

PLADA X 2030 AGENDA





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Elaboration and texts

Cecília Anigstein Postdoctoral fellow at Conicet and professor
at the General Sarmiento National University

Project coordinator

Daniel Angelim

Revision

Iván González Political coordinator of TUCA

Candela Lacuerda Cooperation Advisor of TUCA

Daniel Angelim Trade Union Development Cooperation Network of TUCA

Giulia Massobrio Trade Union Development Cooperation Network of TUCA

Mayra Castro Communication Advisor of TUCA

Revision of English translation

Adriene Colim Communication Advisor of TUCA

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Design

Cesar Habert Paciornik • HP Design • cesarphp@gmail.com

HEADQUARTERS

BRASIL

367 Formosa Street, 450, São Paulo, SP

01049-000, Brazil

Phone number +55 11 2104 0750 • Fax number +55 11 2104 0751

sede@csa-csi.org • www.csa-csi.org

COSTA RICA

Sabana Norte, of the Restaurant El Chicote, 100 m

North and 75 m West, San José

1577-2050, Costa Rica

Phone number +506 2291 7900 • Fax number +506 2291 7898

csacen@csa-csi.org • www.csa-csi.org

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Introduction

The TUCA (Trade Union Confederation of the Americas) claims the role of trade union organizations as development actors. This concept is part of the trade union commitment to fight poverty, promote decent work and sustainable development, and improve the living and working conditions of millions of people in the Americas and around the world.

Therefore, TUCA promotes the construction of a proactive trade union agenda in the area of international cooperation, through processes of training and union articulation in order to have a greater incidence in the elaboration of development policies in the Americas. This work is carried out through the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network (TUDCN), an initiative of TUCA and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), whose aim is to collaborate with the trade union perspective in political debates and to improve the coordination and effectiveness of trade union activities related to cooperation for development. The TUDCN brings together different national organizations that seek to emphasize trade union priorities on sustainable development at regional, national and global levels.

“The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is essential for the workers. The TUCA and the ITUC, through the TUDCN, work to mobilize and familiarize trade unions with the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to influence national governments in the promotion of decent work and social dialogue, as well as to oversee the accountability of trade union reports that monitor compliance with the 2030 Agenda. For more information, visit www.ituc-csi.org/2030Agenda?lang=en and csa-csi.org/Redes.asp?pageid=4624”.

TUCA also participates in international partnerships, such as the *Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Development Effectiveness* and the Policy Forum on Development.

PLADA x 2030 AGENDA

Presentation

This document proposes to analyze comparatively two perspectives on development that are currently under discussion:

- 1) The first one is global and multilateral, the result of extensive discussions and agreements between national governments and social actors, within the framework of the United Nations System. The 2030 Agenda was adopted in 2015 and contains the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a validity of 15 years. It establish annual and progressive goals throughout this period. It gives priority to the National States, but it has the purpose of giving integrality and transversality to all the goals.**
- 2) The second perspective is regional and counter hegemonic, created by the trade union movement of the Americas. It aggregates a set of demands accumulated over several decades of struggle and articulation alongside other social movements in the Americas. It is the Development Platform of the Americas (PLADA, in the Spanish acronym), that was adopted by the TUCA in 2014.**

In both cases they are instruments designed to guide and promote a set of necessary systemic transformations – economic, social, political and environmental – in order to respond to the current civilizational crisis, whose impact on humanity and the planet became irrefutable in the second decade of the 21st century.

The regional trade union movement cannot be left out of the discussions and negotiations around the 2030 Agenda; it has the task of getting involved and appropriating the SDGs. It must participate actively and commit to policies and processes that define development strategies, contributing to the perspective of workers, in alliance with social movements and governments that seek common goals. It is essential that trade unionism assimilate the SDGs into its discourse and practices.

There is no doubt that are many common goals and convergences in both instruments. The concerns and proposals of the trade union movement of the Americas are largely coincident with the goals and targets of the SDGs for 2030. However, they are two programs with different natures.

First of all, while the SDGs are global, the development strategy proposed by PLADA has a regional scope. Second of all, the SGDs summarize a set of commitments made by all UN Member States and has been adopted by the General Assembly. On the other hand, PLADA has the perspective of the working class and its organizations, and contemplates essentially its interests, organizational traditions and ideology. Its goals aim at a comprehensive development of the workers of the Americas, regarding human, social, political and environmental rights.

2030 Agenda for sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda was endorsed at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, from 25 to 27 September 2015, in a document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which contains 17 goals and 169 universal targets in favor of people, the planet and prosperity. Its purpose is to strengthen peace and revitalize a global alliance based on a greater global solidarity.

It is inspired by the Charter of the United Nations and is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international Human Rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. In general, it resumes the results of various conferences. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012).

The 2030 Agenda defines three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental, which refer to five priority areas of action¹, based on a comprehensive approach:

- a) **People:** implies ending poverty and ensuring that all human beings develop themselves with dignity and equality in a healthy environment.
- b) **The Planet:** implies its protection from degradation and the urgent adoption of measures against climate change in order to ensure that both present and future generations can meet their needs.
- c) **Prosperity:** means economic, social and technological progress, in harmony with nature, enjoyable by all human beings.
- d) **The peace** and the sustainable development are complementary. Peace means just and inclusive societies, free from fear and violence.
- e) **Alliances:** suppose greater global solidarity focused on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and requires the joint action of all countries and individuals.

Regarding the common principles and commitments, two issues deserve highlights. First, the assumption of the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, for policies to address the climate crisis (Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development). Second, the adoption of a new development approach which can be summarized by the following passage in point 13 of the document:

¹ In its “Declaration”, the document of the SDGs defines its priorities: “3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.”

“13. The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.”(2030 Agenda)

Regarding the vision of the future, it values the validity of democracy, the rule of law, the respect for cultural diversity and equal opportunities. Nevertheless, the SDGs do not emphatically defend the importance of democracy in order to accomplish all the goals and targets, becoming diluted from the point of view of its commitments.

The SDGs constitute a wide program of an inescapably political nature. However, **SDGs do not explicitly develop a political dimension, nor do they contain a critical view of the negative effects of the capitalist economy on societies and the planet. If, on the one hand, this is due to the very nature of the agreements reached - and in many ways the 2030 Agenda means important advances in development strategies - , in the other hand, from the point of view of the trade union movement, it must be pointed out that this fact establishes a limit for strategies designed to materialize these goals.** Paradoxically, the SDGs urge countries² to take the initiative to achieve the 17 goals and reiterate the national character of development processes (including by ensuring compliance with international law and promoting sub regional, regional and global integration), while avoiding reference to the role of States and their relations with different social actors. Therefore, it could be argued that this conspires against the possibility of confronting these contradictory social relations that underlie the great problems that humanity faces in the 21st century.

The 2030 Agenda included means of implementation, which can be qualified as a breakthrough. However, ambition is lacking in terms of commitments to implement the SDGs through funding and public policies, as well as through a strong accountability. Trade unions are convinced that the **means of implementation will be subject to some confusion and controversy in the coming years**, at least as to how this international agreement will be applied by the different poles of influence within the United Nations system.

The Development Platform of the Americas - PLADA

The trade union movement of the Americas organized by the TUCA, with the participation of other social movements (feminists, environmentalists, peasants, among others), built a development program for workers and peoples. The proposed strategy and goals did not come from experts or intellectuals; the program's strength lies in the fact that it is the product and result of a process of dialogue, debate and construction of real consensus and participatory processes that have lasted for more than a year. Not only did the national organizations associated to the confederation participated, but also allied social movements and actors. The PLADA assumes the tensions, complexities and nuances manifested in the heterogeneity that character-

² States are responsible for respecting, protecting and promoting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, without distinction of any kind. Each government will decide how to articulate global goals and targets with national planning processes, policies and strategies.

izes the contemporary working class throughout the world and in particular in the Americas.

PLADA dialogues with the SDGs and elaborates orientations from which the trade union movement can plan a strategic intervention in the development processes. **The proposals contained in PLADA can contribute to development processes in several ways:**

a) Proposing an alternative development approach to the neoliberal model

A critical view of the current development model that questions the underlying social relationships not addressed by the 2030 Agenda. The PLADA attempts to overcome the superficial view that focuses only on the negative effects and outcomes of the current development models, rather than investigating the dynamics and social relations that are in their origins. It is, largely, to make visible the relations of power and exploitation that create inequalities.

b) A political instrument to promote popular demands and projects

A political instrument to make the workers visible as socio-political subjects in the processes of implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the SDGs. In relation to this, we face two problems. In the first place, companies play a privileged role in the goals, which increases their capacity to impose themselves in front of the other actors. Second, dissolved in the wide denomination “civil society” – which places in the same plane and in a undifferentiated way forms of organization and heterogeneous identities –, trade union organizations and social movements have reduced their capacity to participate and intervene in the processes of definition, implementation and evaluation of policies inspired by the development goals for 2030. PLADA provides a set of definitions that emerge from social struggles and grassroots debates, and that have been able to configure a comprehensive view of development.

Therefore, it is possible to highlight coincidences between SDGs and PLADA, especially in relation to the goals related to poverty eradication, protection of the planet, promotion of peace, equality and dignity for all human beings, in social, environmental and economical spheres.

However, the blind spots of the SDGs should also be highlighted, as the political dimension is only in the background and has a conservative bias. Thus, it emphasizes the role of corporations and not of the main productive agents that generate wealth and decent work. Unlike the SDGs, PLADA puts the political dimension of sustainable development first, establishing participatory democracy as a condition.

The SDGs perspective does not question the neoliberal model and the dynamics of accumulation and concentration of capital that are the basis of notable asymmetries and socio-environmental displacements. It promotes a pattern of State intervention under the logic of partnerships between the private and public sectors. Therefore, in this model, the State dissociates itself from the benefits of its economic interventions. On the other hand, PLADA has the certainty about the necessity of reconfiguring the relations between market, society and State. The construction of an anti-hegemonic model, capable of recovering the world from the deep capitalist crisis that are faced today, requires a strong macroeconomic, social and labor intervention, that restrains the regressive and degrading tendencies of the free trade imposed by transnational corporations, and that can also operate with a substantial redistributive logic.

The goals of the 2030 Agenda from the workers point of view

This document establishes a dialogue between the 2030 Agenda and the PLADA. The objective is to offer some axes that facilitate the critical, constructive and transformative participation of the trade union movement in the debates on development.

The exercise entails observing each of the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda, capturing its purposes and orientations, identifying the spaces and themes in which the respective agendas agree, as well as cases in which the trade union movement can make innovative contributions or mark its disagreements, and put their points of view regarding some conceptions present in the SDGs.

GOAL 1



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal contains five targets, which aim to guarantee poverty reduction in all its forms by at least half by 2030. The dimensions of poverty to be addressed include: social protection, equal rights in economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control of land and other properties, access to inheritance, natural resources, new technologies and financial services (including microfinance). To this end, there is a need to increase international cooperation funds for the least developed countries and to create solid regulatory frameworks at the national, regional and international levels that consider gender perspective. In short, one of the innovative elements that appear in the SDG is the multidimensional nature of poverty, leaving aside the conceptions that only approach it in terms of income.

While on the one hand the PLADA shares the goals of poverty eradication, we should note that the SDG perspective does not associate the phenomenon of poverty with the neoliberal development model. PLADA, on other hand, associates poverty and inequality with the primarization of economies and the economic concentration exploited by transnational corporations. State intervention is a condition for overcoming social inequalities. Poverty eradication, social inclusion and a just wealth distribution will not be possible without structural reforms and collective bargaining.

Moreover, the SDG approach to social protection is limited and ambiguous, unlike PLADA, which develops in depth an inclusive and comprehensive proposal on social protection and security based on the principles of universality, solidarity and gender equality. It proposes sources of tripartite funding with State resources, progressive taxes on capital and large fortunes, as well as contributions from employers and workers that banish individualist capitalization and financial speculation models.

In order to avoid the crystallization of a society divided between those who have work and those who have assistance (universal pension), PLADA maintains that universal social protection policies must be articulated with policies to generate decent work so that the fight against poverty can be effective.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 1 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 1	SDG	PLADA
Causes of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzes the systemic causes of poverty, but from a point of view based on free trade. In addition, it grants many prerogatives to the private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associates the phenomenon of poverty with the neoliberal model of development.
Extension of social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited to the idea of a social protection floor (minimum protection for all). The social protection financing system is contained in the Addis Ababa Plan of Action, (document associated with the SDGs). It emphasizes the systems of voluntary contribution of the companies and philanthropic foundations, and excludes all reference to central themes of social protection, like migrants and refugees, defining the vulnerability of the people as if it were a natural phenomenon and not a consequence of the international order policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive and comprehensive proposal on protection and social security based on the principles of universality, solidarity and gender equality. Tripartite financing system.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Solidary and universal social security

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 1 • Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.1	51	ECONOMICAL • Fair distribution of income, opportunities, wealth and surplus.
	1.2	51	
	1.3	52	
	1.4	50	
	1.5	53	
	1.a	122, 123	SOCIAL • Solidary and universal social security.
	1.b	120, 124, 125	

GOAL 2

2 ZERO HUNGER



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The commitment to end hunger by 2030 leads the targets of this goal. They include ensuring access to healthy, nutritious and sufficient food for all people, all year long. For this, agricultural productivity must double, as well as the sustainability of food production systems. In line with PLADA's proposal for Sovereignty and Food Security, the SDG stipulate for small-scale food producers (women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists, fishermen etc.) safe and equitable access land, production resources, inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value-added and non-farm employment generation. On the other hand, there are nuances that distinguish both proposals, particularly the rights of peoples to sovereignty and regional self-sufficiency in food and production, which presupposes a redefinition of the export-oriented profile and the overexploitation of natural resources.

By 2020, one of the targets of this SDG is to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farm and domesticated animals and their related wild species, by diversifying seed banks at national, regional and international levels and ensuring access to goods resulting from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, with a fair and equitable distribution. In the same direction, PLADA proposes a comprehensive agrarian reform and the eradication of the transnational monopoly in the production and commercialization of seeds. This proposal raises a deep criticism of the concentration and foreignization of the land, the financial speculation in the agricultural markets, the monocultures and the combined use of transgenic and agrochemicals, which is absent in this SDG.

SDG do not relate food insecurity to land concentration, financial speculation and seed intellectual property, nor do they talk about the need for agrarian reform. However, there are advances in some goals that consider these aspects and, therefore, converge with the PLADA. Thus, while SDG anchor the concept of food security and put the problem of agricultural productivity as one of the central factors, PLADA shares the vision of the peasant movement, bets on agrarian reform and food sovereignty of the peoples.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 2 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 2	SDG	PLADA
Paradigm for facing hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food sovereignty.
Food production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on increasing agricultural productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redefining the export profile.
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversify seed banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• End transnational monopoly and the use of transgenic and agrochemicals.
Measures against hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies for small-scale producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive agrarian reform.• Social and solidarity economy.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Comprehensive agrarian reform
- State planning of the social and solidarity economy
- Control and limits to transnational corporations

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	2.1	86	ECONOMICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive agrarian reform, and eradication of transnational monopoly in the production and commercialization of seeds. • Food sovereignty and security.
	2.2	90	
	2.3	76, 87, 88, 89	
	2.4	77, 84, 88	
	2.5	79	
	2.a	80, 81, 82	
	2.b	78	
	2.c	83, 85	

GOAL 3

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The goals for 2030 are numerous: reducing drastically the maternal mortality rate; ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5; ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, tropical diseases, hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other infectious diseases; strengthening the prevention and treatment of addictive substance abuse, including tobacco, reducing the number of deaths related to it; and reducing injuries caused by traffic accidents.

Therefore, it is necessary to ensure universal health coverage, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, support research and development activities, to increase health financing and endorse actions related to awareness, risk reduction and risk management at the national and global levels, particularly in developing countries.

These goals comprise and even expand the proposal for a universal, egalitarian public health and care system. However, it worries that the approach to occupational health (developed in PLADA in “Healthy and safe workplaces”) is virtually absent from 2030 Agenda.) Exceptionally, in the indicator 8.8.1 “Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status”, from a partial and insufficient perspective.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 3 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 3	SDG	PLADA
Sanitarian coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal sanitarian coverage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public, universal and egalitarian health system.
Health policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for research and development, reduction of risks and risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade union labor health strategy. • Packages of vaccines and essential medicines, rejection of business logic and in favor of patent infringement.
Gender perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's right to choose about their own body and decriminalization of voluntary termination of pregnancy.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Healthy and safe workplaces
- TUCA labor health strategy
- Health as a collective right
- National and regional drug production and patent infringement

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 3 • Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	3.1	159	SOCIAL • Public, universal and egalitarian health system. • Healthy and safe workplaces.
	3.2	159	
	3.3	159	
	3.4	159	
	3.5	159	
	3.6	159	
	3.7	162	
	3.8	160, 161	
	3.9	159	
	3.a	159	
	3.b	160, 161	
	3.c	161	
	3.d	159	

GOAL 4

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

In this theme, the most significant goals for 2030 are: to achieve the completion of pre-school, primary and secondary learning cycles, with criteria of gratuity, equity and quality; ensure early childhood care and development services and equal access to quality technical, vocational, university and higher quality education; and eliminate gender disparities; and ensure access for vulnerable people.

The goals also include ensuring the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge to promote sustainable development, construction and adaptation of educational facilities that take into account the needs of children, people with disabilities and gender disparities. It also forecasts a worldwide increase in the number of scholarships and the supply of qualified teachers.

Although the goals are comprehensive, the core elements of PLADA proposal on education are absent from SDG. We refer to the need to ensure the public, free, secular and intercultural education at all levels, including technical, higher and university levels³.

SDG 4 is limited to professional technical education, and does not address in the modality everything related to labor and trade union rights.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 4 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 4	SDG	PLADA
Access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inclusive, equitable and quality lifelong education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public and free, universal, secular and multi-cultural education.
Featured goals and content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educational termination and promotion of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lifelong education as a human right and education for the exercise of citizenship, including labor and trade union rights.

³ Although the free nature of the initial and secondary education is in the target 4.1 of this SDG, the indicators do not describe it as free systems.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- State as guarantee of the right to education
- Rejection of mercantile and instrumental approach to education
- Incorporation of content study on labor and trade union rights, social and solidarity economy, with a perspective of racial, generational and gender equality

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 4 • Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	4.1	150, 157	SOCIAL • Public and free, universal, secular, intercultural education of excellence at all levels.
	4.2	150	
	4.3	151, 152	
	4.4	153, 156	
	4.5	154	
	4.6	150	
	4.7	151, 152	
	4.a	154	
	4.b	150	
	4.c	151, 154	

GOAL 5	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
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The targets for this goal are in line with the PLADA proposals. They imply putting an end to all forms of discrimination and violence, including trafficking of women and sexual exploitation, early and forced child marriage, and female genital mutilation, which all affect women and girls. This implies universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

In relation to the recognition and appreciation of care and unpaid domestic work (through the provision of public services, provision of infrastructure, social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility in home and family), the proposals converge. PLADA, however, deepens and enriches the approach, presenting a perspective on social protection and social security systems, which places at the center the crisis of care and the need to promote antipatriarcal models.

The targets that underpin the importance of ensuring full and effective participation of women, equal opportunities in leadership at all levels of decision-making in economic, political and public life coincide with the perspective of PLADA. On the other hand, those that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, including rights to economic resources, access to property, land, financial services, inheritance, natural resources, communication and information technologies, are placed transversally in the trade union program.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN **SDG 5** AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 5	SDG	PLADA
Gender perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporates a specific goal that brings together all gender dimensions. • End all forms of violence and discrimination against women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gender issue is transversal in PLADA. • Antipatriarchal approach, focusing on equal rights.
Equality and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasizes the political empowerment of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasizes the importance of closing wage gaps and inequalities in work and care.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Promotion of antipatriarchal models
- Public and collective services for the provision of care
- Tripartite equal opportunities committees

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 5 • Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	5.1	131, 137	SOCIAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of anti-patriarchal models. • Public and collective services, and shared responsibility for the provision of care.
	5.2	132, 133	
	5.3	132, 133	
	5.4	126, 127, 128, 129, 130	
	5.5	134	
	5.6	136	
	5.a	135	
	5.b	137	
	5.c	135	

GOAL 6

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

By 2030, this goal seeks to achieve universal and equitable access to safe drinking water at an affordable price for all; universal access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services; improved quality and efficient use of water resources; sustainable extraction and freshwater supply; reduction in the number of people suffering from water scarcity; protection and restoration of ecosystems; expansion of international cooperation and support to developing countries; and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

In this goal, two principles that are part of the environmental dimension of PLADA are at stake: water is a human right and a common good. Therefore, mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, which involve the commercialization of water, are not acceptable. These principles are not present in SDGs, which should generate warnings regarding not setting limits for its commercialization.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 6 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 6	SDG	PLADA
Access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal, equitable and in an affordable price for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human right and common good. No to privatization of water.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Water as human right
- Water as a common good
- Promoting basin vision: protection of basin heads from large mining settlements

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG	PLADA		
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 6 • Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	6.1	179	ENVIRONMENTAL • Water as a human right.
	6.2	179	
	6.3	181	
	6.4	180	
	6.5	180	
	6.6	181, 183	
	6.a	183	
	6.b	180	

GOAL 7

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The SDG proposes by 2030 universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, increasing the share of renewable energy and doubling the overall rate of energy efficiency improvement. In addition, proposes to increase international cooperation to promote research and access to clean technologies, investment in infrastructure and clean energy technology, especially in developing countries.

All these goals converge with PLADA. Nonetheless, the trade union movement program is moving forward with a proposal to transform the energy matrix into a sustainable model that preserves peoples' sovereignty over their natural resources through the democratic control of energy corporations. Any reformulation of energy matrices should be based on preventive assessments of their possible environmental, social and cultural impacts. Likewise, PLADA opposes the exploitation of non-conventional resources through techniques that seriously affect local populations.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 7 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 7	SDG	PLADA
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal, affordable and reliable services. • Priority to developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's sovereignty over natural resources and democratization of services.
Energetic matrices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency and increase in the percentage of renewable ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability in the present and future. • Democratic control of energy corporations. • Rejection of the exploitation of unconventional fossil resources.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Common goods
- Preventive evaluations
- People's right to prior and informed consultation
- State control of strategic resources

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG	PLADA		
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 7 • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	7.1	185, 192	ENVIRONMENTAL • Sovereignty and energy democratization with sustainable matrix.
	7.2	184	
	7.3	186, 190	
	7.a	187, 188, 189	
	7.b	191, 193	

GOAL 8

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

With per capita economic growth goals and GDP growth of at least 7% per year in the least developed countries, this goal focuses on the economic aspects of sustainable development. It proposes greater productivity, diversification, technological modernization and innovation, greater value-added and use of intensive labor. Also proposes development policies oriented to productive activities and the creation of decent jobs, fostering entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. Also, address regularization and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises and access to financial services for these sectors. Improving production and efficient consumption, decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation (beginning with developed countries), and increasing trade aid to developing countries.

The targets for this goal are diverse and addressed by different axes of PLADA. In the first instance, the platform distances itself from the conceptions that equate the development and growth of the economies and emphatically rejects the Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and investments that deepen the asymmetries between countries and strengthens transnationals.

That said, where SDG set goals of greater productivity, diversification, technological modernization and innovation, greater value-added and use of intensive labor, and development policies oriented to productive activities, PLADA warns about the need to condition and orient foreign investment by transnational corporations for national development projects, establishing limits by the States in terms of production, contracting, export and dividend payout.

In contrast to the trend of market concentration, PLADA argues that diversification and productive complementarity in domestic markets should be encouraged, people's access to consumption should be guaranteed, and the dependence on extractive models reduced. The State (with the participation of trade unions and social movements) has the obligation to control all links of value chains in terms of productive links, displacement and technology transfer, in order to guarantee decent work, freedom of association and revitalization of less developed zones. It should be noted that PLADA rejects foreign investment protection policies, that give transnational corporations the right to prosecute the States before international arbitration tribunals.

This goal must be implemented for a number of purposes: achieving full and productive employment and ensuring decent work for all men and women, young people, people with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value, putting an end to all modern forms of slavery, forced labor, human trafficking and child labor. The purposes also include to protect rights and promote safe and productive work environments, including migrant and/or precarious workers. These goals fully coincide with PLADA, however, we cannot lose sight that the trade unions, and stakeholders, should emphasize freedom of association and collective agreement, which is secondary in SDGs. There is no mentions to the right to strike in this goal or in any other passage in the document approved by the UN General Assembly. The same can be said about two PLADA principles that constitute priority policies for the international trade union movement: the Just Transition in environmental matters and the free movement of people, as a vector of migrants' rights.

In short, it is worrying that the decent work goals of SDG coexist with a free-market approach, centered on productivity and the efficiency of economies, leaving out substantial aspects of the demands of the trade union movement.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 8 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 8	SDG	PLADA
Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free market approach. Productivity, diversification, technological modernization, innovation, higher value-added and intensive use of labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition foreign investment and from transnational companies (production, contracting, export and dividend payout). • State must control all links of value chain. • Rejection of foreign investment entitling transnational corporations to sue States in international arbitration tribunals.
Productive matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity, innovation, regularization and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive diversification and complementarity in domestic markets, guarantee peoples' access to consumption and reduce dependence on extractive models.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and efficient consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just Transition.
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. • 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of association, collective agreement and the right to strike. • Free movement of people and full rights for migrants.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- State control over transnational companies and foreign investments
- Rejection to international arbitration tribunals
- Complementarity and productive diversification
- Emphasize the importance of freedom of association, collective agreement and the right to strike
- Just Transition
- Progressive taxation
- Free movement of people

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 8 • Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	8.1		ECONOMICAL • Foreign investment and transnational corporations. • Common financial markets and institutions, and monetary coordination. • Regional environmental integration. • Just Transition.
	8.2		
	8.3	64-69	
	8.4	194-204	
	8.5	104-117	
	8.6	107	
	8.7	105	
	8.8	138-144	
	8.9		
	8.10	54-60	
	8.a	46-49	SOCIAL • Decent work and collective agreement. • Regional citizenship and rights for migrants.
8.b	107		

GOAL 9	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
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This goal emphasizes the importance of developing reliable, sustainable, national, regional and cross-border infrastructures. It also emphasizes the need for a greater contribution to sustainable and inclusive industrialization in terms of jobs and GDP, access to credit, financial services, and integration of value chains and market of small enterprises. These goals coincide with PLADA, which further points out that the public sector must resume participation in strategic sectors for development, such as the exploitation of natural resources or basic infrastructure networks.

It should be noted that by 2030 one of the goals is to improve infrastructure and industries so that they are sustainable, using resources more efficiently and adopting clean and environmentally industrial technologies and processes. However, the SDG does not establish any relation between these processes and the destiny of the workers affected by unsustainable industries. It is therefore of great importance for the trade union movement to succeed in putting the principle of the Just Transition, a priority on the trade union’s environmental agenda a decade ago, in the discussions on this goal. Another of the contributions by the trade union movement has to do with the social and solidarity economy, not contemplated in the SDG.

Other targets of this goal include increasing scientific research and enhancement of technological capacity, supporting developing countries’ national development and innovation, ensuring regulatory environments conducive to industrial diversification and adding value to primary products, as well as the access to information and communication technologies, ensuring universal access to a free internet. PLADA shares these goals, but emphasizes the need to overcome the technological gaps and inequalities between the nations of the North and the South, expressed in both the patent and registry system and in technical and scientific development.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 9 AND PLADA		
Main elements of SDG 9	SDG	PLADA
Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable, nationals, regionals and cross-border. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional policies for the integration of peoples. • State control of strategic resources.
Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and inclusive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive complementarity. • Just Transition. • Social and solidarity economy.
Science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for innovation in less developed environments. • Universal access to a free internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcoming technological gaps and inequalities between North and South.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Just Transition
- Social and solidarity economy
- State participation and control of basic infrastructure networks
- Proposed indicator of the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network for goal 9.2: it is problematic that indicator 9.2.2 seeks to incorporate better the environmental dimension of SDGs. We do not currently have a specific or immediately available indicator, but we reiterate the principle that we should try to assess the environmental sustainability of industrial growth. It would be appropriate to include something that attempts to assess “employment in environmental activities and percentage of establishments using green technologies”.

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 9 • Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	9.1	61-63	ECONOMICAL • Infrastructures for sustainable development. • Common financial markets and institutions, and monetary co-ordination. • Research and technology transfer.
	9.2	61-63	
	9.3	54-56	
	9.4	61-63	
	9.5	91-96	
	9.a	61-63	
	9.b	91-96	
	9.c	91-96	

GOAL 10	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Reduce inequality within and among countries</h2>
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Regarding the inequality between people, this goal establishes a growth in income for the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average; social, economic and political inclusion of all people, without discrimination based on age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or any other condition; ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequality. PLADA shares these goals.

Regarding the relationship between countries, a number of targets aims to improve and apply regulations and surveillance of global financial institutions and financial markets, encourage greater representation of developing countries in accordance with WTO agreements, stimulate official assistance for development, financial flows and foreign direct investment for the least developed countries (African countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries). PLADA's proposals on foreign investment, distributive policies, progressive taxation, and others, included in the economic pillar, provide alternative interpretation keys to address the multiple dimensions that integrate this goal.

In addition, this goal devotes two targets to migration processes. The first proposes to facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. The second goal is to reduce the cost of migrants' remittance transactions to less than 3% by 2030 and eliminate remittance channels at a cost of more than 5%. The target for remittances should be highlighted as positive, however, it is very important to take note of the SDG's focus on migration processes, certainly very different from the one developed in PLADA: free movement of people, workers' right to migrate, not to migrate, to stay or to return. Migrants, regularized or not, must enjoy the same rights as other citizens. In matters of migratory processes, PLADA can definitely make important contributions to the SDGs.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN **SDG 10** AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 10	SDG	PLADA
Social equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, economic and political inclusion. • Equal opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of income, wealth and surplus.
Relationship between countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special and different treatment for developing countries. • Promotion of foreign investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of foreign investment. • Regional integration and monetary coordination. • Rejection of FTAs and control of transnational corporations.
Migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orderly, safe and regular mobility. • Reduction of costs of remittance transactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free movement of people, workers, right to migrate, not to migrate, to remain or to return in a dignified manner.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Distribution of wealth
- Free movement of people, equal rights for migrants
- Rejection of FTAs and control of transnational corporations
- Integration of peoples

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 10 • Reduce inequality within and among countries.	10.1	50-53	<p>ECONOMICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair distribution of income, opportunities, wealth, surplus. • New progressive taxation. • Regional integration. • Common financial markets and institutions, and monetary coordination. • Conditioning for foreign investments and from transnational corporations. <p>SOCIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional citizenship and rights for migrants.
	10.2	50-53	
	10.3	50-53	
	10.4	70-75	
	10.5	54-60	
	10.6	46-49	
	10.7	138-144	
	10.a	64-69	
	10.b	64-69	
	10.c	138-144	

GOAL 11



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

By 2030, guarantee the access of all people to housing, basic services, transportation systems, urbanization, green areas, public spaces, under criteria of security, accessibility, sustainability, inclusion, integration, planning and participatory management.

Ensure the protection and safeguarding of the world's cultural and natural heritage; reducing the number of deaths of people affected by disasters and their economic losses, including those related to water, ensuring the protection of the poor and vulnerable people; reducing environmental impact (especially regarding air quality and waste management); strengthening national and regional development planning, supporting positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. By 2020, achieve a substantial increase in the number of cities and urban settlements, adopting integrated plans to promote inclusion, efficient use of resources, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster resilience and comprehensive risk management.

Although PLADA has not developed in depth proposals that are linked to development in urban areas and urban settlements, the concepts of Environmental Justice and Defense and Preservation of Common Goods provide several elements that can be placed in these processes, highlighting the rejection of mercantilization and privatization.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 11 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 11	SDG	PLADA
Urban settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable public areas.• Protection of cultural and natural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defense and preservation of Common Goods.
Climate change and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mitigation and adaptation to climate change.• Comprehensive risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate justice.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Environmental Justice
- Defense and preservation of Common Goods
- Free movement of people (against forced migration)

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 11 • Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	11.1	175-178	ENVIRONMENTAL • Environmental Justice. • Defense and preservation of Common Goods. • New paradigm of production, distribution and consumption with environmental sustainability in the present and future. • Water as a human right. Water and sanitation are a Common Good, essential to life, a universal human right. Universal access to safe drinking water and quality basic sanitation. We reaffirm our opposition to the privatization of water.
	11.2	205-209	
	11.3	205-209	
	11.4	175-178	
	11.5	175-178	
	11.6	172-174	
	11.7	175-178	
	11.a	205-209	
	11.b	172-174	
	11.c	172-179	

GOAL 12



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The first target of this goal is the implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), with the participation of all countries and under the leadership of developed countries, taking into account the degree of development and skills of developing countries. By 2030, it proposes to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. Other targets include halving global food waste per capita, in all levels of consume, production and distribution chains (including crop losses); rational environmental management of chemicals and waste throughout the cycle life, reducing significantly their release into the atmosphere, water and soil; reducing substantially the generation of waste with policies of prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. These goals coincide with the PLADA guidelines.

This goal also aims to encourage companies, especially large and transnational corporations, to adopt sustainable practices and to incorporate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, as well as to rationalize inefficient subsidies to fossil fuels that stimulate non-economic consumption through eliminating market distortions. These goals should be carefully observed. PLADA proposes control over the companies by the States, an idea that far exceeds the mere “stimulus”. Regarding the inefficient subsidies, uneconomical consumption and the elimination of market distortions, a goal that contradicts PLADA’s general orientation, several axes can be considered in order to answer with solid arguments that put the right of people in the foreground, as well as peoples, developing countries, decent living, and sustainable consumption. As in the previous goal, the environmental dimension of PLADA proposes an alternative approach centered on the concepts of Just Transition, Common Goods and Environmental Justice.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN **SDG 12** AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 12	SDG	PLADA
Consumption and sustainable production	• Transnational corporations without control and market focus on consumption.	• Just Transition, Common Goods and Environmental Justice.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Environmental Justice
- Just Transition
- Defense of Common Goods

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 12 • Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	12.1	194-204	ENVIRONMENTAL • Just Transition. • New paradigm of production, distribution and consumption with environmental sustainability in the present and future.
	12.2	194-204	
	12.3	194-204	
	12.4	194-204	
	12.5	194-204	
	12.6	194-204	
	12.7	194-204	
	12.8	194-204	
	12.a	194-204	
	12.b	194-204	
	12.c	194-204	

GOAL 13

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Implement the commitments made by developed countries that are part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion annually from the year 2020 to meet the needs of developing countries and to put the Green Climate Fund in full operation. Regarding this goal, PLADA has two principles: Environmental Justice and Just Transition.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 13 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 13	SDG	PLADA
Fight climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitments to the UN Framework Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Justice and Just Transition.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Environmental Justice
- Just Transition

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 13 • Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.	13.1	172-174	ENVIRONMENTAL • Environmental Justice.
	13.2	172-174	
	13.3	172-174	
	13.a	172-174	
	13.b	172-174	

GOAL 14



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Although PLADA has not developed proposals related to the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, in its definition of water as a human right there are elements that can be put in relation to fishing activity and popular consumption, as well as with the zoning of extractive maritime reserves in the coastal regions.

A) COMPARATIVE TABLE

SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 14 • Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	14.1	182	ENVIRONMENTAL • Preservation of maritime and coastal areas.
	14.2	182	
	14.3	182	
	14.4	182	
	14.5	182	
	14.6	182	
	14.7	182	
	14.a	182	
	14.b	182	
	14.c	182	

GOAL 15



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Although PLADA has not developed in depth proposals that are related to this goal, the concepts of Environmental Justice and the defense and preservation of Common Goods contribute with several elements that can be placed in these processes, tending to highlight the rejection of mercantilization and privatization. In addition, several points developed in the economic pillar, linked to agricultural activity and the rejection of agribusiness modalities, can be considered here to put the close relation between the modalities of agricultural and forestry exploitation based on the current increase of productivity with the processes desertification, land degradation and loss of biological diversity in the debate.

PLADA can also provide a different approach, focused on promoting the social and solidarity economy and the participation of the inhabitants in the decisions that have to do with their territories.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 15 AND PLADA		
Main elements of SDG 15	SDG	PLADA
Terrestrial ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable use, combating desertification, land degradation and loss of biological diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rejection of agribusiness. Defense and preservation of Common Goods. Interculturality and self-determination of peoples.

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Defense and preservation of Common Goods
- Land reform
- Self-determination of peoples and interculturality

C) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
Goal 15 • Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	15.1	175-178	ENVIRONMENTAL • Defense and preservation of Common Goods.
	15.2	175-178	
	15.3	175-178	
	15.4	175-178	
	15.5	175-178	
	15.6	175-178	
	15.7	175-178	
	15.8	175-178	
	15.9	175-178	
	15.a	175-178	
	15.b	175-178	
	15.c	175-178	

GOAL 16

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

This is the only SDG goal that addresses issues related to the political dimension. Its scope is very limited and its approach can be seen critically when compared to PLADA, putting the axes developed in its political and social pillar: continental policies of prevention and eradication of all types of violence, participatory democracy, reforms of political and judicial systems to prevent the interference of financial corporations in the functioning of democracy, democratization of regional processes, democratization of media etc.

The TUCA, at its third Congress (2016), decided that the international development cooperation is a State policy, which should be oriented towards the well-being of the peoples. The State must be the protagonist in the creation, implementation and evaluation of development policies, based on the priorities democratically expressed by its population. On this regard, we reject the privatization of cooperation, because it is aimed at private profit and not at the development of peoples.

A) MAIN POINTS IN COMMON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SDG 16 AND PLADA

Main elements of SDG 16	SDG	PLADA
Peace and Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful societies and access to justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforms of political and judicial systems against corporate interference in democracy. Repudiation of repression. Rejection of foreign military bases.
Political systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory democracy. Democratization of media and of regional processes.
Achieved indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months. 	

B) PLADA themes that do not appear in this SDG but that can be promoted to increase its level of ambition:

- Participatory democracy
- Democratization of media
- Trade union and social movements' participation in integration processes
- Cultural self-determination of peoples with respect to plurinationality

c) COMPARATIVE TABLE			
SDG		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 16 • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	16.1	145-148	SOCIAL • Continental policies for the prevention and eradication of all types of violence. • Participatory democracy. • Reforms of political and judicial systems to prevent the interference of financial corporations in the functioning of democracy. • Democratization of media.
	16.2	145-149	
	16.3	17-23	
	16.4	35	
	16.5	17-23	
	16.6	17-23	
	16.7	11-16	
	16.8	29-31	
	16.9		
	16.10	24-28	
	16.a	17-23	
16.b	17-23		

GOAL 17

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This goal is related to cooperation and means of implementation. It is the most important instrumental SDG and TUCA plays a key role in this process. It refers to the SDG implementation strategy. To begin this process, TUCA reaffirms the commitment to participate actively in the process of defining, implementing and evaluating the development and cooperation policies of the States with PLADA as a fundamental reference.

In our third Congress we defined the importance of alliances between popular expressions and social and political movements, along with the trade union movement. Only in this way will it be possible to effectively ensure that the achievements last through the deepening and institutionalization of social changes.

A) COMPARATIVE TABLE

ODS		PLADA	
Goal	Targets	Paragraph	Dimension
GOAL 17 • Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	17.1		ECONOMICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional integration. • Regional technological research and transfer. POLITICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of trade unions.
	17.2		
	17.3		
	17.4		
	17.5		
	17.6	91-96	
	17.7	91-96	
	17.8	91-96	
	17.9		
	17.10	46-49	
	17.11	46-49	
	17.12	46-49	
	17.13		
	17.14		
	17.15		
	17.16	37-38	
	17.17	37-38	
	17.18		
	17.19		



PLADA X 2030 AGENDA



CONFEDERACIÓN SINDICAL DE
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