the field of SMEs and the self-employed

We will promote the restructuring of a real second chance, debt restructuring and cancellation scheme with simplified processes for both individuals and corporations, to free them from past debts once the bankruptcy process is effective. Resolution processes must include all debts incurred in previous activity including debts to the Social Security and State Treasury. Also, we will facilitate access to legal assistance in bankruptcy proceedings and will encourage extra-judicial mediation.

071 Introduction of VAT payment on account (POA) criterion as universal and mandatory

We will introduce VAT payment on account criterion as the current VAT tax pay model is not useful for small businesses, since large companies reject smaller companies that use the system of deducting VAT before paying bills. The only way to be effective is to make this measure mandatory for all companies.

072 Promoting a social economy

We will include a plan of support for cooperative projects that meet the requirements of equality, sustainability and innovation, and we will promote the creation

of a public advisory service for co-operative enterprises. We will reform Cooperative Law to make it sufficiently flexible, eliminating administrative barriers and including elements such as business support cooperatives and public service cooperatives. We will promote the transformation process of firms that are in difficulty into cooperatives and working societies using strategic and technical advice, as well as via the possibility that workers may benefit from a single payment of unemployment benefit without company production needing to be abandoned.

073 Enhancing an economy for the common good

We will strengthen the economy of the common good through the introduction of measures such as a balance of the common good or ethical labeling, in order to identify ecological and social footprints of products and ethical public purchasing. In addition, we will promote public policies aimed at promoting responsible consumption by consumers, via educational activities and publicity.

074 Support for collaborative economy

We will approve an integral, broad-based law that will regulate and balance the interests of all parties involved, their rights and obligations (especially regarding taxes and social security) Similarly, we investigate the possible recognition of monetary alternatives (some already in existence) that can be used locally for transactions by individuals in the field of cooperative economy.

075 Promotion of entrepreneurship in innovative sectors

We will support and promote entrepreneurship in innovative sectors, particularly in the digital economy, by

promoting hubs (small business centres) and innovation clusters. We will encourage access to workspaces and co-working (collaborative work) the incubators of entrepreneurs and business start-ups, to be able to create a network of collaboration spaces that enable small entrepreneurs to pool resources, provide shared services and facilitate innovation in a decentralized way, so that the general public and the productive sectors may benefit. We will promote public funding in these sectors and public-private partnership to produce digital applications of general interest. On the other hand, we will regulate the collaborative economy to provide a clear and also legal framework; we will encourage the incorporation of services and collaborative digital economy by the government.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

076 Fair and responsible fishing quotas

We will develop urgent measures to open a real and balanced dialogue between all actors involved in the fisheries sector in order to improve the standards of transparency in the allocation and management of fishing quotas.

We will promote responsibility and sustainability in production and social equity criteria with those who make a living from the sea, and advocate a linear non-transferable distribution of catches according to boat/crew ratios according to the new framework for allocating quotas. We will make the payment of fines and penalties flexible according to the business situation. Penalties for violations will basically be the prohibition to going

out to fish for a certain period depending on the severity of the offence, in order to increase the effectiveness of fines and eliminate the current tax collection with its suspected money-making intention.

077 Stable agricultural work

We will modify the Program of Development of Agricultural Employment (PFEA) in order to ensure stable and sustainable employment in rural areas in agricultural, agri-food and forestry projects and also in other sectors related to the conservation and maintenance of territory and of the natural, historical and landscape heritage of rural areas.

We will put an end to citizen dependency and patronage practices of town councils and entrepreneurs in the area of agriculture through the implementation of a Zero Poverty programme which will enable universalized rents and limit the requirement of signing up a daily work force. Thus, both the subsidy and agricultural incomes will be integrated into a perspective that will ensure a decent life for a particularly vulnerable group such as agricultural workers.

MACROECONOMIC POLICY AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL. AN END TO FISCAL AND WAGE AUSTERITY

078 The Allocation of 25,000 million Euros per year for a Plan of Social Welfare and Economic Modernization that will include a guaranteed income, wage improvement and the reversal of cuts suffered since 2010

We will approve a Plan of Social Welfare and Economic Modernization aimed, on the one hand, at social poli-

cies that strengthen the welfare state and public services related to care for people, and secondly, to boost public investment, job creation and a real transformation of our economy. This plan will be endowed with a budget increase of 25 billion Euros each year during the term of office. In this way, we will increase by one point the percentage of GDP spending, and will bring us closer to Europe rather than taking us further away, as would happen with the reduction by four percentage points proposed by the Popular Party (PP).

079 Increase of between 30,000 and 40,000 million Euros in revenue over GDP

We will launch an immediate progressive fiscal reform and a determined fight against tax fraud, in order to raise over a four year term the revenue share of GDP, at least between 30,000 and 40,000 million Euros, which will shorten the difference from the European average.

080 Changing the current schedule for reducing the public deficit

We will modify the current schedule for reducing the public deficit by extending the time limit, to make the principle of budgetary stability compatible with the objective of reducing unemployment, attending to social needs and economic modernization.

081 Abandonment of the policy of wage devaluation as a way of promoting an improvement in competitiveness

We will abandon the policy of wage devaluation as a way of promoting competitiveness because of its negative social and economic effects. To do this, we will repeal

the last two labour reform laws and will adopt measures to promote sufficient growth of wages and improve purchasing power. Also we will strengthen the role of collective bargaining by repealing the measures included in the most recent labour reform. We will increase the minimum wage and end wage cuts in the public sector.

082 Boosting a substantial reform of the Stability and Growth Pact and the Fiscal Pact

We will support a deep-reaching reform of the Stability and Growth Pact, by eliminating the structural budget balance objective and we will make debt and deficit targets flexible, in order to better suit the needs of each country. We will set in motion a real European fiscal policy: a common budget of significant influence, a mechanism for transferring resources between countries depending on their cyclical situation, the emission of Eurobonds and a greater degree of harmonization in certain taxes, particularly corporation taxes.

083 Guarantee an adequate level of public investment

We will guarantee an adequate level of public investment at the national level (with the introduction of a “golden rule” that does not include this investment in deficit calculations) and in Europe (for which will be required an increase in the amount of Strategic Fund Investments up to 5% of the annual budget of the European Union, from the current 1%).

084 Promoting reform of the statutes of the European Central Bank

We will promote the reform of the statutes of the European Central Bank (ECB) to include among its objectives the

maintenance of an adequate level of economic activity and also job creation, with the intention of including the ECB amongst the institutions that apply a coordinated economic policy under genuine democratic control, and so that it can act as creditor to fiscal authorities in the last resort.

085 We will promote the reform of European institutions to democratize political and economic decisions in the Eurozone

We will promote reform of the European institutions to democratise political and economic decisions in the Eurozone. The economic government of the Eurozone –the Eurogroup– is an entity that is not required to be accountable to any institution directly elected by citizens, not even the European Parliament. Therefore we will support the creation of a parliamentary camera in the Eurozone, made up of representatives from the different national parliaments according to demographic and territorial criteria, which will have, unlike the European Parliament, real legislative power and political control.

086 Call for a European conference to discuss the coordinated debt restructuring of public debt within the Eurozone

We will propose a change in the expiration period of European outstanding debts through a bond exchange to enable old bonds to be replaced by new bonds which will be maintained indefinitely. The ECB would be the institution that should acquire, at nominal value, the old bonds and exchange them for new ones at 0% interest in order to keep them within balance indefinitely. The

ECB should restructure the public debt of Eurozone economies when it is in excess of 60% of GDP.

087 Immediate adoption of an emergency plan to eradicate child poverty and exclusion across Europe

We will immediately adopt an emergency plan to eradicate child poverty and exclusion across European territory, with strict adherence to the European Social Charter, promoting a community programme which gives social housing, including the prohibition of first home evictions within the Community, a European health insurance card that guarantees the right to public health care for everyone in the territory of the European Union, and the development of education and culture in the European Union.

088 Development of common unemployment insurance that complements national systems and, in a crisis, act as an automatic stabilizer

We will develop a common unemployment insurance that complements national systems and, in a crisis, act as an automatic stabilizer, as well as guaranteeing the “portability of rights” of European workers.

089 Creation of a “Social Eurogroup”

We will create a “Social Eurogroup”, which will be made up by Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs. The new entity will oversee social imbalances and the coordination of labour policies within the Eurozone.

THE RIGHT TO WORK AND TO DECENT EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL PEOPLE. A POLICY TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

090 Priority of the right to work and job creation

We will prioritise job creation over other objectives of economic policy. To this end, we will promote compliance with Article 40.1 of the Spanish Constitution which states: “The public authorities shall promote favourable conditions for social and economic progress and for a more equitable distribution of regional and personal income within the framework of economic stability policy. In particular it will pursue a policy oriented towards full employment”. To promote this objective, we will apply an expansionary fiscal policy to invest 25 billion Euros a year for the next term of office and to ensure the recovery of at least the level of occupation which existed before the crisis.

091 Gradual increase of the minimum wage up to 14 payments of 800 Euros per month by January 2018

We will gradually increase the minimum wage (SMI) to reach 800 Euros/month with 14 payments per year at the end of the first two year of the term of office, to ensure subsequent parity with 60% of the average wage established by the European Social Charter. Thus, at the end of the term of office that salary will be at least 950 Euros per month.

092 Full compliance with labour regulations

We will ensure the full implementation of labour standards and will reduce fraud in contracting, especially in temporary contracts, through increased allocation of

means and resources for work inspection and a higher level of involvement by workers' representatives.

093 Rebalancing of collective negotiation

We will rebalance collective negotiation in order to establish the pre-eminence of sectorial agreements over the company agreements related to basic rights. In addition the regulation of opt-out clauses in collective bargaining agreements may be modified. Likewise, we recognize the group of main companies as a unit of negotiation and, for this reason, all those companies which have a high level of dependence on a main company, should form a group of those participating in the same productive process. We will establish a new regime of validity and automatic extension of collective bargaining agreements. Thus, the aim is not to weaken the contractual power of workers' representation.

For the purpose of improving the efficacy of company systems of representation, we will spread the scope of representation to those companies and work centres without unitary representation. In this way, a system of union representation will be established whereby all workers belonging to the same business sector are grouped together.

Finally, we will strengthen the guarantee of the right to strike under the principle of unilateralism, which will be achieved by the elimination of the specific points related to the exercise of this right in the Penal Code. Thus, we will regulate a system of guarantees for people who decide to participate in a strike.

094 **New labour framework**

We will reform temporary and part-time recruitment with the following objectives:

- Work and particular service contracts must be automatically transformed into permanent contracts either when their duration is over one year or when there is a chain of contracts for this period.
- Seasonal part-time contracts must become permanent non-continuous contracts which preserve the right of re-employment.
- Part-time contracts must incorporate the principle of causality in reference to the time necessary to carry out the tasks included in the contract. Furthermore, these contracts must establish the weekly calculation of the working day and must establish a minimum of 50% of a normal work day.

Currently, 76% of people with part-time jobs are women, and 60.8% of these women do so involuntarily. We must end with this working model and guarantee the creation of stable, quality employment.

095 **Promotion of a regulation of extra hours in order to prevent them from becoming a means of irregular distribution of the working day**

We will work towards a regulation of the extra hours in order to prevent them from becoming an instrument for the irregular distribution of the work day and a fraudulent prolongation of the working day. These regulations will have as objectives:

- Banning of the abusive use of the extra hours.
- Discouraging extra hours as part of a work structure.

- Providing workers with sufficient legal mechanisms to guarantee payment.

096 Dismissal Reform

- We will give to workers the right to job tenure in case of unfair dismissal.
- We will re-introduce the annulment of dismissal in cases of violation of Spanish law.
- We will reform the process of dismissal for economic, productive, technical or organizational reasons. In order to implement this, we will reinforce causality, including the requirement of obligatory government approval for layoffs (ERE) and we will guarantee the effectiveness of the negotiating process.

097 Stimulus of mechanisms of companies' internal flexibility

We will promote mechanisms of internal flexibility in companies when there are changes in demand and levels of economical activity, in order to avoid unemployment as well as salary adjustments.

Likewise, we will promote mechanisms of legal internal flexibility (already existing but little used) through the reduction of working hours. To avoid a parallel decline in salaries, we will reinforce a mechanism of adjustment similar to the German model, by which the loss of working hours is compensated by the State in payment terms.

098 Towards gender equality in the labour market: reformation of the system of parental leave on the grounds of birth or adoption of a child

We will work towards gender equality in the labour market with the reform of the system of parental leave on the grounds of birth or adoption of a child. Furthermore, we will establish a calendar whereby paternal leave is increased until it is equal to maternal leave. In order to guarantee effective equality of rights, leave must be:

- Equal and non-transferrable for every parent, as in the case of all labour and social rights.
- Paid at 100 % of salary.
- The work position of both parents must be protected during their periods of leave.

Furthermore, we will increase the responsibilities of work and Social Security inspections in matters of the prohibition of discrimination in the contracting, promotion and retribution. We will establish a state commission for monitoring and controlling plans for gender equality in companies which can put forward proposals aimed at eliminating discrimination as well as a state commission for monitoring the fight against harassment in the workplace.

In this way we will start to deal with the specific objective of eliminating the gender salary gap, which is currently at 19% in this country.

099 Increase of the involvement of workers in the management of their companies

We will promote a greater involvement of workers in the management of their companies with more than one hundred employees either by the strengthening of

procedures of information and consultation established in the worker's statute or by the implementation of a system similar to German supervisory boards. Furthermore, we will put forward a law, which will be voluntary for companies, to enable the financial involvement of workers. This law will enable the incorporation of some of the best experiences of workers' involvement in other European countries.

100 Reformation or regularization of ancillary working relations

We will reform or regulate ancillary work relationships in order to transform different kind of training experiences in companies into training practice contracts or training contracts. We will also eliminate contracts for entrepreneurs and adjust the status of the dependent freelance worker in labour statutes.

101 Guaranteed Income

We will create a programme of differential benefits (supplementary to existing income) for all households with an income level below the poverty line. To do this, we will increase the amount of basic benefit per person in the family unit. Initially, this amount will be 600 Euros per month per family unit with one member and it will then be increased according to the number of family members (an additional 35% of guaranteed income for the second member, and 20% for each subsequent family member) up to a maximum of 1290 Euros. This plan includes all social benefits which are below this threshold.

102 Programme of Supplementary Benefits

We will establish an extra benefit for those workers with low salaries in order to eliminate discrimination caused by the “poverty trap” and to assure that these workers reach sufficient levels of welfare. When people with this guaranteed benefit find a job or are able to work, this pension will be withdrawn gradually (not suddenly) in accordance with salary increases. The result will be to guarantee a minimum income for these workers of 900 Euros per month, which will be increased according to the number of members in the family. This complement will only be effective for those with a recognized salary of at least 250 Euros, in order to avoid possible fraud.

103 Additional Measures to care for situations of social emergency

We will launch additional measures to care for situations of social emergency: evictions, expenses related to the access and maintenance of the home, energy poverty, expenses required to maintain a decent home, social groups at risk of poverty, etc.

104 Repeal of funding cutbacks in health, education and care of the elderly, in order to return by March 2018 to levels prior to the crisis

We will repeal the funding cutbacks in health, education and care of the elderly, so that, during the first two years of the term of office, the levels prior to the crisis will be recovered. From that moment on, we will increase expenditure per inhabitant, in order to work towards a closing of the gap between real expenditure of 10% per inhabitant and the EU average of 15%. The aim is to strengthen and to extend our welfare state.

105 **Universality of the right that governmental systems of long-term care provide full functional autonomy**
We will universalize the rig autonomy via a plan of progressive implementation. Furthermore, we will equate the labour situation of the domestic employees to the rest of the workforce.

106 **Elimination of all incentives orientated towards part-time work and advance towards the progressive implementation of a maximum working day of 35 hours per week, calculated on a weekly basis**
We will eliminate all incentives orientated towards part-time jobs and we will advance towards the progressive implementation of a maximum working day of 35 hours per week, calculated weekly. These measures are intended to put an end to the duality between some people with extended working days (above all men), which, at the same time, are not compatible with an appropriate plan of home care, on the one hand, and on the other hand, precarious part-time jobs, underemployment, interruptions that complicate reintegration into jobs with good working conditions or the loss of social right for others (above all women).

107 **Struggle against the gender wage gap**
We will adopt measures against unequal salaries between men and women which will allow women to overcome the different obstacles put in their way when trying to access the labour market, either as an employee or freelance. In particular, we will establish support measures orientated towards female involvement in administrative boards similar to those established in other surroundings countries, such as France or Germany.

A SYSTEM OF QUALITY PENSIONS

108 Retirement at 65 years old and the fight against the loss of purchasing power

We will repeal the pension reform approved during the term of PSOE in 2010, re-establishing the retirement age of 65 years old. Furthermore, we will repeal the pension reform approved during the PP term of office in 2014, thereby returning pensions to the consumer price index (IPC), in order to guarantee the level of purchasing power of retired people. To achieve this, the Spanish statutory law 23/2013, 13th December, which regulates the sustainability and the revaluation index of the Social Security pension system will be repealed.

109 Commitment to guarantee the sustainability of the pension system through the progressive introduction of funding via taxes

We will guarantee the sustainability of the pension system through the progressive introduction of funding via taxes for survivor pensions (widower and orphan pensions and pensions in favour of family members), paid by the Social Security, as well as the increase of the expenses derived from the rise of life expectancy of people who are being incorporated into the retributive pension system.

110 Revision and progressive suppression of the special contribution schemes for new affiliates

We will abolish special contribution schemes, except when it is justified by the nature of the job, for all workers who are incorporated into the Social Security for the first time.

111 Development of collective rather than individual prevision

We will promote a collective rather than individual prevision and, in any case, we will eliminate the fiscal benefits for additional individual prevision as well as in the case of private pension systems.

112 Increase of non-contributory pensions

We will design a strategy for the progressive increase of non-contributory pensions during the whole term of office.

113 Elimination of a maximum limit of income tax of the highest salaries

We will eliminate the maximum limit of income tax, without increasing the maximum retirement pension by a proportional amount.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

HEALTH

114 Universal access to Health Care Card

We are going to carry out a legislative amendment aimed at safe-guarding the universal nature of the Spanish Health System. Thus we will ensure that our Health system works in accordance with Human Rights:

- Universal Health Care coverage: right of access to a Health care card for every person as well as immigrants or Spanish emigrants. Spanish emigrants will lose access to universal Health Care coverage 90 days after leaving the country.
- Repeal of the Royal Decree 16/2012, of 20th April, urgent measures to guarantee the sustainability of the Spanish Social Security system and to improve the quality and security of its services, by which the universality of healthcare in Spain was destroyed.

115 Increase of Public Health Care budget up to 8800 million Euros

In the face of the cutbacks in health spending made during the last term of office, we will repeal the annual health budget immediately in order to recover funding levels of prior to 2012.

116 Extension of medication funded by the government

We will study and evaluate which medication is funded by the Public Health system in order to extend it.

117 Responsible medical prescription: a model which prescribes doses rather than packets

We will design a state plan orientated towards the gradual change of medical prescription and dispensations of

medication in the Spanish public system. We will work towards starting negotiations with pharmaceutical companies aimed at introducing a reformulation (mono-doses and other variations), so that medication can be dispensed in authorized places to meet individual needs.

118 Universality of the electronic prescription: saving professionals' time and everybody's money

As the inter-regional Board of the National Health System has proposed, we will design a platform orientated towards making electronic prescriptions recognizable throughout those regions where they are implemented. Moreover, we will draw up a proposal to actively encourage their implementation in other regions.

119 Food without contaminants: banning of the use of bisphenol A

We will implement an active policy to eradicate contaminant food. We will ban the use of bisphenol A (BPA) in the production of any material which comes in contact with food and drink (boxes, tins, baby's bottles, etc.) To achieve this, we will design a similar legislation to French laws developed in 2012.

120 Law for the free control over one's life

We will pass a law that makes free control over one's own life possible and, at the same time, this law will regulate associated decision-making. Likewise, we will repeal section 4 of the article 143 of the Penal Code.

We will promote a debate between citizens and health professional about levels of autonomy in a person's de-

cision-making during his or her last moments of life, their final wishes and a dignified death.

121 Medication: Research and Development and transparency

We will initiate a state strategy orientated towards innovation within the sphere of medication, ruled by guidelines to safeguard the right to health and universal coverage of patients and illnesses.

We will work for the implementation of mechanisms that guarantee fair prices of registered patents by laboratories with public funding orientated towards Research and Development. We will look for agreement with laboratories in order to end speculation with the prices of medication on the world market.

122 ICT at the service of health: creation of a state digital platform to access to the medical histories

As the inter-regional Board of the National Health System has proposed, we will activate the digital platform to enable access to patients' medical records by any authorized user of the Health System. Thanks to Information and Communication Technology (ICT), access to medical records constitutes a guarantee of patient health and a saving mechanism for the system, as it will avoid the unnecessary duplication of tests.

123 Health: a broad-based approach to all public policies

We will develop a state line of action intent on establishing health as a broad-based issue in all public policies: employment, housing, food, infrastructures, childhood, etc. We will adopt strategies proposed by

the World Health Organization (WHO) to act holistically with regard to social health determinants.

124 R+D+I: strengthening of lines of research and action regarding gender and health

We will support the creation of a line of study and research in the field of health and gender. Consequently we will develop lines of research orientated towards identifying the influence of gender in health and illness as well as establishing mechanisms which will introduce the main results of this research into the health system.

125 RedETS: evaluation of programmes that contribute to an improvement in people's health

We will extend the responsibilities of the Spanish Network of Agencies of Evaluation of Health and Benefit Technologies of the National Health System (RedETS) for the compilation, standardization and publication of all related information about the evaluation of the public policies in areas of health.

126 One single regime for everybody: Social Security

We will launch a gradual process of convergence of the multiplicity of existing special regimes within the Social Security system.

127 Freedom of Information Law of Social Security

- We will approve a Freedom of Information Law of Social Security orientated towards encouraging the involvement of professionals and ordinary citizens. The aim of this law is to achieve transparency in the management of resources, the evaluation of public

health policies and the creation of mechanisms of accountability.

128 Approval of a “Celiac Law”

With the aim of modernizing the obsolete legislation in the face of progress in health sciences, we will start with the promulgation of a “Celiac Law”, because celiac sufferers experience difficulties accessing to basic food as guaranteed by the Spanish Constitution. We will fight against labour and school discrimination in both public and private spheres against people whose illnesses have successful treatment (celiac disease and diabetes). This “Celiac Law” will be based on the following principles:

- Researching, prevention, promotion and treatment related to Celiac Disease.
- Creation and publication of a public list of gluten-free food, in order to avoid speculation and patronage; the identification and publication of these foods, with the seal of the Ministry of Health publically stating their origin.
- Inclusion of the option of gluten-free foods in all Government actions related to food supplies.
- Optimization of public health intervention strategies to guarantee a diagnosis and early treatment of the celiac disease as well as appropriate patient follow-up.
- Elaboration of a guide of good medical practice published and distributed among all health workers. This guide will be checked and updated annually.
- Promotion and encouragement of restaurants, bars and bakeries to make and sell gluten-free food.

- Realization of periodical controls in order to detect celiac disease in school-age children.
- Finally, we will study several funding aids orientated towards celiacs, independent of age, based on population group (large family, unemployed and people on non-contributory benefits, retired people, disabled people, groups at risk of social exclusion) and according to the rules determined by the Ministry of Health.

HOUSING AND UTILITIES

129 An end to evictions and the legalization of use of empty and abandoned housing

We will promote a statutory law for the protection of the rights and inviolability of the home, and the prohibition of forced evictions without alternative accommodation. In no circumstances can an eviction take place against people in vulnerable situations either in the case of lack of payment of rent or of precarious living circumstances due to lack of housing, without local authorities guaranteeing adequate alternative accommodation.

We will work towards the setting up of guaranteed judicial processes for cases in which a restriction of rights to the inviolability of the home has occurred. We will promote the legalization of the use of empty and abandoned housing.

130 The right to debt cancellation on return of property

- Limitation of the responsibility of the mortgage debtor in relation to mortgaged property.

- The right to debt cancellation on return of property will be applied retrospectively.

131 **Guaranteed access to basic utilities**

We will guarantee access to basic utilities as part of the right to decent, adequate housing. In order to guarantee this we propose the following:

- That the right to utility contracts only requires registration as a resident with the town hall.
- We will prevent cuts to basic utilities: water, electricity and gas to family units in vulnerable circumstances.
 - The payment of basic utilities for families in these situations will be made according to the earning power of the family unit, whilst respecting the standards of the United Nations Organization (UN).
 - The costs associated with guaranteeing this right and any accumulated debt which cannot be met by the vulnerable parties will be met by the utility company which should meet the requirements of corporative social responsibility laid down by the law.

Furthermore, we will explore the possibility of creating a public utility company.

132 **Stable and accessible rents**

We will promote a reform of the law 29/1994 of 24th November on urban rents in order to facilitate stable and accessible rents.

- Rents will be regulated to protect the party that is usually more vulnerable in rental contracts: the tenants.
- Mechanisms will be introduced to assure the rent and its stability by lengthening the minimum period of extension of rental of a habitual residence to five years.
- When the tenant belongs to a particularly vulnerable social group and the renter is the owner of many properties (that is, the owner of at least ten properties) there will be an automatic contract extension.
- Social rents will be guaranteed for those persons in debt in good faith and their family units, who, having given up or lost their only home in a mortgage operation, do not have any alternative accommodation. The guarantors of this social rent will be the owners of numerous properties, especially financial entities and associated estate agencies, vulture funds, asset management companies (including those which have arisen from bank restructuring and estate agent entities) in whose hands are empty flats, with which a public pool of social home rents will be created, once this process is regulated by law.
- Similarly, the concept of social rent will be regulated by law, so that it cannot be more than 30% of the family income (including basic utilities). Likewise, the limits of the number of members in the family

unit will be taken into account in order to reduce the amount paid to a sustainable threshold.

- To modify the procedure of rental evictions to guarantee the right of defence of the tenants.

133 Guarantee of defence and proof in the procedure of mortgage execution

We will change the procedure of mortgage execution in order to guarantee all means of defence and proof to protect the mortgage debtor, in fulfilment of the sentences of the Justice Tribunal of the European Union (amongst others, case C-415/11, Mohamed Aziz against CatalunyaCaixa, sentence of 14th March 2013; and case C-169 / 14, Sánchez Morcillo against BBVA, sentence of 17th July 2014) to cease in the failure to fulfil Directive 93/13 of the European Union about abusive clauses in consumer contracts and article 47 of the Chart of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, as well as the enforcing protocol of the International Pact of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

134 Reform of law 18/2007, of 28th December, of the right to housing

We propose a new concept in housing planning with two important new features: affecting private housing and the establishment of development, intervention and market control measures.

- To create an institutional agreement to establish the programme directives in the matter of housing.
- To regulate the composition of a round table of agreement with representation of the State, autonomous regions, municipalities, public housing associations, the voluntary sector, tenants etc.

- To prohibit the privatization of the public pool of rental homes.
- To create judicial bodies which incentivize the passing of usufruct of property owners to public housing administrations in order to create a public pool of homes for social rent (with the guarantee of payment and upkeep).
- To define the sanctioning process in the case of lack of fulfilment of the social use of the property on the part of the owners of more than ten properties, with the special aggravating circumstance or situations of dereliction, because of the harm done to the town and its inhabitants. The procedure will include obligatory transfer in serious cases.
- To levy a tax on owners of empty properties.
- To calculate the percentage of houses available for accessible rent.
- To establish a framework of negotiation between the State, the bank and the funds, in which certain compensations will be demanded, in exchange for the thousands of millions of Euros spent on the bank bail-out, in order to generate a pool of accessible, social rental housing.
- To recognize and promote new forms of ownership, such as the transfer of use, the usufruct or rental cooperatives.
- To promote new professionals and new management models to re-launch public housing and generate a social economy around this basic need which will allow the defence, reinforcement or creation (depending on the individual case) of public housing

entities, housing cooperatives with transfer of use system, private companies, professionals, non-profit making or limited profit-making which manage accessible housing in accordance with public policies, whilst guaranteeing their independence, and entities of the same type as those mentioned, but which manage social rentals (and which therefore require and receive more public help to be able to function).

- To promote tenants associations, with the aim of defending the interests of this group in relation to the market (better services) and the administration (more and better help).

135 Constitutional Guarantee of social rights

We will modify article 53 of the Spanish Constitution in order to equate economic, social and cultural rights with civil and political rights.

EDUCATION

136 13700 million Euros for state education: free, close-by school places for all children

We will proceed in progressively increasing the budget intended for education throughout the term in office until 13,700 million Euros is reached by the end of 2020. As far as is possible, we will aim to reach the objective of 15,600 million Euros in education spending, which will situate us at the average level of expenditure of countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) with 5.6% of GDP. In the long term,

we will work to achieve an expenditure on education in Spain of 7% of GDP.

We will promote quality free, secular, state education as a central pillar of the education system and we will guarantee that, once the mid-term point has passed, there will be free, state school places close to home for all children.

- The offer of places in state-subsidized private schools will continue to be funded with public money only when absolutely necessary, that is, when there are insufficient places in public centres. (In order to alleviate these deficiencies, the percentage of public funds going to the state network will be progressively increased).
- A secular curriculum will be taught on the basis that religious beliefs are a private, individual matter.
- We will adhere to a policy of “inclusivity” and assure equal opportunities after the obligatory stage of schooling.
- We will promote creativity, critical thought, the spirit of solidarity and deep respectfulness for human rights and the environment.

137 A new Education Law born out of debate and the participation of the educational community

We will repeal the Statutory Law to Improve Educational Quality (LOMCE) and promote a broad debate within the educational community to formulate a new Education Law which counts on the greatest participation and support possible of the educational community. Our objectives will be:

- To put an end to the instability of the Spanish education system which, over the last thirty three years has seen seven different laws which have scarcely had any participation of the educational community.
- The new Law of Education will focus on personal and social development of individuals throughout their lives. Environmental education will also be present as part of schools' curricular development.

138 **National Plan for Inclusive Education**

We will develop a National Plan for Inclusive Education which recognizes the diversity of students and guarantees their full integration both at compulsory and post-compulsory levels.

- The schooling of students with functional diversity will be carried out within ordinary schools, which will be provided with the material resources and personnel needed for their education.
- The Special Education centres and their staff already in existence will be integrated into the network of ordinary schools and may be established as resource centres for special education.
- The continuous training of teaching staff in innovating, inclusive teaching methods will be obligatory. Every year the funding of this service will be agreed depending on student numbers and their location.

Likewise, we will establish a new process of establishing teaching-pupil ratios in the area of special education which takes into account not only the number of pupils, but also their personal and family characteristics,

those of the centre and also the socio-demographic characteristics of the surrounding area. In the last instance, the assigning of resources will be made taking into account the criteria of the teaching professionals of each centre and in no circumstances solely the criteria of the proportion of pupils with special needs.

139 The right to an education delivered in co-official languages

As well as Castilian Spanish, the official language throughout the Spanish territory, there are other languages of varying official status according to their respective regional statutes. All of these languages, including Castilian Spanish, represent the cultural and linguistic heritage of the whole state.

Given that citizens have the right to an education delivered in these languages, their linguistic normalization is necessary via a respect for cultural and pedagogic decisions which different autonomic regions have adopted and for the European Chart of Minority and Regional Languages. For this reasons, we guarantee access to education in co-official languages in any region via specific centres and the promotion of school exchanges between different autonomous regions. Also, cultural identity will be encouraged via the awareness of the cultural environment and inter-cultural values with a curriculum adapted to the language and culture of each territory within the Spanish State.

140 Plan for Integrated Learning of Foreign Languages

We will develop a Plan for Integrated Learning of Foreign Languages for both primary and secondary education, aimed at improving the learning of foreign languages

and to combat the social segregation associated with the current differentiated curriculum.

- The plan must guarantee that there is no inequality between pupils of different social origins.
- The plan will be developed during the course of four school years. In the first year there will be a diagnosis and evaluation of the current situation and a new plan will be agreed by the educational community. During the second and third years a pilot programme will be created in various centres, which will then be re-evaluated. Finally, during the fourth year the plan will be extended to all school centres in the country.

141 **Normalization of participative methodology**

We will promote the development of new educational practices based on methodologies of pupils' active participation by which the students' knowledge built collectively will be integrated, the development of harmonized multiple intelligences will be developed and collaborative, creative spaces will be developed between pupils and teachers.

We will encourage the teaching of the arts and reinforce a vision of the world via the senses, emotions and cognitive development.

We will develop a state plan for the promotion of class libraries, free software and open educational resources, web pages and other forms of information storage and resources of a cooperative nature. We will initiate systems for the transfer, extension and perfecting of innovative experiences.

142 Generalization of centres of integration of general and specialist music and dance education

We will extend the integrated centres in which general and specialist music and dance education are taught side by side and we will promote the normalization of teaching staff in conservatories at all stages of artistic education.

Likewise, we will integrate advanced artistic education into the university system.

143 Emotional intelligence

We will incorporate the subject of Emotional Intelligence into Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) as well as a strategy of teacher training which will allow the incorporation of the tools of cognitive psychology, psycho-analysis and other branches of psychology into classroom teaching strategies.

144 Giving more responsibilities to school councils

We will support the idea that school councils, the governing organ of each centre, should be the body which elects the head teacher, participates in the overall educational project and will support their decision for improvement. Such participation on the part of school councils will constitute the best guarantee of democratic participation throughout the educational community.

The school councils will draw up the regulations for each centre with the participation of the educational community and will be subject to totally independent educational inspection.

145 **New system of access to public teaching positions**

We will establish a new access system for public teaching positions based on criteria of objectivity and transparency, in which specific subject knowledge will be evaluated as well as pedagogic skills and professional abilities, with an extended practice period, taking into consideration both professional and academic merits.

We will revise and create a new model of substitution pools which will give centres a more stable work force (at present there is a high percentage of employment instability).

Furthermore, we live in an evolving social context with transforming cultures and pedagogic innovations which do not require a static form of education. Therefore we will promote a work force of professionals who are prepared for innovation, evolution, flexibility and responsibility, establishing an initial training which assures a solid pedagogic training and practice suitable to new methodologies and educational challenges. We understand that professional development must come about throughout a teaching career, a fact which will encourage training in gender equality and co-education, bullying, multi-cultural values and in respect for the environment as well as working with families and in the design of programmes to promote equality.

146 **Lowering the teacher-student ratio**

We will advocate the lowering of student ratio per class to return to the situation prior to 2008 with a maximum of 8, 12 or 16 pupils in the first cycle and a maximum of 20 pupils in the second cycle. We will work towards a gradual approximation to the recommendations made by the European Early Childhood Education and Care

Commission, la Red de Atención a la Infancia de la European Commission: 25 pupils in primary and secondary, 30 pupils in Baccalaureate, 15 pupils in basic professional training and 25 pupils in intermediate and advanced professional training.

We will recover as soon as possible ratios to open and close rural schools – 5 to open them and 3 to close them. We will apply reducing coefficients according to the number of pupils with special educational needs present in the classroom.

We will reduce the number of teaching contact hours with allowing for quality teaching which includes within the teaching timetable the necessary time for team coordination, for research and reflexion about teaching practice.

147 Plan for the support of centres and school equipment

We will prepare a plan for centres and school equipment to ensure the availability of state education in every area of the country:

- The plan will include the progressive increase in budget necessary to ensure the minimum requirements for all teaching centres in the country in terms of material resources and infrastructure.
- The newly built centres will work with teaching experts to ensure that the needs of students with diverse functionality are met, guaranteeing that the architecture, space and time will be appropriate to the well-being of teachers and students.

148 Universal, free nursery education from 0 to 6 years

We will supply the budgetary means to offer universal nursery education from 0 to 6 years of age which is free

and of good quality and we will give this educational stage the same recognition and conditions as other educational stages. To this end we will prepare a specific plan of co-education in this area, as a first step towards a non-sexist education, and to accompany the demand of families and teachers with the object of developing their educational skills and relation to children.

We will specially support families in vulnerable social situations, with preventative measures of social intervention.

149 Professional training genuinely free at all levels

We will widen the availability of professional training within the network of public centres with planning that responds to the demands of the work market and the territorial environment, especially in rural areas, with a sufficient supply of human and material resources, in order to improve educational standards and the qualifications of the population. Thus we will avoid a large number of young people finding themselves without a place in public teaching centres, something which occurs at present.

Aspects of teaching and work will be regulated in training agreements with the work place, so that companies assume their social responsibilities and students obtain sufficient financial reward, which will be of benefit to both parties. The number of hours of training in the work place will be established as necessary to obtain the corresponding competence without this being in detriment to the hours of training in the teaching centre. The current experience of dual and extended Professional Training will be suspended until a few designs are in place, since the current system does not fulfil the mini-

mum requirements of quality in neither its training nor work experience aspects.

150 New Law of Universities

We will promote a new Law of Universities which will include an improvement in funding, within the context of an increase in public investment in Research and Development above 2% of GDP.

- This law will be complemented by a Statute for Teaching and Research Personnel which will consider the reinsertion of young scientists, the stability of the career of teaching and research and mechanisms to improve gender equality.
- The quality of universities is based upon its personnel which will be guaranteed by a reform in the evaluation and certification which respects diversity of teaching and research objectives and university autonomy.
- The Law of Universities will also include a reform of its form of government which will assure the participation of the university community and will protect it, as a public service, from internal and external corporative interests and which, likewise, will guarantee the transparency of its management and accountability of results to society (which it is obliged to serve).

151 University fees which are accessible to all

It is impossible to conceive a deep transformation of society without the prominent role of universities. With our proposal we wish to create the conditions which encourage the essential synergy between the scientific and teaching effort carried out in universities and an improvement in the lives of everyone in our country.

To this end we propose:

- To guarantee universal access at any level to advanced studies, by means of a reduction in fees and an increase in grants, so that no one is excluded for socio-economic reasons.
- The social commitment of universities will be fundamental as will be the scheme of qualifications and Research and Development which works along the lines of teaching and research orientated towards the well-being of people and with the potential to generate a response within society as a whole.
- We will encourage coordination between regions and state as well as the cooperation of secondary and professional training centres.

152 **Education throughout life: adult education**

We will increase the number of state educational centres which offer night classes, distance classes and classes for adults.

We will recover convenient, flexible timetables for teaching in Adult Teaching Centres (CEPA) in order to encourage learning throughout life and the reconciliation of family and work commitments. And we will recover psycho-pedagogic support in the adult centres to be coordinated with local social agents.

We will prepare a Plan for Adult Education in a participative way, to include technological literacy and languages, depending on demand. With this plan we will recover staff according to real educational needs. All of this will be carried out with the intention of guaranteeing the cooperation and coordination in adult education of local authorities via an Adhesion Charter in order to

promote joint work which is aimed at the needs of the local population.

153 Participative University Reform

We will open up participation in university institutions as a first step towards this reform:

- There will be an increase in evaluation questionnaires at all levels of management and for all members of the university community. Participation will be included in departments of quality and programmes of cooperation will be implemented between university sectors and other educational centres and in society as a whole.
- We will encourage this cooperation within the system with the initiation of a participative process for university reform, which associates the obtaining of extra funding with the reaching of mutually agreed objectives.

In practice, as well as general funding derived from transfers to autonomous regions, the State will provide complementary funding to support those universities which work towards an increased social impact in its research and which implant measure to improve the conditions of family conciliation, gender equality, freedom of information and institutional democratization.

The strategy of each centre will be reviewed annually according to the objectives agreed. These objectives should not necessarily be implemented in the same way across the board, but can vary according to the needs of each university.

154 University Consortium for the Management of Expenditure

We will create a university consortium which involves public universities, autonomous regions and the Government in order to reinforce the state system of teaching and investigation.

From this consortium the creation of joint organs at both regional and state levels will be created which will share expenses in the funding of services and resources: online subscriptions, large research infrastructures, purchase of materials, optimization or renewal of IT resources.

155 End of precariousness employment for university teachers

The reduction of substitution fees (first by 10% and then by 50%) have been a decisive blow against the quality of university education. In order to resolve this dramatic present situation, we will recover a teaching staff that is sufficient and we will bring an end to precariousness so that educational quality is not affected:

- We will reduce the teacher/student ratio from the present 13 to 1 to 10 to 1 by the end of the term of office.
- We will establish by law the maximum percentage of associated teachers that can exist in a university (10%) with special treatment for medical degrees whose associates are of a specific nature.
- We will increase the fee for substitution immediately and unconditionally in order to compensate for losses to teaching staff in recent years. The rate will never be less than 100%.

- We will promote partial voluntary retirement amongst staff over the age of sixty, so that efforts can be made to rejuvenate staff without the loss of accumulated experience (Late Career Fellowship).

156 Reform of National Agency for the Evaluation of Quality and Certification (ANECA)

- We will reform the system of evaluation to guarantee the objectives of teaching, research and diffusion of knowledge as well as the principles of equality and quality of teaching and university autonomy.
- We will bring evaluations into line with the reality of universities by means of mechanisms for the participation of the university community via democratically elected representatives.
- We will include complementary external evaluations with international parameters along with those which have existed until now, which will be adapted to the internal logic of each discipline and area of knowledge.
- The ANECA (the National Agency for Evaluation and Certification) will create a seal entitled “Woman and Science” to reward those centres with a proven track-record in equal opportunities. Amongst the criteria to obtain this distinction, the presence of women in the make-up of scientific and academic committees will be valued as well as the implementation of action protocols against harassment or the contracting of personnel based on criteria of equality in the politics of conciliation.

INFANCY

157 For a homework-free infancy

After a six-hour school day, our children in elementary school arrive home to continue their working day, lasting even eight or ten hours on some days. There are many different ways of learning: playing, imagining, creating, drawing or developing other enjoyable non-school activities.

Thus, we propose that the new Educational Law should allow for the rest and enjoyment of our children after their school day. We will therefore develop an educational system where different types of teaching and learning will be supported. In this way, exercises will be done at school, within a realistic timeframe for their completion, while work developed at home will only be that which is unfinished at school so that our children will be able to enjoy their parents and their free time.

158 Urgent measures against child poverty and social exclusion

We will develop a State Pact for Infancy that will confirm infant and adolescent rights and guarantees to the equality of opportunities (taking into account their vulnerability) and the reduction child poverty. This pact will include the following measures:

- A guaranteed incremental income depending on the number of children per family unit.
- The progressive increase of the minimum wage with the aim of 800 Euros per month by 2018.
- Development of specific training and employment-activating plans meant to promote the employability

of adults with children or dependants in their charge, especially in the situation of women with dependent children and single parent families.

159 Comprehensive Protection Law against Child and Adolescent Violence

We will pass a Comprehensive Protection Law against Child and Adolescent Violence that specifically addresses different types of violence against infancy and adolescence (trafficking, exploitation, bullying, cyber-bullying, segregation, eviction).

- This new law will promote increased understanding and categorizing of different types of violence against infancy and adolescence within or outside of the family unit.
- The law will address the creation of a free, anonymous and secure emergency phone number similar to that already existing for gender violence (016).
- Creation of the position of Child and Adolescent Advocate, both on a state and a local basis.
- Development of campaigns against violence towards infancy and adolescence that have as particular basic references the media, family, school, basic care and social service teams.
- Active administrative and economic support for family refugees (host families, shelter families, etc.) of children who are victims of violence, abandonment or trauma, as opposed to standard residential care.

160 Children and adolescents: institutional priority

We will give greater visibility to infancy in institutions by means of the following measures:

- Creation of a Permanent Commission of Infancy and Adolescence in Congress with the main function of assessing and following the impact of every legislative measure and public policy related to this demographic group.
- Creation of the State Infant and Adolescent Participation Council.
- Reform of the actual Infancy Observatory, with infant and adolescent representation; in order to improve its research competence of the social reality of the group and its influence in public policies. This observatory will ensure a greater visibility of infants and adolescents in official statistics.

SPORTS

161 The sports recipe: more sports centres and fewer out-patients clinics

We consider that an Integral Plan for the Promotion of Health is essential to address sedentary behaviour and child obesity, especially if we want our society to advance in a healthy way. We will do this from a family and community perspective, assuring that this plan coordinates the different departments involved, the autonomous communities and town councils.

We have three main goals:

- To reduce current sedentary and child obesity statistics (43%) and the burden of sedentary-related illnesses (between 20% and 30%; cardiovascular diseases, type II diabetes, breast and colon cancer).

- Prevent unhealthy habits such as smoking and alcohol consumption.
- Influence the current mortality rate (between 8% or 14%), which is currently attributed to these causes.

We will have a multidisciplinary approach, creating active communities in which health, cultural, entertainment, sports, educational, employment and social communities are all involved.

- Referrals to sports centres and out of school activities will be made by various agents, especially paediatricians or paediatric nurses, and from the area of social services, associations promoting infant health and, of course, the education system.
- Involvement of parents in these activities will be necessary.
- Priority will be given to population sectors with risks to health or of social exclusion.

Sport prescriptions will result in different physical activity programmes according to participants' risk level, local conditions and resources. Some examples of projected programmes are:

- Post-labour to ten months recovery programme: twice a week for both mother and child (affective bond).
- Healthy habits for people at risk from diabetes and obesity: two days per week of physical activity.
- Healthy walks around the park: twice a week.

- Social programmes: two or three times a week according to sports facilities.
- Health and sports promotion programmes: three days of out-of-school physical activities in educational centres, as well as greater support for basic sports.
- Active and healthy aging programmes: two or three times a week (for example, low impact or adapted activities such as tai-chi or traditional games).

162 Sports social fund: everyone's sport

We will create a Sports Social Fund whose management will be undertaken via the department of Sports Promotion and Innovation within the Sports Council. We will establish a department within the sports council to manage this fund, which will focus on the mapping, funding, mediation and promotion of social sports projects, physical education and research and dissemination as well as the promotion of the creation of value in sports through R&D&I.

Examples of recipients:

- Schools or sports clubs in depressed areas, in cities as well as in rural areas that generate value and promote the values of sports within the community.
- Organizations that perform sports activities which have an impact on schools and are concerned with the environment or social activities of general interest. Companies or institutions committed to research in the area of sports, physical activity and the improvement of health through sport.

- Support athletes in non-professional sports and with limited resources to compete at national or international level.

163 Support plan for high level athletes

In recent years we have seen how many of our more renowned and successful athletes have ended their careers and, for various reasons, not only have been unable to fit into the community and share all their knowledge and experience, but also in some cases have had a tragic end. Because of this, we feel the obligation to offer a system that can handle this transition and ensure their access to institutions where they can be of value.

We will promote a National Plan for the Integral Support and Training of High Level Athletes in School and Colleges, which is directly connected to academic training and coordinates with sporting activities, in addition to developing a sports culture within academic institutions. This plan will develop specific programmes according to the needs and areas of involvement:

- Academic Programme for primary and secondary schools.
- Development Programme for college sports and athletes.
- Access plan to state employment and admission as state employees in departments that could benefit the most from the knowledge and experience acquired by high level athletes. This will translate as a pool of positions in the state sector in the following departments:
 - Ministry of Defence: 3% of the public jobs available to be distributed among the different

corps: Chiefs of Staff, Army, Air Force, Navy and General Staff.

- Ministry of the Interior: 2% of public jobs among the different corps: National Police Corp, Civil Guard, Penitentiary Institutions, Civil Protection, Emergency Services and Traffic police.
 - Ministry of Finance and Public Administration: 2% of jobs in departments of Customs and Excise.
 - Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports: 2% of jobs.
- Access Tests adapted to this group.
 - A guarantee of work flexibility with shifts and duties that allow for coordination with training and competitions.

164 Regulation Law of Sports Careers

In order to address one of the main requirements of this group, we will work in giving professional status to those positions and confer appropriate qualifications by developing a national law that unifies and sets a common basis in all regions for the legal regulation of sporting professions: classifying professional categories; specifying the duties and roles for each position and regulating the accreditation needed for qualifications, thereby regulating legal access to the occupation and combating intrusive access.

165 More sport at schools: three hours of Physical Education per week and the inclusion of Physical Education in the final school year

Physical Education is essential for the creation of independent citizens with a healthy and active lifestyle. PISA reports point out the existence of a direct relationship between academic outcomes and the percentage of school time devoted to Physical Education. Moreover, various studies support the relation between child obesity and sedentary behaviour.

We will promote a change in the Educational Law so that, among other measures, it reinstates Physical Education as a compulsory subject as was the case before the LOMCE educational law. Moreover, we will adapt the number of school hours devoted to Physical Education to the EU average. This means an increase of three hours per week of this subject in primary and secondary schools. Furthermore, in order to preserve the specific importance of Physical Education throughout secondary schooling, we will reinstate the subject of Physical Education in the final year curriculum.

166 Sports Patronage and Sponsorship Law

We will promote a remodelling of Law 49/2002, 23rd December regarding the tax regime of non-profit making entities and tax incentives of patronage, with the purpose of equating (to the level of more advanced countries) tax exemption to individuals and entities who make philanthropic donations and therefore encourage the activation of funding and collaboration mechanisms between private and public sectors, to the benefit of the common interest, that include not only the third sector but also education, culture and sports sectors.

167 Strategic Plan for Adapted Sport

We will secure the Strategic Plan for Adapted Sport on three fundamental pillars:

- To create a specific area of adapted sport within the Sports Council to deal with the promotion, talent scouting, technical equipment and high performance in Adapted Sport.
 - The encouragement of adapted sports promoting activities amongst athletes of school age.
 - The coordination of the Spanish Paralympics Committee and national centres dependent on the Ministry of Health for the recruitment of disabled athletes.
 - The stimulus of proper technical training plans in the area of disability for sports officers and employees.
 - The evaluation of training facilities used by Paralympics athletes to encourage their renewal and enlargement.
 - The encouragement of studies and research in areas such as the functional classification of athletes, new material for sports prosthetics, wheelchairs, bicycles, adapted vehicles, etc.
- To equate grants given to Olympic and Paralympics athletes on behalf of the Spanish Paralympics Committee and Spanish Federations.
- To generate an administrative structure for adapted sports approached from four areas: sports and competitions, recreation, therapy and education. In order to accomplish that, we will create different

coordinating groups between the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, with the aim of joining public and private institutions, sports clubs, foundations, local federations and companies.

168 **Creation of An Integrated Sports Observatory against Fraud, Match Fixing and Sports Results**

We will create a Sports Observatory against fraud with the support of the Ministries of the Interior and Inland Revenue. Its goals will be:

- To promote and adopt fair play in sports' results.
- To systematically track possible fraud.
- To identify possible alterations or fixing.
- To alert hosting institutions and the competent sports and judicial authorities possible fraud or competitions fixing.
- To alert those competent sports organizations so that they establish the corresponding corrective measures within their regulations and, if needed, apply the corresponding penalties in cases of fraud. Moreover, these organisations will be encouraged to continuously update their regulations.

SOCIAL SERVICES

169 **Creation of a National List of Guaranteed Social Services**

We will guarantee through a national law that every citizen has access to a minimum list of social services regardless of the region in which they live.

The National List of Guaranteed Social Services, services that will be included in the Constitution to be guaranteed, will also be accompanied by the creation of active policies of inter-sector coordination (health, housing, employment, education and justice) developed by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality in cooperation with the local authorities.

170 A social services centre for every twenty thousand residents

We will guarantee that every member of society has access to public social services. All citizens will have universal free access to a social services centre consisting of a social worker, a social educator and a psychologist. We will encourage local management of the social services teams.

171 Governmental grants of 85 million Euros to the Agreed Plan of Basic Social Services in local government

We will recover the national state funding level for the Agreed Plan of Basic Social Services to fund local governments to the levels of expenditure in 2011, with the aim of reversing austerity measures applied since and until 2015.

- We will include the concept of “socio-labour incorporation” into projects funded by this Agreed Plan of Basic Social Services as established by FEAD, 2014–2020.

172 Adaptation of human and material resources in public social services to the existing demand

With the aim of slowly but continuously reducing the externalisation of social services and putting an end to hidden privatisation, public administrations will give

annual reports of the social services undertaken by private institutions. Only when public administrations are not able to assume the management of social services guaranteeing their quality and accessibility will externalization be considered. In such cases, an agreement with private entities will be a priority.

173 Creation of the Institute for Innovation and Research in Social Services

We will create the Institute for Innovation and Research in Social Services that will have as its goals the evaluation of public policies in social services and the creation of proposals for innovation and improvement. It will work in coordination with every social services organism in the country so that its proposals are both specific and cooperative.

DEPENDENCY AND FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY

174 Creation of a national fund for universal accessibility

We will create the National Fund for Universal Accessibility Law. This fund will consist of 1% of the sum intended for public works and infrastructures, new information technologies in the National Budget. This fund will finance projects and activities nationwide concerning universal accessibility with the aim that everyone with a functional diversity, communicative or cognitive limitation or in a situation of dependency of any kind can be independent and fully participate in every aspect of life.

175 Public, free, universal and high quality early assistance and intervention

Development disorders or the risk of suffering from them are health issues. Therefore, all funding of early assistance and intervention should be included in the National Health Service list of services to guarantee their free and high quality universality,

Early assistance and intervention should be provided directly in public centres of the state health system network or by non-profit making organizations with proven experience, and under no circumstances by private entities.

Therefore, we will write and approve the Early Attention National Law for infancy that guarantees dialogue, involvement and participation of families; interdisciplinary and high professional qualifications; coordination between those professionals involved in health, social and education services (each with specific and supporting but never excluding activities); decentralisation, so that close access for families is provided, including home visits and coordination with health services and schools; and finally the balancing of habitat and demand with the good functioning of Early Infancy Attention Centres.

176 Law for Autonomy and Dignity for dependant people, their assistants and families

From a wide socio-political consensus to achieve a State Pact, we propose to integrate and overcome the current laws about dependency, with the aim of taking care of the huge diversity of life situations (children, adults with independent life aspirations, the elderly, physical, sensorial and intellectual functional diversity, etc.). The new law will attempt to reduce or eliminate daily human

rights violations of people in dependent situations, severe economic discrimination they may suffer along with their families, the standard of gender inequality existent in the care economy, the hidden economy and labour exploitation which have lead to the current situation.

This law will follow the Danish example. It will integrate the claims of the Feminist Movement and Independent Life Movement and it will acknowledge the work done both by the third sector and by the administration's social service professionals. Also, it will tend towards a personal assistance that fits people's needs and allows them to carry on with independent life projects in a real and effective way; and also it will promote life schemes for people without obliging them to leave their social environment. Its goal will be to protect, and at the same time promote, the emancipation of people in dependent situations as well as their current family carers, via a range of well funded public services that specifically acknowledge their rights.

177 Action plan for the dignity of people in dependent situation and their families

During the first hundred days in government and within the current legal framework, the following measures will be adopted with the sole purpose of alleviating the material emergency in which hundreds of thousands of dependent people and their families currently live:

- To abolish the Royal Decree 20 / 2012 that has reduced the effective rights and funding of the Autonomous Regions by the national administration.
- To recover the agreed funding level and the 13% minimum funding level. This can be done by basing the Dependency Law on the actual cost of the services

delivered or the allowances granted and it will be divided between the state general administration (50%) and the autonomous regions (50%) therefore abolishing the co-payment of services by the general public. Once this system has been fully established, the funding will be effected through the Statutory Law of Autonomous Regional Funding (LOFCA in Spanish).

- To abolish the “dependency limbo” which affects more than 433,000 people and to demand the fulfilment of the six months procedural clause so that everyone who has been recognised as entitled to receive an allowance or service will be included in the Individual Attention Plan (PIA in Spanish) and will receive it.
- To guarantee a sufficient personal assistance in PIA and the right of every adult to an independent life plan in every autonomous region.

178 Principles and values of the International Convention on Disabled People’s Rights

We will grant resources to the Administration to achieve approval and activation of a Statutory Law that adapts the Spanish legislation to the values, principles and commands of the International Convention on Disabled People’s Rights (2006) in relation to aspects not yet updated to legal requirements, such as access to justice, legal protection, inclusive education and freedom of those with functional diversities. In this way, human rights and fundamental freedoms will be promoted, protected and ratified for every individual regardless their nature or condition.

179 Expansion of the voting right of people with functional diversities

We will make sure that everyone with functional diversity is able to fully and effectively participate in political and public life, in equality with the rest of society through the right to vote. We will take the following steps to achieve this:

- Obtain from the Central Electoral Board statistics broken down by region regarding the number of people with functional diversities denied of their right to vote.
- To perform actions in favour of the right to vote for people with functional diversities.
- To change the Statutory General Election Law (LOREG) so that nobody with functional diversity may be denied their fundamental right to vote in the future and to return voting rights to those who no longer have it.
- To promote an adaptation of the regulation regarding the exercise of the legal capacity of people with functional diversities in a situation of equality and close cooperation with the organisations which represent people with functional diversities.

180 Law for Employment Inclusion of People with Functional Diversity

We will promote the Law for Employment Inclusion of People with Functional Diversity that will allow an increase of 50% in their activity rate within the four-year term of office. In order to achieve this, a new legal frame of employment inclusion for people with functional diversities will be proposed that transcends the current

one and focuses on individualised attention throughout the process of incorporation in employment, promotion of training, individualised support, activation of new innovative means of access and employment inclusion and positive discrimination towards people with functional diversities with greater need of support or in situation of social exclusion, always also taking into account the gender perspective.

181 Permanent Citizen Forum on Dependency and Functional Diversity

We will organise the Permanent Citizen Forum on Dependency and Functional Diversity. It will meet periodically and, although it will receive a regular allowance from State, its functioning will be independent, open, transparent and democratic. We intend to include in this forum companies as well as foundations and associations from the third sector related to dependency and functional diversity (such as social movements, citizens and families not belonging to any formal social group but affected by this issue). The goal of this forum will be to discuss, analyse, inform and propose legislation and public policies in the area of dependency and functional diversity, with the acknowledgement and consent of the civil society involved, without excluding the possibility of binding procedural decisions on those subjects of major relevance.

182 Funding of organisations within the third sector devoted to the assistance of people with functional diversity or dependency

We will create a social contract with the third sector to ensure the full exercise of the rights of people with

functional diversity or in a dependent situation. By this means, the State will provide resources for the functioning of non-profit making organisations in the area of functional diversity and dependency as long as they assume an ethical commitment to continuous improvement, transparency and quality in the management of programmes and services, as well as mechanisms of democratic participation and governance that allow people with functional diversity or dependence to be treated as citizens with full right of participation in every aspect that affects them throughout their life.

183 Continued free rehabilitation and physiotherapy for people in situation of dependency or with functional diversities

Many of the people in situation of dependency or with some functional diversity require rehabilitation sessions or continued physiotherapy but cannot afford the expense. In many cases, they do not even have the right to them within the national health system. Given their therapeutic importance, we will suggest that these sessions (according to medical prescription) be included in the list of national health system services with the aim of guaranteeing their free and good quality universality.

184 Increase and facilitating of allowances for orthopros-thetic materials

Many of the people in situations of dependency or with functional diversity need expensive orthopros-thetic material (such as wheelchairs, corsets or cochlear implants) in order to increase their functionality and live a full life. We propose to change the subsidy system starting with the following measures:

- To increase the amounts subsidised so that people with low economic resources are not forced to choose low quality materials as it is currently happening.
- To standardize allowances throughout autonomous regions.
- To allow the administration to advance money after the approval and submission of a pro-forma invoice or similar, so that people with fewer resources are not forced to pay out the amount and wait for its refund.
- To speed up the process of granting of subsidies and, particularly, grant the request of urgent treatment by a specialist when a report is needed.
- To pay the debts currently accumulated in the system as soon as possible.

185 Constitutional acknowledgements of Spanish sign languages as co-official languages

We propose to change article 3 of the Constitution and make an explicit acknowledgement of Spanish sign languages as official languages of the State.

EQUALITY

186 Implementation of a gender perspective in State administration institutions in order to eliminate discrimination and make equality between men and women effective

We propose to set in place the necessary measures to strengthen broad-based application of the principle of

equality in the administrative environment and to develop public policies.

In order to do this, we will take the following measures:

- Creation of a Secretary of State for Equality dependent on the Ministry of Presidency as a point of reference in the application across the board of the principle of equality in public policies and in internal and external institutional coordination.
- Regulation of the function, responsibilities and composition of Gender Equality Units within ministries referred to in article 77 of Law on Equality 3 / 2007, 22nd March.
- Creation of an administrative alliance network between different equality institutions in central and regional administrations.
- Creation of binding gender equality reports under the general State Budget.

187 Women in the Army and in State Security Forces

- We will develop a specific plan of equality for men and women and against discrimination because of sexual identity or orientation.
- We will pay attention to the legal gaps that exist in the Military Criminal Code on the subject of sexual harassment, in order to find out its real extent in the military.
- We will create protocols on sexist violence on female personnel, intended to avoid increasing damage to their careers by making a report.
- We will create a judicial framework on the abuse of power and discrimination in the workplace on

account of gender issues in Army and State Security Forces.

- We will create awareness-raising campaigns about sexual harassment in those groups.
- We will adapt work equipment and safety material to female personnel.
- We will create effective measures to aid family welfare and co-responsibility, both in the appointments We will examine the promotion criteria in the military ranks, with the goal of guaranteeing greater female presence in the high ranks.

188 **Against sexist violence, the independence of women**

We will ensure independence for women. A person can only end a violent situation if she is independent and, therefore, has alternatives. We will modify the Law on Gender Violence so that women are conceived as active subjects and not as victims. We will also include all the types of sexist violence as explained by the Istanbul Convention: forced marriage, “honour” crimes, human trafficking of women and children, feminine genital mutilation, etc. Moreover, we will elaborate psycho-social intervention plans aimed at men convicted of sexist violence, and we will strengthen measures for sexist violence prevention through campaigns aimed at the adolescent population to prevent sexist behaviour. We will also work on increasing awareness and involvement in the whole of society, but especially in men.

We will also establish protection and support services specializing in minors exposed to sexist violence to guarantee their safety.

We will guarantee an immediate accommodation alternative for victims of sexist violence and urgent access to allowances without the need of a previous report.

We will carry out an employment plan for women over forty-five and women in risk of social exclusion.

189 Law Against Discrimination because of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation

- We will establish a State Observatory on LGBTIphobia to control compliance with the law and to receive and manage complaints and to act on its own initiative. We will also promote the creation of local observatories.
- We will put in place a State Council for the Equality of LGBTI people with the ability to make reports, research, make legal proposals and present legal actions against alleged aggressors and discriminators.
- We will create a National LGBTI Institute at the same level as the Institute for Women and Institute for Youth.
- We will make a change in article 14 of the Constitution to expressly include the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.
- We will set in place a National Plan Against School Harassment because of sexual orientation that includes training, awareness-raising campaigns and help and support for victims.

190 Comprehensive Law against Human Trafficking

We will reinforce the central role of victims as subjects with rights, and we will act in a coordinated way to as-

sure the protection, identification and detection of the people who are victims of human trafficking.

- We will reinforce protection, with guaranteed periods of establishment and reflection. We will also forbid repatriation or confinement in a Confinement Centre for Immigrants (CIE). We will eliminate criminal responsibility of victims who are in irregular situation as a result of non-cooperation with the authorities
- We will train professionals in the legal field, responsible for the processing of visas and asylum; members of the State Security Forces and employment inspectors who will have a psycho-social perspective.
- We will create mechanisms for comprehensive attention to victims. These mechanisms will represent a conciliatory, trans-cultural approach to an effective protection in the case of reports and beyond the legal process. We will guarantee the right to asylum in the various cases of human trafficking, as well as the automatic grant of temporary residency visas.

191 Introduction of the new Gender Identity Law

We will create a new Gender Identity Law that includes measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of intersex persons. Furthermore, we will guarantee, if desired, the change of name and gender in any documents already issued. We will pay special attention to cases involving intersex children, as well as migrant persons and will demand that all public administration institutions have protocols set in place to deal with all cases. We will also guarantee that intersex persons who so wish, can access professional health support, following

non-pathological criteria. We will include in the general package of services offered by the National Health Service to intersex persons, the provision of health care close to home, including any necessary surgery, as well as the delivery of health care to intersex minors, so that from any location in Spain they can access egalitarian and non-pathological care. In order to achieve this, we will deliver the necessary clinical and psycho-social education and training to the professionals involved. We will outline employment plans for intersex persons and apply a quota system in public jobs. We will guarantee the recognition of intersex persons' reproductive rights.

192 **Strategic Plan for Work and Family Life Balance**

We will establish a Strategic Plan for Work and Family Life Balance which will incorporate all relevant agents and evaluate public policy implemented in this area during the last ten years. The fundamental objective of this strategic plan is to support upbringing and care, within the family, of children, adolescents and dependent adults.

- We will support measures that lead to more adequate timetables for carers, such as more flexible hours, distance working via Internet or leave of absence to care for children, adolescents or dependent adults.
- We will declare the universal right to infant public education which is free from 0 years of age, and will put in place its gradual implementation.
- We will promote contractual clauses that allow for a shorter working day with full-time hours, as well as the coordination of school and work timetables.

- We will reform the parental leave system following the birth or adoption of children, establishing a gradual increase in paternity leave until it equates to maternity leave. In order to ensure that effective equality of rights is maintained, the length of leave of absence must be the same for each parent, non-transferable and taken on 100% of salary. Besides, the position must be equally guaranteed to each parent as they exercise their right to parental leave.
- We will expand the respite plans for carers of children, adolescents and dependent adults, paying particular attention to single-parent families.

193 **Protecting single-parent families**

We will implement specific protection measures for single-parent families, in order to compensate for their particularly vulnerable situation.

- We will provide a precise definition of single-parent family so that their status as such is recognized under the same criteria throughout all public administration levels. To help in this respect, a single-parent accreditation card will be provided.
- We will introduce a non-contributive maternity benefit for parents who are out of work, without resources and actively seeking employment.
- We will include the specific category of “single-parent family” in order to facilitate their access to allowances for school meals and learning materials.
- We will specifically recognize single-parent families their right to rent allowances, with priority access to public sector housing.

- We will give 0 to 3 year old children from single-parent families priority when it comes to accessing infant education places.

194 Special support fund for young mothers and fathers

We will pay particular attention to young parents in order to guarantee that they can care for their children at the same time as maintaining their professional careers or the beginning or continuation of their studies.

- We will introduce incentives for employers to recruit young parents.
- We will encourage flexible hours, both in places of work and at educational institutions, and give priority to young parents when it comes to choosing working hours.
- We will provide young single mothers with financial support through grants.
- We will set up nursery schools, under the public education service, at universities and vocational education centres for parents who may wish to enter higher or further education as well as for the staff working in these institutions. This will provide effective use of the space and personnel available.
- We will prioritize young mothers and fathers in respect of access to public sector rented accommodation.

195 Recognition of all family circumstances

- We will support adoption in LGBTI families
- We will modify laws, official documentation and public administration questionnaires so that they reflect all family circumstances without exceptions.

- We will ensure that women in a lesbian couple relationship will not be required to provide a Declaration of Paternity in order to become mothers.
- We will guarantee the acknowledgment of parentage for lesbian couples so that they can have maternity conditions equal to those of heterosexual couples. Therefore, we will remove any extra requirements that are currently needed to register a birth in these cases.

196 The right to freely chosen maternity

We will establish the following measures to guarantee the freedom of women to decide whether or not they wish to be mothers:

- We will guarantee access to assisted reproduction for all women within the public health system.
- We will provide information about, and access to the different methods of birth control (hormonal, barrier or surgical), including the most up to date methods, for all women who ask for them. These will be included in the list of the national health services. We will also guarantee the dispensation of emergency contraception (morning-after pill) in all centres of primary assistance and emergency services.
- We will guarantee the provision of voluntary interruption of pregnancy within the public health system for all women, including adolescents

197 Respect to decide about one's own pregnancy, birth and postnatal period

We will promote treatment (within the health system) of maternity that respects and accepts all needs and decisions of women through the following measures:

- Facilitating access to a clear and complete information for all women during all stages of pregnancy and birth.
- Promoting the freedom to decide about the medical treatments in pregnancy and birth, strengthening practices that encourage the prominence of women and their ability to make responsible decisions during pregnancy and the post-natal period. We will also strengthen the figure of midwives during the preparation and birth phases.
- Reducing the number of caesarean sections and induced births to the figures recommended by the protocols of World Health Organisation (15 %) and adapt birth preparation to the schedules of working women.
- Offering facilities for women who choose to have an extended breastfeeding period.
- Facilitate and guarantee the practice of breastfeeding and other care tasks after the four months' statutory leave period. We will also encourage the training of the primary assistance public health staff in matters of breastfeeding.

198 Plan to fight against HIV: information, prevention and assistance

- We will promote the programme of STI / HIV by tackling gender inequality.
- We will facilitate access to fast HIV testing in non-clinical environments and we will support social organizations that have a screening system which we will also install in the health centres.

- We will include comprehensive programmes in education centres about HIV from a gender perspective.
- We will guarantee universal access to public health assistance service lists, regardless of their work or administrative situation.
- We will guarantee the continuation of treatment support homes and HIV support homes patients as essential tools in the comprehensive treatment of people with HIV who are in a situation of social emergency, as well as programmes for psycho-social support.
- We will unify hospital protocols to avoid criteria variations.
- We will standardize and improve the quality of assistance in STI centres from a gender perspective.
- We will boost measures to guarantee the treatment for prisoners with HIV.

199 Guarantee of homes for victims of violence against women

We will guarantee immediate accommodation, within thirty days, for women and minors who are victims of violence against women. We will also set up their priority access to appropriate and sufficient benefits, and include them in citizen emergency procedures without the need for a previous official report, and after a report has been made by qualified professionals who are trained to assist women who are the victims of violence.

200 Protecting the right for all women to decide

We will repeal the reform of the Law of Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy to allow the women under eighteen who suffer from abuse and who are in a situation of vulnerability in their family environments to interrupt their pregnancies without their parents' consent.

201 Urgent approval of the 189th agreement of the International Labour Organization

We will take steps to ensure the effective promotion and the protection of Human Rights of every domestic worker following the regulations of the 189th agreement of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

202 Maternal single-parent families: for independent and secure maternity

We will initiate the measures to guarantee the protection of single mother families with children in their care:

- For those currently receiving benefits, we will increase Social Security benefits per child in care, up to 150 Euros per month, in the case of single-parent families.
- We will create a non-contributory maternity benefit for mothers without resources who are actively seeking employment
- We guarantee the protection of children from evictions.
- We will consider the single parent family unit from the birth of the first child as a family situation of particular vulnerability. Therefore, we will increase their protection against evictions; we will facilitate the possibility of restructuring mortgage debt first

as a priority, and we will extend the protection of vulnerable children in terms of relocation, to assure decent alternative housing before eviction takes place.

CULTURE

203 Ministry of Culture and Communication

Culture is a basic right, a public good and a strategic production sector that requires a ministry that attends to its specific needs. Therefore, we will create a Ministry of Culture and Communication with an organizational structure that is adjusted to the particularities of the cultural sector. The complex contemporary integration between communication and culture, determined by the digital era, requires a plan to join these two areas in the same public policy. The creation of a ministry to articulate this relationship will allow the establishment of coordinated policies able to boost circulation, production, transmission and creation of the senses. In this new framework, the Ministry of Culture and Communication will carry out the following actions:

- To develop operational plans that, unlike the current general or strategic plans (limited and without effect), will articulate cultural policies; will ensure methods of implementation and will establish procedures for supervision, review, evaluation and accountability.
- Reforming the organizational structure to respond to the current reality of the artistic and cultural world, including new features such as the General

Directorship of Digital Culture, providing autonomy and reformulating the structure and the shape of operation of some of its agencies, such as the Institute of Film and the Audiovisual Arts (ICAA) and the National Institute for Performance Art and Music (INAEM), to overcome the current excessive bureaucracy, immobility and the obsolete performance models, to end its limited receptiveness to external proposals and adapt it to current and future needs.

204 Pact for Culture and specific legislation for the cultural sector

With the agreement of all agents in the sector and other parliamentary groups, we will develop a Pact for Culture in order to ensure the independence of the cultural sector and guarantee knowledge, production, creation, diversity; accessibility, good practices and responsible, democratic and transparent management, sustainability, promotion, conservation and dissemination of culture, regardless of contingencies and political changes. Under the umbrella of this Pact for Culture, specific laws will be created such as the Cinema Law, Performing Arts Law, Music Law or a new Reading Law which will serve to deal specifically with structural needs and the particularities of each sector.

205 Law of Advanced Artistic Education

In coordination with the Higher Council of Artistic Studies and in line with the demands of the educational community, we will act at national level to draft and adopt a Law of Advanced Artistic Education and we will amend the relevant education laws. Thanks to this, the specif-

ic teaching of these subjects will be fully developed and achieved, while respecting their idiosyncrasies, overcoming the current framework of qualification equivalence, to achieve full equality at university education level in terms of their regulations of operational structures, category, independence, autonomy, typology and denomination of degrees offered (undergraduate, master's and doctorate), the status of students and the level of the organization and the remuneration system of teachers.

Also, we will set up procedures of continuous teacher training appropriate to skills areas and to the most advanced level of these areas of teaching, and we will connect lines of research development to the Spanish System of Science, Technology and Innovation (SECTI) which allows for the creation of research groups to develop projects of integrated research, innovation and creation within art education colleges. We will eliminate incompatibilities and will promote ways to support the development of artistic activity of college teaching staff. The new legislative framework favours the creation of Arts Universities, where existing conservatories and colleges can be integrated. These will be fully equated to the university criteria whilst respecting their specific field within the European area of higher education, for which the particular characteristics and requirements of artistic training will be taken into account.

206 Reform of the General Law of Audiovisual Communication

In order to bring Spanish media into line with European standards, we will carry out a reform of the General Law

of Audiovisual Communication (LGCA) focusing on four aspects:

- The Removal of Government control of public media (RTVE, Agencia EFE, etc.), and therefore guarantee their Independence and plurality, quality of contents and fulfilment of the right to access. In order to achieve this, we will promote the responsibilities and participation of News Information Councils, a Social Council, the Spectator's Advocate and the areas of interactive media. Its presidency will be elected through public competition which will require a project submission.
- Carry out a study of radio wave spectrum management criteria to guarantee a more balanced distribution among the three sectors of communication (public, commercial and third sector), and to achieve a better use of this spectrum (according to European standards) that guarantees the right of free competition and leads to an improvement of plurality ratings
- Acknowledgment and protection of the non-profit making social community media (according to UNESCO recommendations). This will be complemented by the creation of the two terrestrial digital televisions (TDT) Open Channels and radio with local disconnections, managed in cooperation with those media as exist in Germany, Norway or Finland.
- Creation of an Audiovisual Council, independent and integrated into the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (EPRA), similar to those existing in some other surrounding countries.

207 **Assembly of Culture Professionals and Citizens Culture Observatory**

Within a new structure of the Ministry of Culture and Communication, we will create the Assembly of Culture Professional and the Citizens Culture Observatory, where the entire sector is to be represented in its plurality and complexity. These institutions will participate in the cultural administration. Both organisms are intended to neutralize political interferences and avoid the biased use of the management of cultural matters.

The Assembly of Culture Professional will participate in the administration of cultural subjects with decisiveness and establish lines of dialogue between the Administration and the cultural sector.

In this sense, the Assembly will guarantee direct efficient and transparent principles with the aim of favouring the participation of design professionals and the supervision and development of cultural policies. It will have a statute that will specify the attributions, goals, responsibilities, organizational structure, functioning and rights and responsibilities of its members.

It will have specific sector commissions (music, visual arts, scenic arts, books, heritage, audiovisuals, communication, etc.) to address the particularities of each sector.

Regarding the Citizens Culture Observatory, it will analyse and inspect, through social return indicators, the progress of different projects. It will look after its proper functioning; the management of cultural resources and it will allow citizens to participate in the design and evaluation of cultural policies.

208 Steps for the responsible and efficient exercise of the Public Cultural Administration

Transparency will be applied to every area of the Ministry of Culture and Communication and every organisation which depends on it, with the aim of guaranteeing freedom of information in the management and designation of resources, as well as immediate easy access to every item of information connected with the Ministry or is supervised by it.

The Ministry will regulate access to positions of responsibility in cultural matters establishing transparent and democratic processes (by means of public competition which will include the submission of a project) with the aim of creating a team of advisers that understand the complexity of the sector and act with competence, dialogue, ability and efficiency.

In the same way, measures of rationality, proportionality and control will be applied to regulate the expense of the Administration when establishing allowances for senior positions (directors of public institutions or organisations mostly funded with public funds), as well as the personnel hired by the Ministry or dependent institutions or organizations devoted to counselling or artistic and cultural activities.

When services have to be externalised, transparent mechanisms will be adopted and we will favour the hiring of qualified professionals, eliminating the use of strictly economic criteria in contract concession.

Moreover, the Code of Good Practice will be developed and widened, and new codes will be created in those sectors where they currently do not exist. We will ensure the effective establishment of such codes in every ac-

tion, position appointment and general functioning of public, mixed or publically-funded institutions.

209 **General Directorship of Digital Culture and Public Platform of Open Culture**

We will incorporate the new General Directorship of Digital Culture into the organizational structure of the Ministry of Culture and Communication. This will act across the board with other General Directorships and will aim to develop public cultural policies suited to the digital environment. From this new directorship, among other projects, we will launch the Public Platform of Open Culture (PLACA) in order to make quota-free contents available to everyone, promoting the distribution of digital creations in general, controlling public cultural funds and increasing the diffusion of artistic creation and cultural heritage in the digital environment. Among other actions, through PLACA the following activities will be carried out:

- To promote the use and knowledge of quota-free contents and digital tools.
- To make available for the public free of charge (by streaming) music, literary and audiovisual creations of any kind from those independent creators and producers who request it.
- To digitalize art collections of public museums to make them available to the public, as well as developing augmented reality content for the museum heritage sites in educational and research purposes.
- To promote dissemination in the digital field, the development of new digital content and digitization

of the contents of public centres of documentation and dissemination such as the Spanish Film Library (Filmoteca Española), Theatre and Musical Documentation Centre, and the National Library. On the other hand, the General Directorship of Digital Culture will also promote the digitalization process of editorial collections through the purchase of digital titles for libraries, and will cooperate in the management of electronic book lending with local, regional and state public libraries.

210 Reduced VAT on culture

Within the framework of a set of measures for a reform of taxation on culture focusing on the strengthening and stimulation of creation, production, distribution and access, we will lower the reduced rate of Value Added Tax (VAT) on cultural services and products, currently under the standard rate. This reform will imply a modification of Law 37 / 1992 on VAT and will have as its goal standardization with European community regulations and jurisprudence. However, we will attempt, along with other European countries, to modify the strict distinction between product and service, in order to determine corresponding tax rates.

211 A New Law of Patronage and Sponsorship and a Social Fund for Culture

We will introduce a new Law of Patronage and Sponsorship to promote patronage at macro and micro levels, and encourage individuals and organizations to participate in the funding of cultural initiatives. This law will rekindle public and private collaboration and will be linked to the creation of a Social Fund for Culture. The adminis-

tration of this fund will be carried out collaboratively between the Ministry of Culture and Communication, the Culture Professionals' Assembly and the Citizen Culture Observer, in an effort to encourage private individuals who are professionally involved in culture and society at large to get involved with public administration institutions. This fund will open the door to the launching of projects throughout the year and its administration will be based around the following areas: funding, facilitating and promoting projects, institutions, initiatives, enterprises and individuals who are involved in the realms of elaboration, education, research, dissemination, distribution, conservation, production and development of projects related to art and culture in its widest sense. It will be funded from the following sources:

- The 18% of revenue from taxes imposed on cultural transactions between individuals or organizations.
- A new allocation earmarked for cultural activities (Cultural Allocation) which will be introduced in the 100 model of the personal income tax declaration
- The 1.5% cultural portion of the Historic Heritage Law which demands that this percentage of the budget for public works contract agreements must be used for heritage conservation or protection work and the promotion of artistic creativity. The Ministry of Public Works at present shares the responsibility for administering this. In future it will fall exclusively on the Ministry of Culture and Communication.
- Voluntary donations from individuals and companies (who would be able to opt for variable tax exemptions)
- Grants from central government, and other European, regional and local institutions intended, out of

solidarity, to contribute to the fund and get involved in its administration.

- The funding of projects from the Social Fund for Culture will be conditional to the promotion of good practice: it will guarantee inclusivity and diversity in cultural and artistic initiatives; promote the development of the third sector (individuals and organizations involved in voluntary, non-profit making activities); value and guarantee artistic, cultural and social returns; it will be guided by principles that ensure control over the expenditure of public funds and the monitoring of projects; it will take into consideration a wider range of activities; it will include a more diverse range of agents, projects, activities and initiatives than those currently receiving public grants and allowances and will facilitate access and inclusion in its programme to independent artists and producers. The Social Fund for Culture will make it possible to end the connection between cultural activities funding and private, personal or corporate interests which is so commonly found at present, and replace it instead with a more diverse and sustainable culture. In collaboration with regional and local institutions, the Fund will also be involved in the redevelopment, renovation and regeneration of inadequate, under used or abandoned spaces, so they can be used for cultural activities.

212 Statute of the Artist and Culture Professional

As a stimulus to activity and to end uncertainty, we will develop and implement a Statute of the Artist and Culture Professional, adapted to the unstable nature of the

cultural sector which includes both the activity of employed or self-employed workers. This law will study the specificity of the irregular income of culture professionals and will create a tax that meets their needs, leading to fair taxation both for the Treasury and for workers. Among other fiscal measures, we will link the liquidation of the quarterly tax payment with the date of service provided and not with the date of issue of invoices by the self-employed. In the case of intermittent workers, whose incomes are high but also irregular, an assessment criterion for the purpose of applying the corresponding tax rate will be established, in order to take into account the progressive nature of the income as specified in the Personal Income Tax Act. Also, the specific group headings in business tax (IAE) will be modified to adapt to the new needs of culture professionals, with the idea of unifying the sector and link the measures outlined to their specific characteristics. In the area of Social Security, we will include special arrangements for cultural indicators, framed both in the general scheme (for employed persons) and the autonomous scheme (for self-employed workers), in order to cover all possible professional situations related to artists and cultural workers. We will encourage hiring and we will eliminate false self-employment incorporating the factor of intermittence into the general system when a specific situation so demands. For the self-employed, we will modify the system so that they may develop their profession without constant variations of employment and unemployment, with the specific nature of intermittent employment and performance to be recognized and to guarantee the payment of proportional tax according to all income perceived. Within the Social Security sys-

tem illness and injuries related to the performance of artistic and technical work will be recognized in order to create an unemployment regime that respects the specific circumstances of these workers. Regarding intermittent cultural workers, we will specify in the Statute the Supreme Court judgments of 29/10/97 and 23/09/02, according to which registration with Social Security is not required, whenever the professional activity performed is not the usual main income regimen, according to the Public Indicator of Multiple Effect Income (PIMEI). Similarly, we will modify the regime of multiple jobs in Social Security to ensure a further reduction of payments in compensation.

The Statute of the Artist and Culture Professional will further the possibility of making changes to the Workers' Statute and the Law on Freedom of Association, in order to guarantee the effective right of intermittent workers to be properly represented by territorial and professional unions. In the framework of this Statute and to encourage artistic nonprofit making activity, the Cooperative Act will be amended in order to allow the creation of worker cooperatives associated with intermittent workers, linking these areas to the nature and ways of the social and voluntary economy.

213 Information Statute

To meet the historical demand of the sector, we will approve in collaboration with professional organizations a law that protects the right to information of citizens and stipulates the duties and rights of the media and journalists to ensure their independence from external pressures, their security and freedom of expression, decent working conditions and specific professional

rights, such as the Conscience Clause and the right to form Writing Councils, according to the Code of Ethics approved by the European Commission.

214 **New Copyright Law**

We will convene representatives of citizens, holders of intellectual property rights, cultural industries and technology companies to achieve and promote a new social pact that brings together creators, intermediaries and citizens, balance their social interests and set up a more equitable system of intellectual property which is sustainable and fair. It is necessary to abandon the current approach, which is fundamentally punitive and has proved to be ineffective, to build a framework to promote citizen access to culture, enhance culture as a common good, promote the plurality of models of cultural diffusion and ensure the sustainability of the sector and, within the framework of European directives, conforms to our cultural and technological reality. It will value authors, performers and other holders of intellectual property rights as creators of works and cultural content, and encourage flexibility in models of diffusion of culture whilst respecting the autonomy of the creators.

Finally, we will return to the judiciary exclusive authority to decide which websites and services of the information society violate regulations on intellectual property and its consequences. We will undo the attribution made by the so-called Sinde-Wert law to a dependent commission of the current Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. From these principles, a Copyright Act will be promoted:

- To make new legal and free use of protected works possible in the field of education and research, with

the extension of the limit of illustration for teaching provisions recognized in the regulation.

- To extend the concept of quotation to fit the real current context.
- To make new legal and free use of creating derivative works from copyrighted works possible when no profit is involved.
- To extend the concept of private copying, without prejudice to the establishment of an appropriate model of compensatory remuneration for authors and other rights holders, as required by European directives.
- To remove the canon on the Association of Spanish Newspaper Publishers (AEDE) or 'Google tax'.
- To promote nonprofit making broadcasting and legal and free access to new projects funded with public money, for a period of time, with certain formats and given sufficient time after first release to allow for its exploitation and repayment in line with the activity of the New Platform of Open Culture (NPOC).
- To prioritize free software over trademark software in public administration where there are equivalent free tools.
- To encourage existing or new mandatory rights to entities to guarantee the exercise of their inalienable right to promote their works through open or free licenses. It is also committed to streamlining the scope of the management organization rights and to relax the legal requirements for creation. We will focus on introducing mechanisms to ensure responsible management, transparency and internal

democracy, in addition to control fees in order to gradually implement the requirement that their repertoires are made public.

- To recognize journalists stage directors and stage and audiovisual designers, among others as authors.

215 Operational Plan for the Promotion of Broadcasting and Access to Digital Culture

The aim is to guarantee the right of citizens to access culture, the protection of creators, sustainability and the plurality of cultural diffusion models in the digital environment

- We will support and encourage legal platforms for access to works and cultural content, promoting new business models that offer legal and attractive alternatives to citizens. We will not just encourage these platforms in economic terms, but establish a mediation framework between holders of rights in relation to different means of access and legal platforms for cultural works
- We will create an expert commission in order to overcome an ineffective model, based on the repression of nonprofit content downloading, and achieve the necessary balance between free access of citizens to culture and the maintenance of the authors, right holders, cultural industries and technology companies. On this expert committee all interested parties will be represented with a commitment to assess and weigh up these models, as well as seeking remuneration alternatives or compensation for creators and other rights holders by new uses made of their works on the Internet.

216 Operating Plan for Culture Access and Enjoyment

We will deploy a set of measures which can promote the right of citizens to participate in cultural life (Articles 9.2 and 44.1 of the Spanish Constitution) by promoting tools for knowledge, dissemination, participation and access. In promoting access to culture, this will become a real experience of enjoyment and criticism. In the case of heritage, its conservation, research and dissemination guarantee that knowledge survives. The creation of new audiences and readers, strengthening the usual and increasing participation in cultural events are challenges connected with the existence of a democratic and active citizenship. For the consolidation of a stable and sustainable cultural fabric a broader, more involved and more loyal audience is also key. Among other measures, in coordination with the Operational Plan for a Reading Citizenship and the Spectators' School, this plan will cover:

- Support for libraries from the social perspective (public and school) and scientific (academic and heritage), stimulating the purchase of new materials, with the creation of a public platform for e-book lending and the modernization of its equipment.
- The increased presence of cultural content in all channels broadcasted by RTVE, with a pluralistic approach to promote awareness of the cultural and linguistic diversity of all regions. A specifically cultural character will be given to Spanish nation channel two (La 2 RTVE) which will encourage the knowledge of artistic creation and the inclusion of specific content tailored to different regions. Along the same lines, we will promote connections and

collaboration with the European cultural channel Arte, as well as other international distribution and production channels.

- The promotion of the distribution of varied stage productions through the revitalization, adaptation and update of networks and exhibition spaces throughout our country.
- The update and optimization of resources and initiatives, among others, the National Musical Broadcasting Centre and Theatrical Documentation Centre.
- In conversation with the educational community, increasing subjects related to culture and to the variety of artistic practices, creativity and knowledge and visual, audiovisual, musical and stage skills for inclusion in formal education (infant, primary and secondary school).
- The development of initiatives aimed at promoting associations and amateur groups of different artistic disciplines.

217 Operational Plan for a Reading Citizenship

The Operational Plan for a Reading Citizenship, designed to increase reading rates at all ages, with special attention to childhood and youth, will coordinate the various existing initiatives to fit in with new ones in a specific model. It will consist of a network of projects, in cooperation with regional and local authorities, of participation, evaluation and analysis, both in terms of schools, institutes, colleges, universities and art centres as well as among the general public. It will develop tools to promote and professionalize school libraries, create

mediators through teacher training centres and grades of Teaching and Education, involving authors, illustrators and publishers in the activities of the learning centres, launching communication policies for awareness through reading via public radio and television and creating rescue and modernization plans for the book-selling network.

218 School of Viewers

The School of Viewers will operate as a specific system for cultural mediation and public education related to any kind of artistic or cultural expression. The School of Viewers is a public project that will be helped by the collaboration of public and private institutions, foundations, professional associations, community networks and ordinary citizens. It will integrate and coordinate the development of all public and private nonprofit initiatives designed to promote and launch services and specific, interdisciplinary education departments in theatres, dance, film and music, museums, cultural centres, foundations and any other entity or cultural space. In turn, through its specialists, it will disseminate contents of artistic appreciation with the development of sessions of analysis and assessment focused on specific cultural proposals that are offered in cinemas, exhibitions and festivals.

219 Campaign for an Active Audience

We will promote an awareness campaigns about the reality of the media in order to make all citizens aware of the importance of the media in the democratic functioning of our society. We will promote

the involvement and direct participation of citizens in the media, both non-profit making and publically owned, both in management and in the development of content through interactive digital platforms, the Observatory of Culture, the Social Council, the Defense of the Consumer, educational projects, and so on. In this sense, lines of cooperation with civil society will be opened to overcome the concept of a passive audience into an active role in the creation of a pluralistic debate and quality information.

220 Operational Plan for the Promotion of Cultural Diversity

We will launch a set of initiatives to promote diversity in art forms, the richness of our languages and cultures, the conservation of cultural expression which is in danger of disappearing and the development of exploratory and research projects, with the aim of bringing to the public the enormous cultural variety that is currently produced and, at the same time, supporting our creators by defending pluralism.

221 Operational Plan for Cultural Equality and Equality in Culture

We will create a coordination unit between the Secretary of the Ministry of Equality and the Ministry of Culture for the cultural sector, whose functions will include:

- To promote gender equality through the presence of women in both the visible and invisible aspects of management and cultural practices.
- To prevent the contribution to the funding and dissemination on the part of public authorities of

sexual stereotypes and sexist images, which are discriminatory or that portray women as objects.

- To promote cultural activities focused on the participation and initiative of migrants, gypsies and women with functional diversity to facilitate their access to participation in public life.
- To promote cultural development with a gender perspective by women artists as well as the recognition and visibility of art made by women and their acquisition by museums and similar centres.
- To contribute to an egalitarian and nonsexist depiction of men and women in the media, as well as greater and more diverse representation of women, beyond media stereotypes.

222 Operational Plan for Social Inclusion in the cultural field

With the aim of making visible and valuing all cultural forms and practices, we will promote various cultural areas of migration, artistic expressions in childhood, youth and by the elderly and access, enjoyment and creativity for people with functional diversity or with different disabilities.

223 Operational Plan for Internationalization of Culture Produced in Spain

The internationalization of culture will be an important axis of action within the strategy of making culture a tool of social cohesion and international cooperation and an engine for the economy, viewing different geographical

areas not only as niche markets, but also as cultural areas of high social interest. If we share the cultural diversity of Spain abroad we will achieve different objectives:

- To communicate the fact that Spain is an important centre of cultural creation.
- To increase the exchange of knowledge and experiences between cultural operators.
- To increase the visibility and influence of our culture abroad and encouraging its access and consumption.
- To attract foreign investments into cultural projects that arise and develop in Spain.

To support cultural professionals, associations, cooperatives and companies in their internationalization efforts and disseminate this cultural reality, we will launch a mediation office that will operate under the name “EsCultura”. Under this label, the office will establish a coordinated and common action plan to assist cultural agents from all fields of artistic expressions and to facilitate access to funds and foreign grants, which will seek to ensure their continued presence in international cultural forums. We will favour the extension overseas of small, medium and large projects, representative of the rich and diverse cultural fabric of our country, through exchanges, scholarships, touring production of events, festivals, exhibitions, meetings, presentations and technological clusters. As a mediation office, “EsCultura” will foster the coordination of cultural activities currently carried out by very different organizations: Instituto Cervantes, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Spanish Cultural Action, Institut Ramon Llull, Institut d’ Balearics Studies, Ministry of Industry, Span-

ish Foreign Trade Institute, cultural centres in Spain, Spanish embassies abroad and Carolina Foundation.

224 Heritage Destination Network

We will promote the values of tangible and intangible culture and heritage, with the creation of a network of heritage destinations that bring together all Spanish resources including in the Unesco World Heritage List. Also, we will develop measures aimed at active and passive protection of heritage, cultural and environmental goods, for which we will establish plans for use and management of such property in accordance with the requirements arising from its preservation.

POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

225 Election recall for lack of fulfillment of electoral programme

Electoral programmes must be understood as contracts with the general public. Therefore, Podemos has set out some minimum contractual commitments and, in case of default, will propose an election recall. Therefore, after two years in office, a non-permanent commission within the Congress of Deputies will be launched in which the degree of compliance with the electoral programme will be discussed. The activity of this commission will be held for up to six months, and the results of their work will be submitted to the House for votation.

If a substantial and evident breach of the electoral programme has occurred, a repeal process can be started. To do this, the initiative must have the support of 158 members of parliament and duly audited signatures of 15% of the state electorate. If both requirements are met, a referendum will be held in which citizens will be asked whether new elections should be held for breach of programme. If the referendum result is affirmative, the Prime Minister will convene elections within a maximum period of thirty days.

226 Recall of public service positions, Popular Legislative Initiative, Initiative of Popular Veto and Initiative of Popular Deliberative Processes: democracy for all.

We will develop a regulatory framework so that the voice of the general public will be heard in public institutions, and we will incorporate public knowledge and sense into

parliamentary debates through various and inclusive instruments of participation:

- Popular Legislative Initiative (PLI). We will remove current obstacles, from the strict requirements for submission to the lack of parliamentary debate.
- Popular Initiative of Deliberative Processes. This will be used to open a process of public deliberation (participatory budgets, use of public spaces, etc.) upon request by popular initiative.
- Initiative of Popular Veto. This is an instrument of direct democracy which shows public opposition to certain rules that affect them directly.
- Popular Referendum Initiative. This allows people to initiate a consultation in the relevant area of competence.
- Popular Recall. This will occur in the specific case of loss of legitimacy of the individuals who represent us.

227 Parliamentary rules for democratic debate

Parliamentary regulations of the general chambers of State will become a tool for transparency, public participation and accountability of these institutions. The regulatory reform affects three fundamental aspects:

- Increased strength of citizenship: involvement of civil society in the legislative process. We will create mixed spaces for discussion during the legislative process including political representatives, technical personnel and members of the general public. We will include a citizen parliamentary seat.

- All parliamentary activities shall be governed by the principles of transparency and political control. We will develop accessible web tools that make the activity in the chamber transparent.
- Capacity for action and equal basic rights for all parliamentary groups in the organization of the chambers. Political plurality is the true reflection of the diversity and plurality of society.

228 Political equality: electoral system reform

We will reform the electoral system for the House of Representatives. To do this, we will establish the regional territorial district as the only basis for the allocation of deputies, and we will use tools to ensure maximum equality of voting power for all citizens. The distribution of deputies among the different autonomous communities will take place in accordance with the demographic weight of each.

We will open a broad public debate on the remaining components of the electoral system.

229 New territorial model based on five conceptual axes

We will implement a new territorial model based on the following conceptual axes:

- Construction of a new democratic and inclusive governance.
- Principles of autonomy, subordination, efficiency, accountability and democratic control.
- Local sphere as key in the proximity of the welfare state.
- Reducing inefficient organizational levels.

- An equitable and sufficient funding system to maintain essential public services.

In provincial deputy councils (and equivalent):

- Progressive assumption of powers and resources of provincial deputy councils until their constitutional suppression.
- Regional coordination of the current functions of the provincial councils.

In municipalities:

- Return of the responsibility for social welfare to municipalities.
- Revision of the financing system.
- Abolition of the authorization of the Council or Ministers to hold local referendums.

In metropolitan areas and districts:

- Recognition and articulation of metropolitan shared management of common services because of their proximity and democratic control of its management.
- Allocation of resources by municipalities with sufficient guarantee of state contribution.

230 Legal obligation to hold primary elections for all candidates to chair executive bodies of political parties

Political parties will be legally required to submit to primary elections all candidates to chair their executive bodies.

The Central Electoral Board will organize a system of participation by internet or attendance whereby, for a certain period of time, people can vote for the candidate within the party of their choice.

231 Repeal of vote by request and creation of an electoral law to facilitate the exercise of the right of suffrage for Spaniards abroad

We will expand the electoral process from two to four weeks, so there will be a greater margin for the sending of ballot papers. We will replace the vote by request by the automatic and regular update of the Electoral Roll of Absent Residents (ERAR) by the voter registration renewal every five years. We will create an external constituency to give voice to emigrants and channel their demands. We will change the voting procedure by mail to a mixed one. We will extend the possibility for displaced residents abroad to register as Voters Living Away Temporarily (VLAT). We will extend the right to municipal voting to residents with less than five years outside the municipality. We will facilitate access to consular services by electronic means and consular opening times. We will improve the electoral information provided by the State. We will regulate campaigns abroad.

232 Depoliticization of the Constitutional Court

We will depoliticize the Constitutional Court via two reforms:

- We will establish a new system of appointments by “rejection quota”: the negotiation of appointments will start with the formation of an extensive list of all technically qualified people. From this list, each of the parties can discard a number from that list that is proportional to its parliamentary entity. After successive processes of elimination, there will be a list of those which have generated the least rejection. No one on the list will therefore be appointed by anyone or will be beholden to anyone.

- We will repeal the “express reform” of the Statutory Act Proposal to reform the Statutory Law 2/1979, of 3rd October of the Constitutional Court, so that the Constitutional Court will not assume responsibilities such as the suspension of the functions of any authority.

233 Removing privileges of elected officials

We will end the privileges of elected officials (deputies and senators), both those enjoyed during the performance of his duties and those attributed to them once they have completed their respective mandates:

- We will cut the salaries of elected members of the Parliament, so that in no case will be exceed those of State officials.
- We will inspect economic perks: representation expenses, free availability, economic compensations and so on.
- We will establish control mechanisms on expenses and essential travel.
- We will remove termination benefits. We will abolish the so-called “golden pensions” of ex members of parliament and equate their labour rights and duties to those of other working people.

234 Law of Professionalization of the Public Administration

We will strengthen the professionalization of public administrations with the adoption of a law regulating the following aspects:

- We will ensure the independence of people working in public administrations through the fair access,

promotion and supply of jobs while applying constitutional principles such as equality, merit and ability.

- We will put an end to the inflation of jobs directly appointed by politicians, known as freely appointed positions (PLD).
- We will promote vertical and horizontal career development that combines the free choice to change jobs with concern for the technical resources of stable working teams.
- Teams will consist of trained people with extensive professional experience that will not need to leave the position they currently hold in order to be promoted.
- We will encourage horizontal internal promotion. Therefore, we will offer civil servants from different bodies but the same category the choice to alter their career path.

235 Reducing the number of senior posts

We will drastically reduce the number of political senior posts in both public agencies and companies, so that these senior positions are only held by those working as ministers or similar and deputy ministers or equivalents.

The administrative units with the rank of general directorship or general secretariat should be led by technically qualified teams, establishing a listing of managerial functions. Appropriate people must be selected to fill jobs of greater responsibility and this requires a recruitment system which ensures independent access on the basis of equality, merit and ability.

236 Recovery of labour rights in the public sector

- We will guarantee public employees the recovery of their purchasing power and the rights that were taken from them in recent years in the name of austerity.
- We will recover labour rights directly related to reconciling family and professional life, including the system of paid leave, paid holidays and pension rights.
- We will review public sector pensions contracted over the last four years, based on reduced payments.

237 Expanding the Freedom of Information Act

We will improve the current law so that it is in line with international standards thanks to the following changes:

- To recognize the right of access to information as a fundamental right.
- Improve state freedom of information website accessibility and speed up requests and inquiries.
- To eliminate compulsory electronic ID for those who make queries.
- Reduce the response time limits to leave no room for alteration and establish a regime of sanctions if these response time limits are breached.
- To ensure public information by default. Active transparency and open formats will be the guiding principles of the government's actions.
- To ensure the independence of the Freedom of Information Council.

- To establish a binding legal obligation of all institutions with ownership or public funding: the Royal House, the General Council of the Judiciary, political parties, trade unions and business organizations to be accountable and to publish their results online.

238 Regulation of incompatibility in public offices

- To extend and clarify the concept of incompatibility for politicians, senior officials in regional and central public administration, and directors of public companies at the end of their terms of office.
- To set a time-limit of a minimum of ten years before former senior officials are permitted to intervene in a work area directly affected by decisions they took during the exercise of their public responsibilities.
- To prevent any former elected official joining the board of directors of companies operating in strategic state sectors.
- To prevent lobbying firms from hiring former members of parliament or their assistants.
- In the case of lobby companies employing former members of the Government, the obligation for these lobbyists to report who their customers are, what political representatives they contact, what topics are dealt with and what expenses are incurred during their work.
- To create a national and regional register of conflicts of interest and incompatibilities, to ensure compliance with these standards to be equipped with independence and inspection capacities.

239 Glass Panel Act

We will approve a comprehensive law for the democratic regeneration of our public institutions, providing a framework to open up parliaments to citizens. To this end, we will adopt the following measures:

- To publish information concerning the management of an institution, its staff and budget on parliamentary websites.
- To provide access to information on the legislative process, ongoing or completed, by direct observation, through the press or radio broadcasts and live TV.
- To ensure media, observers and citizens in general have access to both parliamentary committee sessions and plenary sessions, without red tape and without discrimination.
- To create a parliamentary seat for individual citizens from which individual and collective citizen initiatives can be brought to parliament.

240 Reform of the Law on Public Sector Contracts

We will reform the Law on Public Sector Contracts in order:

- To establish a network of central purchasing offices for the unification of contracting procedures.
- To implement a single information platform about public contracts.
- Create Central Administrative Courts, as the bodies responsible for the centralized resolution of contractual resources.

- To remove unpublicized negotiated procedures and limit the amount that permits the use of smaller contract.
- To reform the trade register website to make basic company information freely available and easy to consult.

To bring into focus social, environmental and local economy criteria to bring contract conditions in line with these specifications, and with citizen participation.

241 **Monitoring budget procedures**

The information generated by public administration does not belong to institutions, it belongs to the people. Therefore, we will create glass panels and areas in institutions, so that anything that cannot be generally known should not occur. To achieve this, we will implement measures of transparency of public management with accurate and updated budgets, expenses and annual reports, protocols and reporting information.

Budgets must be linked to government action. In order to properly assess whether the commitments have been met, what variations have occurred and whether they are supported or not by legitimate and justifiable causes, it is essential to make public the data of budget procedures with the maximum amount of detail. For this reason, the Freedom of Information website and the network of citizens' offices will make the basic data on the use of public money available to the public, in a simple and direct manner.

242 Citizen Observatory of Public Policy Evaluation and Accountability

We will implement the Citizen Observatory of Public Policy Evaluation and Accountability with two main objectives:

- To make appropriate use of evaluation in the service of general interest.
- To link the evaluation to the budget cycle, in such a way that it becomes an instrument of expression of a culture of assessment and accountability.

We will provide the right to intervene or to form part of the Citizen Observatory of Public Policy Evaluation and Accountability to any person or group affected by national legislation or public administration proceedings. As a preliminary to the annual budget debate, public officials responsible for each sector should submit a report to the observatory on the degree of implementation and execution of the relevant policy.

Budget debates will feed into a collective knowledge generated within the observatory. Most members of Parliament will be provided with a level of information vastly superior to that currently available to them.

243 Open and accessible administrative contracts

We will ensure the opening up of all information relating to public contracting processes to facilitate transparency and accountability through the following measures:

- We will create a database of contracts and tenders. All companies will send documentation related to contracts in open formats for easy web publishing.

- We will ensure access to documentation on contracts for at least the last five years. The following information will be provided: objective, budget, recruitment procedure, identity of bidder, duration, number of bidders, award criteria, comparative table of tenders and their respective scores, agreements and technical reports, procurement process, contract modifications, contract extensions, tender cancellations, advance rulings, public record data contracts, data recorded by official bidders and classified companies, and agreements and interpretive criteria for hiring advisory bodies.

244 National Plan Against Corruption and for Institutional Transparency

We will develop a National Plan against Corruption and for institutional transparency, which will be coordinated by an independent government agency.

This body will be made up of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and relevant civil society agents; and its scope will cover all regional administrations throughout the State.

Its main objectives will be:

- To promote greater involvement of civil society, as well as experts in the field of the fight against corruption.
- To implement and improve preventative mechanisms which are adapted to the dynamics of the criminal world.
- To provide resources and adaptation of appropriate techniques for effective and sustainable investigation.

- To ensure constant training of specialized agents and greater coordination between them.
- To facilitate training among officials for the detection and reporting of this type of behaviour.
- To provide real mechanisms for the protection of whistleblowers.

245 Judicial police and the functional assignment of experts to the courts

We will work to make these public servants, both the judicial police and experts, functionally dependent on the courts, and so that they have control over police investigations or criminal proceedings. Thus both undue delays can be avoided including as a result of the removal of “uncomfortable” agents. These police units must meet the following requirements:

- To be temporarily, functionally assigned to courts or tribunals.
- To have an independent structure and a very small number of freely appointed positions.
- To be made up of officials with proven experience in the Judicial Police, and with exclusive access via a specific competitive examination.
- To promote and conduct investigation on open court cases:
 - They will be delegated by the judge or prosecutor within the judiciary.

- They may requisition from the police all the personal and material means needed bring the investigation to a successful conclusion.
- They will not be required to report on the developments of their investigation or on its results.

246 Introduction of the offence of unfair or illicit enrichment

The crime of unfair enrichment refers to the actions of those officials who, in the context of their political mandate, without intervening directly offences of corruption, have obtained benefits derived from these processes.

In addition, as accompanying measures, we will incorporate the crime of aggravated administrative prevarication in public contracting and aggravated crimes of bribery, the peddling of influence and fraud in administration committed by political parties. Implemented at an international level, this penal action has been shown to be one of the most effective in combating the enrichment of those who run criminal organizations, when not directly involved in crime or corruption, carried out in the context of political action by high Administration officials.

247 New Law on Political Party Financing

We will develop a specific plan for crime prevention in the context of political parties with the following proposals for the control of funding:

- To equate the control of the political foundations with that of political parties.

- To prohibit donations of real estate whose value exceeds the legal limit for monetary donations.
- To prohibit bank debt by political parties or severely limit such borrowing.
- To publish the identity of donors who contribute over 5,000 Euros a year.
- To establish systems for the processing and publication of data in reusable formats, in order to identify possible links between political donations and public contracts, or between political parties and tax havens.
- To develop a strategic plan regarding political parties funding in Spain, and reform electoral systems and ordinary party financing under more democratic and inclusive principles.

With regard to criminal treatment, our proposals are:

- To increase the limitation period of sanctions provided for in Statutory Law on political party funding and clarify cases of sanction duplication.
- To specifically develop and adapt to political groups, the rule expressed in article 31 bis of the Penal Code aimed at regulating general criminal liability.

248 Creation of the Department of Asset Recovery

We will create a specific department within the Public Service dedicated to the recovery of assets involved in corruption cases.

This will be made up of specialized officers, and will enhance existing instruments of international cooperation on information, legal assistance and asset recovery, which are part of European legislation.

249 **Redefinition of tax fraud**

There is no legal justification for applying different fees for crimes of tax fraud and those related to subsidies received from the European Union, especially when the fee for tax crimes is excessively high at 120,000 Euros. Therefore, we will establish a single fee for tax crimes of 50,000 Euros, which is the amount established for matters involving European grants.

250 **Strengthening legislative evaluation systems on corruption and criminal policy**

To strengthen legislative evaluation systems on corruption and criminal policy, we will implement the following measures:

- We will create a National Centre for Crime Prevention, responsible for conducting impact assessments on both the legislation in force and proposals for reform.
- We will set in motion information and public awareness programmes in criminal matters.
- We will improve statistical systems.
- We will create an office of public information on issues related to criminal policy, which could be part of the functions of that National Centre for Crime Prevention.

251 **Citizen participation in public administration**

We will establish participation mechanisms within public administrations in order to bring public management into the public domain. This will be based on the principles of value and the common good, so that citizens can contribute to improving public services.

We will promote the following broad-based measures in public administration:

- We will create an observatory to investigate inclusiveness in public management and to evaluate and design institutional actions which will address the needs of access to public administrations of a diverse society.
- We will develop a training plan for participation, which will be aimed at both the staff of the Public Administrations and the social agents.
- We will create citizens bodies to dialogue with technical and political staff. These spaces of encounter will be granted decision-making powers and will also be complemented by tools for virtual participation.

JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

252 Real free legal aid

We propose the creation of a regulatory text to be agreed with the collegiate bodies and associations of professional lawyers which will develop the service to the high standards of performance recognized by Europe and internationally. In this paper, the improvement of public legal aid service and the dignity of duty shall be addressed, and will contain a reflection on the powers delegated to the regions in this matter.

253 Direct election of the General Council of the Judiciary

We believe that, although the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) maintains its current general competences, it must also directly assume its primary function: to ensure the independence of the judiciary power as

a public service. To this end, we propose the following measures:

- To establish the direct election by the citizens of the fifteen members of the CGPJ, who will be chosen from among judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers of recognized standing with at least ten years of professional experience and also their endorsement by associations, trade unions or civil platforms.
- To institutionally regulate and promote these elections by a collegial body created for this purpose by Congress.
- To set spending limits on the campaigns for these elections.

254 **Public audit of the judicial system**

We will promote a public and external auditing of the judicial system in order to gain a clear picture of the current situation. The audit will be based on criteria such as efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. We will also evaluate necessary reorganization in areas that need strengthening, so that parameters for the optimisation of resources are established.

Moreover, we will create a judicial office equipped with the means to develop more efficient performance which is closer to citizens, embodying a true public service. This office will receive direct state funding (central government will take on local responsibility in this area). It will be under the control of the Ministry of Justice and will have capabilities for the transfer of publicly owned buildings. It will control electronic record-keeping and will digitalize the entire judicial system.

255 Comprehensive reform of the prosecution service

We will launch a comprehensive reform of the Prosecutor's Office with the following proposals:

- To review the system of appointment of the Prosecutor General.
- To reform the Statutory Law of Public Prosecution in order to introduce mechanisms which ensure the independence of the prosecution process (both in organizational and functional terms) in relation to the executive.
- To provide this institution with mechanisms of transparency that reveal, among other things, its functions, decision-making criteria, the agenda of the Attorney General and other governing bodies, and the remuneration or parameters of its activity.
- To ensure the budgetary autonomy of the prosecution service, as a specific item in the State budget.
- To comprehensively address the reorganization and new design features of the central bodies (Tax Inspection, Support Unit and Technical Secretariat).
- Democratize appointments under strict criteria of merit and ability.

256 Removal of procedural privileges

While there is a clear need to protect and safeguard the actions of parliamentarians and judges in order to make sure that the exercise of their functions is not limited, this protection is only maintained in the field of public performance of these charges. We consider that privileges of legal processing do not apply beyond such public activities. Therefore, any other action is subject to gen-

eral procedures, even if performed during a public mandate.

257 Repeal of the Statutory Law amending the Criminal Procedure Act

We will repeal the statutory law 13/2015, of 5th October, which amends the Criminal Procedure Act to strengthen procedural guarantees and regulation of technological research measure with the aim of removing the effect of the single transitional review provision of processes initiated prior to its entry into force and in the case of periods of maximum duration of criminal proceedings.

258 Fines and administrative sanctions proportional to the income of the individuals

We will create a payment system of administrative sanctions and monetary fines proportionate to the income of the sanctioned person. This will make the current system fairer, proportional and more functional.

To do this, we will build on the following principles:

- Accountability of the offending person.
- Fulfilling the role of deterrence. To fulfill this function, people with lower incomes must be able to pay their fines whilst there should be an equivalent impact on those with higher incomes.
- Obligation to be fair. Proportional fines are inherently fairer, because the quantities are neither too low for some offenders nor so high as to exceed the capacity of others.
- Establishment of a system of flexible and limited calculation starting from a base rate and establishing

different thresholds similar to those fixed for the payment of income tax.

259 **Repeal of the “gagging” law**

We will immediately repeal the Statutory Law 4/2015, of 30th March, for the protection of citizen security, known as the “gagging” law, and we will establish new public safety legislation to facilitate the free exercise of fundamental rights of expression, assembly and demonstration. We will remove administrative sanctions, with the exception of unlawful acts whose gravity would make them subject to sanctions punishable under the Penal Code.

260 **Creation of the Government Human Rights Office**

We will create a Government Human Rights Office, which will have the following features and functions:

- It will depend on the Prime Minister.
- Its director will have the rank of Secretary of State. It will coordinate the action of the Government in the development and protection of human rights.
- It will perform executive functions to ensure compliance with international commitments made by Spain in the field of human rights, whether civil, political, economic and social rights, or rights of children and gender equality.
- It will coordinate the work of all ministries through an interministerial commission.
- It will act in coordination with the Ombudsman.
- It will report on its activity and monthly management before parliament.

- It will be home to a State Commission for Human Rights with representatives of NGOs, civil and social organizations in defence of human rights and professional organizations (such as the General Council of Lawyers). It will act as an advisory and consultative function, but will also be in charge of evaluation and accountability.
- It will coordinate the development and implementation of the National Plan on Human Rights and Gender Equity.
- As well as creating a gender unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) it will conduct an assessment of gender issues in the initiatives and actions of the Spanish foreign policy.

261 **Memory, truth and justice: pillars of the culture of human rights**

Based on the dual assumption that memory is a citizen's right and that Spain has not yet implemented a genuine public policy on memory, our project on democratic memory and the culture of human rights is articulated around international law in this area. According to the recommendations of the Special Reporter on Human Rights Council of the UN that came to Spain in July 2014, our policy will be based on the triad 'Memory, truth and justice'.

Therefore we will launch three types of policies:

- Policies to right to memory orientated towards the guarantee of non-repetition:
 - To promote the removal or redefinition of symbols and memorials of exaltation of the military uprising or of Franco.

- To designing spaces of memory for educational purposes with a critical perspective.
- To develop initiatives aimed at building a culture of human rights and the restoration of a pluralistic, democratic and collective memory in the education system of our country, in the training of civil servants and as included in and promoted by the media and other cultural areas.
- Policies for the right to the truth: To establish institutional mechanisms for the investigation and disclosure of the truth.
- To ensuring access to public and private records as well as public and judicial investigations.
- To promote the creation of institutions of memory.
- To develop a comprehensive map of mass graves at the same time allowing for the future design of a comprehensive plan for exhumations.
- Policies of access to justice for victims of the Franco regime:
 - To create a Secretary of State within the Presidential Ministries and an interministerial agency which functions as a coordinating body.
 - To annul court judgments created during the civil war and the dictatorship.
 - To facilitate access to justice for victims of crimes against humanity.

- To apply a universal jurisdiction on human rights provided for in our legal system.

262 Creation of the State Agency for Consumer Protection

We will create a State Agency for Consumer Protection. This agency will act as an autonomous and neutral regulator with sanctioning powers. It will have a dedicated body of inspectors who will conduct investigations on their own initiative and evaluate complaints brought by the regional authorities and consumer associations, in addition to exchanging information with other government agencies about irregularities detected in the market. The organizations involved in consumer protection will be considered an interested party in proceedings that are opened because of their complaints or when appearing on behalf of those affected. Also, we will review the disciplinary framework set out in the legislation affecting the protection of consumers, making sure that fines are actually proportionate to the gravity of offences, and providing for the forfeiture of up to ten times the amount of the benefits that were gained by businesses as a result of fraudulent practices.

263 Right to compensation for victims of consumer abuse

We will approve by law the right of consumers to be compensated when they are the subject of irregularities in contracting, billing and characteristics of products and services.

264 Decriminalization of cannabis

We will decriminalize the cultivation and possession of cannabis at a personal and collective level, and will regulate the activity of cannabis social clubs. To this end, we

propose to convene a sectoral working table responsible for submitting a proposal to guarantee the fundamental freedom and rights of consumers and providing for the regulation of production, distribution and consumption of cannabis.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

265 Free software for an open, secure and accessible administration

We will implement a Strategic Plan for the migration to free software, tools and open data, with the aim of replacing commercial tools whenever possible, and to achieve real control of the technology used by the administration to handle its data.

To this end:

- We will implement free software in public administration, accompanied by a training programme for public employees in the use of new tools.
- We will generalize the use of open formats in the public administration.
- We will promote productive and social networks in the sector rich in innovation and job creation.
- We will support computer security and privacy as an integral right of the 21st century, and offer legal cover to those who report offences in this area.

266 Simplification of administrative procedures

A Strategic Plan for the Improvement of Public Administration and Public service shall be set in motion, in order

to simplify procedures, minimize bureaucratic burdens, and even out the procedures, through the following actions and measures:

Simplifying and reducing administrative burdens and implanting homogeneity in the procedures.

Consolidating a real digitalized administration to allow citizens to go through any kind of procedure more quickly and easily at any time, and from any place, thanks to a single virtual desk. This way, there will be no need to provide documents that are already digitalized.

Full Incorporation of new technology to administrative procedures.

Progressing towards the overcoming of the digital breach present in our society.

Guaranteed access to permanent counselling points, both online and in person, that should also facilitate the process of obtaining a digital certificate, when requested.

267 Direct management of public administration and optimization of professional performance

We will guarantee the principle of direct management of public services, and the exercise of public competencies and prerogatives within the national administration.

Those competencies that have been privatized or outsourced will be recovered, and our decisions will always be oriented towards the common good and general interest.

In order to get the best out of each professional in the management of public services, we will commit to an adaptation of the profile of each individual to the tasks they will undertake, so as to optimize the value of their

work, and also help in their promotion within their area of work.

Motivation is the key factor when it comes to direct management, and we will regain it using three basic tools:

Team work, with professionally legitimized leaderships.

Proper quality training.

Adjustment of the requirements to enjoy administrative leave connected with training and also obtaining professional experience abroad.

268 Regular audits of public entities

Regular audits of all public bodies and entities will be set in motion with the following goals:

- Reviewing their statutes, so as to eliminate loopholes or duplication of public services.
- Ensuring the independence of the public sector from the apparatus and interests of political parties.
- Regaining those competencies and prerogatives that have been privatized or outsourced.
- Reviewing assignments to instrumental entities so as to reverse those services that have been subcontracted, providing adequate budgeting and resources to better structure the public sector.

SECURITY

269 Standardization of the Army schedules and working days with the rest of public administration

We propose to establish regulations regarding schedule and working days of members of the armed forces, so that they are similar to those of the General National

Administration, taking into consideration specific needs derived from missions, maneuvers, shifts and services, which will be compensated appropriately.

270 **Redefinition of the military career for all professional members of the Army**

We will fully reform the Military Career Law 39/2007 (19th November) to include troop and navy staff and temporary officers; and we will also end current temporary commitments.

We will prioritize the establishment of a promotion system based solely on objective criteria and sustained by the principles of equality, merit and capability.

In this way, professional experience will be valued and current subjective assessment criteria (such as personal qualification reports) will be suppressed and current age limits will be eliminated.

With the experience gained from the first few graduations within the new military educational system, a study will be undertaken in order to complete the adaptation of this system to the general educational system.

We will carry out a comprehensive plan for social action based on equality that will pay special attention to families and will eliminate privileges.

271 **Army members: citizens and workers**

We will reform the 9/ 2011 27th July Army Members' Rights and Duties Law, in order to promote a new regulation of fundamental rights such as freedom of assembly, right of gathering, right to protest, right of association, freedom of speech, right to unionize, and right to affiliate to political parties.

We will also eliminate deprivation of freedom without effective judicial protection, and will renew the bodies for participation according to democratic criteria, that will also be binding when it comes to law-making processes in the professional, social, and economic spheres.

272 Transparency and democratic control for Defence

We will avoid “revolving doors” by regulating the relations between the Ministry of Defence and the military industry, so as to make them completely transparent. Acquisitions from contractors will be audited, reviewed and renegotiated in order to stay within budget.

Also, in consonance with this, a group of experts (along with which civil society will be able to participate) will be established for the purpose of coming up with proposals to study a new design for the Army, that should be more appropriate to Spain’s needs.

273 Civilian staff in charge of administrative tasks of the Army

We will rearrange staff so that civilian personnel can take over administrative and bureaucratic services within the Army. We will eliminate those services that are not inherent to the Army: such as carpenters, construction workers, gardeners, mechanics, etc.

274 Right to unionize for members of the Civil Guard

We will acknowledge the right to unionize within the Civil Guard and we will stand for the non-subjection of the members of this body to the Military Criminal Code, to this end, we guarantee their fundamental rights and public liberties.

275 Improvement of the coordination between the Civil Guard and the National Police

We propose unification of the databases between Civil Guard and National Police, which would mean a huge step forward in coordination.

276 New promotion system within National Law Enforcement bodies

We will modify current promotion channels existing within the National Law Enforcement bodies so that they are based solely on objective and measurable tests.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION AND THE RIGHT TO DECIDE

277 The Right to Decide

We will open a broad public debate on the recognition and ways to exercise the right to decide within the framework of the general debate about a constitutional change. We will constitutionally recognize the nature of Spain, as a state with many nations, and we will also ensure the right of regional governments to hold referenda in order to consult with citizens an appropriate regional model for the country.

That is to say, we will promote the calling of a referendum with guarantees in Cataluña so that its citizens can decide the type of territorial relationship they wish to establish with the rest of Spain.

We will recover mutual respect as a basic foundation for relations between governments and parliaments at all levels within the State.

We will start a process of constitutional change orientated towards the resolution of, among other things; State territorial structure issues and will evaluate and debate the cases of the United Kingdom and Canada.

278 Reform of the Senate

We will make the Senate a chamber that acts on behalf of territorial rights and interests, and we will also eliminate a big amount of the senators' payments:

- We will shape the Senate in a way that it will include representatives of regional governments. Their positions will be exchangeable and there will be block voting. We will also reduce the number of representatives.
- The functions of the Senate will be:
 - Legislative function: taking part in the passing of laws that affect territorial interests.
 - Participation in the National Budget in order to determine those budget items that are attributed to different territories according to the system of financing
 - Appointment of the members of bodies of State and national institutions, such as Constitutional Court magistrates.
 - As a key piece in both vertical and horizontal relations of territorial distribution of power, it will carry out an important role in relation to the Presidents' Conference.

279 Revision of the financial model

We will promote a financial model under the principles of equity, territorial justice and inter-regional solidarity. Accordingly, we will introduce a financial model to guarantee the sufficient funding for regional responsibilities through the collection of taxes within regions, and also through the sharing of national tax revenues, so that funding does not become an obstacle to regional development.

CITIZEN'S DEMOCRACY

THE ENVIRONMENT

280 **Suspension of the Montoro Law**

We will immediately repeal the Montoro Law (27/2013 Sustainability and Rationalization of Local Administration) because it endangers both minor entities and communal property and services.

We will promote a new legal framework to harmonize all three levels of government (local, territorial and national), and also to expand and update their responsibilities and budgets.

We will encourage a much-needed debate to reinforce local power, by and for the people.

281 **Plan for the Social Use of Land**

We will establish a Public and Autonomous Agency for Sustainable and Responsible Management of the Land, to regulate farmlands and favour democratic and just access to the land.

We will develop a Special Plan for the Social Use of the Land, as a reply to the inventory of land ownership developed by the Ministry of Finance and also to the plan for the transfer of title of these properties carried out by the Government.

We will promote coordination between the Agency for Sustainable and Responsible Management of Land and the preexisting Land Banks so as to facilitate priority access to young people and women who wish to work in the agricultural, livestock and forestry industries, putting measures in place to ensure that these owners can use and manage their lands.

282 **New Water Law**

We believe water is a common good, and so a participative decision-making process is necessary when it comes to its management and distribution.

We will develop a Water Law in accordance with the Water Framework Directive to guarantee access to quality water as a right and, also, to maintain the ecological systems, rivers, aquifers and other bodies of water in good condition.

We will democratize the river basin management bodies by incorporating those sectors that have been so far excluded from management and decision-making bodies, such as the organizations that advocate for sustainable use of water and the conservation of rivers.

We will revise Hydrologic Programs in order to guarantee their full coherence with the Water Framework Directive, and also to make them more efficient in achieving and maintaining good ecological conditions.

We will sponsor the prevention of floods and we will guarantee the correct management of territories around waterways and their floodable areas, according to the Flood Risk Management Directive.

283 **The principle of “the polluter pays”**

We will immediately repeal the 11/2014 Law, and the 183/2015 Royal Decree which amends the 26/2007 Environmental Responsibility Law, that has precaution, prevention and the “polluter pays” principle as key points. We will simplify administrative proceedings by establishing a single environmental license which will cover all kinds of environmental impact factors, and this way, we will provide the operators with a single administrative entity with which to communicate.

We will undertake a relocation process of stations for the control and measuring of industrial pollution, and those areas that will guarantee the maximum level of protection of the population, always within mandatory control parameters.

We will promote the development of R+D+I in those technologies for the prevention of pollution and decontamination, especially in relation to soil, and also for environmental recovery in case of an environmental catastrophe.

We will encourage adaptation to new available knowledge especially regarding the effect of pollutants on people's health.

We will introduce an Environmental Risks Technician Training Plan to provide support to the industrial activity and also the national administration as the main controlling entity.

We will prioritize the application of the "polluter pays" principle by promoting real environmental responsibility among the main extractors of natural resources, through a financial guarantee policy for the repair of the environment, depending on the possible damages to be incurred.

284 Protection of the marine environment and its surroundings

We will revoke the amendments made to the Coastal Law and we will promote a new model of coastal protection that takes into consideration geomorphological and landscaping criteria.

We will develop a Strategic Marine Plan for the whole country, which will set the basis for all human activities in the marine environment, and which will favour the

development of renewable energy sources and the protection of our ecosystems.

We will continue to invest in the effective development of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

We will include a sub programme in the National Scientific Research Programme, aimed at promoting marine environment research, in order to promote the development of marine renewable energy sources and the protection of the environment.

We will encourage awareness of the Spanish protected marine areas and their natural value, and we will include them in the national and regional strategies for tourist promotion and environmental education.

We will increase the positive impact those areas can have on nearby coastal communities. To that end, we will design specific labeling for the fish and shellfish caught through non-destructive methods, allowed inside the reservation area. We will work alongside with the different agents involved in order to reduce the disposal of waste into the sea.

285 Sustainable cities

We will implement an active policy of transforming urban ecosystems into more sustainable and inhabitable places for people.

We will abandon the speculative production model based on the immoderate production of homes and we will commit to a sustainable model oriented to the rehabilitation and the energy efficiency of the preexistent buildings. This measure will, at the same time, create higher quality jobs.

We will promote the use of those instruments that urban development legislation provides public entities with so

as to satisfy the demand for affordable housing, facilities, and open spaces, and we will prevent speculation so as to increase ownership of public areas.

The city belongs to everyone. That is why we will promote universal access and the elimination of architectural and urban barriers. At the same time, we will include a gender perspective and also protect children and the elderly population when it comes to urban design.

We will take advantage of the opportunities that new technology brings to us to manage urban ecosystems efficiently and we will commit towards the development of intelligent towns and cities.

We will ensure the transparency of procedures for the preparation of urban plans and agreements, aiming to encourage and facilitate access to all information regarding these matters, including technical and legal reports.

We will avoid the urbanization of areas of high environmental value, especially on the coastline, and also areas of natural risk such as floodable lands.

286 Promoting circular economy:

Objective: zero waste

We will follow the EC Waste Framework Directive and we will study the transposition of this Directive into Spanish law, beginning with safety and prevention principles. We will develop increased producer responsibility so that, based on rigorous and independent research, the producer will assume the real costs of waste management at all levels, and also the development of measures to reach the goals set in the Waste Framework Directive. We will develop a circular economy to guarantee the reduction in the use of natural resources in our economy.

We will set in motion effective waste management policies that work towards the elimination of obsolescence, reducing waste generation through eco-design, selective separation of organic matter for compost, etc.

We will redefine the function of Recycling Points and Mobile Recycling units so as to improve the quantity and, above all, the quality of the products that are collected, and we will set in motion simple preparation operations for recycling, aiming to double recycling in ten years.

We will encourage the second-hand market and the separation of goods such as furniture and electronic and electrical equipment.

287 Ecological rescue: save our diversity

We will design and implement a Rescue and Ecological Plan in Spain, over 20 years, with the intention of recovering the degraded areas and achieve a recovery of the environment. This will involve the creation of sustainable employment.

We will include a Plan of Biodiversity Conservation of our country. For this, we will invest economically in the Fund for the Conservation of Biodiversity. We will make an inventory of the natural system and we will strengthen information systems such as the nature banks.

On the other hand, we will include the ecosystems not represented in the network of natural parks which also require environment protection.

We will design systems that support the survival of large carnivores (bears, lynx and wolves) in their natural ecosystems and economic and human activities (transport, ecotourism, livestock)

We will promote the prevention of exotic and invasive species in order to slow their expansion

We will create ecological corridors, green infrastructures to restore moisture cycles and mitigate the effects of the climate change.

288 **Fighting climate change**

We will promote a new Law on Climate Change, which has the following minimum content:

- To strengthen regional actions related to forest politics such as reforestation with native species and the development of the drainage effects.
- To create a new proposal on the management of CO₂ emissions to fix a price per tonne of carbon emitted, according to EU forecasts
- To implement an Energy Transition Plan with the aim that in 2050 100% consumption will come from renewable energy
- To promote so-called: “green taxation” and to penalize waste generation along the value chain
- To prepare a plan for the adaptation to climate change in cities, in public administration and strategic sectors.
- To promote action which will increase the sustainability of cities and ecosystems (for example, city water supplies and adequate waste management).

289 **Comprehensive strategy of Participation and Environmental education**

We will create and set up a comprehensive strategy of Participation and Environmental Education with the in-

tention of letting citizens participate in environmental issues that affect our well-being. For this purpose, we will encourage different ways of citizens' participation and cooperation. By this means, we will encourage a participative culture that will strengthen citizens' group identity and that will encourage active involvement in the cooperative construction of an environmentally responsible model of human and social development. This strategy considers:

- Guaranteeing the application of information, transparency and participation principles in Government activities.
- Encouraging environmental education at all stages of education and in all life cycles with the purpose of actively raising awareness and get people involved in the environmental issues.

290 Vice-presidency of Sustainability

We will create a Vice-presidency of Sustainability that will link Government policies related to sustainability with economic and employment policies. Therefore, we will encourage a model of development that considers the limits of our planet and we will make sure that sustainable criteria will always be applied in the different policies of social and economical development in our country.

291 Water: a human right

We will take different measures for the detection and eradication of water poverty and we will recognise water as a human right. As water is a human right, we will

guarantee a minimum amount for each citizen to cover their basic needs.

We will revise construction projects of the large water infrastructures (dams and diverting canals) and we will develop alternative systems of supply for periods of water shortage. In the areas that will profit from these water diversions, the key elements in this transition to a more sustainability future are the management of agrarian, urban and industrial demands, and also the optimisation of non-conventional resources (the reuse of the residual waters and marine desalination).

We will implement an ambitious programme of public investment in order to provide all towns with residual water treatment systems. In this way, we will comply with the obligations from Directive 91 / 271 of Residual Waters and will also avoid penalties from the European Union that were imposed as a result of the abandonment in these matters by previous governments.

292 **A safe environment as a basic right**

We consider the right to a suitable environment (currently included among the principles of the socio-economic politics in the Spanish Constitution, specifically in article no. 45) as one of the basic rights of the Spanish people (currently chapter two of first title). We will also propose to include the human right to water as a subjective right and the right of access to energy resources as a part of the basic habitable rights.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

293 Cancellation of Concordat

We will cancel the Concordat of 1953 and the five concordat agreements signed by the Spanish State with the Holy See in 1976 and 1979, as well as the ones signed with other religious creeds. We will also promote or carry out other measures such as:

- Commitment to a high quality, public and secular education. Removal of the subject of Religion from the syllabus, school schedules and educational centres.
- Removal of chaplaincies and religious services from public institutions (hospitals, universities, prisons, embassies etc.).
- Inventory and recovery of goods taken by the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church (RCAC) under now obsolete article 206 of Mortgage Law and article 304 from its regulation, in which bishops were given the status of certifying officers.
- Abolition of articles from the Criminal Code that consider as a crime offence to religious feelings.
- Elimination of the tax privileges, such as the non-payment of the Property Council Tax or the state funding (through marking the box on Personal Income Tax returns or through the tax exemptions) for the Catholic Church or other religious creeds.
- Abolition of the celebrations and religious symbols in official ceremonies, honours or tributes to religious images or dedications, as well as the public presence of authorities in confessional ceremonies.

294 **New Regulation of Freedom of Conscience**

We will replace the current Regulation of Freedom of Religion, from 5th July 1980, by a Regulation of Freedom of Conscience which can guarantee the laicism of the State and its impartiality with regards to any religious creeds.

RURAL AREAS

295 **Strong and sustainable rural areas**

We will guarantee the application of the current Regulation of Sustainable Development for the Rural Areas, from 13th December 2007, and the Royal Decree 752 / 2010 in order to reverse the tendency to depopulation and abandonment of the rural areas and also to encourage coordination between administrations.

We will develop a Comprehensive Participatory Plan by Regions (which until now has been paralysed by the Government) under the parameters of Social and Environmental Sustainability.

We will create a new institutional framework which leads to the democratization of local administration and the recognition of self-government, which improves its responsibilities, with the objective of balancing the precarious institutional loyalty to the three existing levels of the government.

296 **Care of our mountains**

We will adjust current regulations to a new framework to encourage new sustainable production activities which contribute to the creation of employment in rural areas. We will modify mountain legislation to include a set of rules for protection which forbids re-categorizing and

construction on burnt land and which considers forest resources as essential components of the nature heritage of our country and the fight against the climate change. We will increase the participation of citizens and forest agents in the development of Ordination Plans of the Forest Resources.

We will encourage local development by public administration of forest resources and we will eliminate the sub-contracting of the forest labour in order to encourage the use of local companies.

MOBILITY

297 Ensuring access to public transport

We will ensure access to public transport and we will guarantee the right of the mobility for everyone by means of special or free tariffs for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, as well as for the long-term unemployed.

298 Connecting territories and encouraging the use of rail

We will improve rail accessibility since it is the safest and the most sustainable of the all modes of public transport and we will encourage its use as a transport for passengers for medium and long distance routes. We will improve lines, accessibility, frequency and rolling stock.

We will promote the transport of goods by rail as an alternative to the road transport when the distance is greater than 400 kilometres. In this way we will reduce the environmental impact. We will improve the high speed train network, after necessary analysis and technical studies, and we will convert some sections of lower-speed lines

which have greater use, with more stops along the route. We will also guarantee a network which is not simply radial, in order to achieve greater access to railway system and provide more fair and balanced mobility through our territory.

299 Target zero accidents

We will minimize the risk of road accidents adapting signalling information to road conditions. In any case we will analyze all three factors which influence accidents: dangerous roads, the car characteristics and drivers responsibility to design actions that reduce the risk of accidents. Also we will gradually eliminate accident black spots. These will first be signposted and then gradually eliminated.

COAST AND LAND

300 A New Land Use Law

We will revise the current Land Use Law so as to establish a new legal framework in order to offer an integral vision of our territory, to protect common and public assets, achieve sectorial coordination, and define the geographical planning units for different realms of administration. We will consider greenbelt designation of some land previously allocated for development; we will prioritize strategic actions and ensure that regional and local plans in our programme adhere to the requirements of new legislation.

301 A New Landscape Protection Law

We will introduce a Landscape Protection Law that encourages the value and use of landscape from a perspective of safeguarding and forbidding actions which may have an irreversible negative impact on the landscape. We will unify landscape policies and ensure that landscape planning and protection are integrated into global regional planning. In this respect, we will implement a participative planning model, in accordance with the requirements outlined in the European Convention, so that it is society at large which defines quality objectives of their landscape.

302 An Effective Coast Protection Plan

- We will increase the number of designated protected areas along our coast.
- We will compile a list of town halls that implement best practices on their coastline, in order to publicize them and acknowledge their value and commitment to sustainability. In this way, they will be an example to be followed by others.
- We will develop a Coast, Wetlands, Marshes, Beaches and Eroded Areas Ecological Restoration Plan.
- We will set up new water treatment plants and improve existing ones, in order to reduce the volume of effluent along the coast, and improve its condition. Furthermore, we will keep an effluent record, intensify our vigilance on effluent from shipping

and implement improved protocols in order to make it less likely to occur, particularly in the coastal areas of Spain where marine traffic is most intense.

ANIMAL WELFARE

303 Animal Welfare Law

We will introduce an Animal Welfare Law which will include the following actions:

- Reduce VAT on veterinary services, which will stop being classified as luxury services and will instead be considered as essential services. This also takes into account the public health repercussions of these services.
- Establish an Animal-Friendly City Award, similar to the blue flags awarded to beaches. This award will officially recognize any town that puts into practice the measures and services that are needed in order to guarantee the welfare of animals.
- Review and regulate zoological parks and aquariums, taking into account animal welfare rather than thinking of them as leisure businesses.
- Investigate all public shows where animals may be confined or ill-treated.
- Stop all grants to animal shows that cannot guarantee their welfare. Likewise, we will modify the 18/2013 Law, of 12th November, which regulates bullfighting as a part of our national heritage.

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY

MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

304 Universal health coverage

We will eliminate all groups excluded from health coverage and resume a universal health system to be applied immediately to all those returned emigrants and to incorporate them into the health system of the receptor country through the following measures:

- Issuing of the European Health Card for emigrants in the European Union territory, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland without restrictions due to the employment of the applicant..
- Suppression of the exclusion from the European Health Card of those long term unemployed who have had to leave the country for over 90 days.
- Renewal of the European Health Card for students who have extended their period of studies abroad.
- Promotion of agreements outside the European Union to guarantee health coverage to emigrants until they are included in the health system of their country of destination.
- Guarantee immediate health coverage to Spanish emigrants returned to the country.

305 Emigration office

We will create an Emigration Office with the following goals:

- To centralize the organizations and services available, so that there is coordination between different programmes with the aim of helping emigrants or those who wish to emigrate.

- To establish a communication line between different agents in Spain and abroad.

Furthermore, the Emigration Office will have headquarters in every Spanish province. These establishments will offer support, orientation and information on the country of destination so that emigrant may claim their labour and social rights and integration is encouraged.

306 Regulation for the education on spanish language and culture in foreign countries

We will create a regulation for the education of Spanish language and culture in foreign countries to enhance social and cultural bonding with the descendents of Spanish emigrants. The regulation will follow this course of action:

- Making a study on child emigration to acknowledge their social and demographical reality.
- Developing a study broken down by continents into International Sections, Spanish Language and Culture classes or existent Spanish or mixed ownership facilities that allow the maintenance, reinforcement and opening of new classrooms if there are more than twelve applicants.
- To guarantee face-to-face education at least three hours a week that includes comprehensive education on Spanish language and culture.
- Development of distance training systems where a classroom cannot be opened for geographic, demographic or political reasons, thus preventing adequate attention to students or where the teachers cannot be guaranteed decent working conditions.

307 Development of measures to guarantee decent retirement pensions to spanish emigrants and returned emigrants

We will create a plan with the aim of adapting retirement pensions to those who have emigrated, which allows them to receive pensions. Special attention will be paid to the recognition of years of contribution as well as to the prevention of double taxation.

308 Establishment of mechanisms and organisations that allow for the return of spanish emigrants

We will set in motion a series of mechanisms and organizations that allow for the return of Spanish emigrants based on a study of the reality of Spanish emigration, revealing its causes and sociological characteristics. In this way we will be able to put in place an appropriate policy for returned emigrants.

In order to do this, the involvement of the local administrations and the Emigration Office will be required, as a means of exchanging information and assistance in easing the return process. Moreover, work experience abroad as well as studies and language certificates by foreign official institutions should be recognized when accessing public employment. Furthermore, we will enhance the current system of contributions for the recognition of years contributed in countries belonging to the European Union, and will equate the rights of emigrants to those of the rest of Spaniards regarding social services (for example, public housing).

309 Voting rights and political participation of foreign population residents in our country

- The access to the voting census will be performed through the municipal register, without additional requirements.
- We will regulate voting rights by reforming the Statutory Law of the General Electoral System, and not by means of international bilateral treaties. We will recognize the passive right to vote of all foreign residents and not only those from the European Union.
- We will significantly reduce the residency periods required to access those rights.
- We will suppress the prohibition of foreigners to create political parties, as is now in Statutory Law 6\2002, 27th June 27th, on Political Parties.
- We will study the viability of incorporating into the current constitutional framework the participation of foreign population in regional elections and referenda.

310 Elimination of the nationality test and reductions in the time to obtain citizenship

- We will remove the Spanish nationality test, currently a mandatory requirement to obtain Spanish nationality.
- We will shorten the time required to acquire the nationality by residence: five years general term, three years for refugees, and one year for the original population of specific countries with a good historical relationship with Spain.

- We will remove bureaucratic obstacles and random requirements in the procedure. We will remove the general requirement of renunciation of origin nationality to countries without multiple nationality treaties, at least in certain cases (for example, the refugee population).
- We will give greater importance to the principle of *jus soli* (right of the soil) in the attribution of the national origin.

311 Creation of the Ministry of Migration Policy

We will create a Bureau of Migration Policies to implement a new model of migration based on coordination of work between ministries related to migration and diversity in addition this bureau will consolidate migration responsibilities, currently shared by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Interior and Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The current General Bureau of Immigration and Emigration will recover its status as Bureau of State and re-named Bureau of Migration Policies.

It will carry out tasks of assessment, measuring and monitoring of financed projects, and will focus on public rather than outsourced employment.

312 Legal and safe ways of entry into Spain and easing of family reunification processes

We will articulate legal and safe ways of entry into Spain, and especially work towards the easing of the processes of family reunification.

We will implement new visa policy of different types, such as job searching, allowing a temporary stay in Spain

and return to the country of origin if you have not managed to find a job, without banning re-entry.

The renewal of residence permits will not be linked exclusively to possession of an existing contract or a job offer, and social integration residence permits will become more flexible.

313 “Law 14” for equality of treatment and the promotion of coexistence

We will adopt a comprehensive law on equality of treatment and non-discrimination and to promote coexistence, “Law 14”, which will ensure the independence of the Spanish Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and will make it more accessible. Besides diagnostics and data collection, this observatory will prepare proposals, preventive functions and comprehensive assistance and protection to victims of all forms of discrimination.

We will develop and put in place a comprehensive state plan for coexistence in which the highest priority will be community, educational and social measures to prevent racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination. Measures in the field of employment and training of public servants (especially the State Security Forces) shall also include, as well as broadcast and media support. This plan will promote the recovery of memory, reparation for border patrol victims and the advance in the process of symbolic decolonization.

314 Closing of the Identification and Expulsion Centres (CIE)

- We will close CIEs, because they represent a failure of democracy.

- We will develop appropriate control mechanisms to prevent situations of discrimination for ethnic or National origin reasons by the different legal operators.
- We will eradicate ethnic or racial profiling police identity checks and collective deportation flights.

315 Right of asylum: legal entry channels, common asylum system and decent resettlement programmes

We will promote the adoption of a common system of real and effective asylum in Europe to end the lack of homogeneity in the international protection of refugees in the member countries, and the creation of a European Rescue Agency.

We will articulate safe and legal channels to recover the possibility of requesting diplomatic asylum in Spanish embassies and consulates in third countries and granting of humanitarian visas entry, elimination of transit visa for those fleeing from countries in conflict and easing family reunification processes.

In addition, we will create decent resettlement programmes to ensure a durable solution and the commitment of Spain taking into account population and resources factors.

We will approve, as urgent, the rules of Asylum Law, and review the system of examination and admission of asylum applications, especially those made on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, or any other reason related with gender (violence, forced marriages, genital mutilation, etc.).

316 Restoration of the legality of border checkpoints: respect for human rights on the southern border

We will put an immediate end to the illegal expulsion of people in the border areas, which violates international laws. To do this, we will repeal the relevant articles of the Statutory Law 4/2015, 30th March, for the protection of citizen security.

Also, we will end the human rights violations that occur on the southern border. To do this, we will remove the harmful elements placed at border perimeter of Ceuta and Melilla and promote the adoption of a protocol of the State Security Forces on this southern border. In addition, we will review the bilateral treaty with Morocco, to ensure strict compliance with the principle of no enforced return.

FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

317 Approval of an international legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring

We will defend the medium-term construction of a fairer, more effective and supportive global economic and financial system, representative of our multi-polar world.

To that end, the Spanish government will promote, from the multilateral organizations in which it participates, the adoption of an international legal framework for the restructuring of sovereign debt based on principles of responsible lending, in line with the UN Ad Hoc Committee.

318 Prohibition of highly speculative financial products

For the construction of a truly international system of banking and financial supervision, beyond the Third Ba-

sel Accord we will promote, on relevant forums, the ban on highly speculative financial products, and promoting alternative forms of financing or ethical banking.

319 Reform of G20 and the International Monetary Fund voting systems

We will demand from multilateral forums, a reform of voting systems and accountability of the G20 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to reinforce the participation of civil society organizations in these agencies, so they will be more democratic and transparent and will reflect the reality of a multi-polar world.

320 Against tax evasion, “Tobin tax” and global tax on wealth

We will urge the creation of an international tax agency under the auspices of the UN, to combat tax evasion or tax competition between countries that have sanctioning capacity and we will require multinational corporations to pay their taxes where they generate profits. The agency will aim:

- To study the creation of a global wealth tax to gradually tax large blocks of wealth as a guarantee of social rights.
- The adoption of a tax on financial transactions.
- Fixing a universal definition and binding rules for tax havens.

321 Establishment of a tax havens blacklist

We will promote the establishment, within the OECD framework, of a real blacklist of tax havens and the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to combat them;

including economic sanctions for states that fail to comply with the rules.

Also, we will reinforce action against money laundering by supporting initiatives for the restitution of illegally evaded capital, especially in the Southern nations

322 The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Treaty (TTIP) is a threat to our sovereignty, our democracy, our economy and the welfare state because it conceives of the social and environmental regulations as barriers to trade.

In consequence:

- We oppose the ratification of trade agreements TTIP, GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services) and CETA (Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement) and we will establish a dialogue with other European governments to act in the same way.
- We will audit and will end all International Investment Agreements (IIA) containing secret mechanisms of Investor-state dispute settlements.
- We will promote the creation of an international network of governments and multilateral institutions like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and International Labour Organization (ILO), a change in trade and investment policies of the European Council and a dissuasive approach to ensure that European Union countries do not pressure others to sign new commerce and investment treaties.
- We will elaborate a comprehensive impact study, involving civil society, the common commercial

policy of the European Union in Spain and in the world.

323 Towards the abolition of the power of veto in the UN Security Council

During the Spanish mandate in the UN Security Council (which expires at the end of 2016) we will raise the proposed speeding-up of a more democratic, transparent and representative comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council with the intention of abolishing the power of veto and prioritizing a mandate oriented to the defence of human rights, gender equality, protection of civilians, the dynamics of dialogue and local leadership in crisis management.

While such reform does not occur, we will promote a formal commitment not to use the veto power in humanitarian issues (cases of genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity), as a first step towards the eventual abolition of this prerogative.

324 Promote the election of a woman as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations

During the Spanish mandate in the UN Security Council we will also support the election of a woman as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will be elected in a transparent process based on meritocracy. Furthermore, we will promote Council consistency on respect to women's rights and gender equality, by promoting the participation of women in leadership positions in multilateral UN agencies and also prioritizing allocation of resources to support women's rights in global politics in alliance with women's movements.

325 Submission to public consultation of the participation of the Armed Forces in international military operations

We will promote a multidimensional agenda that contributes to build more just, peaceful and safe international relationships, and to avoid war as an offensive tool of foreign policy.

From this perspective and to strengthen our democracy, we will promote public consultations on the participation of our Armed Forces in important international military operations. This participation will be always under international law and must be authorized by the UN.

326 Audit and review of the agreement with the US on a permanent military base in Moron

We will audit and review defence agreements signed by Spain, in particular defence agreements with the US and its third protocol amendment of 2015 which establishes a permanent presence of US forces in Moron for fast action in Africa.

We believe that the existence of US bases in Spain and participation in missile defence schemes affects our sovereignty and poses a risk to our national security.

327 Greater autonomy of Spain and Europe in NATO

We will seek to provide greater strategic autonomy to both Europe and Spain within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for delving into the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and the European Defence Agency (EDA) to address the relations with our environment and global issues from an exclusively European perspective. In this respect, we will defend the neutralization of the destabilizing role of NATO in East-

ern Europe, freeze the current borders of the alliance and stop installation of the missile shield in Eastern Europe and the Baltic Sea.

In the medium term, we will support the compatibility of the alliance with a European security architecture in which Russia participates, on the basis of a revival of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

328 Right of migration between Spain and Latin America

We will set a priority to strengthen relations with Latin America as an important region for our country due to historical, economic and cultural ties that bind us. We propose:

- To encourage inter-migration with bilateral agreements that protect the rights of Spanish emigrants in Latin America and Latin Americans in Spain.
- To recognize and strengthen bilateral and EU relations with the new regional realities of Latin America (such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, CELAC, or the Union of South American Nations, USAN) for what we will promote cooperation beyond trade integration and we will favour special exchanges in education, research, science and cooperative social economy.
- To encourage the promotion of human rights, especially in the current popular processes of fighting impunity and corruption in Central America.
- To contribute to the gradual normalization of political and commercial relations with Cuba, both bilaterally

and multilaterally, to reverse the common position of the European Union adopted in 1996.

329 Commitment to self-determination of Western Sahara and granting Spanish nationality to the Saharawi population resident in Spain

We defend the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people. Therefore, we will assume a more active role in the UN Security Council and demand to review the general framework of the negotiating process to reinforce the mandate of the UN mediation and to enable the Security Council to punish those countries that obstruct the political process. In addition, we will argue for the contribution of the United Nations Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to the supervision of the human rights respect and defence and the organization of official visits on the ground, both in Western Sahara and in the Tindouf refugee camps.

Also, we will increase humanitarian aid to the Saharawi camps, support programmes of training and mobility of the Saharawi people and will encourage access to Spanish nationality of Saharawi people living in our country with the same rights as other people in the same situation.

Finally, we will advocate the appointment of a European Union Special Representative for Western Sahara who will have regular monitoring of conflict resolution at the European Union level.

330 Recognition of the State of Palestine

We will recognize Palestine as a state imminently and unilaterally. We believe this first step is essential, but not the only one to ensure peace, respect for human

rights and security (UN human security doctrine) between Israel and Palestine and the recognition and enjoyment of the national rights.

It will be an historic commitment of our government not only with the Palestinians but also with the people of our country. That historic commitment will materialize in concrete actions as a first step to address other issues, so we propose that the UN Security Council set a binding deadline for negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians under the supervision and control of international multilateral organizations.

In the event that human rights violations occur, our country will promote sanctions against the policies of occupation, segregation, discrimination and collective punishment by the State of Israel towards the Palestinian people.

331 New Plan for Africa

We will develop a new plan for Africa with the aim of supporting African societies in their efforts to promote democracy, human rights, gender equality and sustainable and inclusive development. This plan will be done in a framework of policy coherence, and will involve both Spanish civil society actors and African plaintiffs.

We will defend the strengthening of mechanisms to fight tax evasion and transparent control in natural resource management. In this sense, we will advocate a responsible Spanish business presence which is transparent and respectful with those principles.

Furthermore we will prioritize cooperation with African regional and sub-regional organizations in multilateral forums.

332 Scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States to avoid a human capital flight

In order to reverse brain drain of Spanish scientist to the United States, we will strengthen scientific, cultural and educational cooperation with this country. To do this, we will increase the budget for grants for further studies and professional internships and scientific research related to projects by Spaniards, and we will promote incentives to encourage the return of Spanish researchers having expanded their training in the United States.

In addition, we will develop a United Plan, an initiative to establish greater cultural, educational and economic ties with the Hispanic community in the US, almost a third of the population of that country. The network of Instituto Cervantes centres will help to reinforce its Latin American connection to organize and promote cultural activities that involve the richness of Spanish language and culture in Spain and America.

We will also create a network of business incubators and accelerators in the United States and Spain to contribute to the creation of viable and innovative business projects in both countries, especially in the field of social and solidarity economy, to facilitate the entry of Spanish SMEs in the US market and the subsequent profit.

333 Reduction of luxury spending of the State Foreign Service and more attention to Spanish emigrants

We will develop a reform of the State Foreign Service according to the following principles:

- Modernization of working methods and internal organization, review of competition for access to the diplomatic service and study the establishment of a

fourth turn, and improvement of working conditions for public employees and contractors in Spain and abroad.

- Rationalization of resources through the reduction of expenditure on luxuries and the reallocation of cancelled resources. Review of wage policy to avoid inequalities and rationalization of purchasing policy on dependent offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Spain and abroad.
- Reinforcement of consular services and general care of all citizens, especially those relating to the Spaniards living abroad.

334 Transformation of Marca España and Instituto Cervantes to be reflective of the diversity and pluri-nationality of our country

From the conviction that foreign policy follows basic general principles, but at the same time should reflect the diversity of the state, and also from the conviction that there must be transparent and open political participation of civil society with mechanisms of control and accountability, we will create a Policy and Foreign Activities Interregional Council to involve civil society and strengthen inter-ministerial coordination. Similarly, we will create a citizen's council to participate in the development and monitoring of our foreign policy and the respect and protection of human rights.

In line with this, we will reform and will adapt the Instituto Cervantes to the linguistic and cultural diversity of Spain, and we will transform the Marca España, from a conciliatory perspective, so it will represent the diversity and the plurality of our country and the interests of all the citizenship.

335 Approval of a Pact for Global Justice and a Law on Solidarity and International Cooperation

We will promote the development, adoption and implementation of a Pact for Global Justice to articulate a new policy of international solidarity and cooperation. This pact will consider the adoption of a new Law on Solidarity and International Cooperation, in a coherent policy framework for sustainable development. It will constitute the legal support for the state new policy in this matter. The law will incorporate mechanisms for participation of organized citizens (social movements, solidarity committees and NGOs on development issues) in the new politics of solidarity and international cooperation, especially the Cooperation Council, to turn it into a genuine area of planning, monitoring and evaluation of this policy.

In addition, the Law on Solidarity and International Cooperation will establish a new financing policy to ensure the active and enthusiastic participation of citizens in our policy of solidarity and cooperation, adapting its funding to the functions developed by organizations and social movements in this area in order to enhance its mobilizing role.

336 Increase on budget for Official Development Assistance

We will allocate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA) in a maximum of two terms (we will set as a goal for the first term of a minimum of 0.4%). ODA will act outside of commercial, geostrategic or any other nature interests that differ from those contained in the Agreement for Global Justice, and

will take their performance based on the principles of sufficiency, predictability and technical support. Public-private partnerships will be subordinated to a new strategy for private sector participation in sustainable development that will be built with organized citizens and will be mandatory for companies participating in these alliances and actions of international cooperation and solidarity.

In addition, we will conduct audits with citizen participation (including the partner countries of the international solidarity and cooperation) on the impact on equality, human rights, gender equity and environmental sustainability of the activities of the companies financed by Spanish ODA funds.

Finally, we will allocate 15% of ODA funds to specific interventions in gender, women's empowerment and sexual and reproductive health, prioritizing resource allocation to feminist movements for women's rights, in local, national, regional and international spheres.

337 Creation of the Ministry of Equality and Solidarity

We will create a new Ministry of Equality and Solidarity, who will be responsible for implementing the policy of cooperation and international solidarity organization.

The inter-ministerial dialogue level will be high and will be responsible for the planning, management and implementation of all actions on international cooperation for development (politics of solidarity and cooperation, humanitarian aid, education for global citizenship, research for global justice, sustainable development, etc.), including the management of its financial instruments (ODA), refundable or not, and action for global economic

justice. It will, also, ensure coherence on politics for development through an unit with a capacity of analysis, evaluation and audit of all public policies.

In addition, we will implement a new career to train professionals in international cooperation and solidarity, which will be explicitly, functionally and organically differentiated of the diplomatic service.

REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL PROPOSALS

ANDALUCÍA

338 Liberalization of the AP-4 (Seville-Jerez)

The granting of this stretch of highway, after being extended a few years ago, is about to end. We will propose, given the lack of high-speed alternative roads, that the concession will not be extended and we will remove highway tolls. In this way, connection will be facilitated between the Campiña de Jerez and the river mouth of the Guadalquivir with Seville.

339 Improper Registry of property of the Catholic Church

We will propose the restoration of historical and cultural heritage for public enjoyment. The Catholic Church has appropriated an important part of our heritage without any compensation to the state and by private and independent registration of public registry. Therefore, we will support the claims of various groups of civil society, such as those relating to the Córdoba Mezquita.

340 Regulation of hydraulic exploitation of the basins of the Fardes, Genil and Guadiana Menor rivers

We will carry out the following proposals:

- Repeal of water transfer projects of the Castril river.
- Make an integral plan of reorganization and restoration of the river Genil between Granada and Loja.
- Maintenance of the following reservoirs: El Portillo, San Clemente, Negratín, Francisco Abellán, Canales, Quéntar, Cubillas, Colomera and Bermejales.

341 Decontamination of land previously used by industry

We will take the necessary actions to withdraw phosphogypsum and cesium-137 from the ashes of Acerinox and other waste dumped in the marshes of Rincon and in the Mendaña, along with other residues of contaminated waste in the del Pinar salt marshes. In addition, we will seek the maximum decontamination of the land occupied by closed industries in the Francisco Montenegro boulevard (Punta del Sebo), and fully restore it for public use and enjoyment..

We will also promote the regeneration and restoration of wetlands in the marshes of the river Tinto with an innovative worldwide project that will serve to project a green, new, modern image

342 Improvement and creation of new sections in the road network

We will promote the completion of the Olivar's highway and the A-32 (Linares-Albacete) and a study of variant N-322 crossing the region of El Condado.

343 Construction of a second dam in the Pantano de la Concepción

We will support the construction of a second dam in the Pantano de la Concepción. It is a project that has long been considered essential for the Costa del Sol, since the capacity of the current one (built in 1971) is insufficient to supply the population.

344 Improving the rail network to interconnect Andalucía

We will seek a better allocation of railway infrastructure, with interprovincial and interregional nature, to revive

the economy and to improve mobility and the coexistence of Andalucía:

- Almería. Connection Almería-Murcia: passenger train and high-speed train (TGV) of goods. TAV connection with Granada. Development of a suburban train network in the region of the West.
- Cádiz. Electrification of the railway line Algeciras-Bobadilla to improve connections to the port and the city.
- Granada. Railway project connecting Granada (by Motril) and Málaga and Almería.
- Huelva. Improvement and expansion of the railway connection with Extremadura (the current Huelva-Zafra), plus improved services Huelva-Seville line.
- Jaén. Recovery and improvement of suburban rail network and the Linares-Baeza station.
- Málaga. Rail corridor coast from Málaga to Algeciras, with extension to Nerja.
- Seville. Improving suburban train network; in particular, the connection of Los Palacios with the Cadiz-Seville by Utrera.

345 Integral Protection Plan for olive and associated industry

We will promote measures to improve the quality of life in the olive industry and its conditions of commercialization and export:

- We will support the industry related to agrarian business in Jaen.

- We will support mediation in the price of olive oil to end abusive practices.
- We will promote the distribution and bottling of olive oil from the province to invest in less dependence on intermediaries.
- We will ensure strict compliance with the rules of getting and use of designations of origin and protected geographical indications.
- We will promote the implementation of complementary crops on farms dedicated to olive.
- Through publicity campaigns we will explain the special characteristics of olive oil as the basis of the Mediterranean diet, to value its qualities.
- We will support the declaration of the Andalucía olive groves as World Patrimony by Unesco.

346 Plan for improvement and resize of the public company incinerator REMESA

We will implement a plan to improve the company's business REMESA waste treatment in order to reach the European average in material recycling rates and help conserve biodiversity, while promoting the creation of jobs.

ARAGÓN

347 Reopening of the Canfranc-Oloron railway line in 2020

We will restore and open the railway line between Huesca and southwestern France to facilitate the transport of goods and passengers between Spain and France, which

will lead to a competitive improvement and development of Aragón as a logistics hub.

348 Suspension of the extension to the Yesa dam

We will suspend the works of extension of the Yesa dam in Aragón, after the budgeted costs have increased five-fold due to geological problems not originally foreseen. In addition, there is a risk of rupture of the dam, and the works have some environmental costs that were not considered at first, apart from the effect on the natural and urban patrimony that the development of this hydraulic work involves.

349 Improve rail corridor Cantabrian-Mediterranean

We will support better communications with the Cantabrian and Mediterranean coasts through a plan of investments in railway lines between Teruel-Zaragoza-Sagunto, to enhance the logistic capacity of Aragón and trade relations between the north and east of the peninsula.

ASTURIES / ASTURIAS

350 Mining funds for the development of Asturias

We will promote a solution to the conflict between administrations regarding the payment of amounts owed to mining funds, and we will apply those funds to expansive economical policies that will improve the strengthening of Asturian SMEs, sustainable employment and essential public services such as health, education, housing and social services.

351 Infrastructure's Plan

We will promote a change in infrastructure policies towards the intelligent use of resources and a balanced policy of communications across the region. In order to do so, we have set four basic goals in plan for infrastructure for the next term of office:

- Substantial improvement to establish a high frequency commuter service, giving Asturias the necessary ease of travel.
- Finalisation of the pending sections of La Espina dual carriageway.
- Elimination of the toll in Huerna, with the aim of granting Asturias a direct free access to improve the economic development of the region.
- Protection of citizens from acoustic, visual and atmospheric pollution generated by big infrastructures (dual carriageways, expressways and railways) going through urban areas.

ILLES BALEARS / ISLAS BALEARES

352 Promotion of a specific Balear model based on an economic and cooperative relationship with other territories of the Spanish State

- We will adhere to existing regulation in the legal system that explicitly improves funding of Islas Baleares.
- We will promote special territorial status Islas Baleares and the application of specific regulation within the European Union for such cases.

- We will create a programme of state investment in Islas Baleares.
- We will design a specific economic system for Islas Baleares that addresses inter-territorial compensation.
- We will create an instrument of economical policies that grants objective validity and compensation to specific sectors, to guarantee the economic, labour and social development of our territory.

353 Statement of public interest for connections between islands and the peninsula for Islas Baleares and Islas Canarias

As a statement of public interest, reduced prices will be applied to flights between islands and the peninsula for the inhabitants of the islands.

CANARIAS

354 Acknowledgement of the status as Ultra-periferic Region to Canarias (RUP) in the Spanish Constitution

We will constitutionally guarantee the stability and structure of the economic and tax system of Canarias. The Government will urge the Parliament of Canarias to partially modify article four of the Estatuto de Autonomía de Canarias with the aim of including the adjusting principles of policies and legislation, regulation and financial intervention of the national State authorities. State legislation will grant specific treatment to those matters that require it, in response to the distance, insularity and permanent structural limitations of Canarias, so that the characteristics of RUP are recognized in the

Spanish Constitution as they are already recognized by the European Union.

355 Encouragement of actions derived from the investment reserves for Canarias

We will promote the application of the tax benefits for investments reserves for Canarias, so that it will incentivize the investment of corporation resources in the islands, with the subsequent increase in job positions and professional training for the population of Canarias.

356 Fulfillment of the main goals and measures of Specific Options Programmes for the Distance and Insularity (POSEI) to guarantee budget allocations

We will guarantee proper budget allocation, with complements from the Central Administration whenever Canarias Government cannot fund the sector assigned to it, with the aim of fulfilling the main goals of POSEI, which are the following:

- Promotion of sustainable development that allows the continuation of agriculture and livestock activities in Canarias and the increase of self-sufficiency, taking steps towards food sovereignty, as well as the maintenance of decent agrarian incomes, that uphold the agricultural landscape, customs and traditions, to avoid the desertification of soil and preserve biodiversity, all of which will bring an improvement in product quality and the incorporation of differentiating elements in the market.

- Equal funding for all who produce in the same conditions. Guarantee of the supply of products for consumption and transformation and also of agrarian consumables that compensate for the excessive costs incurred on account of being RUP territory.
- Prohibition of compensations to products competing against local production.
- Establishment of enough control and inspection mechanisms to stop fraud.
- Creation of a simplified access system to subsidies for small farmers.
- Promotion of agro ecological operations.
- Prohibition of subsidies to transgenic product imports.
- Promotion of a change in the energy model towards a new model of renewable clean, efficient and sustainable energies.

CANTABRIA

357 No to fracking in Cantabria

On account of environmental and health risks, and their consequences to the rural way of life, we will suspend the permits granted for fracking activities in Cantabria. This affects the following projects:

Luena, which has impact on the valleys of Besaya, Pas, Pisueña, Miera and Asón, and on an area of Burgos.

Bezana-Bigüenzo, which affects all southern area of Cantabria: Campoo, Valdeprado and Valderredible, as well as areas in Palencia and Burgos.

358 Economic reactivation plans for Besaya and Reinosa districts

We will promote a sustainable reindustrialisation plan in Besaya and Reinosa districts, in which the dismantling of industry has had a significantly negative effect on activity and employment. The main lines of the action plan will be: The activation of subsidies for the modernisation of industry in risk of relocation, by the purchasing of machinery and patents and the transformation of the productive processes that allows an increase in productivity and competitiveness.

Evaluation in the search for new markets, the internationalisation of companies, the use of global value chains and the promotion of exports in goods and services.

The license of incentives for the increase of energetic efficiency and the reduction of emissions and residues form the productive process.

The promotion of the development of industrial land and the adaptation of existing land.

The concession of incentives to attract new companies, direct foreign investments and involvement in mixed partnerships.

The improvement of traffic infrastructures to reduce the costs of goods transport.

The implementation of a plan of subsidies to attract talent and continuous training of professionals.

CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

359 Complete suspension of temporary centralized nuclear waste storage plant in Villar de Cañas

We will promote the substitution of the temporary centralized nuclear waste storage plant in Villar de Cañas for

a clean energy research facility (bio fuel, aeolian, photovoltaic, etc.) this action will become an example at a national level as it will contribute to the initiation of an energy efficient transition throughout the country.

360 Intermodal logistics platform and freight train for Toledo

We will start the necessary action so that the city of Toledo has an intermodal logistics platform and a freight train connection, as the elimination of this infrastructure has meant a significant obstacle for industrial development and the creation of jobs.

CASTILLA Y LEÓN

361 Draft bill for the defence of local autonomy and the recognition of local districts

We will develop the ability of decision-making, and the resources to exercise it, to all united or pooled municipalities. We will consciously work to guarantee the defence of specific organization models for municipalities and smaller entities which form the territorial unit. We will protect their heritage rights over the territory and we will put in place a definitive Law for the Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, so that positive discrimination will be ensured for those districts with greater depopulation and lack of infrastructure. We will attempt to give sufficient resources to district authorities (united or pooled municipalities) to self-manage the basic services in their territory and also participate in controlling the actions performed by regional and State administrations within it.

362 **Railway to Castilla y León**

Castilla y León is a very extensive region with significant lacks in communications between its provinces, districts and villages. Therefore, we will study access and connections to improve mobility and accessibility between this region and others as well as internal communication between provinces within the region.

The measures we will set in place will work towards the following goals:

- To promote both a conventional and commuter train system.
- To promote the transportation of merchandise by rail. Spain is one of the countries in Europe with the lowest rates in this kind of transportation.
- To reopen the section between Madrid-Aranda del Duero and Burgos.
- To reopen the section of Vía de la Plata (Zamora-Salamanca-Plasencia) and its continuation towards Asturias through Benavente. We will evaluate a new direct section from Benavente to León.
- We will recover the project of the Madrid-Plasencia line known as “the cherry train”.

CATALUNYA / CATALUÑA

363 **We will increase and improve the commuter system in the Barcelona metropolitan area**

We will increase frequencies, improve service quality and promote the implementation of semi-direct trains.

364 Fulfillment of the Autonomous Statutes of Cataluña regarding investments in infrastructures

We believe it is essential to fulfill, retroactively, the third additional regulation of the Statutes that refers to State investments in Cataluña infrastructures.

365 Improvement of the railway network in mountain areas

We will widen and improve the sections that join urban, rural and peripheral areas in key points of Cataluña in order to improve ease of mobility and commercial connections.

366 Dual carriageway Lleida-Pirineus

We will widen and improve certain sections of roads that join urban, rural and peripheral areas in key points of the Cataluña, such as the dual carriageway Lleida-Pirineus.

EXTREMADURA

367 Frontier Cooperation

We will set in place an investment and action plan along with Portugal to promote communications and joint investments.

Extremadura and the Portuguese area of Alentejo share a border, but also have similar socio-economic characteristics and low population density, a lack of communication and transport, and dependency on farming and cattle livestock. For this reason we will promote a change in the production model of both regions, as sharing services and infrastructures is a common goal that requires, as

well as specific cooperation, the joint design of projects and a strong commitment to investments.

GALICIA

368 Suspension of the A-57 dual carriageway to protect the Galician mountains

Due to the huge environmental, patrimonial and social impact, and the fact that there is no comprehensive coherent plan of execution, we will propose the suspension of the A57 project.

369 Cleaning of El Burgo estuary

We will promote the cleaning away of mud and general cleansing of El Burgo estuary after the abandonment suffered at the hands of several administrations in order to bring the estuary to a state in accordance with the excellent quality of Galician seafood.

370 Recovery of Pontevedra estuary for the public

We will promote the abolition of the second article of the Law on Protection and Sustainable Use of Coastal Areas, which includes the possibility of extending the current licenses of public maritime-terrestrial domain up to 75 years beyond expiry dates set in the adjudications. This article will ease the permanence of facilities such as the industrial complex of Ence-Elnosa in the maritime-terrestrial domain of Pontevedra estuary.

COMUNIDAD DE MADRID

371 Provide more (and better quality) water to the Tajo River as it passes through Aranjuez

To this end, we will promote:

- The revision of the Hydrological Plan of the river basin district of Tajo for the 2015-2021 planning process, to see if it conforms to the European regulations.
- Coordination with civil society platforms that could further information and demands (for example, Ecologists in Action, Citizens Network for a New Water Culture in the Tajo and its rivers or the Platform in Defence of the Tajo and Alberche rivers).
- Analysis of the possible consequences of the rejection of the Hydrological Plan.
- The establishment of containment measures these consequences.
- The rejection of the hydrological plan, scheduled for December 2015, if the plan is not adapted to European standards.
- The proposal to develop a new plan to collect a minimum ecological flow of at least 11.74 cubic meters per second and applies the new European water policy.

372 Resolution of the construction project of the commuter railway line between Móstoles-Navalcarnero

We will resolve the situation of the commuter railway line Móstoles-Navalcarnero, the execution of which is currently on hold. To this end:

- We will analyze the current status of the project from a technical, functional, environmental, urban and economic point of view.
- We will review the contract with the adjudicated business.
- We will examine the viability of resuming the construction of the railway line, with the addition of stations in Arroyomolinos and Griñón.
- We will define and discuss alternatives to improve access to affected areas.

373 Removal, burial or transfer of the two power lines which currently cross the town of Arroyomolinos from north to south, above housing, parks, playgrounds and sports areas

The steps we will take to achieve it are as follows:

- The development and diffusion of a study of the whole process (project definition, installation and environmental impact results).
- Coordination with neighborhood platforms and civil society, as well as experts and authorities involved, to determine the best alternative (removal, burial or transfer).
- Authorization to carry out the agreed solution.

374 Compliance with conservation measures and restoration of the hydrographic basin of the river Guadarrama

We will ensure compliance with the conservation and restoration of the hydrographic basin of the river Guadarrama (regional park and protected natural area), comprising the

municipalities of the Alamo, Batres, Boadilla del Monte, Brunete, Colmenarejo, Galapagar, Majadahonda, Moraleja de Enmedio, Mostoles, Navalcarnero, Las Rozas, Serranillos del Valle, Sevilla la Nueva, Torrelodones, Valdemorillo, Villanueva de la Cañada, Villanueva del Pardillo and Villaviciosa. To do this, we will carry out:

- A study of the current situation in the river basin.
- And a review of the management plan of the basin of the Guadarrama river and its compliance to date.

375 Recover C4 project to expand commuter rail line to the towns of Torrejón de la Calzada and Torrejón de Velasco

We will resume this expansion project:

- Analyze the current state of the Commuter Railway Infrastructure Plan for Madrid 2009–2015.
- Perform a study report and a budget for the expansion of the C4 commuter train line.
- Define and analyze viable route alternatives to build the railway infrastructure.
- Analyze the viability and, where applicable, the most suitable site for the construction of two new stations: a first next to the Hospital de Parla, and the second in the proximity of the towns of Torrejón de la Calzada and Torrejón de Velasco. This analysis will take into account accessibility, demand, connections with other public transport and ease of construction.
- A specific study of the conditions of operation and transport demand.
- Expansion of C4 commuter rail line, provided its technical and economic viability is demonstrated.

376 Revised draft of the underground railway in the south of Madrid

We will review the proposed tunnelling of the railway in southern Madrid that splits the municipalities of Alcorcón, Fuenlabrada, Getafe, Leganés and Móstoles. To this end, we will analyze the cooperation agreement signed in 2011 between the Ministry of Development and the city councils of these municipalities, the viability of the commitments related to Ministry included in the agreement and, finally, possible alternatives and solutions to meet these commitments.

MURCIA

377 Improvement of the railway network in Murcia

- We will promote the electrification and doubling of railways in the region, the re establishing of the line towards Andalucía and the elimination of barriers in the sections Murcia-Alicante, Murcia-Albacete and Murcia-Andalucía.
- We will develop a plan to promote, improve and prepare the commuter railway system; specifically the sections between Murcia and Alicante, Granada and Albacete provinces. This means the sections Cartagena-Alicante, Cartagena-Murcia, Murcia-Granada and Murcia-Albacete.
- We will develop a plan to promote the narrow track train in the Campo de Cartagena district.
- We will promote the creation of the trade corridor of the Mediterranean Sea.

- We will eliminate the railway route in the municipal area of Alcantarilla.
- We will promote the tunnelling of railways throughout the city of Murcia.

378 Coastal Defence Plan for Murcia

We will abolish Law 2/2013, 29th May, for the protection and sustainable use of coastal areas. We will also modify Law 22/1988, 28th July, of coastal areas. This will be done in order to introduce real and effective protection measures of undeveloped coastline. We will also promote its application and development, to maintain State jurisdiction to abolish actions and agreements among local agencies that affect the maritime-terrestrial public domain. With all these measures we intend to stop the destruction (due to building speculation) of undeveloped coastal areas of Murcia. Moreover, we will avoid situations in which projects of great negative environmental impact were supported by laws such as the Murcia Region Land Law which meant the suppression of protection of a large part of the coastal area affected by the construction of the housing complex Marina de Cope.

NAFARROA / NAVARRA

379 Dismantling the shooting range in Bardenas Reales

We will convert the –Bardenas shooting range into a natural environment for the enjoyment of the people of Navarra. To do this, it will be necessary:

- To call a referendum to decide on the renewal of the lease contract.

- Remove the denomination of “area of interest for defence”.
- Proceed with the dismantling of the range.
- Perform an environmental and sanitary analysis of the area.
- Ensure the reuse of natural resources for social, cultural and ecological purposes.

380 Suspension of high-speed train works

We will suspend high-speed train works until we have made a comprehensive study and reformulation of the whole project, that is, its foundations, plans for public investment in infrastructure and global mobility, and railway viability study. During this process we will prioritize a social debate on the various alternatives to the project.

EUSKADI / PAÍS VASCO

381 Regeneration of productive industrial areas

We will promote a recovery plan for the industrial areas of the left areas of Vizcaya (Barakaldo, Sestao, Portugalete and Santurtzi) and the industrial zone of Guipúzcoa (Errenteria and Pasaia) and will promote the production and development of new technologies in the metallurgical sector (increased R & D), products with high added value and training as a route towards the re-integration of professionals.

382 Opening a dialogue process for the expansion of powers transferred to the Basque Country

We will urge movement on the transfer of responsibilities to the Basque Country, and in this sense will grant priority

to areas relating to labour inspection and administration, as well as management related to Social Security, without this involving an interruption to State tax collection.

LA RIOJA

383 Urgent re-industrialisation plan for La Rioja

As part of the investment for Europe plan (also known as the “Juncker Plan”), we will include the La Rioja region, together with other areas of the Ebro axis, in an urgent re-industrialization plan. Given the strategic situation of the Ebro axis as a link between the Atlantic Arc and the Mediterranean Arc, there is a justifiable need to bring back to La Rioja the industrial dynamism that has been lacking for so many years.

384 Eliminate the stipulation that requires a person not to be indebted to a public administration before they can access public service funds

We will convert social emergency allowances into rights and funds which are legally immune from seizure and we will stop seizures of any such current allowances.

VALENCIA REGION

385 An integral plan for transport and communication infrastructures

We will implement an integral plan for the improvement of transport and communication infrastructures in the Valencia Region. This will:

Bring to an end the toll charge on the AP-7 road, and improve its access

Improve regional and local rail networks

Improve transport infrastructures in the central area of the Valencia Region, and its connections with the rest of Spain, Europe and the Mediterranean.

Revitalize the sea ports of Alicante and Castellón, building rail connections as a priority.

386 Increase state funding to support entrepreneurship and SMEs

We will apply a 20% complement, charged against the National Budget funds allocated to the Valencia Region, to the following areas:

- Encouraging entrepreneurs
- Cooperativism and social economy
- Economic planning and forecast
- Industrial policy
- Trade regulations and promotion
- Foreign trade

387 Support agriculture, livestock farming and fishing

We will apply a 20% complement, charged against the National Budget funds allocated to the Valencia Region, to the following areas:

- Agricultural research and technology
- Improvement and regulation of the fishing industry
- Agricultural guarantee and support
- Concentration of supply and cooperativism
- Agrifood quality

- Rural development
- Livestock development and improvements
- Water resources administration and infrastructures
- Treatment and sanitation of water systems and farming infrastructures.

388 Protecting natural areas

We will promote actions that protect natural areas and, in this respect, we will:

- Prevent or stop activities that cause environmental damage, in particular those in connection with the Castor project. With reference to this project, we will dismantle existing infrastructures and demand accountability.
- Take the necessary steps to have the Albufera freshwater lagoon categorized as a biosphere reserve, and the wetlands of the La Safor area as a nature reserve.
- Implement action plans to ensure environmental and socioeconomic sustainability in the areas of the Vega Baja, Serranía Celtibérica and Valencia and L'Horta metropolitan area, in order to establish a sustainable water resources grid in the Valencia region.

ANNEXE

The following proposals have been approved by various work groups and areas of Podemos, although it was not possible to put them to the vote.

Economic Democracy / A New Productive Model

389 Sustainable tourism

We will develop a plan for sustainable tourism, via specific agreements with various agents and within a timescale of fifteen years which will establish new bases for the development of a new tourism model for Spain and for each of its regions and tourist towns.

We will establish a new regulatory framework for tourism related to its environmental, cultural and social impact by means of the creation of a green label, promoted by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, with the participation of autonomous regions, associations, companies, unions, ecological research and management organisms and other social agents in each area, such as town councils or local action groups.

We will ensure sustainable productive processes via adequate regulation of transport systems of supplies, packaging and recycling. We will promote the development of management models of tourist area establishments and services as well as the institutions which participate in them, based on eco-efficient criteria.

We will promote the development of tourist destinations which are managed by participative organisms capable of incorporating the interests of various agents: business people, workers, citizens, managers, researchers, technicians and responsible politicians.

Social Democracy / Housing and utilities

390 Prohibition of embargo of first and only residence

We will promote a declaration of non-embargo and non-executable of the first and only residence of permanent occupation. All housing used as only place of residence and of permanent occupation will be declared as non-embargo and non-executable property, except in the case of the voluntary renunciation of the owner.

In the case of the death of the owner, the prohibition of embargo and non-executability will be extended to family members with permanent occupation in the home and who do not have alternative accommodation. Those included in the definition of family members are those of direct descent or ascent of the deceased owner.

The guarantee of non-embargo and non-execution will not be liable to opposition with respect to debts which originate from the meeting other obligations – food, taxes, contributions, expenses directly related to the home or obligations with real guarantees related to the home and which would have constituted to have a direct

effect on the acquisition, construction or improvements to the home.

391 The Elimination of abusive clauses

We will promote the automatic and unconditional elimination on the part of banking entities – and without previous request from the owner – of clauses declared abusive by the tribunals, subject to sanctions for non-fulfillment.

392 Observatory of the right to a home

We will create an Observatory of the Right to a Home (ODV) with the aim of investigating and analyzing the housing situation in Spain.

The functions of the ODV will include the preparation of a periodic census of empty homes, the carrying out of a study of public policies, and the preparation of reports. The responsibilities of the ODV should not only be consultative but also ones of control, study, reporting, execution and preparation of legislative proposals.

The ODV will be made up of representatives of institutions and of civil society.

Political democracy / Security

393 Independent Justice for the Military

We will reform the Statutory Law of Judicial Power in order to create bodies which are specialized in matters of military discipline and punishment, carried out by judges and magistrates with appropriate training and integrated into the jurisdiction orders of administrative-contention and penal law. We will also suppress Room V of the Military Supreme Court for reasons of economy,

independence and transparency. The present make-up of the military justice system does not guarantee its full independence from military command.

Proposals in the regional and municipal area / Castilla y León

394 A health system with public management and the guaranteed right for all people equally, independently of their area of residence

We will include in the General Health Law and in its regulatory development the precept which guarantees universal, egalitarian, free, quality public health care for all citizens irrespective of the area of residence.

The law will include the obligation to allocate state funds to sufficiently co-finance the infrastructures and means necessary with the aim of correcting the inequality in the area of health care, and to fulfil human and constitutional rights, as well as currently valid laws and rulings. The co-funding of hospitals and centres of specialized attention has to be a priority in peripheral districts which are more than thirty minutes away by road to an assigned hospital.

It is also essential that regional responsibilities in the area of health are coordinated and that the obligation exists to establish agreements about health care which facilitate the complete attention of neighbouring populations, especially in the case of those patients who need speedy and effective assistance.