







Bringing an end to all forms of extreme poverty is one of the great challenges of humanity and is one of the goals of the agenda for sustainable development. Although situations of poverty have fallen by half since 1990 (from 1.9 billion people to 836 million at present), the number is still shocking and unacceptable for civilization. It is essential for every human being to have access to decent food, drinking water and sanitation.

These shortcomings basically occur in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, but they also exist in many other regions, including developed countries. The Agenda ensures we all commit to achieving this goal by 2030.

We should consider a multidimensional approach to poverty, which is closely related to vulnerability. Being poor means being in a position of uncertainty when faced with threats or risks of various types: food-related, physical, situations of violent conflict, or being faced with illness or catastrophes.

There are multiple reasons for and sources of poverty, including corruption, malpractice and a lack of transparency on the parts of States, institutions and companies.



We in the auditing and accounting profession are an essential instrument for recovering trust in the public and private sector, providing economic agents and citizens with information, both financial and non-financial, that is accurate and complete.

Moreover, we consultants, advisors and lawyers are necessary for encouraging and developing SMEs, which constitute the basic fabric for the growth, employment and prosperity of countries, in particular those that are less developed.

In addition, in recent decades, there has been significant impetus as regards corporate social responsibility, as a new way of understanding and managing companies, based on integrity, transparency, social legitimacy and business sustainability.

At Auren, we believe in this new paradigm and, as a company, we are committed to fighting poverty, defending ethical management, solidarity, respecting people and social action. Many of the professionals of our firm participate very actively in national and international NGOs, related to development and fighting against poverty.





- By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people on less than USD 1.25 a day
- By 2030, reduce 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 less than half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance

- By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and **reduce** their exposure and **vulnerability** to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular less-developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- Create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive **development strategies** to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions





EACH FIGURE REFLECTS A REALITY...A PERSON...A LIFE

- 22,000 children a day die due to poverty
- A quarter of the world's population live without electricity
- Almost half of mankind live on just 2.5 dollars a day or less
- 80% of the world's population live on less than 10 dollars a day
- 1/4 of the earnings of the 100 wealthiest people in the world would be needed to combat poverty
- Diarrhoea or pneumonia kill 2 million children a year. These are children living in poverty.







Proposals to be carried out by companies, depending on their characteristics and size, in order to achieve the targets of goal n° 1.

Many of you reading the proposals included will think that they do not affect you because your company has no relations with any less-developed countries and because, in addition, it is not of a sufficient size in order to be able to participate in such actions; you are no doubt right but, in respect of this point, you should reflect on the following:

- a. Poverty also exists close to home.
- b. There is a clear need to work together, creating alliances through business associations, guilds, etc.
- c. The importance of asking your suppliers (large-scale companies) to comply, in their value chain, with the basic principles proposed by these goals and, depending on the answer, thinking whether any way of exerting pressure exists in this respect.

Proposal 1: Fully integrating the communities affected by the implementation of the economic exploitation, and involving them in the process for taking any decisions that

will affect them, having obtained their consent for such implementation and ensuring they participate directly in the benefits of the activity.

Proposal 2: Adopting global responsible tax principles for supporting the fair and transparent payment of taxes, in accordance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the goal of which is to increase transparency in relation to payments by private companies of the mining or oil sectors to governments and entities related to governments, and to improve transparency as regards income received by countries where these industries are established. **Proposal 3:** Contributing to the reduction of the poverty by encouraging inclusive direct employment, indirect employment by enabling suppliers and local supply, both in third countries and in the most depressed areas of our territory.

Proposal 4: Participating in multipartner associations in order to adopt differentiated pricing structures to sell products and services to low-income and less-developed countries at reduced prices, and assigning research and development budgets to the design and manufacture of industrial products for the economies of less-developed countries.



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