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Introduction (Page 1)

After the horrors of fascism and the wars that devastated our continent, the European project represented hope for many generations: a beacon of peace, stability, and wellbeing based on democracy, equality, and diversity. Today, that promise of a united, prosperous, and secure Europe seems to be drifting further and faster away. Wars are knocking again at Europe's doors, far-right hatred surges across the continent, the climatic crisis accelerates, and inequalities grow by the day. What was once exceptional is now the "new normal."

In the Valencian Country, the political situation is no better: the PP and VOX parties roam freely in our institutions, destroying the minimal consensus of our self-government, censoring our culture, hating our diversity, and attacking public services. They seek only to enrich themselves, dividing us in the process.

These elections are an opportunity for the Valencian left to stand up. To confront neoliberal dogmas impoverishing our countryside and industry but also a right and far-right that governs our territory, threatening to govern the continent too. We want to face hate and far-right extremism, cuts, austericide, gender violence, totalitarian regimes, and climate change denial. We want to prevent the Valencian Country from becoming an international shame.

From Compromís – Sumar, we always defended the necessity of participating in building the European project. Yes, another Europe; one that leaves no one behind and decisively prioritizes our interests: as citizens of a transforming continent and as the Valencian people.

On June 9, we face Europe—for our people's interests, to fight the government of PP and VOX, and to build a social, democratic, green, feminist, and just Europe—an Europe serving its people and bravely confronting threats. Because we don't resign ourselves. We, with you, stand up. Now, also to Europe. Let's stand up.

1. Defending Our Valencian Interests

1.1 Against uncontrolled imports in primary sectors (Pages 2-4)

This legislative term witnessed protests in the European countryside, with thousands of tractors blocking roads demanding improved rural living conditions, bringing agricultural issues to the political forefront. The cynical right and far-right exploited these protests for their gain. While criticizing green policies, PP and VOX have supported Brussels' free trade agreements.

Compromís-Sumar was uniquely opposed to increased citrus imports from South Africa and denounced TTIP, CETA, and the Mercosur agreement. Hypocrisy from the far-right and traditional right's liberalism contrasts with our consistency: without fair agreements, there wouldn't be tractor protests.

We want a Europe defending local production, as it makes no sense to import from countries with lower social, environmental, and labor standards, which unfairly compete with our producers.

We need a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that protects and values Valencian food systems economically and as a key element against climate change. We want to dignify agricultural workers—foundations of rural development and stable, decent jobs—and promote generational renewal and the crucial role of women in agriculture, emphasizing the transition to greener, resilient production methods.

Our Proposals Include:

- Renegotiating the EU-Mercosur agreement to protect human rights, workers, and biodiversity; oppose imports causing unfair competition.
- Adding “mirror clauses” in trade treaties to ensure labor and environmental standard reciprocity.
- Reforming CAP in favor of small and medium Valencian farms; shifting away from surface-area based aid which favors large farms.
- Strengthening social conditionality of CAP aids, favoring family farms, women, salaried workers, and youth; promoting specific policies for women and young rural inhabitants.
- Revising the pesticide use directive to reduce contamination and directly support farmers transitioning to sustainable models, ensuring healthier food.
- Increasing support for shared ownership of agricultural land.
- Establishing European technical and administrative assistance infrastructures for small farmers; reducing bureaucracy to democratize aid access.
- Transforming Europe’s water infrastructure to be climate-resilient; restoring rivers; promoting water-conserving farming practices.
- Protecting underground aquifers; banning privatization of surface and underground water, ensuring public management of water as a basic right.
- Promoting European fishing regulations adapted to traditional Valencian fishing methods, defending sustainable fishing arts.

1.2 Against productive delocalization in industries (Pages 5-8)

In 1983, Spain's Council of Ministers closed the IV Steel Plant of Alto Hornos del Mediterráneo despite reports advocating its continuation, destroying about 6000 industrial jobs in Sagunto and Camp de Morvedre. This was part of the price Valencians paid to join the EU: deindustrialization.

Since then, the Valencian economic model persisted along the same path, showing low resilience to economic shocks, which are felt more intensely here than elsewhere in Spain or the EU, as seen during the 2008 crisis and recently the COVID-19 economic fallout.

The local production structure depends highly on construction and tourism—sectors sensitive to economic cycles, offering low-skilled, poorly paid jobs—and the industrial sector is generally weak. The current PP and VOX government accelerates the service-driven economy, with the president's statement "Valencian Community will be tourist or won't be" revealing intentions to make the region a retirement resort for Europeans, following the socialists' deindustrialization trend.

This model's low productivity, limited capital and knowledge investment, price competition strategies, high temporality, and labor precariousness are unsustainable locally and useless to Europe.

Recent legislative terms saw the tile sector suffer an energy crisis due to the Ukraine-Russia war without European support; the toy, footwear, and agri-food sectors affected by a CAP that ignores Valencian food systems; and the automotive sector—19% of Valencian industry value and 24% of exports—repeatedly subjected to layoffs and temporary employment schemes.

A trajectory change is urgent: reorient industry towards activities less sensitive to economic cycles, boosting productivity, and resilience through reindustrialization, supporting well-positioned sectors like chemicals, ICT, and plastics that make up 20% of Spanish sector companies.

Europe must defend local production against imports with unfit quality, environmental, and labor standards and guide our industries to a green welfare industry.

Our Proposals Include:

- Promoting specific aid for recovering industrial ground in electrolyzers, solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, energy storage, electric cars, microchips, and semiconductors.
- Demanding strategic policies to decarbonize heavy industry and carbon-intensive sectors, aiming for leadership in green steel, ceramics, cement, and fertilizers.
- Investing decisively in rail infrastructure to create a pan-European passenger and freight railway network, especially speeding up Mediterranean Corridor works.
- Pushing EU legislation favoring short supply chains prioritizing European (Valencian) products over third-country imports, e.g., footwear and toys from East Asia.
- Facilitating SME access to European Investment Bank funding; defending public capital participation in strategic Valencian industry sectors.
- Advocating reform of the European electricity market to abandon marginal pricing benefiting neither citizens nor Valencian industries but potentially lowering costs post-reform.
- Supporting sustainable development in sectors such as urban rehabilitation, respectful tourism, knowledge economy, waste management, culture, audiovisual, social economy, and care for dependents and the elderly.
- Increasing R&D investment to reach the 3% GDP target, launching European plans for researcher return and stable career models, supporting cooperation hubs between research and industry like Horizon Europe.
- Securing realistic funds for traditional Valencian industries (ceramics, textiles, footwear) for swift energy transition and climate adaptation, protecting jobs and workers' rights.
- Proposing a European agency for industry climate research and adaptation headquartered in Alicante, strengthening key European institutions' presence.

2. Facing the Government of Shame and Europe's Challenges

2.1 For a democratic Europe, against fascism and corruption (Pages 9-11)

PP and VOX aim to assault Valencian democracy. Recently they demolished legal transparency and good governance controls, attacking the Valencian Anti-Fraud Agency and offices managing conflict of interests. PP wants to return us to a past full of corruption, sectarianism, and manipulation.

In Europe, scandals like Qatargate and Moroccogate show the need for transparency across European institutions. It's unacceptable for the EU executive president (also from PP) to exchange and delete messages with a multinational CEO on massive vaccine purchases, and for healthcare contract talks to remain secret. This must be the European legislature committing to anti-corruption.

Further, nostalgia for PP's corrupt past couples with their government partners' fascist nostalgia, evidenced by the controversial "law of concord" that equates victims and perpetrators of the dictatorship, whitewashes the 1936 coup, and insults the memory of disappeared and murdered victims.

Fascism normalization spreads across the continent, from Meloni to Le Pen, Salvini to Orban; xenophobic, homophobic, reactionary discourses become increasingly frequent among VOX's international affiliates, the party which PP governs with.

Despite European Parliament calls to ban organizations glorifying fascism and condemning far-right violence, the EU lacks a democratic memory law.

Our Proposals Include:

- Advocating a European Democratic Memory Law expanding prohibitions against fascist promotion beyond those in certain states; establishing European memory funds to support reparations, identification of disappeared persons, and collective memory promotion.
- Supporting and improving the current EU anti-corruption directive, ensuring anti-corruption agencies, such as the Valencian Anti-Fraud Agency, are independent and can act autonomously without government interference.
- Extending obstruction of justice crimes to blocking anti-corruption bodies' work.

- Conditioning all EU aid on principles of transparency, accountability, and good governance; extending anti-corruption mechanisms to all public entities receiving EU funds; expanding rule-of-law monitoring beyond member states to all EU-funded organizations.
- Demanding transparency in European decision-making, especially in closed meetings among EU Commission, Council, and Parliament; publicly disclosing documents to avoid past secrecy, e.g. TTIP or vaccine contracts.
- Strengthening the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and regulating lobbying with mandatory public disclosure of activities, limiting undue influence.
- Introducing mechanisms to prevent and sanction revolving doors between public office and private sectors, enabling OLAF to identify conflict of interests and require recusals.
- Promoting European Parliamentary reports against lawfare; including lawfare indicators in annual justice evaluations; addressing Spanish justice independence issues, judicial speed, and accessibility.
- Ensuring the VP for Transparency and Values position remains in the EU Commission leadership.
- Encouraging direct, plural community participation via binding European referendums, especially on issues impacting Valencians.

2.2 For a feminist and inclusive Europe against hate (Pages 12-14)

The rise of right and far-right across Europe threatens feminist advances. Feminist movements and LGBTI+ groups have become enemies for global right-wing hate networks. Some EU member states, like Poland and Hungary, declared LGBTI-free zones.

Compromís-Sumar is committed to a Valencian Country and Europe free from LGBTIphobia and illiberal, authoritarian forces—such as PP and VOX’s European Parliamentary groups—that threaten to roll back rights and freedoms. We demand the right to love, feel, express, relate, and be as we are.

Europe has been a feminist policy reference, but gaps exist between rights recognition and effective implementation, with persistent gender inequality

spanning economic gaps, leadership roles, cultural creation, caregiving duties, job precariousness, and gender violence.

We celebrate the recent approval of the first EU directive combating violence against women and pledge to amend it to criminalize non-consensual sex and rape as European crimes.

Feminist policies must permeate all EU legislative and executive action. We aim to guarantee women's public participation, advance work-life reconciliation to distribute care responsibilities fairly, protect abortion rights and sexual health across Europe, and manage time usage differently.

We seek to stand up against the black-and-white Europe envisioned by PP and VOX.

Our Proposals Include:

- Improving the work-life balance directive to include care leave and benefits for unpaid work disproportionately done by women, covering self-employed workers.
- Promoting a 32-hour workweek across Europe to protect the right to disconnect and ensure fairer care distribution, supporting companies that improve reconciliation and internal flexibility.
- Advocating inclusion of abortion rights in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights to protect sexual and reproductive rights against reactionary threats; pushing for removal of abortion bans from members' penal laws per WHO recommendations.
- Amending the violence directive to criminalize non-consensual sex and rape, fully implementing the Istanbul Convention.
- Creating a European Observatory on Gender Violence coordinated with the European Institute for Gender Equality and feminist organizations in Valencian Country.
- Demanding the full implementation and expansion of the LGBTBI+ Equality Strategy 2020-2025; promoting intersectional LGBTBI+ feminist perspectives across EU policies; unlocking stalled equality directives; supporting initiatives recognizing conversion therapy as a European crime.

- Working for legal recognition of trans, intersex, and non-binary persons based on depathologization and self-identification.
- Guaranteeing trans people's access to healthcare in all member states; establishing common healthcare frameworks for trans individuals moving countries.
- Promoting asylum rights in Europe for persecuted LGBTBI+ individuals globally, ensuring adequate reception.
- Including LGBTBI+ persons and entities in EU youth, employment, and social funds as beneficiaries, especially those fighting LGBTBIphobia and fostering social and labor inclusion; cooperating with Valencian LGBTBI+ entities to guarantee access.

2.3 For a Europe of solidarity and welcoming against Fortress Europe (Pages 15-17)

Since 2014, 30,439 people have died at Europe's borders. It is shameful that the sea where we swim has become a mass grave for those fleeing with dignity and hope. Saving lives at sea is a responsibility, not a crime.

Compromís-Sumar opposes Fortress Europe strategies: walls, maltreatment, expulsions of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and agreements using migration and human rights as bargaining chips. Fundamental rights and human security are non-negotiable.

This legislature saw the EU seal the new Migration and Asylum Pact, which should have strengthened common asylum systems and increased solidarity but became a disgrace criticized by social organizations and the UN. It institutionalizes border rights violations favored by the European far-right.

The humanitarian crisis from the Ukraine invasion showed rapid refugee inclusion mechanisms are possible; 5 million Ukrainian refugees were welcomed in four months. This reveals racial discrimination in migration policies.

Previous failures include 2015 resettlement commitments, some states' port closures (Italy), and funding states like Libya and Tunisia to control migration externally.

We want the EU to respect international law and human rights, protect migration as a human right, manage migration coherently and humanely, have borders that unite, and ensure EU relations with third countries do not worsen forced migration or precariousness.

On June 9, we stand up against supremacism, xenophobia, border militarization, and racism.

Our Proposals Include:

- Amending the Migration and Asylum Pact at first review to guarantee rights-protective, solidarity-based migration management.
- Ensuring maritime rescue and humanitarian operations in the Mediterranean; establishing safe landing and EU-wide relocation mechanisms.
- Promoting closure of Detention Centers for Immigrants (CIE), including Zapadores in Valencia.
- Increasing legal and safe channels for refuge and migration; reforming visa regulations; enabling asylum applications at diplomatic missions.
- Reviewing and opposing border militarization or externalization agreements without full human rights guarantees; suspending non-compliant agreements with third countries.
- Criminalizing and sanctioning hate speech and crimes based on ethnic or racial discrimination, including them as serious European offenses.
- Establishing EU budget financing instruments supporting territories receiving many migrants or refugees, ensuring inclusion and dignified social and health conditions.
- Protecting refugee women, children, and LGBTBI+ groups from gender-based violence and trafficking by training border staff in gender awareness.
- Implementing human rights monitoring at EU borders involving national human rights institutions, civil society, EU Agencies, and international organizations, with

mandate to investigate abuses and propose sanctions to states and Frontex;
engage Valencian civil society.

- Strengthening southern Valencian neighborhood policies to foster Mediterranean cooperation in equality, human rights, diversity recognition; promoting dialogue between southern and northern Mediterranean countries.

2.4 For a green Europe against climate denial and delay (Pages 18-20)

Record high temperatures and droughts increasingly affect our lifestyle and consumption. The ecological emergency demands urgent action. Compromís-Sumar is proud Europe has been a global leader in ecological transition despite neoliberal limits.

However, progress risks stalling; the European People's Party watered down the European Green Deal after early support. Now, political consensus on decarbonization weakens.

We stand against VOX's climate denial and delay—efforts to reduce ambition and dilute the Green Deal. The EU must leverage governments denying or delaying climate action, like the shameful PP-VOX Valencian government. We must heed scientific warnings.

The consumption-based economic model, resource overuse, territory destruction, speculation, precariousness, and fossil fuel dependency reflect the exhaustion of European capitalist-consumerist markets.

We propose a new Social Green Pact for climate mitigation, adaptation, inequality reduction, and guaranteeing dignified life. Climate and social justice are inseparable. We need an inclusive green transition creating quality jobs, ensuring health, well-being, planetary care, and safe environments.

Our Proposals Include:

- Requesting the European Commission launch a European Social Green Pact encompassing the largest historic investment package, enabling the Generalitat and Valencian municipalities to achieve an ecosocial territorial transformation and generate over 100,000 jobs.
- Demanding stronger ambitions under the RePower EU energy transition plan: 100% renewable production by 2040; elimination of oil and gas subsidies by 2025; member states to designate suitable zones for quick renewable installations compatible with protection; universal direct subsidies for retrofitting existing buildings; banning fracking and fossil fuel marine prospecting; specific funds for reconversion in areas losing thermal or nuclear plants.
- Creating a European Climate Emergency Fund to tackle natural disasters like droughts, fires, storms, and water shortages; increasing Plan RescUE resources for EU-wide fire-fighting support.
- Improving air pollution directives to meet 2030 WHO updated standards.
- Advocating increased investment in trans-European natural corridors; allocating 10% of EU resources to biodiversity goals especially in protected areas like Columbretes Isles or Albufera.
- Revising environmental impact legislation to prevent speculative megaprojects e.g. Port of Valencia expansion, Líber PAI, Castelló MAT, Alicante Airport expansion.
- Urging better Valencian connectivity with Europe; urgent Mediterranean Corridor execution; prioritizing short and interurban rail over short flights; banning short flights EU-wide; substituting short flights with night fast trains; conditioning urban development aid on sustainable collective transport (bike lanes, metro).
- Deploying Ecodesign and Repair Guarantee regulations against planned obsolescence.
- Regulating product labeling with an ECOSCORE showing environmental impact and reforming food labeling to promote sustainable eating including scientific traffic light codes.
- Ensuring a just energy transition: rational location of generation plants; prioritizing distributed, shared, proximate generation; avoiding energy system concentration; preventing unnecessary rural territory exploitation.

2.5 For a Europe of strong public services against privatizations (Pages 21-23)

Recently, the Valencian government of PP and VOX announced the biggest educational unit cuts in 15 years: closing 206 infant and primary classrooms for the next course, cutting 0-3-year education to privatize, eliminating over 400 language school groups, and pushing hundreds of professionals into precariousness.

Regarding healthcare, PP and VOX aim to maintain hospital privatizations reversed by the Botanic government but under dire resource and staff conditions, creating first- and second-class patients. Their goal is to dismantle Valencian public services.

The EU currently supports and complements Member States' educational and health policies. From Compromís-Sumar's perspective, the EU's efforts must guarantee universal access to quality education and training across Member States.

We want to expand the EU's legislative competencies in education, health, and public services, recognizing education, healthcare, pensions, and social care as fundamental European citizenship rights. We want to oppose privatization of essential public services.

Our Proposals Include:

- Promoting a barrier-free Erasmus+ with increased budgets and scholarships to guarantee universal access and cover living costs; improving mobility not only for higher education students but also adult and vocational education teachers and learners, including primary education participants.
- Advocating mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications across universities to reduce admission discretion and simplify cross-border validation of lifelong learning certificates.
- Working to guarantee universal 0-3 years education across the EU with obligatory public management and enough seats, as done previously in Valencian governance.
- Securing free teaching materials, books, and resources for teachers and students EU-wide; developing comprehensive scholarships and aids; guaranteeing free mandatory education, as achieved in Valencian Country.

- Demanding a framework directive for harmonized health coverage, universal healthcare systems in all Member States, and facilitating cross-border health services; ensuring public ownership and funding of public health systems.
- Reinforcing existing health alert and protection systems, particularly regarding agro-food imports from third countries with pesticide residues exceeding EU standards.
- Guaranteeing safe and affordable contraception access EU-wide; integrating sexual and reproductive health and rights in forthcoming public health strategies; securing assisted reproduction and hormone or surgical treatments for trans persons throughout the EU.
- Promoting a comprehensive EU Mental Health Strategy; combating alcohol, tobacco, and sugary drink consumption; regulating online advertising and betting houses to protect minors and public health.
- Calling for deep reform of the European university system as a public service with adequate investment; ensuring genuinely free higher education and salary-scholarship for students; combatting precarious staff conditions; ensuring quality and paid internships; fostering international mobility and alliances with Valencian and European universities.
- Demanding a European framework for an Artist's Statute to protect cultural workers and stimulate Valencian creation across Europe; increasing budgets for culture programs like Creative Europe and Music Moves Europe; advocating harmonized reduced VAT (4%) on European cultural products.

3. Building a New Europe

3.1 For a fair Europe against austerity (Pages 24-27)

Valencians deeply know the impact of cuts on people's lives, experienced during PP's government post-2008 financial crisis and now again in public service budgets under PP and VOX.

At the European level, austerity policies in the EU over the last decade after 2008 meant cuts, unemployment, precariousness, evictions, and inequality—a lost decade for social progress and climate fight facilitating far-right rise.

Pandemic and Ukraine war responses differed: EU deployed fiscal policies favoring people, suspended Stability and Growth Pact, embraced industrial policies, controlled energy prices, and even issued the first joint European debt—tripling economic recovery speed compared to 2008.

Yet economic governance in the EU remains weak. Many innovative economic policies were exceptional and temporary. Compromís-Sumar wants structural governance changes to abolish austerity and anti-social cuts once and forever.

We want just economic governance, fair fiscal policy, democratized monetary policy, reinvented growth models, and a Europe without tax havens or fiscal dumping.

Our Proposals Include:

- Defending reform of European fiscal rules to end arbitrary public debt limits forcing public investment cuts.
- Promoting alternative accounting to GDP incorporating environmental sustainability and social wellbeing, advancing post-growth public policy frameworks prioritizing sustainable development goals over growth and debt.
- Advocating increased multiannual financial framework budgets (which between 2021-2027 stand at ~1% EU GDP).
- Supporting introduction of a minimum 2% wealth tax on millionaires per EU Fiscal Observatory proposals.
- Backing creation of European digital company taxes on profits generated inside EU to curb tax avoidance.
- Democratizing EU institutions like the European Central Bank, making it accountable to the European Parliament with power to appoint and revoke its executive.
- Launching a European investment agency addressing ecological and digital transitions, boosting strategic autonomy for Valencian and European economies, ensuring fairness.
- Prioritizing permanent investments in energy, environment, sustainable infrastructure, health, and security as European public goods.

- Advocating that employment becomes a key debt sustainability criterion, prioritizing policies reducing unemployment over deficit reduction.
- Promoting European financial transaction taxes on large-scale transactions.

3.2 For a social Europe against precariousness and speculation (Pages 28-30)

Emancipation in our country and continent grows ever more difficult, yet social Europe remains absent in most discussions on EU's future.

Compromís-Sumar wants a cohesive Europe that leaves no one behind and prioritizes its most vulnerable.

Economic policies in response to the pandemic and directives on minimum wages, pay transparency, or platform work prove social transformation is possible.

But social Europe must move beyond crisis assistance to build a true European pillar of social and labor rights, providing certainty and security collectively.

Technological change, automation, AI allow productivity growth without more labor, demanding new labor market planning combining urgent job quality improvement with long term strategies.

We seek 32-hour workweek, prioritizing wellbeing, social inclusion, environmental sustainability within democracy.

Against PP and VOX's neoliberalism, we place labor rights at Europe's heart, defend housing right, democratize life time, fight social inequalities, and protect public health and education – economic freedoms must never override social majorities' fundamental rights.

Our Proposals Include:

- Advocating a Commission VP for housing to lead an EU Housing Pact fighting gentrification, mass touristification; regulating rent prices; activating vacant homes; enforcing maintenance and rehabilitation duties; combating speculation.
- Promoting a European minimum wage compliant with the Social Charter; the minimum at least 60% of EU average wage.
- Developing a European directive enabling worker participation in company governance.
- Launching a European guaranteed minimum income directive ensuring universal access to food, housing, and utilities for those at poverty or exclusion risk; a strategy against child poverty.
- Demanding inclusion of the right to energy in treaties and development of related legislation combating energy poverty.
- Advocating European disability strategy involving Valencian municipalities and civil society; passing equality directives; approving universal accessibility and personal autonomy funds.
- Expanding Social Fund financing to foster sport-based social inclusion and boosting Erasmus+ Sport budgets to promote inclusion.

Further,

- Empowering municipalities as key social rights interlocutors; improving dialogue between Valencian councils and EU policies; reforming Structural and Investment Funds to finance guaranteed incomes local governments and regions promote.
- Supporting Valencian unions and workers, paying special attention to vulnerable sectors like footwear seamstresses, hotel housekeepers, precarious airport workers, and informal vendors.
- Seeking treaty reform to incorporate EU adherence to European Human Rights Charter, Social Charter, and other Council of Europe instruments.

3.3 For a Europe of peoples and diversity against the club of states (Pages 31-33)

EU's slogan is "unity in diversity," yet its institutional architecture does not reflect this. The 27 states' club often hijacks EU citizenry's democratic will in the European Parliament.

Unanimity in the Council frequently blocks laws; electoral thresholds exclude minorities; nations without statehood and European territories have low political decision-making presence—examples of EU’s democratic deficit.

June 2024 elections will choose EU direction amid challenges and opportunities, including reshaping the EU to represent its true diversity and give voice to all its peoples.

Given democratic deficits, EU feels a grey, distant entity to many citizens. Encouraging effective citizen participation and speaking the public’s language can help close this democratic gap.

We want a federal Europe where Valencian voices participate and decide on matters affecting them, interacting as equals with other stateless peoples and nations. We want to speak and promote our language in Europe. We want a truly united EU tackling present and future challenges.

A Union of 27 states cannot face ecological transition, strategic global autonomy, or reindustrialization effectively. Each European region has unique needs; centralized Union risk fails comprehension and service delivery to citizens.

Therefore, democracy and decentralization must go hand in hand. We confront the status quo and states’ club for a democratic, federal, united, and effective Europe.

Our Proposals Include:

- Demanding Valencian be an official EU language, included in Erasmus+, Creative Europe, and main digital platforms.
- Proposing creation of a European Defender for minority rights with powers to monitor and denounce linguistic discrimination and aggression.
- Monitoring compliance of “European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages” by Valencian and Spanish governments.

- Transforming the Committee of the Regions from a consultative to a territorial chamber with real participation and decision powers in EU policy-making; reforming Economic and Social Council for more active roles.
- Advocating that decisions requiring unanimity move to qualified majority voting; opposing Council veto powers maintaining the states' club.
- Calling on European Commission and Council to hold a new Conference on the Future of Europe or European Convention to reinterpret and reform Treaties towards a more social, diverse, democratic Europe.
- Strengthening European Parliament's legislative role: right of legislative initiative, budget control, oversight of income and spending including ECB activities, allowing Parliament to examine European Citizens' Initiatives without prior Commission filtering.
- Enhancing direct European citizen representation procedures, enabling European Parliament to respond directly to Citizen Initiatives and make their outcomes binding.
- Defending an EU electoral law without thresholds, lowering voting age to 16 across all Member States, promoting transnational lists respecting cultural and linguistic diversity.
- Increasing political party roles at European level; reforming Commission presidency election to be democratic and Parliament-driven.

3..4 For a Europe of peace and global diplomacy against war escalation (Pages 34-37)

Since the 2008 financial shock, planetary crises multiply and intertwine. Nation-states' inability to address complexity causes retreats into themselves.

This legislature revealed peace and security are not guaranteed rights; wars return to Europe's doors. We must be part of peace solutions.

The EU must be a force for progress, stability, security, peace, based on international law and human rights.

We defend a different European external action, refusing to resign ourselves to living in uncertainty, instability, and conflict.

Europe must abandon bellicose rhetoric; intensify its commitment to a fairer, more capable, and democratic international order protecting commons and rights for all peoples; equally opposing the genocide of Palestinians and the Russian attack on Ukraine.

Now is time to build a Europe with independent voice globally, more democratic, feminist, socially just, strategically autonomous serving social majorities, not subordinated to other world powers.

A peaceful Europe capable of mediation, de-escalation, putting an immediate end to human rights violations from migration policies, and honoring international commitments.

Also, a new economic, commercial, financial order meeting European and global population needs within planetary limits is necessary.

We face war escalation wanting a determined, modern foreign policy building new democratic multilateralism, source of stability in turbulent global times.

Our Proposals Include:

- Demanding end of genocide in Gaza Strip; all measures to promote just, lasting freedom and peace in Palestine; immediate unconditional recognition of the State of Palestine; suspension of EU-Israel Association and funds; financial and public support to ICC and related international justice initiatives; mediation for civilian hostage liberation; arms embargo on Israel; enforcement of international law and UN resolutions; ceasefire and Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories; suspension of collaboration with Israeli academic ecosystem until peace guaranteed.
- Demanding Russia comply with international law and UN resolutions, cease hostilities, end Ukraine invasion; supporting stronger EU sanctions; diplomatic efforts under UN auspices aligned with Ukraine's interests; defending Ukraine's right to legitimate self-defense for balanced negotiations; fostering all diplomatic paths for ceasefire and lasting peace respecting Ukraine's aspirations; reinforcing

humanitarian aid and promoting reconstruction focused on Ukrainian majorities' welfare, not corporate profit.

- Defending Sahrawi people's self-determination, boosting Valencian-SADR relations at EU level; supporting MINURSO mandate and EU Court of Justice rulings on Sahara natural resources; backing UN Security Council resolutions for just, peaceful, lasting solution through referendum; supporting UN envoy-led dialogue.

- Developing ties with Maghreb and North African peoples focusing on Valencian socio-economic-cultural interests; centering human rights; enhancing Union for Mediterranean role for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation.

- Reviewing Turkey relations; denouncing border externalization agreements; banning agricultural imports from Turkey and other countries failing EU sanitary standards; promoting Kurdish and minority rights in Turkey; demanding release of imprisoned political representatives.

- Defending new UK relations and reform of EU-UK Cooperation and Trade Agreement expanding Valencian citizens' rights resident there; supporting autonomy rights for non-state nations like Scotland or Wales and democratic processes on Ireland's future under international law.

- Pursuing EU energy autonomy as core external action principle; revising deals with third countries lacking human rights and civil liberties guarantees (e.g., Azerbaijan, Qatar).

- Addressing urgently EU's unavoidable strategic autonomy separate from current US and NATO dominance; rationalizing and unifying military spending within a European army strictly mandated for self-defense and UN conflict resolution; seeking EU common foreign and security policy independent of NATO, under SAFE concept (Synchronised Armed Forces in Europe) with parliamentary control; opposing current pressure to increase military spending; supporting pooling and sharing strategies by the European Defence Agency.

- Proposing prohibitions on arms exports to authoritarian, dictatorial, or human rights-violating states; demanding EU mechanisms for monitoring, transparency, accountability in arms transfers among Member States; leading the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty including nuclear weapons ban.

- Calling for full compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights and the Social Charter; defending universal human rights in EU external actions; bolstering gender violence prevention, women's rights, girls' empowerment, sexual and reproductive rights; promoting feminist global alliances for equality and diversity internally and externally; increasing EU external action financial

instruments to reach 0.7% GNI for cooperation in next financial framework; ensuring co-governance and co-decision in cooperation policies to implement the Samoa Agreement.

3.5 For a young Europe against life uncertainty and adult-centrism (Pages 38-41)

Young people recently face compromised life project development and thus Europe's future shaping.

Main concerns—housing access, job precariousness, lack of opportunities, resulting mental health problems—must be public policy priorities.

Effective policies must comprehensively cover educational, labor, emancipation, leisure, and health aspects, considering diverse economic, social, territorial, and cultural contexts.

The youth perspective must be transversal in all institutions acting in this field, coordinated by the European Youth Forum and involved in decision-making.

Established institutional dialogue spaces with the EU must be reinforced; youth organizations need resources and institutional support as key participation promoters.

Key to fighting youth precariousness is a labor market providing opportunities and respecting rights, preceded by training systems that reduce inequality.

Internships, often the only labor market entry or study prerequisite, have become precarization tools exacerbating working-class struggles.

To halt this dynamic, an EU directive banning unpaid internships and regulating periods, pay, and social protection access will be promoted; the Youth Guarantee program will be expanded to provide fair job and training opportunities.

Our Proposals Include:

- Defending the incorporation of a 'Youth Test' evaluating young impacts of all EU legislation, serving as impact assessment and consultation with youth councils.
- Promoting a European directive on quality internships banning unpaid ones and setting minimum duration, remuneration, social protection standards.
- Expanding the Youth Guarantee program offering dignified labor and training opportunities; positive effects evidenced by 20 percentage points youth unemployment drop from 2015-2023 under Valencian Botanic government.
- Enhancing Erasmus+ with increased funding and more scholarships, guaranteeing access especially for vulnerable youth.
- Strengthening the European Youth Dialogue initiative's competence and binding character to ensure effective youth-organizations' interlocution with EU institutions.
- Increasing funding and support for European and territorial youth organizations like the Valencian Youth Council; facilitating real participation in daily EU affairs.
- Urging European Commission to recognize youth volunteering and non-formal education as valid educational tools and develop public accreditation systems linked to these.
- Promoting voting rights at 16 in European elections; exploring mechanisms to increase youth representation on electoral lists, including possible quotas, noting only 3% of MEPs are under 30.
- Requesting adequate financing for the European Solidarity Corps enabling youth-led volunteering projects.
- Proposing pilot projects for progressive European youth emancipation income aiding autonomous life transitions for those aged 18-25.