

Report of the 4th cycle of Spain's Universal Periodic Review

October 2024

INDEX

- 1.- Introduction.**
- 2.- Object of analysis of this report.**
- 3.- First antecedents in the recognition and reparation of victims of torture: expert report recognizing 5,379 tortured people.**
 - 3.1.- Inaction by the central government even in response to international requests**
- 4.- Legislative advances: Laws recently enacted by the Basque Government and by the Government of Navarre.**
- 5.- Absolute lack of reaction by the Central Government of Madrid.**
 - 5.1.- Lack of investigation into torture crimes. Lack of access to justice for victims of torture. Inaction in response to international requests.**
 - 5.2.- The double victimization of torture victims. Apology for State Terrorism.**
- 6.- Official Secrets Law and recent proposed Law.**
 - 6.1.- Context.**
 - 6.2.- Current Official Secrets Law and reasons for requesting its repeal.**
 - 6.3.- Draft of a new Official Secrets Law.**
- 7.- Conclusions.**
- 8.- Recommendations of the *Behatokia – Egiari Zor* Coalition.**

1. Introduction

The organisations signing this document have created an ad hoc coalition to join their efforts in preparing this report for the 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Spain.

The coalition is composed of the following civil society organisations:



Egiari Zor Fundazioa (“In honour of the truth” in Basque) it was created on 22 April 2012. Its aim is to work for the rights of victims who have suffered State violence. The Foundation is made up of relatives of people who have been killed in the context of the Basque conflict and people who have been injured or tortured and who for many years have suffered from the lack of official recognition as victims.



Basque Observatory of Human Rights – Behatokia is a Human Rights association that began its journey in February 2001. Its activity focuses on monitoring, studying and reporting cases of human rights violations caused by state violence; providing advice and support to victims of the State in their search for truth and justice; advocacy work in judicial proceedings; and dissemination and training on the initiatives undertaken and the results obtained, as well as the implementation of professional training and education dynamics in human rights matters.

2. Object of analysis of this report

The purpose of this report is to highlight the human rights commitments that the Government of Spain has adopted but has not yet implemented. Specifically, we will refer to the state of compliance with the recommendations collected and subsequently accepted after the last UPR cycle in 2020.

Thus, in recommendations **150.63 to 150.66, 150.69 and 150.70**, all of which were approved, the states expressed their concern about victims of torture and their lack of recognition and reparation. The need for the State to investigate these types of crimes was stressed so that society would not believe that they went unpunished. In addition, and in the second part of this report, we will analyse what was approved in recommendations **150.75 to 150.78** of the recommendations, referring to the right to truth, justice and reparation, as well as the guarantees of non-repetition and what is relevant to compliance with the Law of Historical Memory.

As we will mention at the end of this report in its conclusions section, Spain has not complied with its obligations in terms of human rights, especially with regard to the crime of torture and its persecution and with regard to the right to the truth, insisting on keeping hidden relevant information of public interest in the clarification of crimes related to violence exercised by the State or by its officials or related elements, taking refuge, 50 years later, in national security. All of these are issues about which other States have already expressed concern in previous cycles of the Universal Periodic Review.

3.- First antecedents in the recognition and reparation of victims of torture: expert report recognizing 5,379 tortured people.

In the field of the rights of victims of torture and in the context of the Basque conflict, there are **notable changes** (and even advances) that should be mentioned. Since 2015, there have been no new cases of torture, which confirms that it was a practice closely linked to anti-terrorist measures and policies. Indeed, the announcement by the ETA organisation to abandon violent activity 12 years ago led to a gradual disappearance of the practice of **incommunicado detention** and, with it, of torture itself in the context of police operations in application of the anti-terrorist law.

On the other side of the coin, people who were previously subjected to torture, and as a result of self-incriminating testimonies or those incriminating third parties, still remain in prison with severe sentences that must be served in full. Thus, and despite the existence of reports gathering evidence and recognising the reality of the reported ill-treatment, the sentences of these people are not reviewed, so tens of people continue to serve prison sentences based evidences obtained as a result of acts of torture.

Victims of torture have suffered for years from a lack of official recognition and institutional treatment that is second-class compared to other victims who have suffered similar human rights violations by non-state agents. However, in this area there have been **important advances**, specifically reports prepared at the request of the Basque Government have analysed the testimonies of torture and ill-treatment in the Basque Country in the period between 1960-2014 and, through a scientific method, also endorsed by the practice of the Istanbul Protocol, the dimension of this

practice is coming to light. Thus, reports from the **Basque Institute of Criminology** already **confirm that 4,311¹ people** in the Basque Autonomous Community **and another 1,068** in the Autonomous Community of Navarre have been subjected to torture. The report is still being updated, given that people who have suffered torture have continued to send their testimonies to be included in the report. Speaking of a small population such as the Basque one, the percentage of people who have suffered torture is alarming.

Social organisations that have worked in the field of reporting torture for years report higher figures. Hundreds of victims have not been able or wanted to participate until now in the study prior to the report, due to death, mistrust of the institution that carries it out or, in many cases, because they do not want to relive a traumatic episode in their lives, thus wanting to avoid retraumatisation and revictimisation. When referring to incommunicado detention, we cannot forget the people who suffered torture without even being taken to a police station (at roadblocks, injuries during demonstrations, episodes of police brutality...), the victims of ill-treatment in prison, as well as the people who suffered extrajudicial execution or forced disappearance by police or paramilitary forces.

Although the reports have a value in the **official recognition** of these victims and give them truth, avoiding having to claim the mere existence of torture, this truth does not correspond, nor has it provoked an official investigation activity and institutional reparation towards them. The publication of these reports obtained after a thorough investigation has not generated the slightest reaction on the part of the Spanish State Government or, above all, its judicial system. In particular, no prosecutor or magistrate has ever decided to react ex officio to this overwhelming number of cases, consult the documentation collected in these studies, and adopt the necessary measures to identify and punish the material torturers and any other person responsible. Furthermore, and it should be stressed, since the State is the main perpetrator of these crimes, its lack of action in the face of this proven reality, confirmed by scientific reports, is highly striking.

3.1.- Inaction by the central government even in response to international requests

Thus, years later, these thousands of people have not seen their rights to truth, recognition, justice and guarantees of non-repetition institutionally accepted, and these victims are faced with an entire system that provides impunity and protection to the perpetrators, which results in the non-existence of attribution/assumption of responsibilities. Impunity has its corollary in the pardons granted to public officials directly linked to the practice of torture, as well as their promotion, advancement and reward in their professional careers.

The lack of reaction to this report has already been the reason for a request by the United Nations. Thus, in the Concluding Observations on the seventh periodic report of Spain made by the

¹The work collecting data on victims of torture has been carried out in two stages, on the one hand, the one referring to the provinces of Gipuzkoa, Bizkaia and Araba, and on the other, the one referring to Navarre:

Investigation of torture and ill-treatment in the Basque Country between 1960 – 2014 (**Annex I**):

https://www.ehu.eus/es/-/n_20171218-estudio-tortura

Report regarding Navarre (**Annex II**):

<https://www.navarra.es/es/-/nota-prensa/el-instituto-vasco-de-criminologia-presenta-a-la-consejera-ollo-el-informe-sobre-la-tortura-desde-1979-hasta-la-actualidad>

Committee Against Torture² of United Nations, in its 2026th and 2028th sessions, held on 20 and 21 July 2023, in its paragraphs 13 and 14 it referred specifically to this alarming report, expressly requesting Spain, among other issues related to the cases of torture to which we are referring in this document, to adopt "*the necessary measures to guarantee the effective investigation of the alleged acts of torture and ill-treatment referred to in the numerous documented testimonies provided to the authorities of the Basque Country and Navarre, and to inform the Committee of the results of said investigations*". To date, no such investigations have been carried out.

4.- Legislative advances: Laws recently enacted by the Basque Government and by the Government of Navarre.

The Basque and Navarrese institutions are attempting to offer administrative reparation to these victims. Indeed, the **Basque Law 12/2016, of July 28**, on the recognition and reparation of victims of human rights violations in the context of politically motivated violence in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country between 1978 and 1999, and the **Navarrese Law 16/2019**, of March 26, on the Recognition and Reparation of Victims for Politically Motivated Acts Provoked by Far Right Groups or Public Officials, are beginning to evaluate testimonies of tortured people in both territories in order to provide them with administrative recognition.

Although we applaud the path taken, we must make two criticisms of these laws. On the one hand, they establish the status of victim to the people evaluated, but they have no effect when it comes to promoting a criminal judicial process. That is, they establish victims, but not perpetrators. They recognize tortured people, but do not prosecute torturers. This obstacle was expressly imposed by the Constitutional Court that examined both laws, establishing as a limit that they would not have any implications in the criminal field. Secondly, these laws recognise tortured persons, but do not establish any measure of reparation, unless the torture had effects in terms of disability or serious physical consequences. Thus, they do not offer any measure of therapeutic reparation, medical treatment of physical ailments, psychological-psychotherapeutic rehabilitation of psychic, psychosomatic and psychosocial disorders, they do not grant social aid (aid for access to the labour market, housing, studies...) or have no provisions for compensation, which do apply to other victims of similar damages.

Finally, although we note that the regime of **incommunicado detention** has not been applied, it remains in force and its abolition is not planned. In this sense, we must ensure that no progress has been made, it remains in force and, therefore, the principle of guarantee of non-repetition is violated.

5.- Absolute lack of reaction from the Central Government in Madrid.

2 Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Spain. CAT/C/ESP/CO/7: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT%2FC%2FESP%2FCO%2F7&Lang=en

5.1.- Lack of investigation into crimes of torture. Lack of access to justice for victims of torture.

Indeed, the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights already establishes a systematic investigative inactivity in cases of torture under anti-terrorist incommunicado detention and, derived from this, a lack of clarification of the facts and their responsibilities. There are now 11 cases in which the Human Rights Court has condemned Spain for not investigating complaints of torture, which can be considered as establishing a systematic pattern. Seven of these cases point to Fernando Grande-Marlaska, then investigating judge of the National Court and current Minister of the Interior of the Spanish Government. This fact would confirm that from the highest judicial and governmental levels, obligations are being contravened in terms of investigation and prosecution of serious violations of human rights, obligations contained in the international treaties ratified by Spain. This is consistent with the lack of action taken in response to successive decisions and recommendations of various United Nations bodies (**Universal Periodic Reviews**, reports from **Special Rapporteurs** after visits, as well as individual complaints endorsed by the **Committee Against Torture**, the **Human Rights Committee**, etc.) requesting investigation of allegations of torture.

The lack of judicial investigation contrasts sharply with the estimate of Basque government authorities, which already place **the number of documented cases of torture at 5,379**. The inactivity of the judiciary or the prosecution in taking an interest in such an estimate is impossible to understand. Whether to challenge it as fraudulent, or to validate it and reopen the cases, what cannot be assumed is that no one will take notice.

It is true that, in addition to judicial indifference, these cases are subject to a double burden of impunity: cases that occurred between 1960 and 1977 would be subject to the Amnesty Law that prevents their investigation and legislation. With the recent approval of **Law 20/2022, of October 19, on Democratic Memory (Ley de Memoria Democrática - LMD)**, its article 2 establishes a channel for this: *"All laws of the Spanish State, including Law 46/1977, of October 15, on Amnesty, will be interpreted and applied in accordance with conventional and customary international law and, in particular, with International Humanitarian Law, according to which war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and torture are considered imprescriptible and not amnestiable."* However, this provision, without further regulatory development and without a channel for its materialization, has not produced any practical effect: neither collaboration with the Argentine justice system nor the opening of cases in the domestic jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the above, and as stated in the report we are now presenting, the courts do not apply the obligations contained in the aforementioned Law, also ignoring the international recommendations made on numerous occasions over the years by United Nations human rights protection bodies, including several **Special Rapporteurs**.

On the other hand, beyond the 1977 time period and in reference to crimes not subject to the amnesty law, the statute of limitations is closing the avenues of investigation and judicial reparation for victims of torture in recent times. These victims, in the numerical dimension referred to, are defenceless today due to governmental and judicial negligence. This circumstance violates the international commitments acquired by Spain in terms of the protection of rights, since it has not

punished these crimes with adequate penalties that take into account their seriousness, nor have the competent authorities proceeded to a prompt and impartial investigation.

Victims of state violence have seen progress in recognition and thanks to new legislative steps, however, the rights that protect them are not complete insofar as they cannot access justice and their perpetrators have enjoyed absolute impunity. These victims lack any mechanism for judicial investigation of unsolved cases.

The initiatives are left to the families or to the *Egiari Zor Foundation*, one of the associations that co-authored this report, which brings them together. All of this creates an unacceptable aggravation for the victims of the State, placing them in front of great discrimination. Thus, there is a prevailing asymmetry in the treatment of the victims, depending on the agent who caused their violation. An agent who, depending on the sign of his violence, has been treated either with full penal rigor or with the benevolence and impunity that the system has allowed him.

5.2.- Double victimisation of victims of torture. Apology for State Terrorism

In addition to the lack of investigation, there has recently been a growing narrative of legitimisation and glorification of very serious human rights violations attributable to the State. We can see that some political and institutional leaders with significant responsibilities in State terrorism, including torture, are making statements that not only praise or legitimise these events, but also humiliate or insult their victims, causing them double victimisation. They have also shown knowledge of the events, if not their proximity to the perpetrators.

Among these cases we could refer to statements by the Minister of the Interior between November 1993 and May 1994, Antoni Asunción, who revealed that his predecessor, José Luis Corcuera, who held the position between 1988 and 1993, was responsible for sending at least one letter bomb that ended the life of the postman José Antonio Cardosa González, aged 22, in a doorway in Errenteria (a village in Gipuzkoa – Basque Country) on 20 September 1989. Along the same lines, on 6 November 2022, the former Minister of the Interior José Barrionuevo between the years 1982 and 1988, emerges from his recent statements, in which he boasts that he gave orders to kidnap the refugee in Basque territory under French administration Larretxea Goñi and that when they discovered that this police group "*made the wrong*" person, they kidnapped the French citizen Segundo Marey and agreed to release him so as not to "*cause more disorder*". The Minister of the Interior and Justice between 1993-1996, Juan Alberto Belloch, made statements on December 4 in which he assumed he was aware of the activities in violation of human rights of the head of the anti-terrorist fight in the Basque Country, General Rodríguez Galindo. In his words, "*as an anti-terrorist fighter, Galindo was the best*", but torturing Basque detainees "*was the only thing he did wrong*". Precisely, in one of the very few cases in which justice was able to clarify his responsibilities, Galindo would end up years later sentenced to 75 years in prison for the kidnapping, torture and death of two young refugees. These statements constitute a pattern of legitimization of his actions, of establishing a narrative that the very serious violation of human rights by the State and its total lack of investigation and impunity was justified.

On the other hand, one of the most painful events for victims of torture has been the promotion of Arturo Espejo Valero to the rank of Lieutenant General of the Civil Guard as well as head of the Support Command of the Civil Guard Headquarters. Espejo was involved in the case of torture and death of **Mikel Zabalza Garate**, officially recognised through Basque Law 12/2016 as a victim of violation of the right to life due to torture practised while he was detained in the premises of the Civil Guard barracks in Intxaurreondo, revealing the implausibility of the official version maintained by the Central Government and recognised by Law 16/2019 also.

Questioned in Congress and the Senate, both the Minister of the Interior Grande-Marlaska and the president of the government, Pedro Sánchez, took refuge in the lack of investigation and criminal determination of the responsibilities of the now Lieutenant General Espejo. Indeed, it is precisely in this refusal to clarify these cases that the impunity and subsequent promotions, decorations and rewards given to perpetrators of state violence are at the root. We are aware that this humiliates, insults and re-victimises the victims, denying in practice their rights to recognition and reparation. Although the Spanish government approved the recommendations on combating impunity and prosecuting those guilty of committing torture, this remains an issue that has not been addressed in the Spanish State, and it continues to fail to implement them.

6.- Official Secrets Act and recent proposed Act

6.1.- Context

Indeed, as we pointed out in the previous point, the lack of investigation into torture cases is accompanied by an additional difficulty when it comes to clarifying this violation of rights and access to the truth that supports all victims of rights violations. Thus, the Official Secrets Act has become a major obstacle to victims having their right to know the truth, as is the case of **Mikel Zabalza Garate**, the case mentioned above.

On the one hand, there is the Act itself, which makes it impossible to have access to information that could serve to clarify many cases, but in addition, the fact that the reason why a subject is subject to the Official Secrets Act is also secret, so it cannot even be known whether there is data covered by this Act, or whether the data simply does not exist.

6.2.- Current Official Secrets Act and reasons for requesting its repeal

The current Official Secrets Act, **the Official Secrets Act 09/1968**; Act approved by the fascist military regime of the dictator Francisco Franco Bahamonde (regime declared illegal by the Spanish Law 20/2022 of Democratic Memory), keeps hidden matters that, in addition to being necessary data for the right to the truth of which victims of State violence are subject and the clarification of their cases, as a society we are also protected by this right to the truth. However, this Act, which dates back to 1968, was only updated in 1977 and as a reason for the drafting of the Spanish constitution. It is, therefore, a law approved in the midst of the Franco dictatorship, in force today.

Since the implementation of **Decree 107/2012** on the declaration and reparation of victims of unjust suffering as a result of the violation of their human rights, which occurred between 1960 and 1978 in the context of politically motivated violence in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country” and subsequently **Law 12/2016** on the Recognition and reparation of victims of human rights violations in the context of politically motivated violence between 1978 and 1999, more than 350 serious human rights violations have been officially recognised in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. Serious human rights violations caused by the Police, the Ertzaintza, the Civil Guard, the extreme right, the Triple A or the Basque Spanish Battalion. Murders, torture, serious injuries and other human rights violations. In this same document we spoke of the legislative advances made at the regional level, as it is the first Law that is drawn up with the aim of providing legal coverage to the numerous victims of human rights violations generated by violence practiced and/or sponsored by the Spanish State in the context of politically motivated violence within the framework of the armed conflict in the Basque Country after decades of institutional neglect and neglect. Decades during which these victims have also suffered in many cases the denial of the victimization suffered and the devastating effect that the construction of official versions justifying police action has had, considering deaths as natural or blaming the deceased for his own death. Official versions constructed with the aim of hiding this violence exercised by the State, human rights violations that were thus hidden under a cloak of impunity towards those responsible for them. Justice has not acted proportionally between the different violent agents during the decades of violent conflict and neither has it done so between victims of different kinds. In the Autonomous Community of Navarre, **Law 16/2019** (homologous) was implemented shortly afterwards and numerous recognitions have already been given.

It is certainly essential to open the dark vault of official versions, and in light of the investigations opened and resolutions issued through the aforementioned Law 12/2016 and Law 16/2019 we can say that we had and have compelling reasons for this claim. Thus, there are already numerous resolutions on specific cases that officially recognise that certain deaths were in fact extrajudicial or arbitrary executions, that others were carried out by means of torture against the victims, etc. At the moment, more than 350 cases have already been investigated and declared as violations of Human Rights, but there are many more waiting to be addressed for further analysis.

However, the majority of the victims of these crimes have never been able to exercise their right to know the truth: because it was not investigated or it was not done efficiently, or simply because the official versions given to justify actions contrary to human rights were conclusive when determining whether or not a crime existed. The right to know the truth in the case of victims of the State is up against a legal shield that prevents them from accessing the whole truth about the crimes suffered by their relatives or themselves, such as the Official Secrets Act.

The fact that the repeal of the Official Secrets Act is not a reality today is further proof of the lack of will to clarify all these cases of violent death and other violations of human rights, which occurred during the Franco regime, the democratic transition and also during the democratic period, despite the commitments made by the Spanish government in the international arena.

International legislation on human rights, as well as the International Right to Know the Truth, makes no distinctions based on the origin of the violence suffered, nor on the condition of the persons who suffered it. The right to the truth entails having full and complete knowledge of the acts that occurred, the persons who participated in them and the specific circumstances, in particular of the violations committed and their motivation.

Another critical issue of this Law is the possibility of declaring a matter secret. It is also secret; therefore, nothing prevents the destruction or expurgation of various documents depending on the interests of the State at any given time. This Law does not establish deadlines for the declassification of reserved documentation, but allows the permanent classification of information related to serious violations of human rights; thus restricting the right of all society to access information and to know the truth. It also prevents the investigation and clarification of the responsibilities of the perpetrators. National security cannot be an alibi to hide crimes and human rights violations, nor can it serve as an excuse for not clarifying individual responsibilities.

After more than 50 years of hiding information and documentation that would allow all these crimes to be clarified, our right to the Truth must necessarily be enabled; after more than 50 years of perpetuating the impunity of those responsible for this tragedy, we believe that it is necessary to repeal the Official Secrets Law and not ratify a Law that perpetuates this impunity and allows this documentation to remain secret without any deadline.

6.3.- Draft new Official Secrets Act

The Draft Law on Classified Information, a new proposal in an attempt to repeal the current Law, has not yet been approved. This Draft Law establishes that information can be classified into 4 types, and will be based on the type in which it is classified, that the temporary protection is between four and ten years, non-extendable (in the case of restricted material), between seven and ten years, non-extendable (confidential material), between 40 years and extendable to another ten years (secret material) and in the case that it is established that the material is considered highly secret, it would be declassified in 50 years but extendable to another fifteen years.

We consider that this classification would not respond to international standards and to the needs that we raised in the previous section. Thus, the proposal to reform the law on official secrets is not satisfactory and cannot be considered a step forward. Moreover, it condemns to perpetuity the lack of knowledge of facts that were a crime. It is not only the victims who have the right to know the truth, but society is the ultimate subject of this right: the right to know what happened.

With the possibility that the state can keep secret key documentation in the clarification of the responsibility of state agents in violence against citizens, it is only continuing with the impunity of these events, already protected in 1968 and continuing in this same way, without attending to the claims that have been made from the international sphere to the Spanish government regarding the clarification of these activities in pursuit of the right to justice and truth of the victims and society as a whole.

7.- Conclusions

As explained at the beginning of this report, we already have reports that represent a firm step towards the recognition of torture and the people who suffered it. It is noted that in a context of

political violence, **5,379 people** have been subjected to torture in a first approximation. However, and despite the fact that we are talking about a technical report prepared by experts who certify these facts, the Spanish government has, in an unprecedented way, not reacted in any way, has not assumed responsibility, nor has it taken any measure in this regard. All these thousands of victims have not seen their rights to truth, recognition, justice and guarantees of non-repetition institutionally welcomed. The system grants impunity to the perpetrators due to the inaction and lack of investigation by judges and prosecutors, in addition to granting the perpetrators of torture promotion, advancement and rewards.

Not only that, people who were forced to confess their guilt under torture are still in prison with severe sentences that must be served in full based on these self-incriminating statements, and under a prison system riddled with exceptions. There is already jurisprudence from the ECHR in this regard, condemning Spain for a lack of guarantees in the criminal process. We consider it necessary for the Spanish Government to take a clear position in this regard, not only recognising the victims, but also reviewing all those procedures based on self-incriminating statements obtained under torture. It is also necessary to commit to the truth and justice of these victims, and to the prosecution of those responsible for and perpetrators of this torture.

On the other hand, the **legislative advances** carried out by the Basque Autonomous Community and the Autonomous Community of Navarre must only be a first step, and the central government must also take initiatives in this regard.

Regarding the project of a new **Law on Official Secrets**, the assessment made by these associations is absolutely negative.

8.- Recommendations of the *Behatokia – Egiari Zor* Coalition:

The coalition recommends the following:

- 1.- That, in compliance with the international commitments that bind it, it should carry out the relevant investigations required by the Committee Against Torture on the report that includes 5,379 cases of torture and transfer the results of said investigations to the Committee.
- 2.- That, following the regional legislative initiatives that have resulted in Law 16/2019 and Law 12/2016, the State should also, and more so as the maximum perpetrator, take legislative initiatives to recognize victims of State violence.
- 3.- That it should repeal article 509 of the Spanish Criminal Procedure Law, which makes incommunicado detention possible. This type of detention, in addition to having been criticized on numerous occasions by organizations and human rights defence bodies, has been shown to be closely linked to torture and mistreatment of detainees. It would thus respond to the principle of non-repetition.
- 4.- That, in compliance with the obligations established by the 20/2022 Law of Democratic Memory, it investigates cases of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, which constitute a crime against humanity. Especially all those cases of complaints of torture prior to 1978.
- 5.- That it reviews the sentences of the tens of people who continue to serve prison sentences based on evidences obtained as a result of acts of torture.
- 6.- That it prevents the apology of State terrorism. That it ends the impunity of the perpetrators and the public legitimization of human rights violations committed by the State.
- 7.- That it repeals the Law of Official Secrets, which dates back to the Franco era, in order to respond to the right to know the truth and to justice that protects both the victims and society as a whole.