



**PLADA**

**DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM  
OF THE AMERICAS**



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## **Production**

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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The sustainable development approach was the result of progressive awareness-raising on the contradictions between the predatory capitalist development model, the assurance of good quality of life for citizens, peoples' right to development and the awareness of the physical limits of the planet to meet the demands of humanity. These contradictions were deepened by the implementation of the neoliberal logic where the forces of capitalism acted without any control, accumulating greater wealth, minimizing the instruments of social protection and citizen rights, increasing the destruction of natural resources and rapidly leading the planet to an unprecedented economic, social and environmental crisis.

At the end of the 90s, the cumulative resistance struggles of popular movements against neoliberalism across the Americas and confrontation with authoritarian regimes of Latin America in the previous decades helped forge multiple expressions committed to the pursuit of alternatives, several of which were articulated with the electoral processes in several countries, generating a new political cycle of progressive changes in the southern part of the continent which has now lasted for over 15 years.

In this dynamics, the labor movement of the Americas and all workers strengthened their commitment with the challenge of participating as players of the fundamental changes taking place in the construction of different alternative projects and, after the defeat of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), emerged with greater strength in the continent.

The deep economic, social and political crisis, that shook nations of the developed world as of 2008 and spread across the entire planet, forced the peoples and nations of peripheral and dependent regions to face an even greater challenge: for the costs of overcoming this new crisis not be paid by workers and peoples.

At present we are witnessing the development of a multi-faceted and far-reaching international crisis that calls for us to ques-

tion the hegemonic neoliberal model imposed on us for more than three decades. However, to date the dominant countries have tried to apply simple stopgap measures and have implemented policies that preserve the same logic as the policies that triggered the crisis. This has led to a worsening of the most pernicious effects of the crisis, with an undeniable impact on the situation of the social majorities. It is becoming increasingly clear that policies favoring corporations and the bail-out of banks - instead of assisting the peoples - increase unemployment, inequality and social exclusion.

Latin America and the Caribbean continue to be a privileged space for the construction of political and economic developments different to the hegemonic neoliberal orientation. Throughout the region, in countries where popular progressive and democratic governments have been elected, the role of the State in relation to markets has been restored, giving way to a post-neoliberal political period.

These policies are built on the dialectics between growth and distribution of wealth and, with differences and uneven levels of progress, are committed to structural transformations thereby generating quantitative changes in the indicators of improvement, as well as structural transformations of the components causing inequality in the social protection matrix.

An important component has been placed in social and organized participation - particularly of trade unions, social service users, members of communities and neighborhood councils, etc. - in the governance of public policies, especially labor and social ones. This has been particularly important in the assertion of rights with active employment policies for youth and women, among others.

There has also been a change in the implementation of targeted programs for the sectors most excluded by neoliberalism: a new generation of social programs is being created entailing a transition toward interaction with universal providers for these



sectors to be fully incorporated into the universal social protection matrix, instead of widening the gap as occurred with the targeted programs implemented by neoliberalism.

This has signified that the “myths/lies” of neoliberalism have been exposed, especially those that promoted swelling the size of the cake to then distribute it and stating that wage increases generated inflation and reduced jobs, among other false truths voiced over the last 30 years.

These new social programs have led to the significant reduction of extreme poverty, social inequality and the inclusion of the large majority. But inequalities remain, in particular those based on ethnicity, race and gender.

In this global scenario, the entire trade union movement of the Americas has focused its energy on the construction of two instruments of intervention and socio-political transformation that constitute advances against predatory capitalism and financial hegemony: firstly, the creation of the Labor Platform of the Americas (LPA) launched in 2005; and secondly, the foundation of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) in 2008.

As a result of this collective experience, in recent years we have become aware of the need for further transformations driven by the ongoing emancipatory political projects in the continent. With this in mind, the TUCA has pledged to the development of a new policy tool, the Development Platform of the Americas (PLADA).

This platform defines guidelines and principles for all peoples and workers of the Americas and of the world. It is relevant as a political tool to defend and strengthen labor rights throughout the world, and also as an alternative and strategy for a different development based on the labor movement.

We are united by the conviction that the solution to the crisis requires an urgent and structural response, with the inescapable participation of trade unionism, workers’ movements and diverse

collective expressions of the social, rural, environmentalist, student, feminist, youth and children and human rights movements, of the movements for the defense of victims of violence, sexual diversity, anti-repression, indigenous peoples, producers of the social and solidarity economy, organizations fighting for the rights of migrant workers, educators and promoters of art and culture, among others.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, established by United Nations in 1983, defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The concept of Sustainable Development is listed as one of the alternatives to the neoliberal matrix; it is a way of understanding and organizing the essential aspects of social life with a new logic; it is a response built for and by popular majorities. The world is ready for the launching of the new sustainable development agenda for the self-determination of peoples and States.

This is our vision of development: it is built based on our trade union strategy reaffirming the pillars of decent work; the distribution of wealth; participatory democracy; gender equality; regional integration prioritizing articulation and consolidation of common positions on issues of common interest in international negotiations, and the exchange of successful experiences between governments; social protection and social inclusion, both intergenerational and environmental, for all, thus integrating the economic, social, environmental and political dimensions. Development cannot be achieved without full inclusion and participation of women and youth. The crosscutting approaches of all the components of this platform are gender equity and participation of youth; and women and youth are the lead players that make sustainable development become a reality.

These gains will last only if they are strengthened and institutionalized. The challenge of the XXI century to consolidate mechanisms to ensure it is the people, and not corporations and transnational enterprises, that determine the social and political course of the continent. Joint efforts should aim at building genuine social alliances which converge in a counter-hegemonic development agenda that is able to contain and express all these voices.



**NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
STATE, SOCIETY AND MARKET**

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The global crisis leads to political crises that undermine national democratic institutions and generate greater interference of transnational corporations and other transnational powers in people's lives.

Countries that managed to resist the financial quake were those that implemented measures to preserve public investment, employment, wage and pension levels, consumption and production, and also designed new measures to prevent extreme poverty. Instead, the recession was deep in countries that adopted conservative measures, and cut spending and wages and jobs.

These market solutions to address the global crisis have failed. Our States must regain control and power over the market and must rebuild their capacity to generate income to meet social needs and regulate economic and social activities in general.

Recent changes in the continent indicate the rise of political and social forces seeking different forms of organization and representation other than the radical deployment of policies inspired by the so-called "Washington Consensus". These new collective forces originate in the struggles against the military dictatorships and authoritarian governments that instituted neoliberalism.

Reinforcing democracy means establishing a new relationship between State, market and society, with autonomy and independence in respect of financial markets. The State needs to be considered as the power of the majority, which requires active workers' participation at the public level, not the mere defense of government stewardship or consideration of the State as another employer.

State intervention should ensure full employment and contribute to the redistribution of wealth - in the face of the concentrating effect of the market - through social, fiscal and sovereign monetary policies to address situations of stagnation or crises. It is necessary to establish a system of co-responsibilities in which

the largest economic and corporate actors should take on greater responsibility to overcome periods of crisis.

The State should ensure quality public services, ensuring full coverage of the basic needs of the population. Drinking water supply, electricity, universal and comprehensive healthcare, education and security are issues directly affecting the quality of life of all, and the public authorities should be accountable.

Regional integration should not be confused with the flow of trade and tariff liberalization to the exclusion of other contents. Often both respond to the logic of competition between countries so as to generate better conditions for transnational enterprises.

It is essential to discard the idea that strengthening the bond of the Americas with industrialized countries is the only way of achieving economic development. The challenge is to advance by reformulating historical asymmetries between the North and the South, and strengthening the bonds of South-South cooperation.

This development strategy promotes the protection and expansion of rights. It organizes a State for society and regenerates the ability of the State to control and regulate the market in order to meet current social needs and cover the needs of future generations.

## I. POLICY DIMENSION

### PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY. COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVENESS AND INSTRUMENTS OF POPULAR CONSULTATION AND DIRECT PARTICIPATION

11. The consolidation of democracy requires the participation of all society in decision-making which, among others, supports the effective protection of society and shields it from violence, war, militarism and criminality. It is necessary to provide social justice and promote freedom of association, equality between genders, generations and ethnic groups, and overcome the inequalities caused by asymmetry.

12. Implementation of participatory mechanisms that build on and complement representative democracy. Direct participation and representative democracy are not opposed to each other. Articulation of representative institutions with binding popular consultation instruments and direct participation. Expansion of participatory democracy mechanisms such as consultations, referenda, plebiscites, consultative spaces for dialogue of civil society and assemblies so as to strengthen political decision-making.

13. Citizen representation must be democratic and embody the plurality of society. Ensure gender parity.

14. Promote greater collaboration by the trade union movement and foster capacity-building of union leaders to address challenges and contribute to the formulation of development and democratization policies.

15. Creation of instruments that bring social organizations closer to the State and promote joint and articulated formulation, execution and evaluation of public policies, as well as their role in national and supranational decision-making, through instruments such as Economic and Social Consultative Councils. Establish participatory audits in all local and national governments.

16. Foster the democratization, transformation, growth and empowerment of unionism for us to become key players in the struggle for a new hegemony based on sustainable development.

REFORM OF POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS  
TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE OF ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS  
IN THE FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY

17. Reform of the political systems of our countries, including redrafting the Constitution, where legacies of dictatorial, authoritarian and hegemonic periods commanded by the hegemonic elites persist. Development of new mechanisms of national, subregional and continental democratization. Promotion of new Constitutions providing for the fulfillment of rights for all, democratization of the State and expansion of rights.

18. Promote political reforms to eliminate the private financing of electoral campaigns. Large companies and corporations should not be allowed to make donations to electoral campaigns. The States are responsible for ensuring the pluralism and fairness of electoral campaigns, providing adequate funding for them.

19. Fight against corruption, establishment of transparency in public administration and access to public information.

20. Ensure the continuity and permanence of the favorable changes generated by the democratization process in the countries of the region threatened by a disturbing process of judicialization of politics. Inherited judicial systems have become the fallback and instrument to foster reactionary initiatives and institutional destabilization.

21. End to the criminalization of collective action and social struggles.

22. New mechanisms for citizen control over public policies that include virtual media.



23. Accountability for national and subnational budgets and participatory management of its definition and execution.

#### DEMOCRATIZATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR THE EXPANSION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND CONTROL

24. We stand radically against national or transnational ownership of the media and their major political interference in the continent. We promote freedom of expression opposed to corporate media interests that consider mass media merely as a tool for their profitability and impact on policymaking. We reject the formation of monopolies and oligopolies in the ownership and control of mass media acting as de facto power within society and within the State.

25. Freedom of expression for all actors and sectors of society, ensuring legal, technological and communicational conditions for such purpose. Incorporation of social auditing mechanisms into the legal frameworks of commercial and state-owned media. Public policies against the concentration of the mass media and promotion of the diversity of players in media ownership.

26. Recovery of the public nature of communication in all media. Reconstruction of the quality public media that were directly attacked by the neoliberal offensive. State-run and sovereign administration of the electromagnetic spectrum and digital telecommunications. Proportional and egalitarian distribution of electromagnetic spectra and national digital telecommunications among commercial media, public spheres, and social organizations and trade unions.

27. Recognition, promotion and assurances to the community alternative and independent audiovisual media, including the internet, as spaces for citizenship and social development. Assurances for the creation and full operation of new mass media for and by the people's movements and trade unions.

28. The trade union movement, in conjunction with other social grassroots actors, must participate actively in the democratization of communication.

#### SUBSTANTIVE PARTICIPATION OF UNION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS

29. Foster an integration by and for the people. Ensure political and economic stability for the region, with spaces for actual participation at all levels: national, regional and continental. Design and implement mechanisms to consult citizens on fundamental supranational decisions.

30. Establish more and better consultation mechanisms between government and the labor movement. Increase trade union participation in UNASUR, CELAC and OAS.

#### DEMOCRATIZATION OF REGIONAL PROCESSES

31. Strengthen regional integration processes in a coordinated, complementary and solidarity manner, based on agendas that leave aside strictly commercial objectives and seek an identity based on common values and identity of the peoples of the region, such as solidarity, cooperation, respect for differences, autonomy and sovereignty. Strengthen the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

#### THE AMERICAS AS A LAND OF PEACE AND FULFILLMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

32. Peace is an asset of humanity, it is based on the dignity of people and is built on the fulfillment and interdependence of hu-

man rights, respect for the sovereignty of nations and democracy. It is an ongoing assignment, the result of social justice and solidarity among individuals, nations and peoples.

33. For a continent without war or foreign military bases. Rejection of foreign military bases in any country of the Americas: they obstruct regional peace and encourage mistrust between our countries, promoting the arms race and undermining the principle of self-determination as well as the principle of national sovereignty over the territory. Establish a domestic and foreign demilitarization program, suspension of new military facilities, establishment of timelines to close military bases, withdrawal of foreign missions and troops from the countries of the Americas. Cuts in military spending.

34. The labor movement of the Americas rejects repression anywhere in the world, it is a threat to freedom and peace-building. The American Continent must be a place of respect for and between individuals, peoples and nations.

35. Limitations on arms trade and suppression of their illegal trafficking in the region through strict border controls enforced by producing and exporting countries. Implementation of programs of disarmament of the population, with restrictions on the sale and possession and bearing of arms.

36. Imperial domination is exercised not only through military domination. The control system of the State and peoples entails economic, ideological, technological and political coercion. We condemn imperialist espionage and any form of interference of States and corporations in the sovereignty of countries.

#### RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND FULFILLMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

37. Real and actual democracy can only be built in a society with substantial respect for comprehensive human rights. With

our everlasting values of solidarity and non-discrimination, and through our presence and role in the workplace and in society, trade unions have a unique ability to work for democracy and the full exercise of human rights for all citizens of the continent.

38. The quest of States for a development paradigm different to neoliberalism requires the construction of a proactive trade union agenda for international cooperation, based on the assumption that trade unions are players of development and the promotion of democracy.

#### CULTURAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDANTS, AND RESPECT FOR PLURINATIONALITY

39. This development strategy will encourage the adoption of laws and policymaking favoring respect for plurinationality, cultural diversity and intercultural relationships in fair and mutually respectful conditions, especially in relation to their languages and dialects and ancestral territories. For this purpose, this development strategy will promote intercultural education at all levels.

40. Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Cultural and ethnic self-determination of individuals, peoples and nations. The Americas should establish specific measures to protect and preserve the cultures and rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. Creation of tripartite subregional spaces to promote anti-discriminatory public policies and follow-up on their results.

#### TRADE UNION SELF-REFORM

41. To advance this form of development, the trade union movement and its leaders must prioritize the streamlining of trade

unions themselves through unity, internal democracy, freedom of association, the expansion and strengthening of the representation of all workers.

42. Promote bodies representing workers in the workplace, transparent accountability mechanisms and non-bureaucratic access to trade union registration.

43. Promote organizations of sector-wide, territorial, national and international coverage. Increased participation of women and youth in trade unions, ensure their exercise of freedom of association and effective participation in collective bargaining processes.

44. Trade union structures must provide mechanisms for the incorporation of different labor collectives in situation of informality and precariousness, including workers of outsourced companies, subcontractors and employment agencies. Similarly, inclusion mechanisms must be implemented for workers subjected to discrimination based on gender, age group, disability, immigration status or ethnicity.

45. The trade union education policy must be rooted on horizontal and democratic concept and methodology for the interpretation and transformation of reality. As part of citizen and social education, trade union training promotes principles, values and skills to strengthen trade union self-reform and trade union organizing, and it guides the actions to transform the political perspective and build a model of sustainable development as an alternative to the neoliberal model.

## II. ECONOMIC DIMENSION

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### REGIONAL INTEGRATION

46. Strengthening regional and sub-regional integration as mechanism for the development of our peoples. Support and promote instruments for regional integration that foster relations of equality among the nations of the continent, and the reformulation of the integration policies that conceal forms of domination of some countries over others. International trade must take place in the framework of fair agreements between the parties.

47. The asymmetric nature of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Investment Agreements and the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Deal have negative effects on the production systems of the region and are also instruments through which the big economic powers absorb the markets. They widen the asymmetry between enriched and poor nations, increase the power of corporations and of the big economic powers over peoples, cementing the roots of neoliberalism. Hence, we reject the signing and implementation of more FTAs and propose the renegotiation of the economic instruments already in force in the region in order to preserve the sovereignty and self-determination of our peoples and nations.

48. Promotion of macroeconomic policies and complementarity of production in the continent to suppress price competition between countries and foreign companies attracted by lower wages, tax cuts and the precariousness of employment. At the same time the complementarity of production should help reduce the commodity-dependence of our economies and create added value to our production.

49. Promotion of the design of continent-wide energy production infrastructure and matrices. The States should commit to actual infrastructural integration of the continent in order to promote sustainable development, full employment and communication be-

tween peoples by completing existing infrastructural projects and developing new ones. For this purpose, the participation of peoples and those affected is essential so as to be fully knowledgeable on the use assigned to public monies. The counter-hegemonic potential of regional integration is huge and may be exploited to the fullest through the commitments of participation established in the by-laws.

#### FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, REVENUES, OPPORTUNITIES, WEALTH AND SURPLUS

50. To a great extent, the unfair distribution of income, revenues, opportunities, wealth and surplus is the result of the commodity-dependence of the economies of the region and the economic concentration orchestrated by the transnationalization of capital. The intervention of national States and regional integration organizations is fundamental in order to revert social inequality.

51. Eradication of poverty, social inclusion and distributive justice. This means advancing in structural reforms of equal access and equal opportunity in social services and collective bargaining to ensure the growth of the wage bill as share of the national income, i.e. primary redistribution of income. No sustainable social policy is possible without increasing the level of decent work and the family income for all.

52. Assurances for the social protection of the entire population, full decent employment and protection of wages against the volatility of economic cycles need to be achieved by consolidating the capacity of the State to organize and regulate production, distribution and consumption.

53. Public and participatory management of the access to essential and strategic resources of critical infrastructure, and control over the key dominant economic actors intervening in these chains of value.

## COMMON FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY COORDINATION

54. Creation of development banks and public, State and regional financial institutions, underpinning and strengthening existing ones.

55. Public banks must finance social investment, production and the social and solidarity economy with social participation; and control and regulate private banks demanding matching investments in social, environmental and industrial aspects.

56. Application of instruments aimed at the development of financial markets and institutions, regional infrastructure and monetary coordination, based on the proposal to create the Banco del Sur (Bank of the South).

57. Defense and incentive to the new political and economic architecture represented by the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Bolivarian Alliance of the Peoples of our America (ALBA), as well as the reconfiguration and strengthening the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

58. Development of financial, currency or reciprocal compensation instruments to avoid use of currency foreign to the country of the trader carrying out foreign trade transactions. Currency coordination requires coordination of economic policies. Economic harmonization between countries must be sought through the use of national currencies in intra-zone foreign trade, not only considering gold and the dollar.

59. Creation and strengthening of regional countervailing commodity funds for protection in times of low prices and financial crises in the countries of the region, the purpose of which is to harmonize



macroeconomic variables and protect workers' rights. Prohibition of financial speculation (futures and options) with food commodities.

60. Rejection of illegitimate foreign debt with repayment covered by the budget. Foreign debt unlawfully contracted by poorer countries should not be paid. Grassroots participation and transparency programs, source and destination of funds, and debt-making mechanisms for each country.

#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

61. The function of infrastructure and communications is to create the conditions and facilitate the implementation of this development project. They must be designed and constructed so as to integrate individuals, peoples and attain the complementarity of production in the region. It must aim at the connection and flow of people and goods in free and fair conditions.

62. Planning of sector-wide development policies promoting the complementarity of production between the countries of the Americas.

63. Revision of privatizations, and thwarting of new ones, in strategic development sectors. Resumption of the participation of the public sector in strategic enterprises utilizing natural resources and creating basic infrastructure networks through an asset capitalization policy.

#### CONDITIONS AND DIRECTION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES TOWARD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

64. Incentive to intraregional investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Large transnational enterprises cannot and

should not have absolute freedom to stipulate the conditions of production, recruitment, exporting and transfer of dividends. Governments should develop and ensure democratic participation and consultation processes.

65. Implementation of mechanisms to promote diversified production matrices that take into account the conditions of reproduction of smaller economic agents and units with high capacity to generate decent work, stimulate the development of diversified and complementary domestic markets, provide access to sustainable consumption of the majority of the population, and reduce the dependence on the unsustainable extractive model.

66. Constraints on foreign direct investment always linked to national or regional projects of sustainable development through production linkages generating permanent and decent employment, the relocation of production in less developed areas and ensuring the transfer of technologies contributing to these projects. Participation of trade unions and social movements in economic policymaking to regulate foreign investment and international trade.

67. Effective State control over transnational enterprises, multi-Latin enterprises and production chains of goods and services, according to the guidelines of international agreements and with social control. Establishment of substantive penalties for companies and their contractors failing to comply with labor rights, violating freedom of association, engaging in acts of discrimination and violence, or affecting human rights and environmental sustainability.

68. We reject policies that protect foreign investment and entitle transnational enterprises to sue States before international arbitration tribunals, allegedly to attract investment.

69. Ensure that the chain of value is carried out comprehensively in the region and that decent work is ensured in each and every linkage.

## NEW PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

70. Towards a new taxation system progressively taxing profits, revenues, wealth, high incomes and luxury consumption. For those who earn more and are wealthier to pay more; and those who earn less and are less wealthy, to pay less.

71. Expansion of the tax base to other currently-exempted types of income, such as: financial income, capital gains, dividends and extraordinary earnings. Implement special taxes on large estates, inheritances, mergers of transnational enterprises with local firms and primary extractive activities, with differential tax rates for non-renewable resources.

72. Comprehensive reformulation of the value-added tax and differentiation between basic and luxury goods, with differential rates and exemptions.

73. Promote the creation of a Tax on International Financial Transactions (Tobin Tax).

74. Effective control over tax evasion and tax avoidance, by strengthening the different State departments responsible for taxation, increasing the number of auditors and using improved technologies.

75. New tax relief, adoption of a different taxation system and tax exemption policies benefiting sustainable production projects, i.e. projects that contribute to the complementarity of regional production and foster social inclusion and equality.

## COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN REFORM. PROGRESSIVE ERADICATION OF TRANSNATIONAL MONOPOLY IN THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF SEEDS

76. Comprehensive agrarian reform to redistribute, de-concentrate and democratize the land. Agrarian reform is an in-

strument to generate employment, democratize property, attain a more balanced occupation of the territory and rational use of resources. Application of the principle of the social function of ownership.

77. Elimination of agribusiness modalities that combine GM seeds with agro-toxic chemicals and cover large areas with monocultures, increasing concentration and foreign ownership of the land, seeds and funding of the activity, thereby stimulating speculation.

78. Public control over the land market, imposing limits on the size and uses of the property, to fight financial speculation on farms and farming products.

79. For a State policy that does not prioritize large private companies and which reverts the monopoly of seeds. Create a State company for the sale of seeds. Ensure universal access to seeds. Rejection of terminator or suicide seeds manufactured by large agribusiness multinationals, and for the breach of patents.

80. Regulatory instruments to ensure greater participation of small farmers. Implementation of mechanisms to ensure fair prices, technical assistance and credit lines for small-scale subsistence farmers.

81. Consolidation of the inclusion of women into production through cash transfers, affordable credit and access to land ownership aiming at gender equality and justice.

82. The violation of the property rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples over their lands and territories cannot be rely on justifications based on development or national interest that does not respect their rights to said lands and territories, which are crucial to the cultural, social and material survival of these peoples.

83. State intervention for the democratization of the land market, land management and agricultural zoning, contributing to the reversal of increasing foreign ownership.

84. Effective control by the State on farming inputs along the entire production chain, and their impact on the health of workers and the population. Progressive eradication of the use of agro-toxic chemicals that endanger human life, and incentives for research on sustainable techniques and inputs.

85. Control over economic intermediaries ensuring the best conditions and prices between producers and traders.

#### FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND SECURITY

86. Food sovereignty is the right of peoples, communities and countries to define their own agricultural, livestock, labor, fishing and food policies so that they are environmentally, socially, economically and culturally suited to their unique circumstances. This includes the right in rem to food and food production.

87. Sovereign and regional self-sufficient food production. For an agriculture with diversity of producers and diversity of products, and that is environmentally sustainable over the years. Redefinition of exports-based activity, overexploitation of resources and damage to family agriculture.

88. States should have a national strategy to ensure food security and sovereignty for the entire population by ensuring sustainable food supply in domestic rural and urban markets; providing support and incentives for family and subsistence agriculture leading to product diversification with more jobs in the rural sector and autonomy for farmers; policies promoting the transformation of production to suit the needs of the region in a sustainable manner; regulation of regional markets, food imports and exports between countries of the region for trade on equal standing.

89. Agricultural and livestock production must use techniques and technologies ensuring environmentally-friendly soil preservation and water efficiency. It is of utmost importance to

rescue and strengthen traditional native and organic practices, proper technological innovations, considering social relations and the cultural background of the areas where crops are grown.

90. Environmental education for sustainable consumption. Inform the public which are GM foods and if agro-toxic chemicals have been used.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH AND REGIONAL TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

91. To overcome technological gaps and inequality between nations of North and South, expressed both in the patent registration system and in technical and scientific development, access to knowledge should be ensured, as well as the transfer and access to technology by least developed countries.

92. Promotion of regional and subregional financial institutions to assist countries of the region with the financing of technological developments aiming at regional integration and the complementarity of production. These processes should not lead to indebtedness for the nations of the South.

93. Construction of reliable national and regional indicators.

94. Strengthen vocational training, to retrain and recognize the expertise of workers affected by the incorporation of new technologies. Training plans in cutting-edge technologies and environmentally friendly technologies for MSMEs.

95. Promote investment of a minimum percentage of each country's GDP in sectors that reduce the environmental impact of production and act preventively against natural disasters.

96. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are essential and crosscutting support for all production, political and cultural activities. These technologies can be allies of the alternative development model helping overcome social, gender,

generational, racial, ethnic and class divides. Consequently, they must be part of the State policy to attain social equality.

#### STATE AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

97. Foster State financing policies (such as subsidies and collective investment strategies, among others) with emphasis on the creation of a specific fund to finance social and solidarity economic projects. This fund should prioritize infrastructure, technical assistance for planning, management and marketing of products and services, and support for working capital and workers' wages in the initial stages.

98. Promote models and generate cooperative, community and social institutional elements so that the players of the social economy are able to access cutting-edge technology and production methods with high technological content.

99. Technology development programs, technical assistance and increased productivity in an environmental friendly manner.

100. Promotion of local development through the implementation of projects partnered with economic intermediaries that assign importance to the solidarity economy.

101. Strengthening of the institutional framework through which State support is provided, tending to a single high-level body concentrating the regulations and support for the social and solidarity economy. Cooperatives and the social economy should not be used as means for intermediation and occupational fraud.

102. Promotion of cooperative values among communities and territories where the social and solidarity economy is developed.

103. Access and prioritization of the social and solidarity economy in State procurement. Procurement programs must ensure a market reserve for procurement by enterprises of the social and solidarity economy.

### III. SOCIAL DIMENSION

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#### DECENT WORK

104. The right to decent work with gender, ethnic and generational equality, without discrimination based on disability, sexual orientation or gender identity, is at the heart of the sustainable development strategy for the Americas and one of the key components to overcome the neoliberal model.

105. Combat employment in conditions of informality, both in the informal and formal economy; and precariousness of labor, especially in outsourcing (subcontracting and employment through agencies). Eradication of forced labor, i.e. employment in conditions similar to slave labor and human trafficking. Eradication of child labor.

106. Equal pay and rights for equal work and qualifications.

107. The actions of young workers and the labor movement are key factors to enhance and revitalize trade unions, as well as to solve the serious problems affecting the employment of youth in the Americas. Access to a first decent employment should be a priority for States. The labor movement and the young are key subjects impacting the public employment policies of each country.

108. States should be guarantors of the law, the promotion and protection of core labor standards and intervene in times of social crisis or in the face of extreme natural phenomena so that the workers and their families are protected, including State workers, i.e. public employees. Promotion of National Decent Work Plans, constructed as spaces for public deliberation and social dialogue including the formalization of employment with recognition and protection of their rights; development of labor standards for youth; financial, logistical, professional, technical strengthening of Ministries of Labor in terms of their inspection, generation of formal rights-based jobs,



assurances for collective bargaining, exercise of freedom of association, universal social security and genuine social dialogue.

109. Invigoration of the regulatory role of ILO as organization created to bring equality to inequality through the ratification and implementation of its Conventions by all member countries, with trade unions playing a lead role.

110. Development and execution of cooperation programs targeting countries of the Americas with greatest need for decent work and trade union development.

#### EFFECTIVE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION & COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

111. Workers are entitled to organize freely and choose the type of structure and forms of representation of their preference; exercise the right to strike; bargain collectively; participate in the distribution of earnings at the private and public levels, in urban and rural sectors of the economy, in workplaces, at the level of the company, group of companies, sector of activity or production chain, at the local, territorial, national, regional and transnational levels.

112. End of the persecution and violence against the workers who get organized and fight. Independence and autonomy of the trade union movement from companies and governments. Elimination of the pseudo-trade unions dominated by employers. Prohibition of protection contracts (collective agreements between the employer and a trade union controlled by the employer) used to force the workers to join the trade union preferred by their employer. Removal of restrictions on strikes, imposition of mandatory arbitration and stricter regulation of essential services.

113. Promote collective bargaining through legislation. Regulations should not affect the collective autonomy of workers' organizations or the exercise of freedom of association.

114. The State must intervene to ensure that the judiciary regulates legally ambiguous labor situations, corporate fraud, semi-autonomous labor relations and precarious outsourcing.

115. Encourage negotiations in multiple areas based on organized coordination and decentralization. Application of the erga omnes or general effect at the entire bargaining level. Encourage the incorporation of new content into collective bargaining.

116. Recognition and application of the standard that is most favorable to workers. Strengthen oversight of compliance through adequate inspection and proper resourcing.

117. Incorporate the gender approach into collective bargaining. Promote women's participation in collective bargaining, and through this means establish work-family reconciliation policies based on gender equality. Promote the benefits of trade union membership, trade union representation in the workplace and collective bargaining among women and youth.

#### UNIVERSAL AND SOLIDARITY SOCIAL SECURITY AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

118. National social security systems, based on the principles of universality, solidarity and the public nature of the benefits, financed through contributions and progressive taxes, especially during childhood and old age.

119. Social security for all must have two components: a basic public pillar, financed by progressive taxation and providing benefits to all; and a contributory public pillar with tripartite funding. Promotion and fulfillment of the proposals contained in the Continental Social Security Platform of the TUCA (2010).

120. Implementation of multiple social security strategy based on the establishment of a universal pension for all provided by the State and financed with taxes. Each State must commit a percentage of the

national budget to provide comprehensive coverage of social protection based on gender equality and reaching vulnerable populations.

121. We uphold the ILO Convention 102 as the minimum social security standard and as international parameter specifying clear criteria and rules for the coverage of the nine (9) basic social security contingencies: medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age, work-related accidents and occupational diseases, family allowances, maternity, invalidity and death.

122. States must ensure social protection for the entire population. Universal social protection policies should be articulated with policies to generate decent work. The purpose is to avoid a society split into those with jobs and those receiving assistance. This is the effective way of fighting poverty.

123. Sustainable financing of social security with social justice. Establishment of percentages for social protection in the national budgets of each country. Banishment of models based on individualistic capitalization, private profit and financial speculation. Establishment of adequate sources of tripartite funding with State resources, progressive taxes on capital and high incomes, and contributions from employers and workers.

124. Policies reconciling work and family life should be viewed as elements of social security. Specific public policies for housewives who have experienced imbalanced distribution of family responsibilities and are unprotected in terms of payment and social security.

125. Participation of workers' organizations in the design, implementation, execution and control of new social security rights-based policies for each and every worker, whether in the formal or informal economy, whether paid or unpaid.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES, COLLECTIVES AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PROVISION OF CARE

126. The aspects of production and reproduction and care

should be recognized as work and seriously considered in the process of overcoming gender inequality. Recognition of unpaid work and its contribution to the wellbeing of families, communities and countries.

127. Shared public responsibility and fair redistribution between genders of housework and unpaid care. The State is responsible for promoting public policies that recognize the need to reproduce life and facilitate the reconciliation of family and caring responsibilities with work - sharing housework and care through the provision of quality public care services, accessible to all workers.

128. Incorporation of housework and unpaid care into national accounts and public statistical measurement systems.

129. Promotion of the care policy in three main areas: a) in the company, assessing the reduction of working hours without loss of pay, to which a social responsibility of the company is added, i.e. the right of workers to tend to family responsibilities and be given maternal and paternal leave; b) in society, strengthening accessible public collective systems to support care for children, sick, disabled and elderly persons; c) in education through awareness programs and campaigns to deconstruct patriarchal culture and ideology and to assign social value to reproductive work for men and women on equal standing.

130. Implement mechanisms that assign value to remunerated household workers and ensure respect for their labor rights equal to those of all workers.

#### PROMOTING ANTI-PATRIARCHAL MODELS, LEVELING OF CARE AND HOUSEWORK RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN GENDERS

131. This development alternative will not reproduce the previous and current models of gender inequality, and it is committed to overcoming patriarchy as system for social domination.

132. Prevention and eradication of all forms of violence against women and full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights.

The status of women can only be effectively transformed to the extent that changes are made in the forms of production and social reproduction, in the structures of power and authority, and to the extent in which women are recognized as active agents in all social, economic, cultural and political processes.

133. The different forms and manifestations of violence against women impede their individual development, undermine their rights and limit their public, economic, social and political participation. Therefore, we will continue influencing policy and practice so as to develop mechanisms for the eradication of all forms of violence against women. Continue promoting and strengthening the continental campaign “Enough! Stop violence against women”.

134. Creation and strengthening of the Tripartite Commissions for Equal Opportunity between men and women across the region as consultative mechanism and promoter of social dialogue, decent work and protection of mother and fatherhood.

135. Given the ‘feminized’ nature of the Conditional Cash Transfer Programs (CCTs), it might be tempting to consider them a public policy for women. If they were, they should act on elements that hinder women’s autonomy and the main obstacles to gender equality. But a closer look at these programs raises doubts in that regard and whether they, like so many other programs, target women but without including the gender perspective.

136. Assurance of the reproductive rights of mothers, fathers and guardians, adoptive parents and same-sex couples.

137. It is indispensable to put an end the traditional view that divides production-related work to reproduction-related work, and that makes women and families accountable for the latter in a naturalized and individualized manner. Public information and education to foster the principle of equal opportunity and treatment between men and women.

REGIONAL CITIZENSHIP AND RIGHTS  
FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

138. Recognition of double contribution to economic, social and cultural development of migrant workers both in the country of origin and in the country of destination.

139. Free movement of people, workers, the right to migrate, not to migrate, to remain or to decent return. Migrant workers, whether documented or not, should enjoy the same rights as other citizens.

140. The option to migrate should not have to face barriers and obstacles, nor should migrants be subjected to criminalization. States should ensure the right of migrant workers who decide to return to their country of origin. Recognition of the principle of non-repatriation in cases involving violation of human rights in the countries of origin, in cases of victims of terrorism, human trafficking, sexual and labor exploitation, work-related accidents and repression for political and/or union activity.

141. Establishment of a regional validation system of professional certifications and formal education degrees, and strengthening of existing systems so as to ensure respect for the professional and occupational qualifications achieved in the countries of origin of migrant workers.

142. Creation of regional mechanisms to eliminate financial intermediation abuses with the remittances of migrant workers.

143. Constitution of the regional pension and social security system. Enforcement of Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security for invalidity, old age and survivors, which must be approved and applied with force of law.

144. Expansion, consolidation and articulation of public services for migrant workers: work and jobs offers, information and documentation processing, national and regional regulations

and alternative vocational training in order to contribute simultaneously to combating informality and discourage the proliferation of private employment agencies for migrant workers which operate illegally.

CONTINENTAL POLICY FOR THE PREVENTION  
AND ERADICATION OF ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

145. Regional policies to eradicate and prevent crime and insecurity, child exploitation, human trafficking, organized crime, drug trafficking, femicide and all forms of impunity that ensure their continuity.

146. State policies at the level of the Americas for the elimination of all forms of child exploitation, the comprehensive approach of which ensures assistance for children and adolescents to access the public school system as of preschool age.

147. Eradicate all forms of discriminatory acts based on sexual orientation, appearance or physical condition, creed or political affiliation.

148. Decriminalization of youth and active participation of the young in the construction of the security of our peoples. Expansion of the political space of working youth for their organization and empowerment as active social, trade union and political subjects.

149. Foster the ITUC Global Trade Union Alliance to Combat Forced Labour and Trafficking in Persons to promote respect for the fundamental rights of workers.

PUBLIC, FREE, UNIVERSAL, SECULAR,  
INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WITH ACADEMIC  
EXCELLENCE AT ALL LEVELS

150. Education is a human right of all persons throughout

life. It should become a lever for development. It must be public, free, secular and quality education, ensuring the most advanced knowledge and comprehensive training.

151. Education must be based on a horizontal and democratic concept and methodology for the interpretation and transformation of reality, and must be recognized as social investment. Technical and vocational training should respond to strategies to develop our societies comprehensively and sustainably. We reject the mercantile and instrumental approach, the strategy of which is to generate machines for the labor market.

152. Formal education must be understood and developed based on public policy encompassing lifelong, comprehensive, continuous, secular, compulsory, free, public, intercultural education with academic excellence, equal opportunity and access for all. States should ensure the access and permanence of women and men for full exercise of their citizenship.

153. Incorporation into the curriculum of content on labor rights, freedom of association, collective bargaining, social security for workers, the principles and values of the social and solidarity economy based on equality between genders, ethnic groups, indigenous peoples and generations.

154. Qualified teachers, continuous refresher courses with good wages, decent working conditions, qualification opportunities, adequate infrastructure are the basis of the quality education system. It is also important to facilitate - in educational centers - the creation of learning communities where teachers interact, learn and create new knowledge, and thus improve the quality of education and strengthen educational institutions.

156. Expansion of education and vocational training programs designed with a gender approach and inclusion of the young, seeking lifelong and continuous education, and the acquisition of qualifications to enter the labor market.



157. Eradication of child labor and family exploitation as unpaid labor through universal education and combating illiteracy and school dropouts.

158. The trade union movement of the Americas seeks to develop strategic alliances with educational institutions to influence formal education and vocational training.

#### PUBLIC, UNIVERSAL AND EGALITARIAN HEALTHCARE

159. Prevention and universal egalitarian healthcare for workers and their families in all workplaces and living areas. Primary healthcare is the first structural level to maintain health based on the PAHO-WHO concept that we share. Institutionalization of prevention and primary healthcare. Construction of a single social insurance to finance healthcare based on the rationale of contribution according to income (either through social security or taxation) and access detached from such contribution and determined according to the needs of the person (age, sex, geographic location, etc.)

160. Access to a package of quality essential drugs and vaccinations as epidemiologically required as health insurance strategy for this collective right. Incentive to the regional and public production of medications and breach of patents.

161. Rejection of the business logic that dehumanizes the services of the public health system and of public-private partnership models which are more costly than the public development of services and also undermine quality.

162. Healthcare without discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, physical abilities and age group. This includes the right of women to decide in respect of their own body and not be penalized for voluntary termination of pregnancy.

## HEALTHY AND SAFE WORKPLACES

163. Occupational health is a fundamental human right. It is built on a suitable work environment with fair working conditions, where workers can engage in an activity with dignity and are able to participate in the improvement of the health and safety of their workplace. Promotion and implementation of the proposals contained in the Occupational Health Strategy for the Americas of the TUCA (2012).

164. Strengthening of tripartism and social dialogue on occupational health.

165. Adequate inspection and control, to make the invisible visible. Promote the occupational health strategy in all labor relations involved in an activity, including outsourced and subcontracted work.

166. Implementation of a comprehensive system of occupational hazards and diseases, including mental health, with prevention as the universal priority. We demand healthy and safe workplaces.

167. Articulation of health access policies providing training on environmental issues, and the demands made to governments and companies regarding regulations on the materials and chemicals to be used or not used in each economic activity.

168. Proper gender-based inspection and control. Strong and efficient national public institutions for inspection and control of compliance with preventive obligations and the enforcement of penalties imposed on companies. Strengthen technical occupational health bodies.

169. Creation of reliable systems for information, registration and notification of accidents and diseases by governments with trade union participation, respecting the right of confidentiality. Design and implementation of surveys on working conditions.

170. Participation of trade union delegates in the workplace to improve working conditions and the working environment.

171. A national strategy to defend the health and safety of workers must take into account the influence and impact of climate change.

## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

172. No group of people, peoples or nation should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences of the current development model. We demand an environmental policy that addresses asymmetries between nations of the North and South at national level, between social classes, and internationally. All nations are entitled to sustainable development.

173. Recognition that the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) and different capabilities is the cornerstone of the international climate change regime and to overcome the climate impasse. It is crucial to identify those responsible for major damage and should pay for the costs of adaptation and mitigation initiatives. It is important to provide clarity in relation to (1) emission reduction targets, (2) adaptation, (3) support (financial, technological and human), strengthening commitment with (4) just transition and development of (5) common standards.

174. Public and equal access of all peoples to the enjoyment of commons, nature and green spaces. This distribution should be equitable across countries and within each country, and should safeguard national sovereignty.

### DEFENSE AND PRESERVATION OF COMMONS

175. Commons are natural or socially-constructed elements characterized by their collective and trans-generational nature. Biodiversity, water, seeds, forests, energy and knowledge are commons.

176. Assurances for the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples over commons. Constitution of bodies for democratic

participation and decision-making. Environmental care standards should not become excuses for the marketization of commons.

177. The State must ensure the public nature of commons and their collective and equitable enjoyment, defense and preservation.

178. Against open-sky mega-mining.

#### WATER AS A HUMAN RIGHT

179. Water and sanitation are commons essential for life and are a universal human right. Universal access to safe drinking water and quality sanitation services. We reaffirm our opposition to the privatization of water.

180. The State must ensure effective access to drinking water and sanitation services under public and community management, with the participation of the workers. Regulation and control of water usage for industrial purposes. Promote a new medium and long-term vision for comprehensive management of water.

181. Preservation of basin headwaters, lagoons, wild lands and glaciers by controlling large mining settlements that are intrinsically linked to basin headwaters. Comprehensive treatment of effluents in mega-mining, metallurgical, residual and other projects to protect and safeguard the qualities of the groundwater resources of inland waters.

182. Preservation of national marine coastal and deep-water areas. Protection of rational fishing activities through sustainable aquaculture development and decent work, for popular consumption. Production with community participation in sustainable projects. Zoning of marine extractive reserves within national coasts.

183. Promote a new vision for comprehensive water management. Raise awareness and support initiatives to foster recognition of the value of water, decreasing its wastage and contamination. Promote the basin vision.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRATIZATION  
WITH A SUSTAINABLE MATRIX

184. Overcoming the energy crisis is a core issue in the construction of an alternative model for the region. It requires a different energy matrix for the economic dynamics of our countries. The construction of a sustainable energy matrix requires consideration of environmental matters, both global: climate change, depletion of energy resources, etc.; and local: contamination, loss of biodiversity, among others.

185. Universalization of the access to energy in all regions.

186. Reformulation and diversification of the energy matrix so that it is based on clean, renewable technology with low emission of greenhouse gases.

187. Development of an inventory that enables the examination and evaluation of the features of each country's energy matrix, its uses and dependencies, discouraging waste.

188. The demand for oil should not be an excuse for the exploitation of non-conventional resources using polluting techniques that negatively impact the local population. In turn, the use of these techniques via agreements with foreign companies should not jeopardize energy sovereignty and democratic control over hydrocarbon resources.

189. The reformulation of energy matrices should be based on assessments and precautionary tests on eventual environmental, social and cultural impacts.

190. Decent high performance housing and buildings, which minimize energy loss.

191. Stricter restrictions on concession-granting for energy projects, ensuring social dialogue and previous consultations with the affected population.

192. Gradual reduction of the dependence on fossil fuels through the transformation of each economic activity.

193. Larger investments in alternative and clean fuel models, such as biofuels. These may be considered as another alternative for energy which fosters greater diversification, as long as their development does not displace food production.

#### A JUST TRANSITION

194. A just transition is the priority proposal of the trade union movement in face of the negative consequences of climate change on people. It is defined as a set of policies to ensure that the transition and the path toward production with low emission of greenhouse gases also offers opportunities to workers and the communities involved. For workers and the communities not to bear the highest costs of the negative consequences caused by changes they are not responsible for.

195. Urgent and consistent investments for long-term development of sustainable and low emission sectors of the economy in order to generate decent work, social dialogue and democratic consultation with stakeholders.

196. Early research and assessment of the social impacts and effects on employment. Training and capacity-building for workers and communities, prior and informed consultation that are not merely a formality.

197. Create agendas for just transition at the global, regional and national level. Establish social protection contents in just transition programs for all workers, ensuring decent work for the region.

198. We stand for the real transfer of technology with impact on climate change. This transfer of technology should be effective for the sustainable development of host countries. Patents cannot be an impediment to the transfer of technology and, in turn, transferred technology cannot generate dependency and foreign debt.

199. Governments should consult, plan and implement a just transition strategy that protects the most vulnerable population and those at risk due to the effects of climate change, and includes mitigation and adaptation measures to combat it. They should also ensure the participation of social and trade union movements in the design, monitoring and verification of said strategy.

200. We propose that all countries of the region draw a national strategy on climate change consistent with their responsibility, including budget guarantees for its financing and implementation with participation of trade unions in policymaking for adaptation and mitigation.

201. States with greater historical responsibility for environmental degradation and emission of greenhouse gases must pay higher costs of adaptation and mitigation.

202. Promote conversion and transition actions for the most polluting sectors of the economy, and ensure protection systems for workers' rights during the change.

203. Establishment of land management policies regulating investments based on sustainability and environmental restrictions. Promotion of industrialization with sustainable technologies.

204. Tax incentives for companies investing in conversion to cleaner technologies.

NEW PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION  
AND CONSUMPTION PARADIGM WITH PRESENT  
AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

205. Strengthen economic and social relations promoting socio-environmental balance with involvement and participation of workers, rural subsistence workers, indigenous peoples and native communities. Develop technologies that do not use inputs



and production techniques that generate climate change and desertification and which, instead, contribute to the production of a new paradigm of sustainability.

206. Comprehensively rethink the transportation of passengers and goods. Decentralize production to reduce the distances between production and consumption centers, minimizing energy expenditure. Quality public transportation with clean technology to reduce the use of individual means of transport, overcoming dependence on motorized transport with low passenger-fuel consumption ratio. Develop plans for collective transportation with union participation.

207. Interculturality, recognition of environmental know-how and practices, protection of our genetic resources protection against biopiracy.

208. Promote legislation to incorporate precautionary principles so that certain products are not massively used until strong evidence is available that they do not harm the environment or human and animal health.

209. For a new paradigm to manage materials, emphasizing the recycling and reutilization of products, that does not endanger the environment or the generation of decent work. Demand restrictions on the scheduled obsolescence of products, goods and services, bearing in mind the impacts, dematerialization and treatment of the waste generated.



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