



ALEATICA

RHS-POLI-01 HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

Proposed by:

Management of Risk and
Internal Control

Reviewed by:

Audit Committee

Date: October 2017

Approved by:

Date: October 2017

Board of Directors

Scope:

Date: October 2017

It shall apply to all the concessionary companies that integrate ALEATICA and in which it has control. In those investee concessionary companies in which ALEATICA has appointed any member of its Board of Directors, said members shall propose measures similar to the ones expressed here.

**Document
Classification**

Internal use

Change control

Review	Section	Brief description of the change

Related and applicable documentation

Code	Name of the document

ALEATICA expresses its commitment to respect and protect the Human Rights of its employees, of the people involved in its supply chain and the communities affected by the actions arising from the construction, management, operation and maintenance of transport infrastructure concessioned to ALEATICA.

ALEATICA commitment regarding Human Rights materializes through adherence to the main guidelines in this area, and the applicable documents arising out of these, always in compliance with the applicable local law, such as:

- The 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – *see Annex 1* –
- The 10 principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact – *see annex 2* –
- Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy of the International Labor Organization (ILO) – *see annex 3* –
- The Guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for Multinational Corporations – *see annex 4* –
- The Guiding Principles on Companies and United Nations Human Rights – *see annex 5* –
- The 17 Sustainable Development Objectives of the UN – *see annex 6* –
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work – *see annex 7* –
- The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights – *annex 8* –

Commitment

ALEATICA Human Rights Policy is based on the results of a set of works carried out previously, which have allowed to identify and prioritize the Principles with which ALEATICA commits:

- Internal contrast with the heads of ALEATICA in different environments of action, to learn about their perception of the risk of non-compliance.
- External consultation to local and international providers.

To comply with the listed guidelines, ALEATICA will promote the realization of due diligence processes to identify and prevent violations of human rights by its suppliers, customers, partners and other third parties with which a business relationship is established; and, where appropriate, to mitigate any impact that could arise.

ALEATICA through its ethical channel facilitates the communication of any situation that may mean risk of violation of the principles and breaches of this Policy.

ALEATICA has defined as a priority, and adheres to, the following principles.

- **Eradication of forced labor:** ALEATICA is committed to the creation of jobs which may be chosen freely and will not allow forced or compulsory labor in any form.
- **Working for equality and combating discrimination:** ALEATICA implements actions to promote equal opportunities in an environment of equity; it is committed to produce the means and resources needed so that all employees can have a personal and professional development on equal terms, prohibiting any form of discrimination.
- **Providing decent work:** ALEATICA offers to all of its employees and contractors a decent job, in accordance with their skills, responsibilities and functions.

ALEATICA applies the same labor standards and rights to workers and their families. Likewise, ALEATICA understands the importance of procurement processes being fair and transparent, and undertakes that workers know their rights at the time of recruitment, both orally and in writing.

- **Ensuring the safety and health of people:** ALEATICA respects and protects the safety and dignity of the people, as well as their political, civil and economic rights. For this reason, ALEATICA is committed to enabling the necessary means, and implementing and communicating best practices on health and prevention of occupational risks.
- **Respecting minorities and indigenous communities:** ALEATICA respects and protects the rights of minorities, indigenous and marginalized communities in all environments where it operates and is committed to work and dialogue with communities to minimize the negative effects of the activities in the communities and their way of life within the framework of the current legislation, conventions and existing treaties.
- **Eradication of child labor:** The recruitment of minors is expressly regulated by ALEATICA's policy in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Labor Act, without transgressing international conventions.
- **Protecting the environment of the people:** ALEATICA is committed to respecting and protecting the right of employees and third parties to enjoy a healthy environment.
- **Physical security, security companies and human rights:** ALEATICA is committed to providing facilities for work in conditions of safety, well-being and health, that satisfy the requirements of physical security, space, temperature, lighting, ventilation, water and sanitation network, complying with rules on safety and health at work. In addition, it adheres to the

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in monitoring and physical security services.

Juan Osuna Gómez
Chairman of the Board of Directors of ALEATICA

Approved by the Board of Directors of ALEATICA in its session on December 20, 2017.

ANNEX 1: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

<p>Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and, gifted as they are of reason and conscience, must behave fraternally with each other.</p>	<p>Article 2: Every person has the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion or otherwise, national or social origin, economic status, birth or any other condition.</p>
<p>Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, freedom and self-security.</p>	<p>Article 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all forms.</p>
<p>Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>	<p>Article 6: Every human being has the right, everywhere, to the recognition of his or her legal personality.</p>
<p>Article 7: Everyone is equal before the law and entitled, without distinction, to equal protection from the law. Everyone is entitled to equal protection against any discrimination that infringes this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.</p>	<p>Article 8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy before the competent national courts, which protects them against acts that violate their fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution or by law.</p>
<p>Article 9: No one shall be arbitrarily arrested, detained or exiled.</p>	<p>Article 10: Everyone has the right, under conditions of full equality, to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court, for the determination of his rights and obligations or for the examination of any criminal charge against him.</p>
<p>Article 11:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every person accused of a crime has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. 2. No one shall be sentenced for acts or omissions that were not criminal under national or international law at the time in which they were committed. More serious penalty than the applicable one at the time of the offence shall not be imposed either. 	<p>Article 12: No one will be object of arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, or of attacks to their honor or reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>
<p>Article 13:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to move freely and to choose their residence in the territory of a state. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. 	<p>Article 14:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In case of persecution, everyone has the right to seek asylum and to enjoy it, in any country. 2. This right may not be invoked against legal proceedings actually caused by criminal offences or acts opposite to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.
<p>Article 15:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or of the right to change nationality. 	<p>Article 16:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Men and women, of full age, have the right to marry and found a family, and they shall enjoy equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and in the event of dissolution of the marriage. 2. Only with the free and full consent of the future spouses may marriage be contracted.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

	<p>3. The family is the natural and fundamental element of society and is entitled to the protection of society and the State.</p>
<p>Article 17:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to property, individually and collectively. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. 	<p>Article 18:</p> <p>Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes the freedom to change religion or belief, as well as the freedom to manifest his religion or belief, individually and collectively, both in public and in private, by teaching, practice, worship and observance.</p>
<p>Article 19:</p> <p>Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes not to be disturbed because of their opinions, research and receiving information and opinions, and imparting them, regardless of frontiers, by any means of expression.</p>	<p>Article 20:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of assembly and peaceful association. 2. No one may be compelled to belonging to an association.
<p>Article 21:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to participate in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of access, on conditions of equality, to public functions in his country. 3. The will of the people is the basis of the authority of public power; this will be expressed through genuine elections that shall be held periodically, by universal and equal suffrage and by secret vote or other equivalent procedure which guarantees the freedom of vote. 	<p>Article 22:</p> <p>Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security, and to obtain, through national effort and international cooperation, considering the organization and resources of each State, the satisfaction of economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p>
<p>Article 23:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable work conditions and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone has the right, without any discrimination, to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to a just and satisfactory remuneration, ensuring him, as well as his family, a life in conformity with human dignity, and that will be completed, if necessary, by any other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form trade unions and to join unions to defend their interests. 	<p>Article 24:</p> <p>Everyone has the right to rest, the enjoyment of free time, a reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.</p>

Article 25:

1. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living that ensures them, as well as their family, health and well-being, including food, dress, housing, medical care and necessary social services; likewise, they have the right to insurance in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age and other cases of loss of their means of subsistence by circumstances independent of their will.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, are entitled to equal social protection.

Article 26:

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least with regard to the fundamental and elementary instruction. Elementary instruction shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational instruction must be widespread; access to higher education will be the same for everyone, depending on the respective merits.
2. Education shall have as purpose the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it will promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all ethnic or religious groups; and it will promote the development of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents will have preferential right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27:

1. Everyone has the right to take part freely in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to participate in scientific progress and the benefits resulting from it.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which they are the author.

Article 28:

Everyone has the right to the establishment of a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration are fully effective.

Article 29:

1. Everyone has duties to the community, since only there can they freely and fully develop their personality.
2. In the exercise of their rights and the enjoyment of their freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to the limitations established by law with the sole purpose to ensure recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, and to satisfy the fair and demands of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised in opposition to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30:

Nothing in the present Declaration shall be interpreted in the sense of conferring any right to the State, a group or a person, to undertake and develop activities or to carry out acts aimed at the suppression of any of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration.

ANNEX 2: Principles of the UN Global Compact

PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT

<p>Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of fundamental internationally proclaimed human rights, within their sphere of influence.</p>	<p>Principle 2 Companies should make sure that their companies are not complicit in human rights abuses.</p>
<p>Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.</p>	<p>Principle 4 Businesses should support the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.</p>
<p>Principle 5 Businesses should support the effective abolition of child labor.</p>	<p>Principle 6 Businesses should support the elimination of discriminatory practices in employment and occupation.</p>
<p>Principle 7 Businesses should maintain a precautionary approach that favors the environment.</p>	<p>Principle 8 Businesses should encourage initiatives that promote greater environmental responsibility.</p>
<p>Principle 9 Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.</p>	<p>Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.</p>

ANNEX 3: Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy of the International Labor Organization.

The principles in the Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy (MNE Declaration) offer to multinational companies, Governments and organizations of employers and workers guidelines in terms of employment, training, work and life conditions and work relations.

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

EMPLOYMENT

<p>Promotion of employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multinational enterprises, in particular when they carry out their operations in developing countries, should endeavor to improve opportunities and rules of employment, considering the policies and objectives of Governments in this respect, as well as the security of employment and long-term development of companies. • Multinational enterprises should give priority to employment, career development, promotion and improvement of the nationals of the host country at all levels. • Multinational corporations, when investing in developing countries, should duly consider the importance of using technologies capable of creating jobs, both directly and indirectly.
---------------------------------------	--

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote employment in developing countries, multinational enterprises, wherever possible, should consider the conclusion of contracts with national companies for the manufacture of replacement parts and equipment, the use of the local raw materials and the progressive promotion of local processing of raw materials.
Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should establish and maintain, as appropriate, social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security systems, and implement social protection floors within the framework of the extension of social security strategies to progressively ensure higher levels of social security for the greatest number of people possible, pursuant to the rules of the ILO concerning social security. Multinational enterprises and other companies could supplement the public social security systems and help to further stimulate their development, for example, through their own employer-sponsored programs.
Elimination of forced or compulsory labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should adopt effective measures to prevent and eliminate forced labor, and provide protection and access to effective and adequate remedies to the victims. Multinational corporations, as well as national enterprises, should take immediate and effective measures, within their sphere of competence, to ensure the prohibition and elimination of forced or compulsory labor in their operations.
Effective abolition of child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should develop a national policy to ensure the effective abolition of child labor; take immediate and effective measures to ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor as a matter of urgency, and progressively raise the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level that will make possible the most complete physical and mental development of minors. Multinational corporations, as well as national enterprises, should respect the minimum age for admission to employment or work in order to ensure the effective abolition of child labor in their operations, and immediate and effective measures should be taken urgently within their sphere of competence for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor.
Equality of opportunity and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should implement policies to promote equality of opportunities and treatment in employment, with a view to eliminating any discrimination based on grounds of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Governments should promote equal remuneration between men and women for work of equal value. Multinational enterprises should be guided by the principle of non-discrimination in all of their operations, and, therefore, ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in employment. Multinational enterprises should base recruitment, placement, vocational training and the promotion of their staff members at all levels on the qualifications, skills and experience thereof.
Employment security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should carefully study the impact of multinational enterprises on employment in different industrial sectors.

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

- Governments, as well as multinational enterprises, should take appropriate measures to address the impact of the operations of multinational enterprises on employment and the labor market.
- Multinational corporations, as well as national enterprises, should strive, through an active employment planning, to ensure a stable employment for workers employed by each company and observe freely negotiated obligations in stability of employment and social security matters.
- Multinational corporations, when they provide for changes in operations that may have important effects on employment, should notify these changes with reasonable advance to the competent governmental authorities and representatives of their workers and their organizations, so that the impact can be examined jointly with a view to mitigating the adverse effects to the greatest extent possible. This is particularly important in the case of the closure of an entity that involves collective suspensions or dismissals.
- Arbitrary dismissal procedures should be avoided.
- Governments, in cooperation with MNEs and national enterprises, should ensure some form of income protection for workers whose employment relationship has been terminated.

TRAINING

- Governments, in cooperation with all interested parties, should develop national policies in the field of vocational guidance and training that are closely related to the employment.
- Multinational enterprises should ensure that an appropriate training is provided to workers employed at all levels in the host country, as appropriate, to meet the needs of the company, as well as of the development policies of the host country.
- Such training, to the extent possible, should allow professional competencies of general usefulness and promote lifelong learning and career opportunities.
- Multinational companies operating in developing countries should participate, along with national enterprises, in programs promoted by the Governments of the host countries and counting with the support of employers and workers organizations.
- Multinational enterprises, in cooperation with Governments and to the extent consistent with their good performance, should offer opportunities throughout the company to broaden the experience of local managers in appropriate fields, such as labor relations.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Wages, benefits and working conditions

- Wages, benefits and working conditions offered by multinational companies in all of their operations should not be less favorable for the workers than those offered by comparable employers in the host country.
- Governments, especially in developing countries, should endeavor to take appropriate measures that ensure that the lower income groups and less developed areas are benefited as much as possible from the activities of the multinational companies.

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Safety and health

- Governments should ensure that both national and multinational enterprises apply appropriate safety and health regulations, and help establish a culture of prevention in the field of safety and health in enterprises, progressively achieving a safer and healthier working environment.
- It would also include measures to combat violence against women and men in the workplace and the provision of attention to safety in the facilities.
- Multinational enterprises should apply the highest standards in safety and health, in accordance with national requirements, considering the experience gained in this respect throughout the company, including any knowledge of special hazards.
- It should be expected from these companies, as well as from comparable domestic enterprises, that they would play a prominent role in the examination of the causes of the risks on safety and health at work and in the application of resulting improvements in the whole of the company.
- Multinational enterprises should cooperate in the work of the international organizations that are in charge of the elaboration and adoption of international safety and health standards.
- Multinational enterprises should cooperate fully with the competent authorities in the field of safety and health, with the representatives of the workers and their organizations and with institutions established in that regard.

WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

Syndical freedom and right of association

- Workers employed by multinational enterprises, like those employed by domestic companies, should be entitled, without distinction whatsoever and without prior authorization, to establish organizations of their own choosing, as well as to join these organizations, with the single condition of observing the statutes thereof. These workers should also enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination to undermine freedom of association in respect of their employment.
- Organizations representing multinational enterprises or the workers in their employment should enjoy adequate protection against acts of interference by some with respect to the others.
- When the Governments of host countries offer special incentives to attract foreign investment, these incentives should not include any limitation to freedom of association of workers or the right to organize and collectively bargain.
- It should not be prevented that representatives of workers in multinational and national corporations come together to maintain consultations and exchange views between them, provided that this does not prejudice the proper conduct of the operations of the company and the normal procedures governing relations with the representatives of the workers and their organizations.

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Collective bargaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers employed by multinational enterprises should be entitled, in accordance with the national law and practice, to according the representative organizations that they deem appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining. • Appropriate measures should be taken considering national conditions to promote and stimulate the development and use of mechanisms of voluntary negotiation between employers or employers ' organizations and workers organizations, in order to regulate, by means of collective agreements, the conditions of employment. • Multinational enterprises, as well as national enterprises, should provide to the workers' representatives the necessary facilities in order to celebrate effective collective agreements. • Multinational enterprises, in the context of negotiations in good faith with representatives of the workers about working conditions, should not threaten to use their power to transfer a work center in the country concerned to another country, with the aim of unlawfully influencing negotiations or hindering the exercise of the right to organize; nor should they transfer workers from subsidiaries in foreign countries with a view to undermining bona fide negotiations with representatives of the workers or the exercise of the workers' right to organize. • Collective agreements should include provisions for the settlement of disputes arising out of their interpretation and application and to ensure mutual respect of rights and responsibilities. • Multinational enterprises should provide the workers' representatives with the information necessary to conduct effective negotiations.
Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In multinational companies, as well as in national ones, systems should be established by mutual agreement between employers and workers and their representatives to ensure, in accordance with national law and practice, the celebration of regular consultations on issues of mutual interest. These consultations should not replace collective bargaining.
Access to mechanisms of repair and examination of claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should adopt appropriate measures to ensure, through the judicial, administrative, legislative or other appropriate means, that when such abuses occur in their territory or jurisdiction, any worker or workers concerned may have access to effective remedies. • Multinational enterprises should use their power of influence to encourage their partners to provide effective means of reparation for violations of internationally recognized human rights. • Multinational corporations, as well as national enterprises, should respect the right of their employees to have all of their claims processed in accordance with the following: worker who, individually or in conjunction with other workers, considers that he or she has grounds for complaint should have the right to present it without suffering any prejudice for this and also to such a claim being examined following an appropriate procedure.
Settlement of labor disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should ensure that there are mechanisms for volunteer conciliation and arbitration, appropriate for national conditions, which are available to facilitate the prevention and settlement of industrial

TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

disputes between employers and workers. The procedure should be free and fast.

- Multinational corporations, as well as national ones, in conjunction with the representatives and organizations of the workers they employed, should endeavor to establish voluntary conciliation mechanisms, appropriate for the national conditions, that may include voluntary arbitration provisions, in order to facilitate the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes between employers and workers.
-

ANNEX 4: The Guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for Multinational Corporations

The OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are recommendations addressed by Governments to multinational enterprises operating in acceding countries or that are based on them. They contain principles and non-binding standards for responsible business conduct within the global context, compliant with applicable laws and internationally recognized standards. The Guidelines constitute the only code of responsible business conduct, comprehensive and multilaterally agreed, that Governments have committed to promote.

THE GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

General principles

Companies shall:

- Contribute to the economic, social and environmental progress to achieve sustainable development.
- Respect internationally recognized human rights of those affected by their activities.
- Stimulate the generation of local capacities through close cooperation with the local community.
- Promote the training of human capital, especially creating job opportunities and providing training to employees.
- Refrain from seeking or accepting exemptions not contemplated in the legal or regulatory framework related to human rights, environment, health, security, work, taxation, financial incentives or other various issues.
- Support and uphold the principles of good corporate governance and develop and implement good corporate governance practices, even though groups of companies.
- Develop and implement effective self-disciplinary practices and management systems that promote a relationship of mutual confidence between enterprises and the societies in which they pursue their activities.
- Promote the knowledge and compliance, by employees of multinational companies, with the company policies through appropriate dissemination of the same, including through training programs.
- Refrain from taking discriminatory or disciplinary action against workers who prepare, in good faith, reports to the direction or, where appropriate, to the relevant public authorities about practices contrary to the law, the Guidelines or the policy of the company.
- Implement due diligence based on risks, incorporating it, for example, to their risk management systems, in order to identify, prevent or mitigate the negative, real or potential, impacts.
- Prevent activities themselves from generating or contributing to the generation of negative impacts in the fields covered by the Guidelines and take the necessary measures to deal with them when these impacts occur.
- Strive to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts, even in cases in which the companies have not contributed to them, if they are directly related to their activities, products or services under a commercial relationship.

THE GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, to the extent possible, its trading partners, including its suppliers and contractors, to apply principles of responsible business conduct consistent with the Guidelines. • Commit to stakeholders providing real opportunities for participation in planning and taking decisions relating to projects or other activities susceptible of significantly influencing local populations. • Refrain from any undue interference in local political activities. <p>Companies are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, according to their own circumstances, joint efforts in the appropriate fora to promote Internet freedom, specifically through the respect of freedom of expression, assembly and association on the Internet. • Participate in or lend their support to, in due case, civic or various stakeholders initiatives and to social dialogue on responsible management of the supply chain, ensuring that these initiatives duly consider their social and economic consequences in developing countries and comply with internationally recognized standards.
<p>Disclosure of information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies shall ensure the publication, in appropriate deadlines, of accurate information on all significant aspects of their activities, structure, financial situation, results, shareholders and corporate governance system. • The companies' information disclosure policies shall include the publication of detailed information on, inter alia, to the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ financial and operating results ○ business objectives ○ the significant holdings and voting rights of shareholders ○ the remuneration policy of the members of the Board of Directors and top executives with information about administrators ○ transactions with related parties ○ foreseeable risk factors ○ matters relating to workers and other interested parties ○ the structures and policies of corporate governance • Companies are encouraged to communicate additional information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ statements on principles or behavior rules designed for public disclosure ○ policies or other codes of conduct signed by the companies, with the date of their adoption and an indication of the countries and entities that apply ○ their performance in compliance with such statements or codes ○ information about the devices of internal audit, risk management and law enforcement ○ information about relations with employees and other stakeholders • Enterprises shall observe high quality standards relating to disclosure of accounting, financial and non-financial information, including environmental and social information in due case.

THE GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Human rights	<p>Companies shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect human rights, which means that they must ensure not to violate the rights of others and to cope with the negative impacts on human rights in which they are involved. • Avoid causing negative impacts on human rights or contribute to their generation and solve these impacts if any. • Strive to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts on human rights directly linked to their activities, goods or services under a commercial relationship with another entity, even if the companies do not contribute to such impacts. • Develop a policy formulating their commitment to respect for human rights. • Exercise due diligence in human rights in function of their size, nature and the context of their activities and the severity of the risks of negative impacts on these rights. • Establish legitimate mechanisms or cooperate through these mechanisms to remedy the negative impacts on human rights where it is found that they have caused these impacts or that they have helped to generate them.
Employment and labor relations	<p>Companies shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the right of workers employed by the multinational company to form trade unions and representative organizations of their choice or to join them. • Respect the right of workers employed by the multinational company to entrust unions and representative organizations of their choice to represent them in collective bargaining and to initiate, either individually or through associations of entrepreneurs, constructive negotiations with such representatives in order to reach agreement on employment conditions. • Contribute to the effective abolition of child labor and take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor urgently. • Contribute to the elimination of all kinds of forced or compulsory labor and take appropriate measures to prevent any forced or compulsory labor in their activities. • Inspire, for their activities, on the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment at work and not to discriminate against their employees at work or professionally. • Provide to the worker's representatives the necessary means for the achievement of effective collective agreements. • Provide to the representatives of the employees the information they need to achieve constructive conditions of employment negotiations. • Communicate to the workers and their representatives the information that allows them to get an exact and correct idea of the activity and the results of the entity or, where appropriate, of the whole of the company.

THE GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

- Promote consultations and cooperation between companies and workers and their representatives on issues of common interest.
 - Respect employment standards and labor relations which are not less favorable than those practiced in companies with similar conditions in the host country.
 - When multinational enterprises operate in developing countries in which it is possible that there are no employers with similar conditions, offer better wages, benefits and working conditions within the framework of public policies.
 - Adopt appropriate measures to ensure, in their activities, health and safety in the workplace.
 - To the greatest extent possible, employ local staff for their activities and provide training to improve skill levels, in collaboration with the workers' representatives and, where appropriate, with the competent public authorities.
 - When companies provide for changes in their activities that may have significant effects on the livelihoods of their workers, in the case in particular of the closure of an entity involving collective dismissals or resignations, notify such changes with reasonable notice to the representatives of their employees and, where appropriate, to the relevant public authorities and cooperate with the representatives of their employees and the competent public authorities to reduce, to the greatest extent possible, the adverse effects.
 - In the framework of negotiations conducted in good faith with representatives of workers concerning working conditions, or when workers exercise their right to organize, not threaten to move out of the country in question all or part of the operating unit nor to transfer workers from entities members of the company located in other countries in order to unfairly influence those negotiations or impede the exercise of the right to organize.
 - Allow authorized representatives of their workers to negotiate on issues relating to collective agreements or relations between employees and companies and allow the parties to consult on matters of mutual interest with employer representatives authorized to make decisions regarding these matters.
-

Environment

Companies shall:

- Establish and maintain an environmental management system suitable for the enterprise, including:
 - the collection and evaluation of adequate and timely information concerning the impact of their activities on the environment, health and safety
 - the setting of quantifiable objectives and, where appropriate, of objectives related to the improvement of their environmental performance and utilization of their resources with appropriate periodic review of these objectives
 - the regular tracking and control of progress in the fulfilment of the objectives or goals in environmental, health and safety matters.
- Considering the considerations related to cost, business confidentiality and the protection of intellectual property rights:
 - promptly provide to the citizens and the workers adequate, measurable and verifiable (if possible) information on the potential impacts of the activities of the company on the environment, health and safety, which may include the elaboration of reports on progress in the improvement of the environmental performance; and
 - develop an activity of communication and proper and timely consultation with the communities directly affected by the environmental, health and safety policies of the enterprise and by their application.
- Evaluate and consider, when making decisions, the foreseeable impacts related to the environment, health and safety, associated to the procedures, goods and services of the company, throughout their life cycle, in order to avoid such impacts and to attenuate them when inevitable.
- In line with the level of scientific and technical knowledge of the risks and also considering the health and safety of persons, not use the lack of absolute scientific certainty to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent or minimize possible serious damage to the environment when there are threats in this regard.
- Maintain emergency plans to prevent, mitigate and control the severe damage to the environment and to health arising from their activities, including the cases of accidents and emergency situations, and establish mechanisms to immediately alert the competent authorities.
- Constantly try to improve the environmental performance of the company and, where applicable, of its supply chain, promoting activities such as:
 - the adoption of technologies and procedures of exploitation in all areas of the company that reflect the environmental quality of the better performance of the company
 - the development and supply of products and services that do not have undue environmental effects
 - the promotion of higher levels of awareness among customers about the environmental implications of the use of the products and services of the company
 - the study and evaluation of means to improve the environmental performance of the company in the long run, for example, through the elaboration of strategies for the reduction of emissions, efficient use of resources, recycling,

	<p>replacement or reduction in the use of toxic substances, or strategies relating to biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education and training suitable for employees in environmental, health and safety matters, including the handling of hazardous materials and the prevention of environmental accidents, as well as in more general areas of environmental management, such as environmental impact assessment procedures, public relations, and environmental technologies. • Contribute to the development of a useful and efficient policy from the environmental and economic points of view through, for example, collaboration agreements or initiatives that increase environmental awareness and protection of the environment.
<p>Fight against corruption, requests for bribery and other forms of extortion</p>	<p>Companies shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not offer, promise nor grant undue advantages, cash or other benefits to civil servants or employees of their trading partners. Not request, receive or accept undue advantages, cash or other benefits from civil servants or employees of their trading partners either. • Not resort to third parties such as agents or other intermediaries, consultants, representatives, distributors, consortia, contracting parties and suppliers or associates of the companies to bring undue pecuniary advantages or otherwise, to the public officials or employees of commercial partners or relatives or associates thereof. • Develop and adopt mechanisms of internal control and programs or measures on ethics and compliance of rules appropriate to prevent and detect acts of corruption. • Introduce in their internal control mechanisms and in their programs or measures on ethics and compliance provisions which prohibit or discourage recourse to small facilitation payments, which are generally illegal in the countries in which they are performed and, if such payments exist, post them accurately in the books and financial statements. • Exercise due diligence, properly certified in relation to the recruitment of staff and regular and appropriate control thereof and ensure that the remuneration of such agents is correct and that it is only for legitimate services. • Improve transparency in their activities of fight against corruption, bribery and other forms of extortion. Therefor they may, for example, contract public commitments against corruption, bribery and other forms of extortion, and communicate information on management systems and internal control mechanisms or programs and measures on ethics and compliance of standards that have been adopted to meet these commitments. • They shall inform their employees about their policies and internal control mechanisms, as well as their programs or measures on ethics and compliance of regulations taken to combat corruption, bribery and other forms of extortion and promote the compliance with these provisions by employees, ensuring the adequate dissemination of these policies, programs or measures and developing training programs and disciplinary procedures. • Not pay illegal contributions to candidates for public office or political parties or other political organizations. Political contributions must fully respect the requirements for publication of information to citizens and be reported to senior management.

Interests of consumers**They will be required to:**

- Ensure that goods and services provided are in accordance with all standards agreed or legally required in the field of health and safety of consumers, including those on health warnings and safety information.
 - Provide clear, accurate and verifiable information that is sufficient so that consumers can make their decisions with knowledge of the facts, in particular the pricing information and, if appropriate, the content, safe use, impact upon the environment, maintenance, storage and disposal of goods and services.
 - Facilitate the access of consumers to out-of-court mechanisms of conflict resolution and fair, easy to use, fast and effective corrective measures, without unnecessary costs or charges.
 - Not make manifestations or omissions nor participate in any other practice that is deceptive, misleading, fraudulent or unfair.
 - Persevere in the effort to promote the education of consumers in fields related to their commercial activities in order to improve the ability of consumers to, among other things: i) make informed decisions about goods, services and complex markets, ii) better understand the economic, environmental and social impact of their decisions, and iii) support sustainable consumption.
 - Respect the privacy of consumers and take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the personal data they collect, preserve, process or disseminate.
 - Exercise a close cooperation with public authorities to prevent and fight against deceptive trade practices and reduce or prevent serious threats to public health and safety or the environment, arising from the use, consumption or the elimination of their goods and services.
 - Consider, for the implementation of the principles above, i) the needs of vulnerable consumers and with meagre resources, and ii) the specific problems which e-commerce may pose for consumers.
-

Science and technology

Companies shall:

- Endeavour to ensure that their activities are consistent with policies and plans in the field of science and technology in countries that pursue their activities and contribute, as appropriate, to the development of innovative local and national capacities.
- Adopt, to the possible extent, in the development of their business activities practices that permit the transfer and the rapid diffusion of technologies and know-how, duly considering the protection of intellectual property rights.
- Where appropriate, carry out scientific and technological development work in host countries to address the needs of the local market, as well as employ personnel of the host country in scientific and technological activities and promote their training, taking into consideration the trade needs.
- When granting licenses for the exploitation of intellectual property rights, or when technologies are transferred by other means, it shall be done in reasonable conditions and in a manner that contributes to the prospects for long-term sustainable development of the host country.
- When it is relevant for the business objectives, they shall develop relationships with local universities and public research institutions, and participate in research projects in cooperation with companies or local professional associations.

Competition

Companies shall:

- Carry out their activities in a manner consistent with all laws and regulations applicable in the field of competition, considering the legislation on competition of all the countries in which their activities can have anti-competitive effects.
- Refrain from celebrating anti-competitive agreements, in particular agreements with which it is intended to:
 - set prices
 - make concerted offers (collusion between bidders in tenders)
 - establish production limits or quotas
 - share or divide markets by the allocation of customers, suppliers, geographic areas or branches of activity
- Cooperate with the authorities responsible for investigations in the field of competition, among other things, and without prejudice to applicable legislation and appropriate safeguards, providing answers as fast and comprehensive as feasible for requests for information and contemplating the use of all available instruments, such as disclaimers of the right to confidentiality, to promote effective and efficient cooperation between the authorities responsible for conducting the investigations.
- Regularly carry out awareness-raising operations on its employees about the importance of respect for all laws and regulations in the field of competition and, in particular, to train the direction in matters of competition.

Tax issues

- It is important that companies contribute to the public finances of the host countries promptly meeting their tax obligations.
 - Companies must fully comply with the tax laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate.
 - Companies must consider fiscal government and tax discipline as important elements of their mechanisms of control and their risk management systems in the broad sense. Particularly, the boards of directors should adopt tax risk management strategies that enable to identify and fully assess the financial, regulatory and reputation risks associated with taxation.
-

ANNEX 5: The Guiding Principles on Companies and United Nations Human Rights

These Guiding Principles are based on the recognition of:

- a. The current obligations of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- b. The role of enterprises as specialized organs of society which play specialized roles and must comply with all applicable laws and respect human rights;
- c. The need that the rights and obligations are accompanied by adequate and effective resources in the event of non-compliance.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON COMPANIES AND UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS

The duty of the State to protect human rights	<p>Founding principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States must protect against human rights violations committed in their territory or jurisdiction by third parties, including companies. For this purpose, they must adopt appropriate measures to prevent, investigate, punish and repair such abuses through appropriate policies, regulation activities and subjection to justice. • States must clearly state that it is expected from all companies domiciled in their territory or jurisdiction to respect human rights in all their activities. <p>Operating principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the fulfilment of their obligation to protect, States shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enforce the laws having as object or effect to enforce the respect of human rights to companies, periodically assess whether such laws are suitable and remedy any shortcomings; ○ Ensure that other laws and rules governing the creation and activities of companies, such as commercial law, do not restrict, but are conducive to the respect of human rights by companies; ○ Effectively counsel companies on how to respect human rights in their activities; ○ Encourage and if necessary, require companies to explain how they consider the impact of their activities on human rights. • States shall adopt additional measures of protection against human rights violations by companies owned or under their control, or receiving important supports and services of government agencies, such as the official bodies of credit to export and the official bodies of insurance and investment guarantee, demanding where appropriate, due diligence in the area of human rights. • States shall exercise appropriate supervision with a view towards complying with their international human rights obligations when they hire the services of companies, or promulgate laws to that end, which may have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights. • States shall promote respect for human rights by the companies that carry out commercial transactions. • Since the risk of serious violations of human rights is greater in areas affected by conflicts, States shall try to ensure that companies operating in such contexts are not involved in such abuses, adopting inter alia the following measures:
--	--

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON COMPANIES AND UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS

- Collaborate in the earliest possible phase with companies to help them determine, prevent, and mitigate the risks involved in their activities and business relationships on human rights.
- Provide adequate assistance to enterprises to assess and treat the main risks of abuse, paying particular attention to gender-based violence and sexual violence.
- Deny access to the support and public services to any company that is involved in serious violations of human rights and refuses to cooperate to resolve the situation.
- Ensure the effectiveness of the policies, laws, regulations and enforcement measures in force to prevent the risk of companies being involved in serious violations of human rights.
- States shall ensure that departments, government agencies and other State institutions that make up the business practices are aware of State human rights obligations and respect them in the performance of their respective mandates, in particular providing them with relevant information, training and support.
- States should maintain an appropriate national regulatory framework to ensure compliance with their human rights obligations if they conclude political agreements on business activities with other States or companies, for example, through treaties or investment contracts.
- States, when acting as members of multilateral institutions dealing with issues related to enterprises, shall:
 - Try to ensure that these institutions do not limit the capacity of the member States to carry out their duty of protection nor limit the observance of human rights by companies;
 - Encourage these institutions, in the framework of their respective mandates and capabilities, to promote respect for human rights among the companies and to assist States requesting it to comply with their duty to protect against human rights violations committed by enterprises, in particular through technical assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives;
 - Be inspired by these Guiding Principles to promote the mutual understanding and international cooperation in the management of business and human rights-related problems.

The corporate responsibility to respect human rights

Founding principles

- Companies must respect human rights. That means that they must refrain from infringing the rights of third parties and deal with the negative consequences on human rights in which they have any involvement.
- The corporate responsibility to respect human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights--which include, as a minimum, the rights set forth in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles relating to the fundamental rights set out in the Declaration of of the ILO concerning the fundamental principles and rights at work.
- The responsibility to respect human rights demands from companies to:
 - Prevent their own activities from provoking or contributing to cause negative consequences on human rights and deal with those consequences when they occur.
 - Try to prevent or mitigate the negative consequences on human rights directly related to operations, products or services provided by their commercial relations, even when they have not contributed to generate them.
- The corporate responsibility to respect human rights applies to all companies regardless of their size, sector, operational context, owner and structure. However, the magnitude and complexity of the media prepared by the companies to assume that responsibility may vary according to these factors and the severity of the negative consequences of the activities of the company on human rights.
- To fulfill their responsibility to respect human rights, companies should have policies and procedures appropriate depending on their size and circumstances, namely:
 - A political commitment to assume their responsibility to respect human rights;
 - A process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and give human rights due diligence and to account for how they deal with their impact on human rights;
 - A few processes allowing to repair all the negative consequences on human rights they have caused or contributed to cause.

Operating principles

- To assume their responsibility to respect human rights, companies must express their commitment with this responsibility by a political declaration that:
 - Is adopted at the highest management level of the company;
 - Is based on a specialized internal and/or external counseling;
 - Establishes what the company expects, in relation to human rights, its staff, its partners and other parties directly related to its operations, products or services;
 - Is made public and internally and externally disseminated to the staff, partners and other stakeholders;
 - Is reflected in the policies and operational procedures needed to instill commitment enterprise-wide.
- In order to identify, prevent, mitigate, and respond to the negative impact of their activities on human rights, companies must proceed with due diligence in the field of human rights. This process should

include an assessment of the actual and potential impact of the activities on human rights, the integration of the conclusions, and the performance in this regard, tracking of responses and communication of the way in which the negative consequences are tackled. Due diligence in the area of human rights:

- Must cover the negative consequences on human rights that the company has caused or contributed to cause through its own activities, or which are directly related to its operations, products or services provided by its business relations.
- Will vary in complexity depending on the size of the company, the risk of serious negative consequences on human rights and the nature and the context of the operations.
- Should be a continuous process, since risks to human rights can change over time, depending on the evolution of operations and the operational context of the companies.
- In order to gauge the risks in the field of human rights, companies must identify and assess the actual or potential negative impact on human rights in which they may be involved either through their own activities or as a result of their trade relations. **This process must:**
 - Recourse to internal or independent human rights experts; and
 - Include substantive consultations with potentially affected stakeholders and other interested parties, depending on the size of the company and on the nature and context of the operation.
- To prevent and mitigate the negative consequences on human rights, companies must integrate the conclusions of their impact assessments within the framework of relevant internal processes and functions and take appropriate measures.
- In order to verify if steps are being taken to prevent negative consequences on human rights, companies must make a monitoring of the effectiveness of their response. This follow-up should:
 - Be based on appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;
 - Consider the comments from sources both internal and external, including the affected parties.
- To explain the measures taken to deal with the consequences of their activities on human rights, companies must be prepared to communicate them externally, especially when those affected or their representatives have raised concerns. Companies whose operations or operational contexts involve serious risk of impact on human rights should officially report the measures taken in this regard. In any case, communications must meet the following conditions:
 - A form and frequency that reflect the consequences of the activities of the company on human rights and that are accessible to the recipients;
 - To provide sufficient information to evaluate if the response of a company to specific consequences on human rights is adequate or not;
 - Not to put at risk, in turn, affected parties or personnel, and not to violate legitimate commercial confidentiality requirements.
- If companies determine that they have caused or contributed to cause negative consequences, they must repair them or contribute to their repair by legitimate means.

- In any context, companies must:
 - Comply with all applicable laws and respect internationally-recognized human rights anywhere they operate;
 - Find formulas that allow them to respect internationally recognized human rights principles when they must cope with conflicting demands;
 - Consider the risk of causing or contributing to causing serious violations of human rights as a matter of law enforcement wherever they operate.
- When it is necessary to give priority to measures to deal with the negative, real and potential, consequences on human rights, companies should first of all try to prevent and mitigate the consequences that are more severe or that may be irreversible if they do not receive an immediate response.

Access to repair mechanisms

Founding principle

- As part of their duty to protect against violations of human rights related to business activities, States shall take appropriate measures to ensure, through legislative, administrative, judicial or other applicable means, that when that kind of abuse occurs in their territory or jurisdiction, the affected parties may access effective repair mechanisms.

Operating principles

- States shall take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of national judicial mechanisms when they address violations of human rights related to companies, in particular considering limiting legal, practical and other kinds of obstacles which may lead to a denial of access to the repair mechanisms.
- States shall establish effective and appropriate extrajudicial claim mechanisms, parallel to the judicial mechanisms, as part of a comprehensive State system of repair of the violations of human rights related to companies.
- States shall explore ways of facilitating access to non-State complaint mechanisms dealing with human rights violations related to companies.
- For it to be possible to rapidly respond and to directly repair the damage caused, companies shall establish or participate in effective complaint mechanisms at operational level, available to people and communities that suffer the negative consequences.
- Industrial corporations, multi-stakeholder communities and other collaborative efforts based on the respect of standards relating to human rights must ensure the availability of effective complaint mechanisms.
- To ensure effectiveness, both State and non-State extrajudicial complaint mechanisms must be:
 - **Legitimate:** raise the confidence of the stakeholders for which they are intended and respond in the proper development of the claim processes.
 - **Accessible:** be known by all stakeholders for which they are intended and provide appropriate support services to those who may have special difficulties to access them.
 - **Predictable:** have a clear and well-known procedure, with a calendar indicating each stage procedure, and clarify the possible processes and results available, as well as the means to oversee their implementation.

- **Equitable:** ensure that the victims have reasonable access to sources of information, the advice and expertise needed to establish a claims process under conditions of equality, with complete respect and information.
 - **Transparent:** keep the parties of a claim process informed on its evolution, and provide sufficient information about the performance of the mechanism, with a view to building confidence in their efficiency and safeguarding the public interest that is at stake.
 - **Compatible with the rights:** ensure that the results and repairs conform to internationally recognized human rights.
 - **A source of continuous learning:** take appropriate measures to identify experiences in order to improve the mechanism and prevent wrongs and damages in the future.
 - **Be based on participation and dialogue:** consult with the stakeholders for which they are intended on their design and their operation, with special attention to dialogue as a means to address and resolve grievances.
-

ANNEX 6: Sustainable Development Objectives of the UN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE UN

Objective 1: To end poverty in all its forms throughout the world.	Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To eradicate by 2030 extreme poverty for all people in the world, currently measured by an income per capita of less than 1.25 US dollars per day.• To reduce by 2030 at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.• To implement appropriate nationwide social protection systems and measures for everybody, including minimum levels, and to achieve by 2030 a broad coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.• To ensure by 2030 that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have the same rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control of land and other property, inheritance, the natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance.• To promote by 2030 the resilience of the poor and people who are in vulnerable situations and to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other crises, and economic, social and environmental disasters.• To ensure a significant mobilization of resources from different sources, even through the improvement of the cooperation for development, in order to provide adequate and predictable resources to the developing countries, in particular to the less developed countries, to implement programs and policies aimed at ending poverty in all its dimensions.• To create solid policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, on the basis of development strategies on behalf of the poor that consider gender issues, in order to support accelerated investment in measures to eradicate poverty.
Objective 2: To put an end to hunger, to achieve food security and nutrition improvement, and to promote sustainable agriculture	Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To put an end to hunger by 2030 and to ensure the access of all people, particularly the poor and vulnerable, including infants, to healthy, nutritious food and enough throughout the year.• To put an end by 2030 to all forms of malnutrition, even achieving, at the latest by 2025, the goals agreed internationally on the stunting and wasting among children under 5 years, and addressing the needs of nutrition of the adolescents, pregnant and nursing women and elderly people.• To, by 2030, double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, shepherds and fishermen, inter alia through a secure and equitable access to the lands, other resources of production and supplies, knowledge, financial, markets and opportunities for the generation of added value and non-agricultural jobs.• To ensure by 2030 the sustainability of food production systems and to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, contribute to the maintenance of ecosystems, strengthen the capacity to adapt to the climate

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE UN

	<p>change, extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other disasters, and gradually improve the quality of the soil and the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain by 2020 the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farm and domesticated animals and their related wild species, inter alia, through good management and diversification of banks of seeds and plants at the national, regional and international levels, and to promote access to the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and their fair and equitable distribution, as it has been internationally agreed. • To increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technological development and banks of genes of plants and livestock in order to improve the capacity of agricultural production in the developing countries, especially in the least developed countries. • To correct and prevent restrictions and trade distortions in world agricultural markets, inter alia by parallel elimination of all forms of subsidies to agricultural exports and all measures of export with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Round for Development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt measures to ensure the smooth running of the food commodities and derivatives markets and facilitate timely access to market information, notably on food reserves, in order to help limit the extreme volatility of food prices.
<p>Objective 3: To ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for everyone at all ages.</p>	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce by 2030 the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per each 100,000 live births. • To put an end, by 2030, to the preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years, achieving that all countries try to reduce neonatal mortality at least up to 12 per each 1,000 live births, and mortality of children under 5 years at least until 25 per each 1,000 live births. • To end by 2030 epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and to combat hepatitis, water-transmitted diseases and other transmittable diseases. • To reduce by 2030 by one third the premature mortality for non-transmittable diseases through the prevention and treatment, and to promote mental health and well-being. • To strengthen the prevention and treatment of the abuse of addictive substances, including the abuse of narcotic drugs and the harmful use of alcohol. • To halve by 2020 the number of deaths and injuries caused by road accidents in the world. • To ensure by 2030 universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, education, information and the integration of reproductive health into national programs and strategies. • To achieve universal health coverage, in particular protection against financial risks, access to essential quality health services and access for everyone to quality drugs and vaccines that are safe, effective and affordable.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE UN

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To substantially reduce by 2030 the number of deaths and diseases caused by hazardous chemicals and the pollution of air, water and soil. • To strengthen the implementation of the WHO Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate. • To support the activities of research and development of vaccines and drugs for transmittable and transmittable diseases that mainly affect developing countries and facilitate the access to medicines and affordable essential vaccines according to the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which states the right of developing countries to make maximum use of the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in regards to the flexibility to protect public health and, in particular, to provide access to medicines for everyone. • To substantially increase health funding and hiring, development, training and retention of health workers in the developing countries, especially in least developed countries and the small island developing States. • To strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, with regards to early warning, risk reduction and management of the national and global health risks.
<p>Objective 4: To ensure an inclusive, equitable and quality education and to promote opportunities for learning throughout their lifetime for everybody.</p>	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure by 2030 that all girls and all children complete primary and secondary school, which must be free, equitable, and quality education and produce relevant and effective learning results. • To ensure that all girls and all children have access to care and development services in early childhood and preschool quality education, so that they may be prepared for primary education. • To ensure from here to 2030 the equal access of all men and women to technical, vocational, and higher quality training, including university education. • To significantly increase by 2030 the number of young people and adults who have the skills needed, including technical and professional ones, to access employment, decent work and entrepreneurship. • To eliminate by 2030 the gender disparities in education and to ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable persons including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in situations of vulnerability. • To ensure from here to 2030 that all young people and a considerable proportion of adults, both men and women, are literate and have basic notions of arithmetics. • To ensure from here to 2030 that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, inter alia through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and the valuation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development. • To build and adapt educational facilities that consider the needs of children and persons with disabilities and gender differences,

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE UN

	<p>and to provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for everyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From here to 2020, to significantly increase worldwide the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, the small developing island States and African countries, so that their students can enroll in programs of higher education, including vocational training and technical, scientific, engineering and information and communications technology programs, of developed countries and other developing countries. • To significantly increase by 2030 the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for the training of teachers in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small developing island States.
<p>Objective 5: To achieving gender equality and to empower all girls and women.</p>	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put an end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls around the world. • To eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private areas, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation. • To eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. • To recognize and value through public services infrastructure and social protection policies, unpaid care and housework, and to promote shared responsibility for the home and family, as appropriate in each country. • To ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities of leadership at all decision-making levels in the political, economic and public life. • To ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the final documents of their review conferences. • To undertake reforms granting women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other types of goods, financial services, heritage and natural resources, in accordance with the national laws. • To improve the use of instrumental technology, in particular information and communications technology, in order to promote the empowerment of women. • To approve and strengthen sound policies and applicable laws to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels.

Objective 6: To ensure the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for everyone.

Goals:

- To achieve by 2030 universal and equitable access to safe drinking water at an affordable price for everybody.
- To achieve by 2030 access to sanitation and adequate and equitable hygiene for everyone and to put an end to outdoor defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations.
- To improve by 2030 water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the emission of chemicals and hazardous materials, reducing by half the percentage of untreated wastewater and greatly increasing recycling and reuse without risks globally.
- To significantly increase by 2030 the efficient use of water resources in all sectors and to ensure the sustainability of extraction and supply of fresh water to cope with water shortages and greatly reduce the number of people who suffer from lack of water
- To implement by 2030 the integrated management of water resources at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation, as appropriate.
- To protect and restore by 2020 water-related ecosystems, including forests, mountains, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- To expand by 2030 international cooperation and support to developing countries for capacity-building activities and programs relating to water and sanitation, such as those on water uptake, desalination, efficient use of water resources, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- To support and strengthen the participation of local communities in the improvement of the management of water and sanitation.

Objective 7: To ensure access to a modern, sustainable, safe, and affordable energy for everyone.

- To ensure by 2030 universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- To significantly increase by 2030 the proportion of renewable energy in the whole of energy sources.
- To double by 2030 the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- To increase by 2030 international cooperation to facilitate access to research and technology related to clean energy, including renewable sources, energy efficiency and advanced technologies cleaner from fossil fuels, and to promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean technologies.
- To expand infrastructure by 2030 and improve technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small developing island States and landlocked countries, in line with their respective support programs.

Objective 8:

To promote sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for everyone.

Goals:

- To maintain economic growth per capita in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, a growth of the gross domestic product of at least 7% annually in the least developed countries.
- To achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, among other things focusing on sectors with high added value and labor-intensive.
- To promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and to encourage the formalization and growth of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- To progressively improve, by 2030, efficient resource production and consumption worldwide and to seek to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, starting by developed countries.
- To achieve by 2030 full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value.
- To significantly reduce by 2020 the ratio of young people who are not employed and do not study or receive training.
- To take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, to put an end to contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking and to ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and the use of child soldiers, and, by 2025, to put an end to child labor in all its forms.
- To protect labor rights and promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular migrant women and people with precarious jobs.
- To develop and implement by 2030 policies aimed at promoting a sustainable tourism that will create jobs and promote culture and local products.
- To strengthen the capacity of international financial institutions to promote and expand access to banking, financial and insurance services for everybody.
- To increase the support to the aid for trade initiative in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- To develop and implement by 2020 a global strategy for the employment of young people and to implement the Global Compact for the Employment of the International Labor Organization

Objective 9: To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

Goals:

- To develop reliable, sustainable, resilient and quality infrastructure, including cross-border and regional infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with special emphasis on affordable and equitable access for everyone.
- To promote an inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, to significantly increase the contribution of the industry to employment and gross domestic product, in accordance with national circumstances, and to double this contribution in least developed countries.
- To increase the access of small industries and other companies, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- To modernize by 2030 the infrastructure and to restructure industries so that they are sustainable, using resources more effectively and promoting the adoption of cleaner and environmentally sounder industrial processes and technologies, and achieving that all countries take measures in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- To enhance scientific research and improve the technological capabilities of the industrial sectors of all countries, in particular developing countries, inter alia by encouraging innovation and considerably increasing, from here to 2030, the number of people who work in research and development per million inhabitants and the expenses of the public and private sectors in research and development
- To facilitate the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure in the developing countries through greater financial, technological and technical support to African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small Island developing States.
- To support the development of technologies, research and innovation in developing countries, including ensuring a regulatory environment conducive to industrial diversification and addition of value to commodities, among other things.
- To significantly increase access to communications and information technology, and to strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020.

Objective 10:

To reduce inequality within and between countries.

Goals:

- To gradually achieve and maintain by 2030 the growth of income of the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- To enhance and promote by 2030 the social, economic and political inclusion of all people, regardless of their age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic situation or other condition.
- To ensure equal opportunities and reduce the inequality of results, including eliminating the laws, policies and discriminatory practices and promoting legislation, policies and measures in this regard.
- To adopt policies, especially fiscal, salary and social protection ones, and to gradually achieve greater equality.
- To improve the regulation and supervision of global financial markets and institutions and to strengthen the implementation of these regulations.
- To ensure a greater representation and involvement of developing countries in decisions taken by the international economic and financial institutions to increase efficiency, reliability, accountability and legitimacy of these institutions.
- To facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of persons, including through the implementation of planned and well managed migration policies.
- To apply the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, especially least developed countries, in accordance with the agreements of the World Trade Organization.
- To promote official assistance for development and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, for States in greatest need, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in line with their plans and national programs.
- To reduce by 2030 the transaction costs of remittances from migrants to less than 3% and to eliminate the remittance agents with a cost exceeding 5%.

Objective 11:

To ensure that the cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goals:

- To ensure by 2030 access to housing and basic, adequate, safe and affordable services for everyone and to improve slums.
- To provide by 2030 access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for everyone and to improve road safety, in particular through the expansion of public transport, with particular attention to the needs of the people in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older people.
- To increase by 2030 the inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all countries.
- To double efforts to protect and safeguard the cultural and natural heritage of the world.
- To significantly reduce by 2030 the number of deaths caused by disasters, including those related to water, and of people affected by them, and to significantly reduce the direct economic losses caused by disasters in comparison with the world gross domestic

product, making special emphasis on the protection of the poor and people in situations of vulnerability.

- To reduce by 2030 the negative environmental impact per capita in cities, including paying special attention to the quality of the air and the management of municipal wastes and otherwise.
- To provide by 2030 universal access to green areas and safe public spaces, inclusive and accessible, particularly for women, children, older people and persons with disabilities.
- To support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- To significantly increase by 2020 the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement policies and integrated plans to promote inclusion, the efficient use of resources, mitigation of climate change and adaptation thereto and the resilience before disasters, and to develop and put into practice, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the integral management of the disaster risks at all levels.
- To provide support to least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, so that they can build resilient and sustainable buildings using local materials.

Objective 12:

To ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Goals:

- To implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, with the participation of all countries and under the leadership of the developed countries, considering the degree of development and the capabilities of developing countries.
- To achieve by 2030 sustainable management and the efficient use of natural resources.
- To reduce by half by 2030 the waste of food per capita in the world, in retail sales and at consumer-level, and to reduce the losses of food in production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- To achieve by 2020 the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and to significantly reduce their release to the atmosphere, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse effects on human health and the environment.
- To significantly reduce the generation of waste through the prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- To encourage companies, especially large ones and transnational corporations, to adopt sustainable practices and to incorporate information on sustainability in their reporting cycle.
- To promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with the national policies and priorities.
- To ensure by 2030 that people around the world have information and relevant knowledge for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- To help developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and implement instruments to monitor the effects on sustainable development, in order to achieve a sustainable tourism that will create jobs and promote culture and local products. • To rationalize inefficient subsidies to fossil fuels that encourage wasteful consumption by eliminating the distortions of the market, according to national circumstances, including through the restructuring of tax systems and the phasing out of harmful subsidies, if any, to reflect their environmental impact, fully taking into account the needs and specific conditions of developing countries and minimizing possible adverse effects on their development, thus protecting the poor and affected communities.
<p>Objective 13: To adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects.</p>	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters in all countries. • To incorporate measures relating to climate change in national policies, strategies and plans. • To improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity with respect to the mitigation of climate change, the adaptation thereto, the reducing of its effects and early warning. • To meet the commitment of developed countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of achieving for the year 2020 to jointly mobilize 100,000 million dollars annually from all sources in order to meet the needs of developing countries with regard to the adoption of concrete measures of mitigation and the transparency of their implementation, and put in full operation the Green Climate Fund capitalizing it as soon as possible. • To promote mechanisms to increase the capacity for effective planning and management in relation to climate change in the least developed countries and small island developing States, with particular emphasis on women, young people and the local and marginalized communities.

Objective 14: To conserve and use in a sustainable manner the oceans, the seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Goals:

- To prevent and significantly reduce by 2025 marine pollution of all kinds, in particular caused by activities carried out on the ground, including marine debris and pollution by nutrients.
- To sustainably manage and protect by 2020 the marine and coastal ecosystems in order to avoid significant adverse effects, including strengthening their resilience, and to adopt measures to restore them in order to reestablish the health and productivity of the oceans.
- To minimize and address the effects of acidification of the oceans, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- To effectively regulate by 2020 the overfishing and to put an end to overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and to apply science-based management plans in order to restore the populations of fish in the shortest possible time, at least reaching levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield in accordance with their biological characteristics.
- To conserve by 2020 at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, in accordance with national laws and international law, and on the basis of the best available scientific information.
- To ban by 2020 certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from introducing new subsidies of that nature, recognizing that the negotiation on the fisheries subsidies in the framework of the World Trade Organization should include special, differentiated, appropriate and effective treatment for the developing and least developed countries.
- To increase by 2030 the economic benefits that the small island developing States and the least developed countries derive from the sustainable use of marine resources, in particular through the sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- To increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, considering the Criteria and Guidelines for the Transfer of Marine Technology of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve the health of the oceans and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and the least developed countries.
- To facilitate the access of artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- To improve the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources by applying the international law reflected in the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea, which constitutes the legal framework for the sustainable use and conservation of the oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of document "The future we want".

Objective 15: To sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, stop and reverse the degradation of land and halt the loss of biodiversity.

Goals:

- To ensure by 2020 the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and inland freshwater ecosystems and the services provided, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and arid areas, in line with the obligations under international agreements.
- To promote by 2020 the sustainable management of all types of forests, to put an end to deforestation, to restore degraded forests and to increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide.
- To combat by 2030 desertification, to rehabilitate land and degraded soils, including the lands affected by desertification, drought and flooding, and to attempt to achieve a world with a neutral soil degradation.
- To ensure by 2030 the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biological diversity, in order to improve their ability to provide benefits essential for sustainable development.
- To adopt urgent and meaningful measures to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halting the loss of biodiversity by 2020, and to protect endangered species and prevent their extinction.
- To promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and to promote adequate access to those resources, as it has been agreed internationally.
- To take urgent measures to put an end to poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and to address the demand and supply of illegal wild products.
- To adopt by 2020 measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, to significantly reduce their effects on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and to control or eradicate priority species.
- To integrate by 2020 the values of the ecosystems and biological diversity in national and local planning, development processes, reduction of poverty and accounting strategies.
- To mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use the biodiversity and ecosystems.
- To mobilize a significant volume of resources from all sources, and at all levels in order to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries so that they promote such management, in particular with a view to the conservation and reforestation.
- To increase global support for the fight against poaching and trafficking of protected species, in particular increasing the capacity of local communities to promote sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Objective 16: To promote fair, peaceful and inclusive societies.

Goals:

- To significantly reduce all forms of violence and the corresponding rates of mortality around the world.
- To put an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.
- To promote the rule of national and international law and to ensure equal access to justice for everybody.
- To significantly reduce by 2030 financial flows and illicit weapons, to strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and to fight against all forms of organized crime.
- To significantly reduce corruption and bribery in all of its forms.
- To create effective and transparent institutions that are held accountable at all levels.
- To ensure the adoption in all levels of inclusive, participatory and representative decisions that respond to needs.
- To broaden and strengthen the participation of the developing countries in global governance institutions.
- To provide by 2030 access to a legal identity for everyone, particularly through the registration of births.
- To guarantee public access to information and to protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international agreements.
- To strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to create the ability of preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime at all levels, particularly in developing countries.
- To promote and implement laws and non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development.

Objective 17: To revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Goals:

- To strengthen the mobilization of domestic resources, including through the provision of international support to developing countries, in order to improve national capacity to raise tax revenue and otherwise.
- To ensure that the developed countries fully comply with their commitments with regard to official assistance for development, including the commitment of many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income to the official development assistance (ODA) from developing countries and between 0.15% and 0.20% of gross national income to ODA for the development of the least developed countries; official development assistance providers are encouraged to consider the possibility of setting a goal to allocate at least 0.20% of gross national income to ODA for the development of the least developed countries.
- To mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources for developing countries.
- To help developing countries achieve the long-term debt sustainability with coordinated policies to encourage funding, relief and the debt restructuring, as appropriate, and to deal with the external debt of very indebted poor countries in order to reduce excessive indebtedness.

- To adopt and implement systems for the promotion of investments in favor of the least developed countries.
- To improve regional and international North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation and access thereto, and to increase knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including improving coordination among the existing mechanisms, in particular at the level of the United Nations, and through a global mechanism of facilitation of technology.
- To promote the development of environmentally sound technologies and their transfer, disclosure and dissemination to developing countries on favorable terms, even in concessional and preferential conditions, as agreed by mutual agreement.
- To put in full operation, at the latest than in 2017, the technology bank and the mechanism of support for capacity-building in science, technology and innovation for the least developed countries and to increase the use of enabling technologies, in particular information and communications technology.
- To increase international support to carry out effective and specific capacity-building activities in developing countries in order to support national plans for the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Objectives, including through the North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- To promote a universal multilateral trading system, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable within the framework of the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of the negotiations in the framework of the Doha Development Agenda.
- To significantly increase the exports of the developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the participation of the least developed countries in world exports by 2020.
- To achieve the timely achievement of access to quota-free market in a lasting way for all least developed countries, in accordance with the decisions of the World Trade Organization, even ensuring that the preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple and can contribute to facilitating access to markets.
- To increase global macroeconomic stability, including through the coordination and coherence of policies.
- To improve the coherence of policies for sustainable development.
- To respect the normative scope and leadership of each country to establish and implement policies for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development.

- To improve the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supplemented by partnerships among multiple stakeholders who mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Objectives in all countries, particularly developing countries.
 - To encourage and promote the establishment of effective partnerships in the public, public-private and civil society areas, exploiting the experience and resource-obtaining strategies of the alliances.
 - To improve by 2020 support to capacity-building for developing countries, including least developed countries and the small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of timely, reliable and high-quality data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, immigration status, disability, geographic location and other relevant features in national contexts.
 - To build by 2030 on the existing initiatives to develop indicators to measure progress in sustainable development and complement the gross domestic product, and to support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
-

ANNEX 7: ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Considering that:

- The creation of the ILO arose from the conviction that social justice is essential to ensure a universal and lasting peace;
- Economic growth is essential but not sufficient to ensure equity, social progress and the eradication of poverty, which confirms the need for the ILO to promote strong social policies, justice and democratic institutions;
- Therefore, the ILO must today more than ever mobilize all its means of regulatory action, technical cooperation and research in all its areas of competence, and in particular in employment, vocational training and working conditions, so in the framework of a global strategy of economic and social development, economic and social policies are mutually reinforcing with aims to the creation of a broad-based sustainable development.
- The ILO should pay special attention to the problems of persons with special social needs, in particular the unemployed and migrant workers, and mobilize and encourage national, regional and international efforts aimed at the solution of their problems, as well as promote effective policies aimed at job creation.
- In order to maintain the link between social progress and economic growth, the guarantee of the fundamental principles and rights at work is of special importance and significance as it ensures to the people concerned the possibility of claiming freely and on equal opportunities a fair share of the wealth to which they have contributed, as well as to the full development of their human potential.
- The ILO is the constitutionally mandated international organization and the competent body to establish international labor standards and deal with them, and which enjoys support and recognition in the promotion of fundamental rights at work as the expression of its constitutional principles.
- In a situation of growing economic interdependence, it is urgent to reaffirm the immutable nature of the principles and fundamental rights inscribed in the Constitution of the Organization, and to promote their universal application.

ANNEX 8: Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

The following volunteer principles regarding security and human rights are classified under three categories: risk assessment, relations with public security and relations with private security.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<p>Risk assessment</p>	<p>The following factors shall be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of security risks: Identification of security risks allows a company to take measures to minimize risk and to assess whether the shares of the company may increase the risk. • Potential for violence: Risk assessments should examine patterns of violence in the areas of operation of the company, with educational, predictive and preventive purposes. • Records relating to Human Rights: Knowledge of past abuses and allegations can help companies prevent this from occurring again and promote the responsibilities being undertaken. • The rule of law: Risk assessment should consider the ability of the Prosecutor's Office and the local judiciary to hold accountable those who commit human rights abuses and those who incur in violations of the international humanitarian law in a way that the rights of the accused are respected. • Analysis of conflicts: The identification and understanding of the root causes and nature of local conflicts, as well as the level of adherence to the standards of human rights and international humanitarian law by the main actors, can be positive for the development of strategies for the management of the relations between the Company, local communities, employees of the Company and its unions, and host Governments. The risk assessment should also consider the possibility of future conflict. • Transfer of equipment: When companies provide equipment (including lethal and non-lethal equipment) to public and private security, they must consider the risk of such transfers, all the important requirements of the export licence, and the viability of the measures to mitigate foreseeable negative consequences, including appropriate controls to prevent misuse or diversion of equipment which may lead to human rights abuses.
<p>Relations with public security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Companies should regularly consult with host Governments and local communities about the impact of their security arrangements on these communities. ○ Companies must communicate their policies regarding ethical conduct and human rights to those responsible for public safety and express their desire that security services are provided in accordance with those policies by properly trained personnel. ○ Companies should encourage host Governments to allow to sign security arrangements which are transparent and easily accessible to the public, subject to any concerns arising in respect of security. • Deployment and conduct:

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- The fundamental role of the public security should be to maintain the rule of law, including the protection of human rights, countering acts of aggression which threaten the personnel and facilities of the Company. The type and number of public security forces deployed must be competent, appropriate and proportional to the threat.
- The import and export of equipment must comply with all applicable requirements of law. Companies that supply equipment to public security shall take all the appropriate and legitimate measures to mitigate any negative consequence that can be anticipated, including human rights abuses and violations of the international humanitarian law.
- Companies shall use their influence to promote different principles relating to public security: (a) no person credibly implied in human rights abuse can provide security services to Companies; (b) force should only be used when strictly necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat; (c) the rights of persons must not be violated as they exercise their rights of freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to participate in collective agreements, or other similar rights of the employees of the company, recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- In cases in which public security makes use of physical force, such incidents must be reported to the competent authorities and the Company. When force is used, medical assistance to the wounded must be provided, even to the attackers.
- **Consultations and advising**
 - Companies must hold meetings structured with public security forces regularly, in order to discuss matters relating to security, human rights and the security of the work area.
 - In their consultations with host Governments, companies should take all appropriate measures to promote the observance of the principles of compliance with international law, particularly those referred to in the Code of Conduct of the UN for Officials in Charge of Law Enforcement and of the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
 - Companies must support the efforts of Governments, civil society and multilateral institutions to provide training and education to the public security forces, as well as their efforts to strengthen State institutions, in order to guarantee the responsibilities and respect for human rights.
- **Response to human rights abuses**
 - Companies must record and report all credible accusation of abuse of human rights by the forces of public security in their areas of operation to the appropriate authorities in the host Government.
 - Companies shall actively monitor the status of investigations and pressure to reach an appropriate solution.
 - To the possible extent, companies should monitor the use of equipment supplied by the company and properly investigate situations in which such equipment is used inappropriately.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Every effort to ensure that the information used as a basis for accusations of human rights abuses is credible and based on reliable evidence must be made. The security and integrity of the sources must be protected.
<p>Relations with private security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private security company must observe the policies of the contracting company insofar as they refer to ethical conduct and human rights; the law and professional standards of the country in which it is operating; best practices arising developed by the industry, civil society and Governments; and must also promote respect for the international humanitarian law. • Private security should maintain high technical and professional levels of professional competence, especially insofar as it refers to the local use of force and firearms. • Private security shall act in a lawful manner. It must act in a limited and cautious way, in accordance with the international guidelines with respect to the local use of force, including the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, as well as the best practices arising developed by Companies, the civil society, and Governments. • Private security should have policies regarding proper conduct and the local use of force (e.g., rules on participation). Practices under these policies must be controlled by Companies, or when appropriate, by independent third parties. Such monitoring must include the investigation of allegations of abuse or unlawful acts, the availability of disciplinary measures sufficient to prevent and restrain, and procedures for reporting allegations to authorities responsible for law compliance, when applicable. • Any allegations about abuse of human rights by private security companies must be registered. Credible allegations should be investigated properly. In those cases, in which accusations against security companies are filed before the competent authorities, Companies should actively monitor the investigations and press so that they reach the right solution. • In accordance with their functions, private security companies should be limited to the provision of preventive and defensive services and must not engage in activities that are the sole responsibility of the military authorities or the police. Companies must use the services, technology and equipment with offensive and defensive capacity exclusively for defensive purposes. • Private security companies must: (a) not use people who are credibly implicated in human rights abuses to provide security services; (b) use force only when strictly necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat; and (c) not violate the people's rights when they exercise the right of free assembly and peaceful association, in order to participate in collective agreements, or other similar rights of the employees of the Company, recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. • In cases in which physical force is used, private security companies must properly investigate and report the incident to the Company. The private security company must refer the matter

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

to local authorities or take disciplinary action when applicable. When force is used, medical attention should be provided to the injured parties, even to the attackers.

- Private security companies must maintain the confidentiality of the information obtained by way of service providers, except when doing so might harm the principles contained in the present document.
 - Wherever the case, Companies should include the principles described above as contractual provisions in the agreements with private security contractors and ensure that private security staff is properly trained to respect the rights of employees and the local community.
 - Companies shall consult and monitor private security services providers, to ensure that they meet their obligation to provide these services in a consistent manner with the principles described above.
 - Companies should study the history of those who will provide the service of private security, especially with regard to the excessive use of force.
 - Companies should consult with other companies, officials of the country of origin, officials of the host country, and with the civil society regarding their experiences relating to private security. Where appropriate and within the law, Companies should facilitate the exchange of information related to illegal activities and abuses by private security companies.
-

