

ADVANCES OF THE PROJECT OF CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RECONCILIATION AND NATIONAL UNITY

Fourth Section: National Economy, Foreign and Trade Relations with all the countries of the world

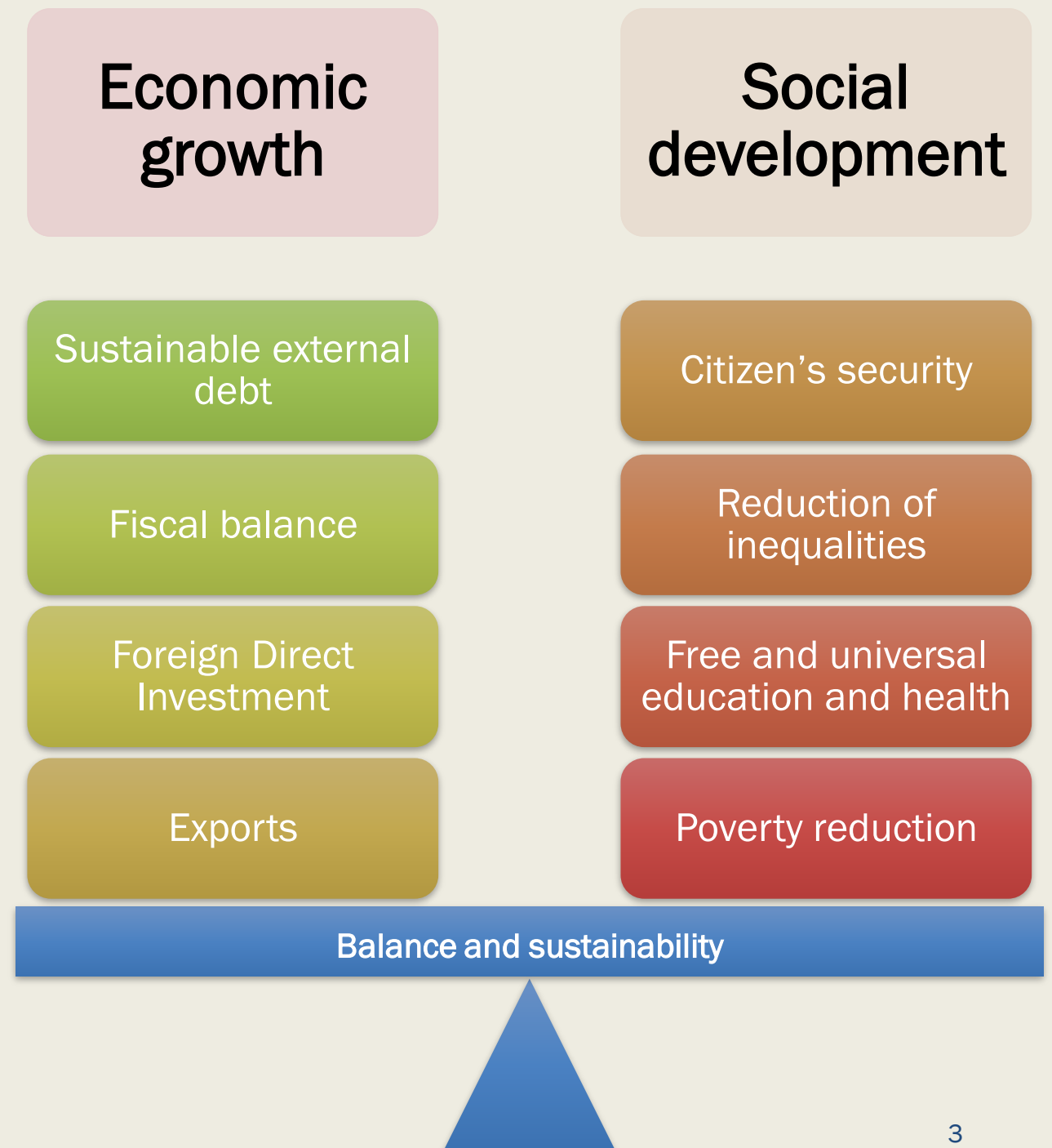
Private Secretariat for National Policies (SPPN)

Presidency of the Republic

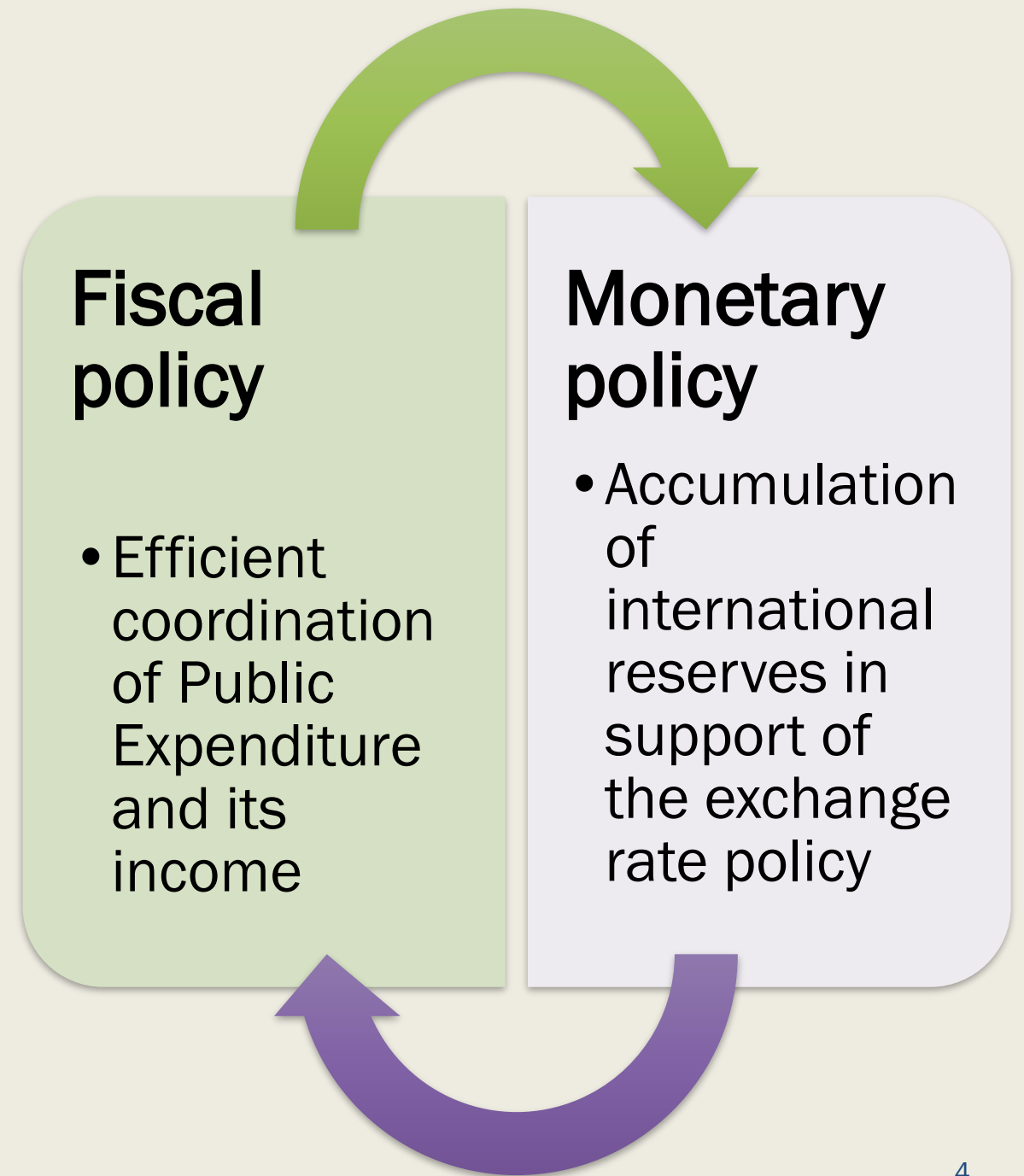
Republic of Nicaragua

XIII. OPEN AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY

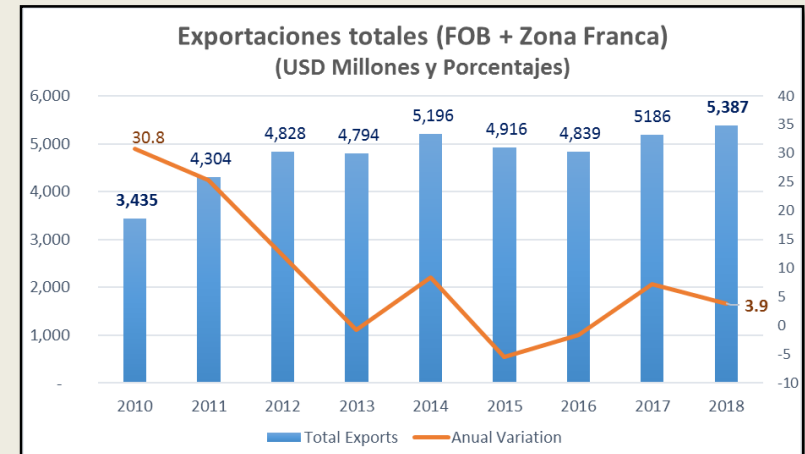
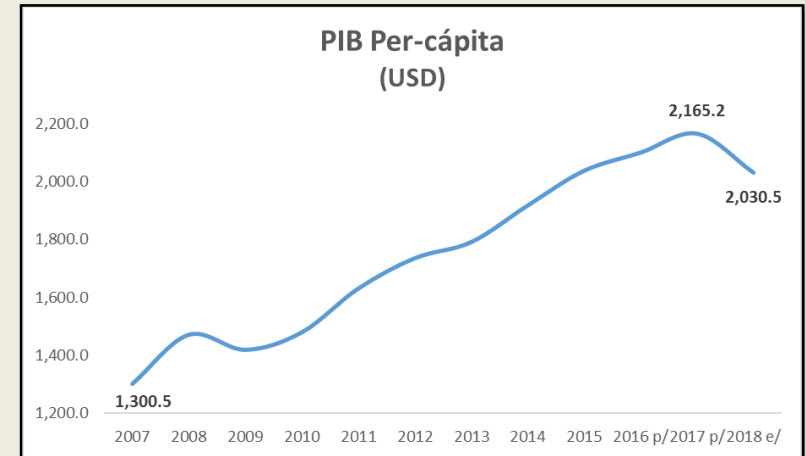
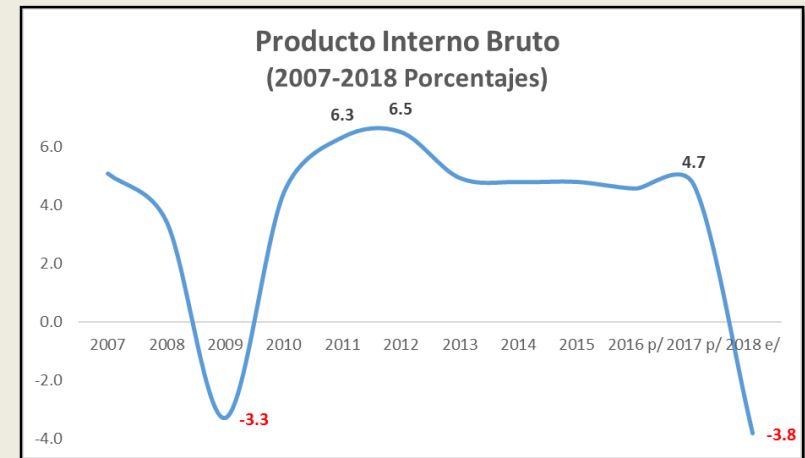
Focus of the GRUN's public policies



Focus of economic policies

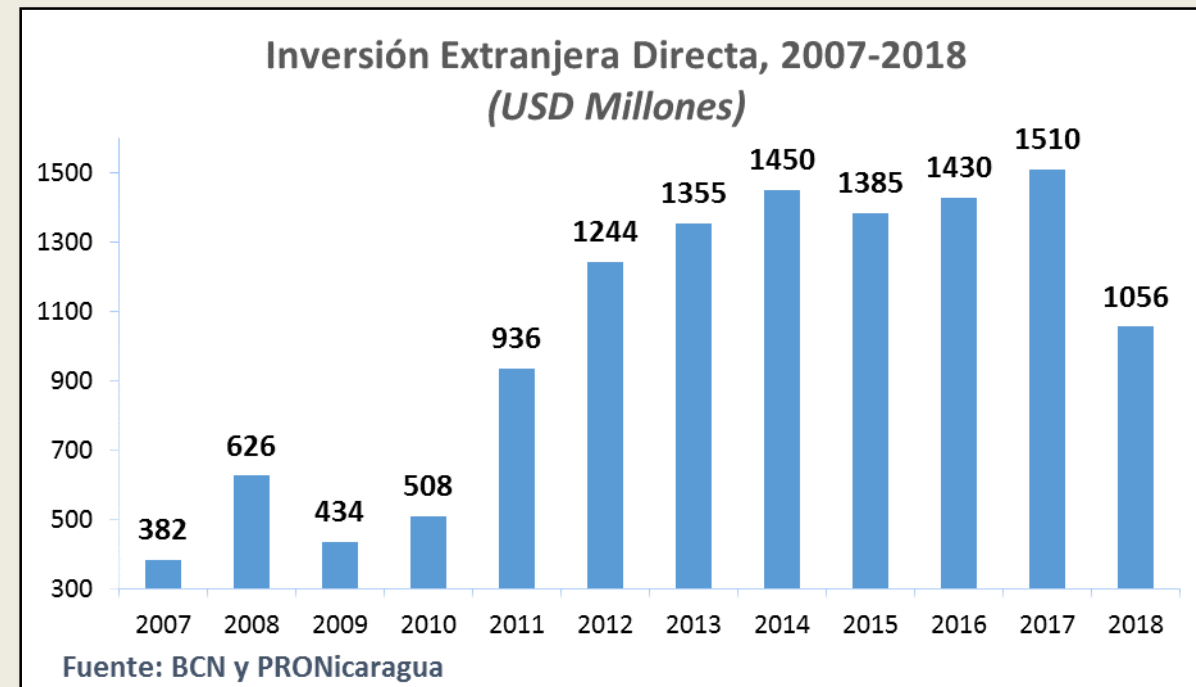


Main Achievements

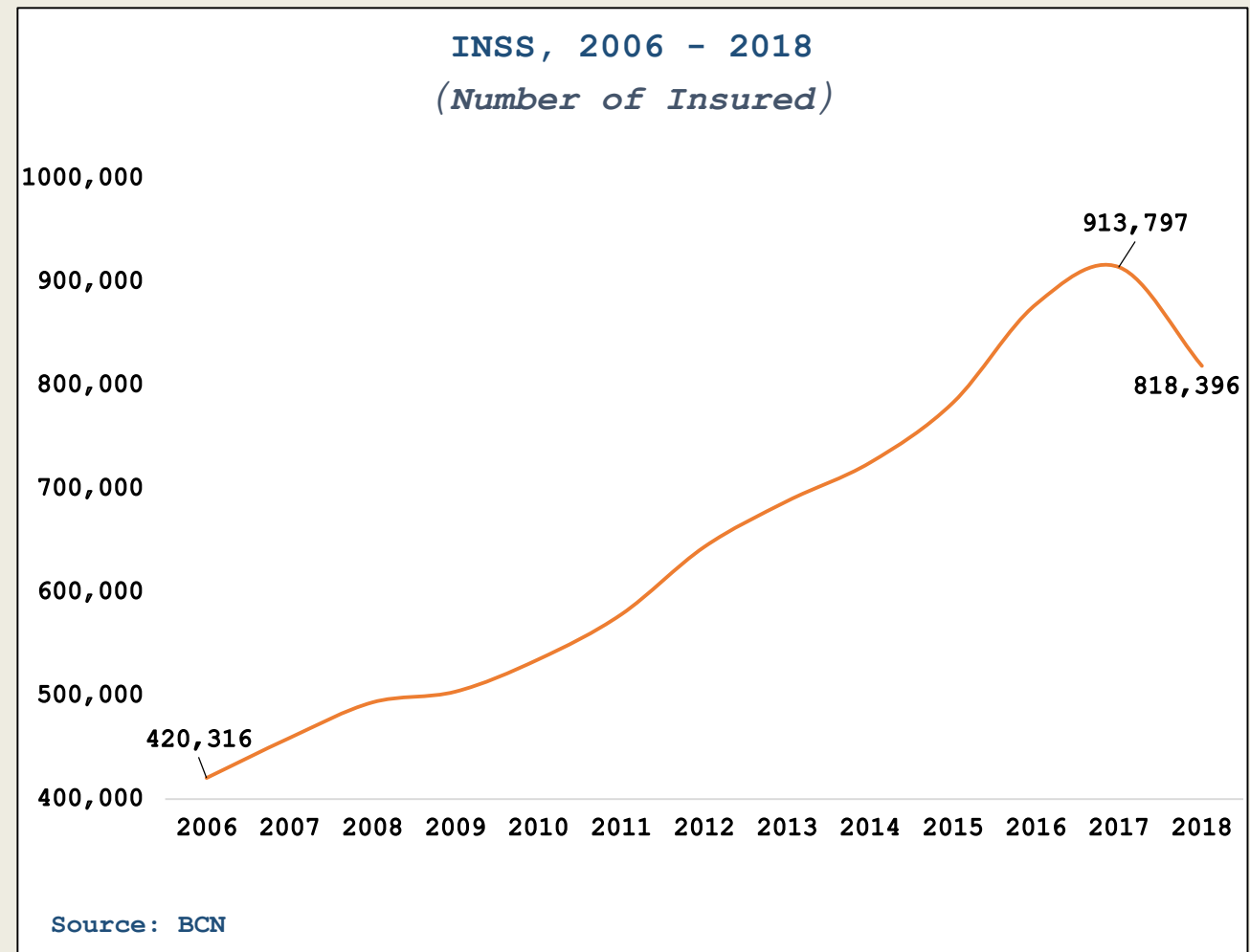


Foreign Direct Investment to boost exports and employment

- ✓ Legal Guarantees for Investment.
- ✓ Generous incentives for investment.
- ✓ Connectivity and access to markets.
- ✓ Abundant and qualified talent.
- ✓ Competitive operating costs.
- ✓ The safest country in the Region.



Formal employment growth



XIV. FOREIGN POLICY WORTHY OF SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, SELF- DETERMINATION AND CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION

Nicaragua in the Central American and Caribbean Environment

Nicaragua actively participates in the different regional integration forums



Central American
Integration
System (SICA)



Caribbean
Community
(CARICOM)



Association of
Caribbean States
(ACS)

Central American Integration System (SICA)



Expansion of trade between the Central American Countries as an essential element in the process of integration and complementarity;

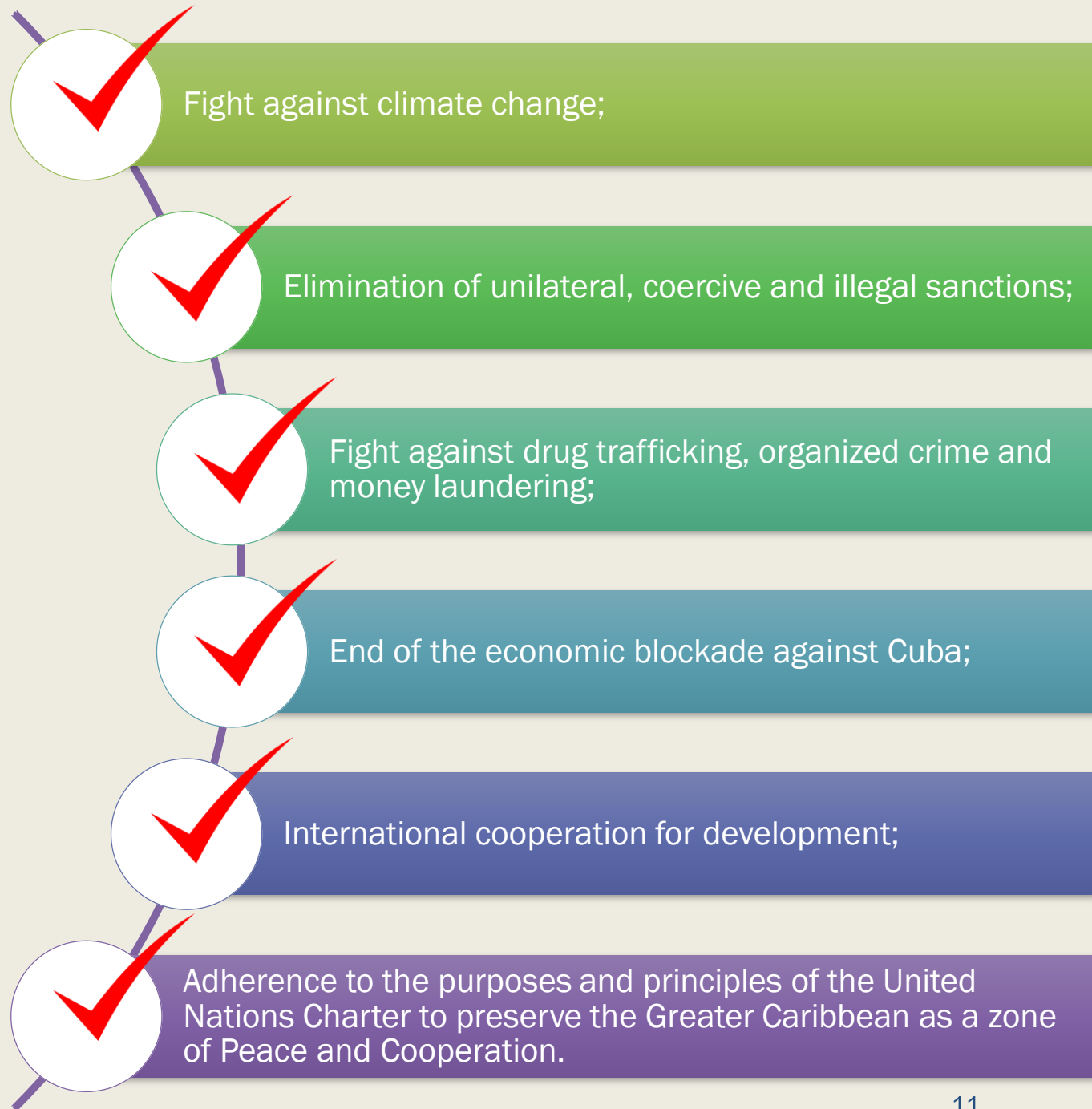
Consolidation of the political unity and actions with a view to the ratification and validity of the Central America - European Union Association Agreement;

Design of instruments to put into operation the tripartite agreements between Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador on the Gulf of Fonseca as a Zone of Peace, Sustainable Development and Security;

Promotion of a common front in the Central American Region in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime;

Establishment of common and solid positions on the impact of climate change in the Region and management of financing for adaptation and mitigation.

Association of Caribbean States (ACS)



Caribbean Community (CARICOM)



Peace and Sustainable Development are of vital importance for the subregion;



The protection and preservation of Oceans on the fight against Climate Change,



Health,



Education,



Tourism,



Reparations for slavery



Rights of Afro-descendant Peoples.

Nicaragua in the Latin American Region



Organization of
American States
(OAS)



Community of
Latin American
and Caribbean
States (CELAC)



Bolivarian
Alliance for the
Peoples of Our
America (ALBA)

Organization of American States (OAS)



Progressive rupture of traditional practices within the OAS

- *Imposition and interventionism vs. consensus building*

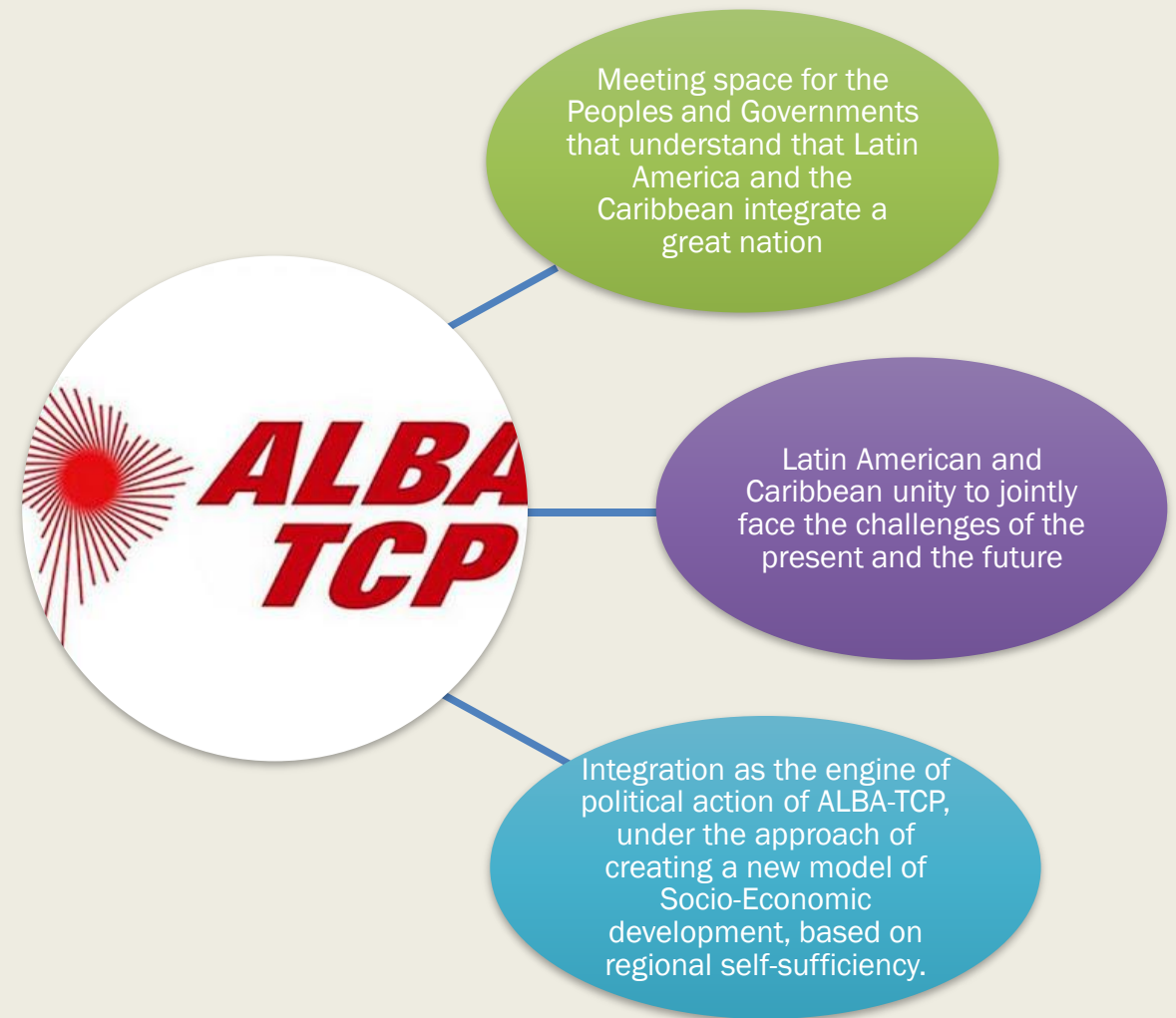


Bilateral relations of friendship and fraternity with most of the countries that integrate the Organization

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)



Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)



Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace

Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), present at the II CELAC Summit, Havana, Cuba, January 28 and 29, 2014.

Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace based on respect for the principles and norms of International Law and the principles of the United Nations Declaration on a Culture of Peace;

The permanent commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes in order to banish forever the use and threat of the use of force from our region;

The commitment of the States of the Region to strictly comply with their obligations to not intervene, directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of any other State;

The commitment of the States of the Region to continue promoting nuclear disarmament as a priority objective and to contribute to general and complete disarmament.

Positions of Nicaragua at world forums



United
Nations
System



Movement of
Non-Aligned
Countries
(NAM)

United Nations System



International Law and Multilateralism in the face of hegemonic efforts



The need to Reinvent and Democratize the UN



The complete and immediate lifting of illegal, coercive and arbitrary measures in line with the principles of the UN



Recognition of the rights of the peoples of Palestine and Taiwan

Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

The urgency of establishing a new International Relations Contract, based on:

- *Respect,*
- *Dialogue,*
- *Understanding,*
- *Sovereign Security,*
- *Peace,*
- *Cooperation,*
- *Progress,*
- *without interference, and*
- *working on an equal stage*

Denunciation of the illegal unilateral coercive measures imposed by the governments of Europe, United States and Canada

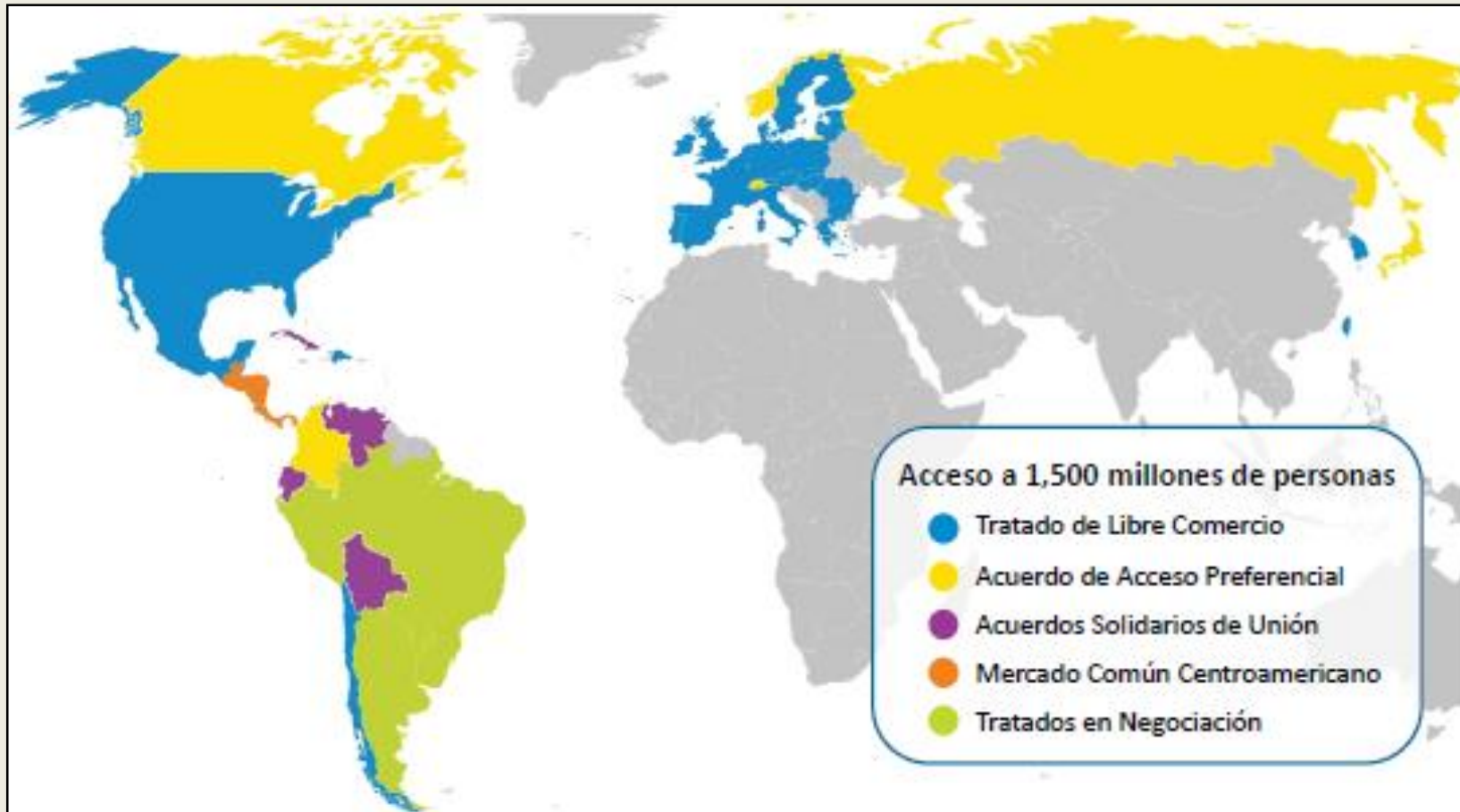
- *Criminal and illegal acts that seriously harm the human rights of our Peoples,*
- *Violating the principles of international law and the Charter of United Nations*

Need to advance in the decolonization process of the 17 territories currently on the list of the Special Committee and of the Territory of Puerto Rico,

- *In accordance with the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.*

XV. BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH THE ENTIRE WORLD

Nicaragua's trade relations with other countries of the world



ALBA and PETROCARIBE



PETROCARIBE

- *Mutually beneficial trade mechanism*
- *Helped to finance investment and social programs*



ALBA

- *Important space for South-South Cooperation*

Nicaragua in the Central American Common Market

The Council of Ministers of Economic Integration (COMIECO) approved in its meeting of July 21, 2020, the Nicaraguan proposal "Strategic Route to Reinforce Central American Economic Integration. Working Plan. PPT-NI II Semester 2020. Sub-System of Central American Economic Integration Pro - Tempore Presidency of Nicaragua July - December 2020 "

Nicaragua exports to Central America



Beef (20.3%);



Garments and clothing accessories (17.3%);



Cheese (11.3%);



Red beans (6.5%);



Powdered milk (3.6%);



Water, including mineral and carbonated (2.7%).

Joint Agreements with Central America



Mexico

- Automotive harnesses (56.7%);
- Bovine meat (13.0%);
- Crude oil (10.4%);
- Knitted garments and clothing accessories (4.0%);
- Uncooked peanuts (3.5%).



Chile

- Footwear and clothing items (24.0%);
- Coloring materials (21.2%);
- Cane sugar (11.3%);
- Knitted garments and clothing accessories (11.2%);
- Additives and products used for ink manufacturing (10.8%);
- Rum (10.3%).



Free Trade Agreement Central America - United States of America - Dominican Republic (CAFTA -DR)

- Knitted garments and clothing accessories (29.0%);
- Raw gold (15.3%);
- Automotive harnesses (10.5%);
- Bovine meat (8.9%);
- Gold coffee (7.6%);
- Cigars and tobacco cigarettes (5.9%).

Joint Agreements with Central America



Association Agreement between Central America and the European Union

- coffee (Golden) (34%),
- shrimps (19.8%),
- peanuts (12.1%),
- lobsters (6.5%),
- bananas (6.2%),
- cane sugar (4.3%),
- tobacco cigars (3.8%),
- clothing (2.8%),
- crude oil (2.6%) and
- cocoa beans (1.4%).



South Korea

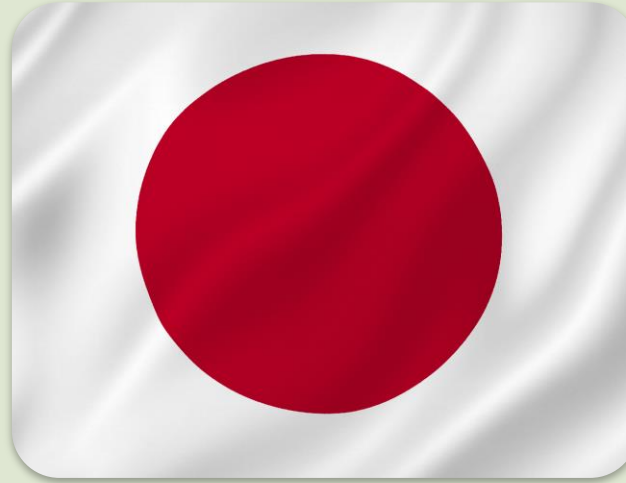
- Cane sugar (66%);
- copper scrap (14.2%);
- garments and clothing accessories, except knitwear (5.2%);
- coffee (Golden) (4.1%);
- iron or steel scrap (3.3%);
- copper bars and profiles (1.6%);
- Knitted garments and clothing accessories (1.6%);
- waste and scrap of batteries, batteries (1.6%);
- aluminum waste (1%).



Agreement with the United Kingdom

- Peanuts (56.8%),
- golden coffee (18.8%),
- shrimp (14.0%),
- bananas (3.4%) and
- sesame (1.9%).

Generalized Systems of Preferences



Japan

- coffee (Golden) (24.5%),
- bovine offal (15.7%),
- bovine offal (12.1%),
- sesame (12.1%),
- bovine guts and stomach (11.8%),
- garments and clothing accessories, except knitted (9.2%),
- copper scrap (8.7%),
- knitted garments and clothing accessories (8.2%) and
- shrimp (3.1%).



Russian Federation

- coffee (Golden) (42.4%);
- uncooked peanuts (26.4%);
- farmed shrimp (26.1%);
- footwear and clothing items (2.5%);
- cigars and tobacco cigarillos (1%); and
- other shrimp, prawns and decapods (0.8%).

Partial Scope Agreements



Ecuador

- Whole fish (76.4%);
- Additives and Products used for ink manufacturing (5.6%);
- Waste and scrap of paper for recycling (4.8%);
- Coloring material (4.5%);
- Iron or steel scrap (4.1%);
- Copper waste (1.3%).



Cuba

- Vaccines for human medicine (39.8%);
- Red beans (27.7%);
- Coffee (Golden) (20.3%).

Adherence to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

It is the largest Latin American integration group.

Integrated by 13 member countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, together representing **20 million km²** and more than **510 million inhabitants**.



On August 11, 2011, in Montevideo, Uruguay, the accession of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Montevideo Treaty of 1980 was approved.



To date, negotiations of the Market Opening Payroll (NAM) with Paraguay have yet to be concluded for the effective incorporation of Nicaragua into this Association.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The Policies and Programs of Our Good Government, 2007-2021, have defended the interests of the People, in line with the Project of Christian Solidarity of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH