

BUSINESS, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. CHALLENGES AND COMMITMENTS.

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Summary

In 2000, the United Nations issued the Millennium Declaration, contemplating eight goals to be achieved by 2015, with the aim of achieving partnerships between states and individuals to ensure objectives such as the eradication of hunger and poverty, equality, and sustainable economic development. By 2015, following the results and commitments arising from the Rio Conference in 2012, the United Nations issued a Declaration expanding the sustainable development goals to seventeen, with the aim of achieving these goals for people and the planet by 2030, within the framework of what has been called Agenda 2030. In order to meet these goals at both the global and national levels, it is essential to develop partnerships for democracy and the development of economic activities focused on meeting social needs and preserving the environment, in order to ensure the protection of human rights, guaranteeing intergenerational equity, so that our future generations can grow up in an environment and with the use of resources under similar and even better conditions and opportunities than the present ones. In this sense, companies assume the fundamental role of executing a series of commitments for the generation of benefits from the company, inward and outward, cultivating *compliance* and giving primacy to benefits over costs, with the support of managers who govern and exercise leadership within corporations.

Keywords: sustainable development, welfare and human development, right to the exercise of business, alliances, corporate social responsibility.

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Abstract

In 2000, the United Nations issued the Millennium Declaration, providing for eight targets to be achieved by 2015, with the objective of reaching partnerships between states and individuals to ensure objectives such as eradicating hunger and poverty, equality and sustainable economic development. For 2015, following the results and commitments of the 2012 Rio's Conference, the United Nations issued a Declaration extending the sustainable development goals to seventeen, with the aspiration to achieve these goals for individuals and for the planet by 2030, within the framework of what has been called the 2030 Agenda. In order to meet these objectives, both at the global and national levels, it is essential to develop partnerships for democracy and the development of economic activities aimed at achieving the satisfaction of social needs and the preservation of the environment, in order to seek the protection of human rights, ensuring intergenerational equity, so that our future generations can develop in an environment and with the use of resources in similar and even better conditions and opportunities than present. In this sense, companies assume the fundamental role of taking a series of commitments for generating profits from the company, inwards and outwards, cultivating compliance and giving primacy to cost benefits, starting with the support of managers who govern and exercise leadership within corporations.

Key Words: Sustainable development; human wellness; right to the exercise of business; alliances; Corporate Social Responsibility.

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Introduction

In the year 2000, specifically in September, a total of 191 countries of the United Nations issued the Millennium Declaration, in which a total of eight goals were set to be achieved by 2015. These goals include the eradication of hunger and poverty, primary education for all, equality, and environmental sustainability.

In 2015, following discussions at the Rio Conference in 2012, the United Nations issued a new Declaration expanding to seventeen the sustainable development goals, with the aim of achieving these goals for people and the planet by 2030, focusing on environmental protection, social inclusion, and sustainable economic development. Of the goals incorporated, to mention a few, are: Peace, justice, and strong institutions; protection of underwater life; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; decent work and economic growth; responsible production and consumption; and clean energy.

As can be seen, economic growth is present in the dimensions of these objectives, and one of its fundamental aspects is that the partnerships entered into on the basis of objective 17 involve the different actors on whom their scope depends. Also, this article emphasizes that corporate organizations, in exercising their constitutional right to engage in the economic activity of their choice, must ensure that their activities are carried out in a sustainable manner, promoting the well-being and development of present generations without compromising their rights.

In this regard, our Constitution enshrines the right to exercise economic activity, systematizing a series of rules that seek to guarantee this right hand in hand with human development and welfare and the protection of the environment, as well as sustainable economic development without compromising future generations. All this goes hand in hand with the protection of a healthy environment, which makes it a duty and right of the State and individuals to ensure sustainability in development, allowing future generations to have the same or better welfare conditions than the current ones.

Hence, companies play an important role in achieving their goals without causing damage to the environment, without limiting themselves to profitability, but must include social solidarity, environmental protection, human development and welfare in conditions of sustainability for the future use of resources, requiring internal compliance regulations that also respond to these objectives and take into consideration the possible infringing behaviors that violate the legal order and ethics.

Method: Through descriptive documentary research, through the review of international and national standards and bibliography, a brief analysis of the subject will be made, covering the following topics:

General objective:

- To determine the challenges for business organizations, aimed at ensuring sustainable economic development.

Specific objectives:

- Review the role played by international organizations in establishing commitments based on compliance parameters.
- To analyze the regulatory framework of the Venezuelan state in the most critical areas, in order to prevent behaviors that affect the economic system, the environment and the different actors of society.
- Determine the role of economic organizations as a key factor in the achievement of the goals set.

Content

1.- Legal evolution of the protection of the right to a healthy environment in the Venezuelan legal system in relation to the objectives of sustainable law.

The right to a healthy environment has been cataloged as a third-generation human right, which protects collective interests, taking into account people as members of a community with collective identity awareness, beyond territorial limits. Its relevance is such that our constitution gives constitutional rank to the right to a healthy environment and the rights related to it, and recognizes its importance in articles 127 to 129.¹

1 Art 127 It is the right and duty of each generation to protect and maintain the environment for the benefit of itself and the future world. Every person has the individual and collective right to enjoy a safe, healthy and ecologically balanced life and environment. The State shall protect the environment, biological diversity, genetic resources, ecological processes, national parks and natural monuments, and other areas of special ecological importance. The genome of living beings may not be patented, and the law referring to bioethical principles shall regulate the matter. It is a fundamental obligation of the State, with the active participation of society, to guarantee that the population develops in an environment free of pollution, where the air, water, soils, coasts, climate, ozone layer, and living species are specially protected, in accordance with the law.
Art 128. The State shall develop a land-use planning policy taking into account the ecological, geographic, population, social, cultural, economic and political realities, in accordance with the premises of sustainable development, which includes information, consultation and citizen participation. An organic law will develop the principles and criteria for this ordinance.
Art 129 All activities likely to cause damage to ecosystems must be previously accompanied by environmental and socio-cultural impact studies. The State shall prevent the entry into the country of toxic and dangerous wastes, as well as the manufacture and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. A special law will

Previously, the 1961 Constitution provided in Article 106:

The State shall attend to the defense and conservation of the natural resources of its territory, and their exploitation shall be directed primarily to the collective benefit of Venezuelans.

Based on the constitutional norm of 1961, the Organic Law of the Environment (Law 5833, Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 31,004, June 16, 1976), which in turn was based on the postulates of the Stockholm Conference of 1972, established the guiding principles related to environmental management and sustainable economic development. In the aforementioned 1976 Law, the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (MARNR, by its acronym in Spanish) was created by the Executive.

The referred Law stood out for incorporating the management of the environment, establishing the duty and right of the citizens to have a protagonist participation, and the corresponding organization, which exercises the environmental authority, must stimulate such participation. This includes the disclosure of information in environmental planning, as well as participation in programs and policies and in demanding the corresponding environmental impact studies (1976, articles 3, 4, 10, 10, 23, 42 and 39).

Thus, the Constitution establishes as a right and duty of citizens and the State to ensure the protection of the environment and the guarantee of intergenerational equity, allowing future generations to use and enjoy natural resources in conditions similar to those of today.

The 1999 Constitution, in Chapter IX, regarding environmental rights, establishes the right to enjoy a safe, healthy, and ecologically balanced environment; and the guarantee that the population develops in an environment free of contamination, with the preservation of which the citizens and the State are co-responsible. Article 127 of the Constitution also establishes the duty and right to the protection of the environment for present and future generations, establishing the social co-responsibility in the preservation of a healthy environment, being the obligation of the State to its protection.

This protection includes the duty to guarantee sustainable development, for which it is the responsibility of each generation to protect and preserve the environmental conditions for its current use and for future generations. This constitutes the principle of intergenerational equity, with the active participation of society and the obligation of the State in land-use planning, the prohibition of the entry into the country of toxic wastes that endanger health, prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons, protection of biological diversity, genetic resources, national parks and all areas of ecological relevance, so that the population can develop in a healthy environment.

regulate the use, handling, transport and storage of toxic and dangerous substances. In the contracts that the Republic enters into with natural or juridical persons, national or foreign, or in the permits granted, which affect natural resources, it shall be considered included: the obligation to conserve the ecological balance, to allow access to technology and the transfer thereof under mutually agreed conditions and to restore the environment to its natural state if it is altered, under the terms established by law, even when not expressly stated.

Consequently, Article 128 of the Constitution establishes the obligation of the State to develop a land-use planning policy in accordance with the characteristics of each region, developing public policies that include information and citizen participation in decision-making.

In addition, it establishes the requirement of the corresponding environmental impact studies for any activity that may cause damage to ecosystems. Such clauses must also be included in the contracts entered into by the Republic, whether with natural or juridical persons, national or foreign. It also includes the duty to formulate policies in national plans taking into account the ecological, geographic, population, social, cultural, economic, and political realities, based on sustainable development, including the right to information, consultation, and citizen participation.

In this order of ideas, from the reading of Article 129 of the Constitution, it is observed that all those activities that may generate damage to ecosystems must be supported by the corresponding environmental and socio-cultural impact studies, including those foreign companies that in any way operate in the country or enter into contracts with the public or private sector. It also contemplates the prohibition of the entry of toxic waste into the country in activities that take part in the manufacture of nuclear or biological weapons.

It can be affirmed that the Constitution evidences the protection of human and social values and the protection of legal assets of transcendence for the life of humanity as well as for the different existing and future ecosystems, as in this case, the protection of the environment.

In addition, the reform of the Organic Law of the Environment in force since 2006, which embodies all the principles contained in the Earth Conferences held since 1992, from which emerged the Declaration on Environment and Development, including environmental management within the framework of sustainable development. Likewise, the fundamental duty of the State and society, in a co-responsible manner, to preserve the security of the environment and to protect the planet in the interest of humanity, therefore, the collective guardianship. It also incorporates the commitments acquired in the Agenda 2021 of Tbilisi, Georgia (1977), on Environmental Education, included in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

Subsequently, the Environmental Criminal Law was amended (AN, Official Gazette No. 39,913, May 2, 2012), the purpose of which is to classify as crimes those acts that violate the provisions related to the conservation, defense, and improvement of the environment and establishes the penal sanctions.

Article 1 of this law states:

Purpose: The purpose of this Law is to criminalize acts against natural resources and the environment and to impose penal sanctions. Likewise, to determine the precautionary measures, restitution and reparation that may be required...

In addition, the Law incorporates strict liability when the crimes derive from administrative offenses, eliminating the proof of guilt for these cases; in such sense, Article 3 provides:

Criminal liability: Criminal liability, for the purposes of environmental crimes, whose execution requires the violation of an administrative rule, is objective and

in order to prove it, it is sufficient to prove the violation, and it is not necessary to prove guilt.

Likewise, it incorporates the criminal liability of legal persons, in its article 4, in the following terms:

Criminal Liability of Legal Entities: Legal entities will be liable for their actions or omissions in cases where the crime is committed in violation of rules or provisions contained in laws, decrees, orders, ordinances, resolutions, and other administrative acts of a general or particular nature of mandatory compliance.

On the other hand, Article 16 of the Law contemplates joint and several liability between companies, when it states:

Joint and Several Liability: When two legal entities enter into an agreement for one to perform certain work for the benefit or advantage of the other, and the performance of which causes risks or damage to the environment or natural resources, both shall be jointly and severally liable.

It also highlights, in its article 17, the liability for dependents, when it states:

Liability for Dependents: Whoever permits the commission of any of the crimes typified in this Law by those natural or juridical persons who are under his or her direction or dependence, being aware and capable of preventing it, shall be punished with the same penalty as that of the crime committed, reduced by one third.

It is observed, then, the incorporation of blank precepts and not requiring the production of a harmful result but the simple endangerment of the legal asset for the sake of the protection of ecosystems and the preservation of human life. Likewise, the sanctioning as a crime of all those conducts involving the improper action of officials in the granting of permits for activities not permitted or land-use plans and the use of false information, punishing criminally in the same way, the officials who authorize those activities. Equally, it punishes those who give authorizations without the corresponding environmental impact studies, (LPA 2012, Articles 33 to 44).

With this preamble, it is clearly determined that the Constitution establishes the importance of the socially responsible performance of citizens, the State, and organizations, especially those whose operations may have an impact on the environment and that their performance may be qualified as socially responsible, to the extent of recognizing the need to preserve ecosystems and contribute to sustainable development, from which derives the entire legal and regulatory system on the matter, together with all the international regulations framed in the protection of the right to a healthy environment, together with the sustainable exercise of economic activity.

At the internal level, it is essential that all regulations revolve around international human rights treaties and all the work carried out by the United Nations and other international organizations that join efforts to educate and support countries and local organizations in the

achievement of these goals, maintaining a coherent discourse from public and private entities, consistent with the legal system and corporate compliance standards.

It is therefore essential that in the economic sphere, both businessmen and sole traders and entrepreneurs in general, take into consideration both the administrative observations, the opinions of stakeholders, as well as the corresponding constitutional, legal, and regulatory standards, but also incorporate within their organizations compliance and ethical standards, which are of knowledge and mandatory compliance by all organs of the legal entity and for strategic planning. All this should be with the purpose of establishing policies aimed at social inclusion and welfare, human development and sustainable economic development.

Therefore, economic factors must have the capacity to detect risks that may affect the environment and take preventive actions, and it is essential to have a body in charge of permanent monitoring and timely response to any incident.

The capacity demonstrated by the companies to be economically, socially, and politically sustainable, complying with the parameters of the legal regulations, but also with the global agenda, in the achievement of goals that make them organizations capable of guaranteeing human development and well-being in sustainable environments, will be their letter of introduction, which will allow them internal and external recognition that will guarantee their prestige and allow them to be maintained over time.

2.-Role of the United Nations and other international organizations

Many initiatives have been deployed by nations in the search for implementation mechanisms within organizations, with the aim of implementing social and environmental responsibility and good corporate governance strategies. For this reason, the role of the United Nations and the International Organization for Standardization will be mentioned.

2.1.- Regulations issued by the International Organization for Standardization:

To begin this tour through international regulations, it is essential to take into consideration the UNE-ISO regulations, among which stands out the 19600 rule, issued in 2015, aimed at management and compliance to obtain quality results and manage any criminal risk. Also, ISO 14004 on the aspect of environmental protection, 044 2021 on Compliance Officer and corporate governance, and ISO 26000, which contains a guide to social responsibility.

For this reason, it is also essential the assumption of ISO 31010 and 31000 standards, linked to different areas -not only criminal- of Financial Compliance and the risks that may arise, including aspects related to the handling of high sums of cash and artificial intelligence, an essential aspect today since digital assets are the primary capital of companies today. This

standard was created in 2009 with ISO 31000 but the last constituent revision of ISO 31010 corresponds to 2019. Its content should be observed, and it is of interest to all those who manage the related areas, such as those workers or managers linked to these areas and those responsible for developing compliance and soft-law regulations within an organization and monitoring compliance.

In relation to the previous point, the prevention of corruption also stands out, and to this end, it is essential to assume the commitments arising from ISO 37001, since corruption is not only linked to the public sphere but the global assumption of the criminal liability of legal persons is increasing, and this is also linked to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in force since 2005 (UN, 2003).

In terms of risks related to the prevention of acts considered as organized crime offenses under the Law against organized crime and financing of terrorism (2012), Venezuela has developed sub-legal regulations in the field of prevention of money laundering, terrorism, and weapons proliferation, as can be seen in the “Regulations related to the administration and control of risks related to money laundering, financing of terrorism and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction applicable to institutions of the banking sector” issued by the Resolution 083-18 of National Superintendency of Banks (Sudeban in Spanish) and the “Regulations Related to Good Corporate Governance of the Stock Market” issued by the National Superintendence of Stocks (Sunaval in Spanish), on GO. 42.171 of 07/19/21, for the securities area. These rules require banking and stock exchange entities to adopt compliance manuals and designation of a compliance officer in charge of their supervision.

However, it is essential that companies also assume a commitment regarding the impact of their activities and the consequences, observing the preventive and precautionary principles in order to respond effectively to any damage or endangerment of ecosystems.

Respect for human rights in the environment and within the organization, including protection of the working environment, the environment, and fair operating practices; prevention of corruption and money laundering, ethics and corporate social responsibility.

2.2.- Regulations issued by the United Nations Organization

Since the beginning of the new millennium, the organization has been actively calling on its members to reach agreements that generate commitments from the states in the development of public policies aimed at guaranteeing sustainable economic development, on the basis of preserving the environment and guaranteeing the social needs of current and future generations. All this is derived from the damages generated in the ecosystems that endanger the survival of species.

To this end, the issuance of agreements covering these objectives has been prolific, of which we will only mention the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

2.2.1./ Millennium objectives

As indicated in the Introduction to this article, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set out in a Declaration issued by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, held in September 2000 (2000. Millennium Declaration, Resolution A. 55-L2). On that occasion, as indicated on the World Health Organization's website:

"The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to fight against poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women." ([WHO | Millennium Development Goals \(who.int\)](http://www.who.int/millenniumgoals))

The World Health Organization's website summarizes these objectives as follows:

The eight Millennium Development Goals are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women;
4. Reduce infant mortality;
5. Improve maternal health;
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability; and

Develop a global partnership for development. ([WHO | Millennium Development Goals \(who.int\)](http://www.who.int/millenniumgoals))

For the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Millennium Development Goals:

...were created as a roadmap to implement the Millennium Declaration. Based on the values and principles agreed by Member States at the 2000 Millennium Summit, the MDGs have served as a global framework for collective action to reduce poverty and improve the lives of those low-income people. The MDGs are structured into eight clear goals and include 21 time-bound objectives to measure progress in hunger and poverty reduction, as well as improvements in health, education, living conditions, environmental sustainability, and gender equality (2000, [Millennium Development Goals | UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/)).

It is further stated on the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs website, the Millennium Development Goals, that thanks to these goals and the global and national commitment, progress has been made in achieving these goals and supporting millions

of people by improving their lives, according to the assessment made in 2015 when they were expanded, and that to this end

...The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs is actively involved in measuring progress towards achieving the MDGs, and assists in their monitoring and accountability (2000, [Millennium Development Goals | UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#)).

In order to be able to measure this progress and affirm that this has occurred, it has been based on the MDG Report, prepared by DESA's Statistics Division, which, according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs website:

...it is the main MDG monitoring tool developed by the United Nations system. It provides an annual assessment of progress towards the eight goals and 21 objectives, based on the most up-to-date data obtained from the official MDG indicators. It is the most comprehensive and authoritative report, based on official data provided by national governments to the international statistical system (2000, [Millennium Development Goals | UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#)).

Another important follow-up body to mention is the Task Force, which has been created by the Secretary-General, whose main objective, according to the official website of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is to:

...make a systematically monitor existing international commitments and their implementation at the national and international levels in the areas of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt reduction, access to essential medicines and new technologies, which was responsible for producing the MDG Gap Report 2008 and 2009 ([Millennium Development Goals - UN DESA - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#)).

2.2.3.- Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2030

In 2015, the United Nations developed a new Global Agenda to be met in 2030, expanding the objectives to seventeen (17), which are now called Sustainable Development Goals. It establishes an interdependent relationship of these goals, seeking to establish a balance between sustainability in development with the economic and social spheres, gender equality, being the 17th goal, and the establishment of partnerships in obtaining these for the year 2030.

This implementation coincides with other conferences, such as: the Paris Agreement, held in 2015, within the framework of the Climate Change Conference (COP21); and the Sendai Framework Conference (Japan) for Disaster Risk Reduction, all aimed at reducing emissions that have an impact on climate change and disasters derived from these.

In this process, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has carried out joint work with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) covering a series of cross-cutting

axes and support to public policies aimed at their fulfillment (UN, 2015). These replaced the Millennium Development Goals and were conceived after the Rio de Janeiro Conference in 2012. (Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP, 2015, [Background | UNDP \(undp.org\) www.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/background/](https://www.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/background/))

UNDP's fundamental work is aimed at supporting states in addressing extreme poverty, hunger, education, environmental management of air, water, and soil, protection of ecosystems, and dealing with lethal diseases such as AIDS, Ebola, cancer, malaria, and tuberculosis, among others. This requires the participation of the public and private sectors, as well as civil society, in the achievement of these goals, based on the principle of co-responsibility (UNDP, 2015).

Companies have a fundamental role in changing economic policies, turning these objectives into goals for the achievement of social responsibility that will lead them to strengthen their commitment to aspects related to environmental protection, respect for human rights, the eradication of hunger and poverty, the well-being of the population, and better working conditions, among other objectives to be met.

2.3.- The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, also known as the Escazú Agreement, was concluded in the framework of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the city of the same name in Costa Rica, on March 4, 2018. This agreement, despite the participation of 24 countries in the region, has only been ratified by half of them.

It arises mainly from the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Convention).

Similarly, this agreement, which has not been ratified by Venezuela, proposes the effective implementation of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.

In this regard, the first objective is to:

To ensure the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes, and access to justice in environmental matters, as well as the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations, to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development. (ECLAC, 2018, art. 1)

All of the above, in accordance with Articles 6 to 8 of the Escazú Agreement (ECLAC, 2018), contemplates the importance of cooperation in order to protect the right of present and future generations to enjoy a healthy environment and to have a sustainable development. It also highlights the importance of protecting Human Rights Defenders in environmental matters (ECLAC, 2018, Art. 9).

Although Venezuela is not part of this agreement, companies must incorporate these principles, values, and goals into their performance in order to achieve internal and external projection, as well as to obtain a position of recognition and prestige.

3.-Sustainable and socially responsible companies.

Today's companies face numerous challenges in order to preserve their good image and prestige.

In this sense, in order to be socially responsible, they must implement self-regulation mechanisms that ensure environmental protection, occupational safety, and improvements in products and services to guarantee the human development of consumers and users and the application of all those measures aimed at the fulfillment of social and economic purposes, of their corporate purpose and productive and sustainable development (Vaudo, 2022, p.167).

On the other hand, it must have compliance manuals, which as defined by Sanchez, consists of an organizational and management model that determines the measures to be adopted by the company to be exempt from liability, especially in the face of a certain crime that may be committed by an administrator or an employee, focused on those that entail the violation of a duty of care (2017, digital version).

This includes ethical aspects, compliance with standards issued by regulatory bodies, risk management, crime prevention, and suspicious activity reporting, based on all the national and international regulations described above.

However, it is not enough to have the best internal regulatory body, but to have the commitment of all those involved in the economic activity, regulatory compliance bodies, users and contractors; the implementation of the regulations must be constantly monitored to ensure their effectiveness.

Results and conclusions

From the development of the theme, it has been determined that in order to guarantee the preservation of future generations and their human and economic development, it is urgent to take actions not only at the local level but also at the global level, for which it is essential to develop alliances between States and with public and private organizations, to guarantee the development of economic activities aimed at satisfying social and individual needs and preserving the environment, in order to ensure the protection of economic rights, individual and

collective well-being, guaranteeing intergenerational equity and the fair use of resources and the satisfaction of the needs of present and future generations.

In order to achieve these objectives, a series of international agreements and commitments have been adopted at the global and local levels to achieve the so-called Sustainable Development Goals, access to information on environmental rights and the exercise of sustainable economic activity. This necessary self-regulation, which is called corporate social responsibility, determines the importance of entering into alliances to ensure such development and the assumption of commitments in decision-making. It also involves the co-responsibility of the different national and international actors to comply with the Agenda established by the United Nations for the year 2030.

Within the framework of this agenda, it is incumbent upon companies to assume the role of becoming prestigious, ethically, economically, and socially responsible entities, able to reconcile not only in their regulations but also in their performance; as a way of acting and being guarantors of respect and assumption of global commitments to protect the planet.

Consequently, this guarantees humanity the possibility of living and developing with well-being and in a sustainable environment for this and future generations.

Likewise, it is the responsibility of the States to generate norms that guide the different entities in the way of developing and supervising this normative compliance. On the other hand, in the exercise of the different functions entrusted to them, to give fair and effective compliance with the goals set forth in international and domestic commitments, promoting well-being and healthy sustainable development, guaranteeing even better conditions for future generations.

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