Research & Degrowth International

5 Proposals for a Transformative Left-Wing Program for the General Spanish Elections of November 29th 2026

Research & Degrowth International

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Table of Contents

Introduction: Towards a Popular and Anti-fascist Economy 2

Proposals for Changing our Current Model 3

1. Job Guarantee - Guaranteed Work for Ecosocial Transformation: Employment for all who desire it 3
2. Reduction of Working Hours: Everyone works, work less, work better 6
3. Universal Care Income: Freedom to care for people and life 7
4. Democratic Governance of a Public Housing Stock Derived from the Expropriation of Investment Funds and Banks 12
5. Social Security for Food with Public Supermarkets and Food Stores 13

Beyond these Proposals 15

Annex 16

Introduction: Towards a Popular and Anti-fascist Economy

The housing movement has centered the logic of the fair distribution of essential goods and services for a dignified life. At the same time, it has emphasized the need to propose democratic ways of relating to material and energy limits, where social majorities decide and contribute to institutions focused on well-being and sufficiency rather than accumulation. It is impossible and undesirable to build more housing without a structural change regarding the consideration of housing as a market commodity. This commodification permeates not only housing but also broad spheres of life, such as food, care, or, increasingly, the welfare state.

Given this reality, this document starts from the need for a popular and anti-fascist economy, one capable of addressing the grievances created by an economic model that seeks growth at all costs, relegating to the background the satisfaction of needs and multiple forms of relationships free from oppression. From our perspective, overcoming—even partially—the artificial scarcity created by the capitalist system is a precondition to imagining and implementing other collective ways of life, beyond the threat of unemployment and disinvestment by the capitalist class, freeing up time and resources for a relationship of care with other people and the planet as a whole.

At Research & Degrowth International, we have been working on the proposals presented here, having published reports on several of them (www.degrowth.org). In this policy recommendation document, we focus on five framework proposals that we consider essential for a just ecosocial transition that makes well-being within planetary boundaries possible. The goal is not an exhaustive program, but rather to highlight the proposals we consider essential to address the current causes of the ecosocial crisis, which could be implemented gradually from the first day of government.

We understand the public policies presented here as parts of the same post-growth package, based on research conducted over the last decade and on various experiences of social and ecological transformation. The true potential of any of them depends on the successful implementation of the rest of the proposals.

1. Job Guarantee - Guaranteed Work for Ecosocial Transformation: Employment for all who desire it

What jobs do we want to exist even if no one can privately appropriate enough profitability to perform them? [1]

This is a key question that explains the importance of a public job guarantee to redirect collective capacities towards essential sectors that today suffer from a lack of resources and yet are key to transitioning towards an economic system compatible with the sustainability of life in all its forms, as is the case with agroecology, care, the installation of renewable energies, building insulation, ecosystem regeneration, or the various cultural activities that can promote community well-being. Table 3 in the Annex shows the definition of harmful jobs (which must degrow or disappear) and ecosocial jobs (which must grow).

The Job Guarantee or Guaranteed Work is a labor policy in which the State employs every person willing and able to work in activities essential for ecosocial well-being. This measure provides the necessary workforce to carry out an ecosocial transformation, while ending involuntary unemployment by offering up to 30 hours of work per week (see proposal 2) to all who desire it, remunerated with a living wage. Participation is voluntary and never constitutes a requirement to access social benefits. It is based on the principle that no one is "unemployable" and that all people have a role to play in society.

The job guarantee can be a key intervention to reverse rural depopulation, making economically and socially viable ways of life aligned with a just ecosocial transition in regions of the so-called "emptied Spain" (España vaciada), which today are largely becoming sacrifice zones where agro-industry, mega-energy projects, or mining are installed. A job guarantee would therefore enable, in the medium and long term, a territorial balance of the population, relocating labor-intensive activities that are essential in a decarbonized economy.

[1] Pregunta formulada por el experto sobre Garantía de Empleo Público o Trabajo Garantizado Esteban Cruz Hidalgo (https://www.elsaltodiario.com/opinion/ciudad-todos-quieren-visitar-nadie-puede-vivir).

The scope of the job guarantee policy is bound to increase as the ecosocial transition accelerates. In the short term, the State can act as an employer of last resort in those sectors that can be expanded quickly.

In Phase 1 of the job guarantee proposed here, the State enhances the capacity of key sectors for the ecosocial transition, distributing participants among previously selected organizations (see Table 1). A similar model is already in operation in the Swiss National Service. Throughout the state, for-profit and non-profit organizations advertise jobs oriented towards social or ecological goals through a centralized government civil service agency. Unlike the Swiss model, however, adherence to the job guarantee program would be voluntary and would never constitute a form of mandatory recruitment. A second crucial difference is that the job guarantee aims to provide permanent and secure employment. And a third difference is that the job guarantee is not limited to filling vacancies or training young people, but rather seeks to produce essential goods and services that the market economy is currently unable to offer adequately.

In Phase 2 of the program, the State expands its capacity to employ people in industrial and technical sectors. The program is part of a broader industrial policy aimed at decarbonizing our economy, halting the mass extinction process, and achieving high levels of sovereignty in food and energy supply. In some contexts, this industrial policy would be based on increased investment in necessary sectors; in others, it would require incorporating strategic sectors under public ownership. The long-term goal is to provide Universal Public Services: namely, systems that guarantee that everything necessary to live with dignity (housing, water, energy, food, education, health, childcare, specialized and elderly care, internet, transportation, and leisure) is available to all people.

In short, Guaranteed Work ceases to be a simple labor policy and becomes a piece of something more ambitious: an institution to reorganize social work and the economy understood as a process of satisfying social and ecological needs, and not as GDP growth.

	Phase 1	Phase 2
Sectors employing the majority of new workers	Sectors where the State is already present. Urgent social and ecological work that can be launched quickly (e.g., agroecological food, ecosystem restoration, childcare and elderly care).	Strategic sectors recently socialized for socio-ecological transformation (e.g., renewable energy systems, building rehabilitation). Public services (e.g., housing, public transport).
Employement modality	Through the State and the social and solidarity economy where possible.	Through the State for national-scale projects (such as telecommunications or railways). Through a variety of local and regional governance structures, such as public-community partnerships in sectors like food production, housing, or energy production.
Focus	Professional reskilling and economic restructuring.	Permanent employment in resilient universal basic services.

Table 1. Phases of of implementation of the Job Guarantee.

2. Reduction of Working Hours: Everyone works, work less, work better

The reduction of working hours is a historical demand that has regained strength in recent years, this time including an ecological and feminist perspective that conceives it as a fundamental tool not only to question the labor exploitation implicit in long working hours and the employers' resistance to any progress in this area, but also to highlight how much work is necessary and to dispute life time for everything that makes its sustenance possible from a dignified perspective. In fact, the reduction of working hours should not be linked to or depend on productivity improvements, but is a dispute in itself over what to produce and how to distribute work to produce what is considered necessary for ecosocial well-being.

If we look at the productivity argument, we see that the improvements of recent decades have not translated correlatively into reductions in working hours or wage improvements due to the structure and functioning of the capitalist labor market, which seeks to minimize the resources dedicated to employment (including working conditions) and maximize production. In any case, the technological development that has occurred makes it possible to minimize working hours as long as the technologies used are appropriable by the community and the workers who use them (they can decide democratically about them) and are sustainable throughout their life cycle.

The key is therefore in the distribution of employment that is considered essential, making it possible for everyone who wishes to access dignified and meaningful work even in a situation of material and energy contraction of the economy. A working week of 30-32 hours would make this distribution of work possible while a profound restructuring of the economy takes place, transferring time and collective capacities from harmful sectors to ecosocial sectors (see Table 3 in the Annex).

Regarding the design of the policy, a reduction distributed throughout the week rather than four-day workweeks would favor a better distribution of care tasks that must be done every day. Furthermore, the reduction of working hours should be complemented by policies that ensure the right to part-time work, early retirement in appropriate cases, holidays, and continuing on the path of broader, equal, and non-transferable birth and care leaves by gender. Research indicates that a shorter workweek can generate substantial environmental benefits, especially by reducing emissions from commuting and other work-related activities [2].

[2] Hanbury, H., Illien, P., Ming, E., Moser, S., Bader, C., & Neubert, S. (2023). Working less for more? A systematic review of the social, economic, and ecological effects of working time reduction policies in the global North. Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy, 19(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/15487733.2023.2222595

Furthermore, there is evidence of its positive effects on well-being (e.g., less emotional fatigue) and health (e.g., a reduced risk of professional burnout and better sleep quality), as well as on the work-life balance (e.g., by having more time for social activities, friends, and family) [3].

Two examples showing these effects are the UK Four-Day Week Pilot [4], which involved 2,900 workers in a four-day workweek without loss of pay, the pilots reducing hours to 35-36 in Iceland that reached more than 2,500 public employees [5], and the 32-hour workweek pilot test carried out in València in 2023 [6].

3. Universal Care Income: Freedom to care for people and life

The Universal Care Income (UCI) is a transformative tool to recognize, make visible, and compensate care work—both paid and unpaid—that sustains human life and ecosystems. Inspired by ecofeminist and degrowth proposals, the UCI questions the productivist logic of the market and seeks to decouple economic sustenance from salaried employment, prioritizing instead the "freedom to care" over the "freedom to participate in the market." Unlike the classic Universal Basic Income (UBI)—which, although it can reduce inequalities, often overlooks gender disparities—the UCI incorporates a materialist feminist perspective that recognizes the centrality of reproductive activities in the economy and the historical care debt accumulated by men towards women.

It is a monthly, universal, and unconditional monetary transfer adjusted to the cost of living. If we take into account the average expenditure per person on housing and food, the monthly amount is around €540; therefore, a Universal Care Income in the Spanish State could be set at an amount somewhat higher than this (around €650). While this is a figure that, within current data, would not reach 60% of the median income, commonly considered the poverty threshold, complementary short-term measures such as rent price regulation and price controls on basic foods should align this amount with the capacity to cover all basic needs. This amount could be reduced and adjusted depending on the degree of decommodification of the satisfaction of basic needs through the deployment of universal basic services.

[3] Krpan, D., Basso, F., O'Dell, D. et al. A call for psychological and behavioural science on degrowth. Nat Hum Behav 9, 1513–1518 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-025-02211-8
[4] UK four-day pilot (https://autonomy.work/portfolio/uk4dwpilotresults/)
[5] Going public: Iceland's journey to a shorter working week (https://autonomy.work/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/ICELAND_4DW.pdf)
[6] Experiencia piloto sobre la jornada de 4 días desarrollada en València (https://www.lasnaves.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Informe_4Dies_Digital-4.pdf)

The UCI radically expands the concept of "care," encompassing not only domestic and personal care tasks but also community and environmental care: from the collective management of forests and community gardens to mutual support in neighborhood networks and ecosystem conservation. This vision moves away from strategies like the European Care Strategy (ECS), whose gaze is limited to specific groups (children and the elderly) and fails to recognize the omnipresent and vital nature of care in daily life.

Pilot experiences, such as the B-MINCOME project in Barcelona, demonstrate the positive effects of unconditional monetary transfers directed at vulnerable households, where more than two-thirds of the beneficiaries were women with high care burdens. The income allowed them to improve their material well-being, invest in education and health for their children, access previously unattainable care services, and, in many cases, strengthen their autonomy to question abusive relationships and oppressive gender roles [7].

Likewise, modeling studies for Italy show that a UCI combined with a reduction in working hours could significantly reduce the gender income gap—raising the gross income ratio between women and men to 0.90—and especially benefit middle-aged women with low qualifications, who perform a greater amount of unpaid care work [8].

Regarding its implementation, its concrete design should be participatory and situated, adapting to territorial realities and the diverse subjectivities and existing forms of care. The UCI would not question other social benefits aligned with ecosocial justice and is not proposed here as an isolated measure, but as part of a package of degrowth policies that includes a public job guarantee in ecosocial sectors, reduction of working hours, and the provision of universal basic services. By partially decommodifying subsistence and explicitly valuing reproductive work, the UCI can facilitate a just transition towards economies that prioritize collective well-being and ecological regeneration over economic growth.

The Joint Implementation of the Public Job Guarantee and the Universal Care Income

Having described in detail the policy proposals of the Job Guarantee (JG) and the Universal Care Income, this section seeks to place them in the context of the Spanish State through an implementation scenario based on their complementarity. The UCI decouples income from employment, providing material security and recognizing care work.

[7] Proyecto piloto B-MINCOME (https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/serveissocials/es/canal/projecte-pilot-b-mincome-combinant-una-renda-minima-garantida-i-politiques-socials-actives-en)
[8] D'Alisa, G.; Sekulova, F. (2025, September). Europe beyond growth: The proposal for a Universal Care Income [Policy brief n.2]. Research & Degrowth International. https://degrowth.org/blog/2025/06/17/uci-for-europe/

However, on its own, there is a risk that more freed-up time and a guaranteed income could be directed towards increased private consumption, reinforcing unsustainable growth dynamics. This is where the Job Guarantee acts as a structural counterweight: it redirects and channels work and social energy towards jobs in ecosocial sectors (agroecology, care, energy rehabilitation, ecosystem restoration...). Instead of fostering the production of superfluous commodities, the JG reorients productive capacity towards the provision of public and community goods and services, generating a reduction in unnecessary and wasteful production, and a growth in essential production in a context of material and energy contraction.

The common goal of these two policies for a just ecosocial transition is to cut the dependence of satisfying basic needs on the market, which is oriented towards profit maximization. In this sense, there are two key variables to identify in the design of this policy package: 1) The income required to satisfy needs within the current economic system, taking into account the commodification of satisfiers of essential needs such as housing or food, and 2) The degree of decommodification achieved by existing public services and public-community structures, as is the case with health and education.

The Universal Care Income, together with the Job Guarantee, would replace unemployment benefits and the Minimum Vital Income (IMV) as a framework policy to eradicate poverty, guarantee well-being, and favor a just ecosocial transition. This step from conditionality to universality in social benefits is key to providing the stability, scale, and changes in lifestyles necessary for ecosocial transformation.

On the other hand, the Job Guaranteeis a voluntary benefit that is not incompatible with the Universal Care Income, but rather complementary. It would take as a reference figure the Interprofessional Minimum Wage (SMI), which is currently €1,221 per month, and a salary scale by brackets could be established depending on the type and risk of the jobs performed, which should never be higher than a 1/2 ratio (no one can earn more than double the lowest-paid position). This policy would set the standard for working hours (30 hours a week) and working conditions with which the private sector would have to compete. Training and education are also included within the JG, unlike the separation between training programs and job stability in conventional employment programs.

The most recent data from the Household Budget Survey (by the EPF) carried out by the INE show us how more than half of the average expenditure per person occurs between housing (33.2%) and food (16.0%) expenses, with the percentage being higher for people with lower incomes [9].

[9] Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares (https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/EPF2025.htm)

On the other hand, the set of expenses on health and education services is less than 6% of the total average expenditure per person, which is directly related to the fact that both are largely outside the market in the form of universal public services. This leads us to consider an amount somewhat higher than €600 per person, as previously stated in the description of the policy applied to the Spanish State.

The State Public Employment Service (SEPE) would be the body responsible for coordinating the implementation of the policy, within a democratic decision-making process following the principle of subsidiarity: the types of employment created are decided at the most localized scale possible (e.g., municipality) within the common ecosocial justice objectives of the policy. In the case of railway infrastructures or ecological restoration plans on a bi-regional scale, implementation would have to be carried out at scales larger than the municipality or region.

Table 2 shows a sample of how both policies could work together regarding different employment situations, providing an income estimate for each case. Although participating in the Job Guarantee does not condition access to the Universal Care Income, the amounts of the UCI are lower in cases where there is a full-time JG (€200) or a half-time JG (€400), given that the time window dedicated to reproductive or care tasks outside the formal economy would be smaller. The amount of the UCI would be higher with dependents, in line with previous social policies such as the Minimum Vital Income (IMV).

	Job Guarantee (full-time)	**Job Guarantee (part-time)**	**Other type of employment (full-time)**	**Other type of employment (part-time)**	**Unemployed**	**Receiving a pension**
Employment or pension income	1221€*	610,5€	Income from salaried or self-employment	Income from salaried or self-employment	0€	Pension income
Universal Care Income (UCI)	200€**	400€**	200€**	400€**	650€**	200€** (400€** in the case of non-contributive pensions)

Table 2. Joint implementation of a Universal Care Income and a Job Guarantee in the Spanish State.
* Reference to SMI
** UCI amount decreases if working in the JG because less time is devoted to unpaid care

Regarding financing, without entering here into the concrete design, a wealth tax adapted to collection needs, together with a progressive reform of personal income tax (IRPF), would be the fundamental fiscal pillars to finance both policies, in a context of ecosocial taxation where the tax burden on labor is reduced and focused on resource use and wealth.

The administrative simplification that this would entail, together with budgetary restructuring, reducing military budgets and other items from sectors that do not contribute to the ecosocial transition, would be other key elements. In the case of the Job Guarantee, following a recent study on its implementation in Marienthal (Austria), it is estimated that the costs of the program would be practically offset by the tax savings derived from the reduction of traditional unemployment benefits, in addition to the taxes and social security contributions of the participants [10].

Other financing proposals include taxes on financial transactions and resource extraction, the elimination of tax havens, and tax privileges for large corporations. Furthermore, establishing wealth caps and maximum wages could allow, at the same time, the reduction of inequalities and the use of surpluses to finance ecosocial policies.

[10] Marienthal - MAGMA job guarantee program (https://www.jobguarantee.org/program/marienthal-magma-job-guarantee-program/)

4. Democratic Governance of a Public Housing Stock Derived from the Expropriation of Investment Funds and Banks

As stated by the Tenants' Union Confederation, "building more houses is not the solution. Housing already exists, but it is in the hands of speculators" [3]. This approach is fundamental not only because of the urgency of the housing crisis, for which we cannot wait years to have housing in the future, but also because of the very reality of planetary and resource limits, within the imperative to halt the ecological crisis that is destroying our shared home.

Beyond subscribing to the proposals of the Tenants' Union Confederation [11], it is crucial to think about the governance structure of a public housing stock generated primarily through the expropriation of vulture funds and banks. Given that according to the 2025 Cadastre, there are 1,076,753 homes in the name of private companies (including investment funds, banks, SAREB, and real estate companies), which represents around 4% of the residential stock, incorporating these homes into the public sector could raise the public stock from the current 1% to around 5%. This would represent a temporary measure that would provide affordable housing for part of the population but would not disrupt the structural dynamics of speculation around housing. To achieve a public housing stock with the capacity to intervene effectively in the market and address the housing crisis, it is therefore necessary, in line with the demand of the Tenants' Union Confederation, to incorporate the nearly 4 million empty homes counted by the INE Census in 2021. This would make possible a public housing stock close to 30%, on the condition that there is an institutional commitment to the adaptation and rehabilitation of homes for good habitability in the context of the current climate crisis.

A key issue is that expropriation does not in itself resolve the housing crisis. Public management could continue to reproduce market logic if there is no will to transform access conditions and establish democratic decision-making mechanisms among tenants, civil society, and institutions. This is, for example, the commitment in the case of Berlin, following the 2021 consultative referendum, where the expropriation of housing from private companies with more than 3,000 apartments is linked to the creation of a non-profit public administration and democratic deliberation and decision-making processes where tenants and civil society have a decisive, not merely consultative, role. The Berlin precedent also shows us the potential of holding a referendum for expropriation, which could be binding by enabling the constitutional referendum mechanism [12].

[11] Bajada de los alquileres al 50%, expropiación de fondos buitre y vivienda vacía, recuperación de pisos turísticos, contratos de alquiler indefinidos, desarticulación de los grupos de desocupación, fin a los desahucio y a la comprar especulativa, y ampliación del parque público de vivienda y disolución de la SAREB (https://poderinquilino.org/que-queremos/)

[12] Deutsche Wohnen &Co Enteignen (https://www.dwenteignen.de/)

Another key path for the democratization and decommodification of housing comes from cooperativism. Public policies can favor the purchase of housing by cooperatives to make non-speculative models possible in the form of transfer of use. This is visible in the case of the Institut Català de Finances, providing a loan for the Sostre Cívic housing cooperative to buy an apartment and thus halt an eviction case in collaboration with the Tenants' Union. This also implies extending the right of first refusal to tenants of buildings owned by funds and multi-property owners to facilitate their transformation into cooperatives in transfer of use. This formula avoids the bureaucratization of access to housing and generates collective empowerment and a social fabric around housing as a common good.

Berlin (2021) approved in a referendum the socialization of housing from large real estate companies, although its implementation was not automatic. Vienna, with around 220,000 municipal homes, and the Netherlands, with a large social rental stock, demonstrate that alternatives to the dominance of the private market exist.

5. Social Security for Food with Public Supermarkets and Food Stores

The creation of public supermarkets and food stores and the proposal for a Social Security for Food (SSF) [13] often appear in the debate as different alternatives to move towards a food system that guarantees the right to food. However, framing them as separate options limits the transformative potential of both.

Public supermarkets or food stores are physical places for selling food on a non-profit basis, publicly owned and managed publicly, cooperatively, or communally, while the Social Security for Food[4] (SSF) is a redistributive mechanism that guarantees universal access to healthy and nutritious food, managed democratically and financed through a combination of public funds and social contributions.

The SSF and public supermarkets and food stores can be conceived as different pieces of the same public food system to be built, a new food institutionalism that represents an alternative to the current unsustainable and unjust model. The former provides the mechanism for universal access guarantee—a publicly financed food purchasing capacity exercised in a public-community network of partner establishments—; the latter provide much of the physical and logistical infrastructure necessary to make this right effective, especially where the supply of healthy food is insufficient.

[13] Informe sobre implementación de Seguridad Social de la Alimentación en el Estado Español (https://www.soberaniaalimentaria.info/documentos-estudios/sinopsis/1381-informe-ssa)

The SSF creates stable demand guided by democratically defined criteria; public supermarkets provide distribution, purchasing, and supply capacity at scale; and both can generate a stable outlet to make the agroecological transition possible in a scenario of lower energy and material use, aligned with biophysical limits. In this way, food policy around access stops consisting of indiscriminately subsidizing consumption or creating isolated establishments and begins to intervene in the relationships between production, distribution, and consumption.

The proposed architecture commits to integrating public supermarkets and food stores, municipal markets, consumer cooperatives, local shops, and other partner establishments, under common criteria and with public-community governance. The political opportunity lies precisely in making this complementarity visible: a public supermarket without a demand, production, and distribution policy runs the risk of becoming an alternative establishment within the same system; an SSF without sufficient infrastructure runs the risk of depending on existing commercial structures.

There are numerous examples that approximate the logics that this type of food institution would make possible, such as cooperative supermarkets, favored in many cases by public-community collaboration, and consumer groups.

In relation to the Universal Care Income (see proposal 3), the SSF could be channeled through it, with a base amount of €150 in the form of a card for consumption in public establishments (markets, public supermarkets and food stores) and private ones (cooperatives and neighborhood shops) that favor the agroecological transition and support for local agriculture. This amount should be adjusted based on productive and distribution capacity, favoring universal access to fresh and healthy food produced fairly and sustainably.

Beyond these Proposals

As we indicated in the introduction, this is not a complete or exhaustive list of policies for a program, as we have decided to prioritize those we consider essential to provide a more favorable ground for an ecosocial transformation that puts life at the center. We want to highlight in any case the international and geopolitical implications of a program of this type, which would not only face opposition from the capitalist class within the State's borders but also from the complex global power network of the right and far-right. This implies that a program of this type could only prosper in the context of an anti-fascist international willing to confront the economic and social power structures that sustain the current capitalist, patriarchal, and colonial order. This already emerging new internationalism, palpable in the movement against the genocide in Palestine or the international networks and meetings around housing, the cost of living, colonial reparations, and halting extractivist projects of all kinds, must be the vehicle for the proposals formulated here to reach their maximum potential in terms of global justice and overcoming current imperial political projects and ways of life, whether they are a continuation of neoliberalism or openly fascist under the discourse of national priority.

Hospitality, solidarity, encounter, and the transformation of common senses and imaginaries are the antidote and cure for the narratives that try to sow hatred. The policies we propose here, oriented towards economic democracy and the rupture with the dogma of economic growth, can contribute with more favorable conditions towards a new culture of the earth that puts the care of life at the center and sows hope in the years and decades to come.

Annex

Harmful Sectors (to reduce or dismantle)	Ecosocial Sectors (to expand)
Industrial agriculture (including its "conventional ecological" variant)	Agroecology
Fossil fuels	Renewable energy production
Mining	Recycling, upcycling, and urban mining
Military Industrial Complex	Public education
Prison complex	Mental health and reintegration services
Security forces	Public health and community well-being
Private finance	Public and community finance
Private insurance	Welfare state
Aviation and automotive industry (including private electric vehicles)	Decarbonized public transport
Advertising and marketing	Arts facilities
Gambling	Sports and recreation facilities
Fast Fashion	Repair Cafes
Single-use and disposable goods	Libraries of things

Table 3: Relationship between Harmful Sectors and Ecosocial Sectors - Adapted from the work of Schneider and Stevenson (2025) [14]. A Job Guarantee or Guaranteed Work would aim to dismantle (e.g., fossil fuels) or significantly reduce (e.g., automotive industry) the former, while favoring the expansion of the latter.

[14] Schneider, C., & Stevenson, C. (2025). Step by Radical Step: The Macroeconomics of a Degrowth Transition. In Realizing an Alternative Political Economy of Sustainability: The Contributions of Radical Ecology and Heterodox Economics (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003383833

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