

The 95 Proposals

- 1.** Adoption of a parliamentary government system.
- 2.** Public funding of political parties in exchange for their adoption of high standards of transparency, internal democracy, and representation
- 3.** Two alternatives for the binominal (“two-past-the-post”) voting system: election by simple majority in uninominal (“one-past-the-post”) districts or a combination of uninominal districts and with a second vote for candidates on a national list.
- 4.** Special Advisory Commission for Regional Decentralization.
- 5.** Democratic election of all regional government authorities since October 2016.
- 6.** Public Policy Evaluation Agency: autonomous and first-rate corporate governance.
- 7.** New employment deal for civil servants: a single contract system, collective bargaining and regulated strike, and a Civil Service Academy.
- 8.** Collegiate boards for regulatory agencies and other major public entities.
- 9.** Regulation of government document management for improved accessibility and preservation.
- 10.** Mandatory pension savings system reform: gradual increase in contribution rate, retirement ages, and tax ceilings.
- 11.** Enhancement of fiscal policy by adjusting the cyclically-adjusted fiscal balance rule (more austere and counter-cyclical), establishing an autonomous Fiscal Council, and strengthening budgetary transparency and accountability.
- 12.** New immigration policy: "open doors" for skilled workers and restricted immigration for unskilled workers.
- 13.** Better institutional framework for social evaluation of government investment projects: autonomy, greater transparency and accountability, and wider scope to include all public investment projects.
- 14.** Enhanced system for public investment in infrastructure and concessions: complementary public funding mechanisms and more flexible pricing of user fees.
- 15.** Less barriers and better regulations to attract more private investment, including a reduction in the additional tax on profit remittances in new non-mining foreign investments.
- 16.** Encouraging entrepreneurship: simpler rules for starting new enterprises, new bankruptcy law, and promotion of production and employment formality.

17.

Breakdown of barriers that hinder free competition in sectors such as supply chains, capital markets, public notaries and real estate registries, pharmaceutical, electricity; complemented by granting open access to state-owned assets and rights through competitive bidding.

18.

Fostering innovation by raising investment in R&D, encouraging connection to the world, supporting development of innovative businesses, and boosting the digital economy and e-services.

19.

A new institutional framework to foster innovation and competitiveness: government support for innovation located in a single ministry, a Competitiveness Commission, and incorporation of state-owned enterprises into a government holding, with publicly traded SOEs and 33% of their equity sold to the private sector.

20.

Enhancing the renewable natural-resource sector: better institutional practices, strengthening property rights, and supporting adoption of new technologies.

21.

Transforming natural gas into the energy expansion technology, with the government taking active part in diplomacy, regulation, and promotion.

22.

Coal as an infra-marginal alternative in energy by involving the government in identifying thermoelectric development sites, feasibility studies, and environmental approvals for tender to the private sector, capturing rents and returning them to users.

23.

Promoting the supply of non-conventional renewable energy sources through bidding for energy blocks with price insurance.

24.

Compensation equivalent to 1% of investment costs paid to local communities or regions of all investment projects approved by environmental impact assessments.

25.

Government backing of the large hydro-electric projects in South Chile of a public-private transmission line.

26.

Once the fragility of Chile's current energy supply has been reduced, the government should negotiate mutually beneficial energy-integration agreements with neighboring countries.

27.

Strong dissuasive sanctions for enterprise actions against free competition: higher fines and criminal punishment.

28.

Standardization and higher transparency of the rules applied by the National Economic Prosecutor's Office in relation to mergers of firms.

29.

Competitive bidding for access to government-owned natural or other resources.

30.

Inclusion of consumer education in school curriculum.

31.

Public financing for collecting and disseminating information on products and services, with gathering of information by private entities selected by open bidding.

32.

Better enforcement of consumer laws: establish the National Consumer Service (SERNAC) as a one-stop claim shop with investigative powers and a mechanism for setting fines and indemnities for class action suits that will deter unlawful firm actions, without encouraging opportunistic behavior.

33.

Adopt the best international practice in supervising effective protection of personal data.

34.

Tax system reform: adopt a consumption-based system for individual income taxes, plus seven other tax reform measures.

35.

Encouraging recycling by establishing a system of specific variable tax rates on production of goods, combined with tradable recycling credits.

36.

Encourage changing the habits of trash and waste sorting at the source, and extend recycling centers through competitive bidding for government funds.

37.

Establish a National Directorate of Urban Parks to administer a new fund for land purchase and construction of urban parks in districts with low per-capita density of green areas.

38.

Implement a consistent set of disincentives to pollution and incentives to the promotion of a clean physical environment.

39.

Restrict road advertising and signaling: implement a program of pilot restrictions.

40.

Develop and use teaching materials in primary and secondary education to promote actions in support of a sustainable and clean environment.

41.

Start a government unit as public counterpart to private volunteer programs.

42.

A Voluntary Youth Service for people aged 18 to 30 to engage in environmental and social development programs.

43.

Adopt a single law on tax incentives for private donations.

44.

Create the concept of transportation-saturated zone, in order to have access to exceptional instruments and resources to mitigate traffic congestion in urban areas.

45.

More price instruments in private transport regulation: road pricing, higher fuel taxes, vehicle circulation permits based on externalities, emission-related incentives for new vehicles, and pricing policies for parking spaces.

46.

Improve efficiency of the “day without a car” restriction: differentiated and exceptional application.

47.

An autonomous Public Transportation Committee responsible for evaluation of and information about public policies of the sector; acts as counterpart of authorities responsible for designing and implementing transportation policies.

48.

Promote the use of bicycles by adopting a policy package that includes incentives for bicycle purchase and use, provision of parking spaces, and developing safe bike lanes.

49.

Simplify the welfare pillar of the monetary transfer system by establishing a single subsidy that is gradually withdrawn according to the beneficiary's vulnerability level.

50.

Strengthen the workfare pillar of the transfer system by redesigning subsidies to labor income, including an expansion of the current subsidy to female labor income, increasing its scope and maintain unlimited benefits over time.

51.

Reform the worker training system, raising government spending levels, reforming training methods and mechanisms to assure quality and relevance of training programs.

52.

Integrate the public labor intermediation system into the new reformed worker training system..

53.

Adopt a gradual supply of training services according to the needs of each beneficiary, with a special unit for disadvantaged workers.

54.

Update the legal definition of companies in order to avoid the "multi taxpayer ID number" practice within companies.

55.

New mechanisms for forming trade unions and admission of new members: more formality for their creation, requirements to inform new employees, initial automatic admission and continued membership upon explicit request.

56.

Modernize the Labor Directorate by forming agencies with full-time dedication to each function: control, interpretation of the law, alternative dispute resolution, and certification of good practices.

57.

Adaptable working hours and higher bonuses, negotiated between workers and employers.

58.

Promote collective bargaining as the main instrument of dialogue to improve productivity and working conditions: expand coverage, transparency, and information about the negotiation process, set limits to hiring replacements during strikes, and adopt mandatory mediation after the fifth strike day.

59.

Replace seniority-based severance payments by a system of compensation for voluntary and involuntary redundancy, for temporary and permanent contracts, funded by monthly contributions made by the employer to individual accounts.

60.

Gradual adoption of solidarity financing of nurseries, serving the demands by both working men and women.

61.

Reform the tax system by changing the tax based to accrued profits for business owners, unifying the small-business tax and replacing preferential treatments to savings by a general policy that exempts their “normal” return.

62.

Government fund to support participatory communication initiatives that combine procedures for consultation and deliberation with investigative journalism and advocacy.

63.

A working group of employers, employees, and social responsibility and corporate governance organizations to lay the foundations for a genuine network of socially responsible companies.

64.

A national micro-credit government fund managed by private non-profit institutions.

65.

Expand the educational focus on cognitive skills to include social-emotional skills in school curricula.

66.

A new institutional framework, with ministerial rank, responsible for early development and pre-school education, providing authority to the relevant institutions (Agency and Superintendent).

67.

Raise significantly the value of school vouchers, adjust preferential vouchers, and adopt a special voucher for schools with public education features.

68.

Improve the teaching career bill by including pre-school teachers, measurement and development of social-emotional skills, and recognition to the performance of teachers in schools attended by vulnerable children.

69.

Improve management of public schools: taking them away from municipal control and put them under control of special regional school boards endowed with first-rate corporate governance.

70.

Introduce special quality-assurance requirements for professional-technical secondary education, considering the labor market outcome of its graduates.

71.

Raise the quality and flexibility of post-secondary education: revising the access system, differentiating between types of institutions for accreditation purposes, encouraging mobility between institutions, fostering social capital generation and integration, and promoting decentralization by stimulating teaching by postgraduate fellows in regions.

72.

Provide more and better information for students and their families, as well as individual guidance of vulnerable students and better regulation of information in post-secondary education.

73.

Strengthen the National Health Fund (FONASA) to become a smart shopper of public and privately-supplied health services, with first-rate corporate governance.

74.

Replace the current dual (private and public) mandatory health insurance by mandatory universal public health insurance, complemented by additional voluntary private insurance.

75.

Strengthen problem-solving capacity and integration of the primary care system.

76.

Cooperation between the government and private communities for the care of elderly people, focusing on active involvement by trained volunteers and family members.

77.

Intensive multi-sector investment in vulnerable neighborhoods, demolishing unrecoverable social housing units, improving recoverable units, and intervening urban areas to increase neighborhood safety and quality.

78.

Better residential integration of cities: provide incentives for real-estate developers, social lease policy, and better management of public land.

79.

Improve management of the Solidarity Housing Fund by encouraging family involvement and facilitating application and assessment of technical projects.

80.

Adopt a new institutional framework for neighborhoods with actual ministerial coordination capacity to carry out high-impact comprehensive projects.

81.

Strengthen community participation in social interventions, using Neighborhood Roundtables as a coordination mechanism between the community and municipalities.

82.

Develop a comprehensive policy of improved coordination and transparency for the functioning of the main institutions involved in the fight against crime: the Public Prosecutor's Office, police (Carabineros), Investigative Police, Corps of Prison Guards (Gendarmería), National Service of Adolescent Criminal Responsibility, National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use, and Forensic Institute.

83.

Revise and improve the preventive work by police: evaluation and redesign of territorial deployment, redefinition of functions to place stronger emphasis on prevention, adopt appropriate individual incentives in service careers, and expand/consolidate "STAD" (Crime Analysis Tactical System).

84.

Improve crime prevention through better urban design.

85.

Engage citizen involvement in crime prevention, expanding and improving the National Public Safety Fund, and the Neighborhood in Peace Program.

86.

Enact a new Criminal Code for Chile, based on 14 proposed changes.

87.

Reform the criminal procedure system and the Criminal Procedure Code to significantly improve the efficiency of both police forces, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judiciary in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, based on 11 proposed changes.

88.

Strengthen the Public Prosecutor Office's role as a relevant actor in reducing crime, by improving its coordination with police and revising assessment systems.

89.

Start Pre-trial Services to collect background information on the likelihood of escape and recidivism of accused people, in order to improve decision making of judges regarding precautionary measures.

90.

Review the role of the Corps of Prison Guards in rehabilitation, significantly expanding its range of rehabilitation programs and evaluating new initiatives through pilot programs such as industry-prisons.

91.

Gradually revise current prison concession contracts and contracts for the provision of rehabilitation services, while alternatives are explored for contracts with payment incentives based on levels of recidivism among ex-convicts.

92.

Create programs and funds for providing support and counseling to offenders' families, including neuro-psychiatric and socio-economic diagnoses.

93.

Establish a transitory subsidy program to the employment of ex-convicts, conditional on certification of good behavior in prison and participation in rehabilitation, training, and/or work programs while incarcerated.

94.

Within two years develop a new national strategy for drug legalization and regulation, including review of international treaties and short-term legalization of a limited set of drugs like marijuana, subject to adoption of a regulatory and taxation framework similar to those for tobacco and alcohol.

95.

Within a period of three to ten years, legalize all drugs following a multilateral review of international treaties, subjecting them to strict regulation and taxation in line with scientific evidence on damage, while implement public education and health policies for prevention of drug use and treatment of drug addiction.