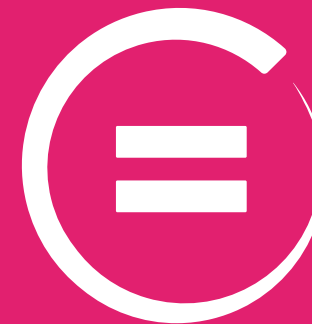




10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



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GOAL



CHALLENGES



DATA



ACTIONS



The international community has made great advances removing people from poverty. The most vulnerable nations (less advanced countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States) continue to advance within the area of poverty reduction. However, there are still inequalities and great disparities in access to health services, education and other production goods.

Moreover, despite the inequality of income among countries having been reduced, within the countries themselves, it has increased. An increasing consensus states that economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty if this is not inclusive and does not take into account the three aspects sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. At present, the income per capita of 60 of the 94 countries for which we have data has increased more quickly than the national average. Some progress has also been made in the creation of favourable access conditions for exports from less advanced countries.

In order to reduce inequality, the application of universal policies has been recommended, paying particular attention to the need of the disadvantaged and



marginalised. There must be an increase in duty-free treatment, and it is necessary to continue favouring exports from developing countries, increasing the participation of the vote of developing countries within the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Finally, innovations in technology can help reduce the high cost of transferring money for migrant employees.



The targets proposed by the United Nations in the 2015 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included in this goal are as follows:

- Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global

international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.





- Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.
- Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.





- According to the World Bank and the WHO: half the world lacks access to basic healthcare services, and even today, health costs plunge 100 million people into extreme poverty.
- Last year, 26 people had the same wealth as the 3.8 billion poorest people in the world.
- In Kenya, a poor girl has a 1 in 250 chance of continuing to study after secondary school.
- There are currently 258 million migrants worldwide: 48% more than in 2000. Climate change, population growth and economic crises will probably increase these levels, with a greater risk of mass movements of people in a vulnerable position.
- 10 companies worldwide had a turnover greater than the public revenue of 180 countries together.
- 10,000 employees of textile factories in Bangladesh earn in a year the same as the managing director of any company included in the FTSE 100.
- Every day, 10,000 people die because they do not have access to affordable medical attention. Life expectancy in the richest parts of São Paulo is 79 years, whereas in the poorest parts, it is 54.



- 2017 saw the greatest increase in history in the number of people whose fortunes exceed one billion dollars, with a new multimillionaire every two days.
- 82% of the wealth generated in the last year was for the richest 1%, whereas the wealth of poorest 50% did not increase at all.



A In order to reduce inequality, the application of universal policies has been recommended, paying particular attention to the need of the disadvantaged and marginalised. There must be an increase in duty-free treatment, continuing to favour exports from developing countries, increasing the participation of the vote of developing countries within the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Finally, innovations in technology can help reduce the high cost of transferring money for migrant employees.

1. UNIVERSAL MACROECONOMIC POLICIES

- Increasing savings and investment (related to production and R+D), emphasising the impulse of industry as the driving force behind the other sectors.
- Carrying out improvements in access to education in disadvantaged communities (this is the first step and is considered fundamental for achieving the economic and social progress of countries).
- Encouraging the free trade of goods and services, capitals

and workers, and an increase in duty-free treatment, favouring the exports of developing countries.

- Establishing State policies maintaining legal protection and economic, political and social stability, as well as fighting corruption. Containing of public expenditure, reduction of public debt and reduction of consumer taxes, favouring savings and investment.

2. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- Supporting and respecting the protection of fundamental human rights, recognised internationally, and combating discrimination, whether on grounds of race, gender, ethnicity, religion, etc.
- Establishing measures enabling access by all to basic healthcare.
- In addition, it is necessary to improve the social protection of the most vulnerable collectives. In fact, despite the advances in this sense, at present, those with a disability are five times more likely to face health costs classified as “catastrophic”.

3. ORDERLY MIGRATION

- It is also important to facilitate the orderly, responsible safe movement of people, for which planned, well-managed migration policies are needed. In addition, advances in technology can help us reduce the high cost currently involved in migrant employees sending money to their countries of origin.

B What is the responsibility of commercial companies or entities performing a business activity as regards collaborating to reduce inequalities?

1. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

One way of reducing inequalities among different collectives is to help people access training and skills work, in order to perform an activity that lets them earn a living. In this sense, companies or entities performing a business activity can collaborate with institutions specialising in training professionals, through specialised programmes in which, with the help of specialists, they can achieve the effective integration of the participants.



2. JOB OPPORTUNITIES

As a further step up on the scale of collaboration, and in relation to the previous point, entities can promote the hiring of unique collective individuals who have shown their capacity, skills, efforts and keenness for performing an activity in a job. Collaboration with institutions devoted to the integration of these collectives in the job world facilitates the professional development of the person and their total incorporation into the workplace with no differences compared to staff hired through the more usual channels used by companies.

3. VOLUNTEER COLLABORATION OR CONTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES TO ENTITIES WHOSE GOAL IS TO SUPPORT COLLECTIVES IN A POSITION OF RISK

if, due to the type of activity the entity performs, it is hard to directly incorporate individual collectives, the company or entity will no doubt have professionals whom it may encourage to volunteer to collaborate in training people through specialised institutions. Furthermore, financial collaborations will no doubt be well received and used.

4. CHOICE OF SERVICES AND PROVIDERS WITH ADDED VALUE

Finally, on many occasions, the hiring of services or products from suppliers depends on a single decision; it is worth finding out about the multitude of foundations and companies that, in support of various collectives, place onto the market products and services of incomparable value, on having been provided by people who have finally been able to break the chains of inequality of where they came from.





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



committed to



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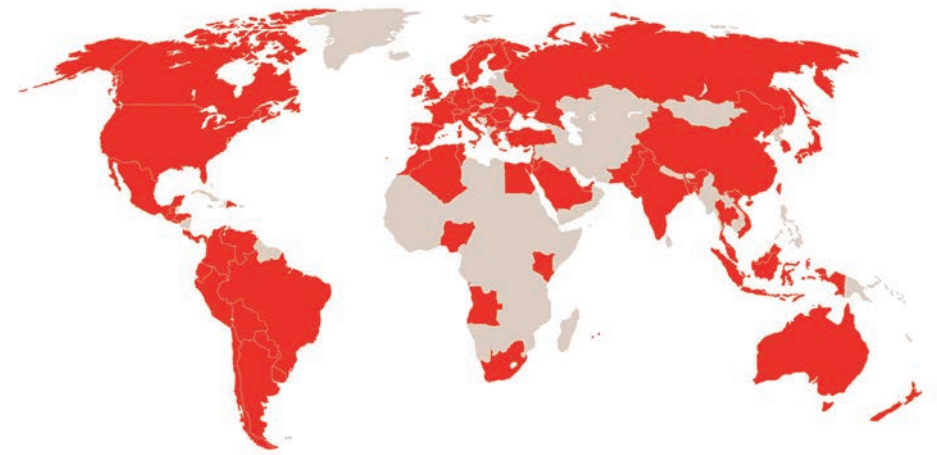
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