
International Aid

International aid resources (multilateral, bilateral, aid

by changes in financial markets, given that the debt has become concentrated in bonds, insurance companies, private investment funds or pension funds.

Given these scenarios, the MC should facilitate access to credits in concessional terms and support States in radical policies which aim for greater financial sustainability.

Internacional trade

The promotion of international trade is one of the MC's objectives as it supposes that this will contribute to economic growth, the generation of employment and the development of all countries. However, these aspirations have not been met. For example, free trade has created a productive specialization and has required the State to sustain and strengthen free trade.

Taking this into consideration, the MC should establish international trade regulations which allow changes to the productive, economic and social situations of our countries:

- a. Elimination of agricultural subsidies. of these subsidies could open up the possibility for the medium producers to compete in the trading of some agricultural products which would allow for the possibility of productive diversification. Furthermore, States should promote progressive or structural agrarian reforms in order to strengthen the small and medium agricultural peasants. If this is not done, the elimination of subsidies will principally benefit the bigger agricultural producers and the agroindustries.
- b. Elimination of fiscal concessions. For example, trade agreements for various countries, have meant not charging certain taxes "the discourse says that liberalization will compensate them with great fiscal income because economic activity will grow which serves as a basis for taxations."¹²