

MÁS MADRID – ELECTORAL PROGRAMME

Elections to the Assembly of the Community of Madrid, 28 May 2023 · Summary version · English translation of the official easy-read edition of the programme (© Más Madrid, 2023), adapted to a formal register. The full programme is attached in its original Spanish version.

Introduction

Más Madrid stood in the elections to the Community of Madrid held on 28 May 2023 with a programme for governing the region over the following four years. Its aim is to make life in Madrid easier, safer and more fulfilling for everyone, at a time when living in the region has become harder for many people.

The party's candidate for President of the Community of Madrid was **Mónica García**, a physician, who has devoted her political career to improving society and defending the common good.

Core principles

Más Madrid's programme is built on five core objectives:

- To make Madrid a leader in the transition to an economy that is more respectful of the environment and less polluting.
- To guarantee the rights and freedoms of everyone living in the region.
- To build a modern, inclusive and feminist Madrid, committed to equality between women and men.
- To make Madrid a place where families and young people can build their future, and where older people enjoy security.
- In short, a Madrid in which everyone can live better.

Key proposals

1. Health

- Investment of more than **€6 billion** to strengthen the public health system: building and upgrading hospitals and primary care centres, and recruiting more doctors and nurses.
- A guaranteed family doctor and nurse for every resident throughout their life, with continuity of care by the same professionals wherever possible, supported by higher salaries for primary care staff.

- Health promotion measures, including:
 - specific leave from work for people at risk of suicide;
 - exercise prescribed to patients as part of their daily routine;
 - supervised physical activity in parks, squares and sports centres, close to people's homes;
 - a **Youth Sports Pass** reducing the cost of public sports facilities for young people.

2. Feminism and gender equality

Equality between women and men

- A law to protect against sexism, harassment and gender-based violence on the internet, social media and mobile applications.
- **Sexual and Reproductive Health Units** in primary care centres, with specialists dedicated to:
 - prevention of sexually transmitted infections and cervical cancer, and care related to abortion;
 - access to contraception and treatment of sexually transmitted infections;
 - information and education on sexual and reproductive health.
- A public regional centre offering courses and talks for men to raise awareness of gender equality.

Rights of LGBTBI+ people

- A model of health care for trans people that accompanies them throughout their transition process.
- An extension of the regional LGBTBI+ protection law, including a specific plan to protect homeless LGBTBI+ people, particularly migrants.

3. Environment

The programme sets out measures to reduce pollution, protect the natural environment and tackle climate change.

Territorial planning

- Solar panels on the roofs of schools and secondary schools.
- A plan to protect natural areas, water resources and forests.
- Reorganisation of the region into smaller territorial units (*comarcas*) for the planning of core public services, transport and urban development, and support for municipalities so that every neighbourhood has essential services close at hand, improving quality of life and health.
- A law requiring new neighbourhoods to have health, education, sports, security, cultural and social services from the outset.

- A guarantee that the **Canal de Isabel II**, the company that manages Madrid's water supply, remains permanently in public hands.

Waste management and air quality

- A regional waste office to plan the disposal and recycling of waste.
- Smaller waste-treatment plants, with treated waste reused in agriculture.
- Systems enabling packaging to be reused.
- A plan for every municipality of more than 50,000 inhabitants to have a low-emission zone similar to *Madrid Central*, together with grants for building renovation to reduce energy consumption and install solar panels.

Agriculture

- Support for organic farming, with the goal that one quarter of the region's agricultural output be organic.
- A land bank to increase the land available for cultivation, and support for 100 new farmers and livestock breeders each year.
- Grants to improve irrigation, and protection of the most valuable agricultural land against urban development so that it can be devoted to organic farming.

Animal protection

- An end to public subsidies for bullfighting and the closure of the regional Bullfighting Affairs Centre.
- A plan to prevent the abandonment of companion animals and encourage adoption.
- A public veterinary hospital, free of charge for people on low incomes, and a new animal shelter in the south of the region.

Transport

- Doubling public transport provision across the Community of Madrid.
- A **€15 weekend family travel pass** valid throughout the region.
- Purchase of 80 new trains for Metro de Madrid.
- A support plan for residents and businesses in San Fernando de Henares affected by the works on Metro Line 7B.
- A fixed-price taxi service for people who need more than 30 minutes by public transport to reach essential services such as hospitals.
- A safe and interconnected network of cycle lanes.

4. Economy

- Two pilot projects: a **universal basic income** for all residents of the region, regardless of income or employment status; and a **32-hour working week** (four days of eight hours).
- Support for companies in difficulty to convert into social enterprises in which workers take part in management.

Industry

- Attracting clean industries, such as renewable energy and materials recycling, to the south of the region.
- The **Reindustria Plan**, creating seven industrial hubs, each specialised in a clean and sustainable sector:
 - North: pharmaceuticals and biotechnology;
 - Henares Corridor: distribution and logistics;
 - Aranjuez: organic agriculture and livestock farming;
 - Getafe: transport, automotive and engines;
 - Parla: construction;
 - Móstoles: renewable energy;
 - North-west: technology and IT.

Training and employment

- Reorganisation of the Public Employment Service.
- Regulation of student internships in companies, associations and foundations.
- Public vocational training centres offering the full range of vocational courses, and a dedicated department to coordinate vocational education.
- Support for self-employed single parents to balance work and family life, through a subsidy covering half of their social security contributions.
- Breastfeeding leave of 15 days for self-employed mothers, on equal terms with employees.

Commerce

- Grants of **€2,500** per business to help small shops sell online.
- Renovation and modernisation of municipal markets.
- Support for traders' associations for training and technology.

Tourism

- Promotion of year-round cycle tourism to generate local economic activity and help retain population in rural areas, including new cycle routes between towns and cities of the region.

Innovation

- A Research, Development and Innovation Office to promote scientific and technological research, connect it with businesses, and advise companies on obtaining Spanish and EU funding.
- Increased funding for scientific research, including **€40 million a year** for medical research focused on people's health needs, such as mental health.

5. Social rights

Education

- A maximum of 18 pupils per class in early-years and primary education, and 20 in secondary education, upper secondary (*bachillerato*) and vocational training.
- More teachers and more educational counsellors, with at least two counsellors in every secondary school.
- 40,000 new vocational training places over four years.
- More free places in nursery schools for children under three, starting with lower-income families during the first two years of government.
- Publicly funded school meals for all children up to the age of 12 within five years.
- New grants: salary-type grants enabling early school leavers to enrol in vocational training; grants complementing those of the Spanish Ministry of Education; and supplementary grants for Erasmus study in Europe.
- A specialised office to assess the quality of higher education and advise on the creation of new universities.

Housing

- Purchase by the Community of Madrid of **10,000 homes** to be offered at affordable prices.
- Measures to curb rising housing prices, including new taxes on speculation.
- Support for cooperatives and associations building affordable housing.
- Energy-efficiency renovation of more than **80,000 homes** over four years, generating new employment.

Culture

- A law recognising the right of everyone in Madrid to take part in cultural life.
- Increased public funding for culture, and a cultural voucher for people on low incomes.
- An office supporting the cultural sector through advice, project support and training for professionals and businesses.
- A Culture Observatory to monitor and evaluate the results of cultural policy.

Youth

- Increased Metro and bus services at weekends and more night buses, so that young people can travel safely and enjoy culture and leisure.
- Construction of affordable public rental housing accessible to young people.
- A plan to prevent eating disorders, particularly among children and young people.

Migrants and the fight against racism

- Information on access to health services through different channels and in several languages.

- Easier access to sport for migrants.
- School programmes against xenophobia and racism, including anti-bullying measures and guides to promote coexistence.

Social services

- Effective coordination between social services and other public services, such as education, health, income support, employment and housing.
- A law establishing a new funding model for associations and foundations.
- Reform of the regional minimum income scheme (*Renta Mínima de Inserción*) so that it can be combined with the national Minimum Living Income (*Ingreso Mínimo Vital*), accompanied by housing support and simplified procedures.
- A maximum waiting time of three months for long-term care (dependency) benefits.
- Care homes built close to the neighbourhoods and towns where older people have always lived.

Families

- A child benefit for every child up to the age of 16, initially for lower-income families and extended to all families within eight years.
- An additional supplement of **€30 per child**, reflecting the higher cost of raising a family in Madrid compared with other regions.
- Legal recognition of single-parent families, granting them the same benefits as large families.
- A commitment to eradicate child poverty within eight years.

6. Democracy and good governance

Government and public employment

- New government bodies: an **Anti-Fraud Office** to investigate fraud in the public administration; a **Public Policy Evaluation Agency** to assess whether policies achieve their objectives; and a data office to support evidence-based decision-making.
- A law on the working conditions of public employees, including teleworking and a 32-hour working week.
- Senior administrative posts to be held by independent professionals rather than political appointees.
- A school for the training of public employees and an office responsible for staff recruitment.

Democratic memory

- A commemorative plaque at the seat of the regional government in Puerta del Sol, the former headquarters of the Directorate-General of Security, where many people were detained and tortured during the dictatorship.
- A **Citizens' Memory Institute** to promote activities to preserve historical memory.

Other institutions

- Restoration of the requirement for a qualified majority of the Assembly of Madrid to appoint the senior management of the public broadcaster Telemadrid, who must have no party affiliation and will serve six-year terms.
- A halt to the costly *Ciudad de la Justicia* project, which aims to bring all of Madrid's courts together on a single site, and its replacement with a more economical alternative.

7. A fairer Community of Madrid

- A comprehensive reform of the Statute of Autonomy, the region's fundamental law, to incorporate citizens' rights, environmental protection, greater citizen participation, gender equality and stronger democracy.
- Allocation of half of the regional budget to health and education, to guarantee the rights of all residents.
- A **Territorial Rebalancing Fund** to finance infrastructure and public service facilities in the areas of the region with fewer services or higher levels of poverty.
- A digital assistance programme providing citizens with information and guidance on public services, together with adapted in-person services so that older people and those with greater difficulty using the internet receive appropriate attention.

8. Taxation

- Restoration of the **wealth tax** on the richest households, which currently pay nothing in the region, in line with the national Solidarity Tax on Large Fortunes and with the recommendations of international institutions on wealth taxation as a means of financing investment that benefits the economy and society.
- A tax on large retail outlets, such as shopping centres and hypermarkets, funding a **€100 voucher** for people on low incomes to spend in small local shops.
- A tax on owners of homes left empty for more than two years, and a tax on housing speculation, with exemptions for owner-occupiers moving home, inherited properties and sales between family members.
- Social, environmental, innovation and gender-equality conditions in public contracts awarded by the Community of Madrid.
- Modernisation of the regional public administration, including a 32-hour working week, conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, and accelerated recruitment examinations for more than 5,000 health workers.
- New anti-corruption institutions staffed by independent professionals rather than politicians, and protection for whistleblowers who report corruption.