

Speech at Latin American Regional Seminar on Juche Idea in Mexico City

For Independence, World Peace, and Social Justice



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Humanity is living through a period of transition. We are moving from a unipolar model of neoliberal globalization, where the international ruling reactionary forces imposed on the vast majority of the world's countries (with a few exceptions, including the DPRK) for several decades, a mechanism of exploitation, plunder, and pollution unprecedented in human history, to a multipolar model, where more and more countries whose peoples have decided to take their destiny into their own hands independently.

This transition involves a geo-economic, geopolitical, and geo-military reconfiguration, which is destroying paradigms and dogmas such as the end of history and the end of socialism.

Ideologically, among broad sections of the world's population, the international ruling reactionary forces and national ones have created great ideological confusion by using the mass media and much of social media, spreading lies or half-truths, using the Nazi tactic of repeating a lie a thousand times until it becomes the truth, and using publications promoted by their think tanks, such as The Open Society and The End of History, to influence intellectual sectors and young people, especially university students, through intellectuals who are fragile to the neoliberal model, such as the magazines *Nexos* and *Letras Libres* in Mexico.

To counteract this, democratic, progressive, and revolutionary sectors worldwide have promoted the use of social media and the publication of guiding texts. In Mexico, the morning conferences held every Monday to Friday for six years by President Andrés Manuel López Obrador to guide and inform the people have been fundamental. Today, these conferences

are being held with great success by President Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo with the daily morning conferences of the people, Monday to Friday, since she took office on October 1, 2024, lasting between an hour and a half and two hours. These are true schools of ideological struggle, political education, and information on the government's social action. In addition to maintaining constant contact with the people and putting all their work at the service of their well-being with the slogans "For the good of all, the poor first" and "There can be no rich government with poor people," they are solving problems on the ground with the slogan "On the spot work, less desk," fighting bureaucracy, nepotism, and corruption.

On the other hand, MORENA makes important use of social media and door-to-door visits to all Mexicans to keep the people informed by delivering the newspaper *Regeneración*.

In this new period of human history, we have not reached the end of history as predicted by the ideology of neoliberal globalization. For them, the end of history meant that the neoliberal model would be eternal, but in reality, we have reached the end of neoliberalism and the possibility of creating a bright future for humanity is opening up, reaffirming the thinking of President Kim Il Sung: "The history of humanity is the history of the struggle of the masses of the people for independence."

Nor have we reached the end of socialism, because various peoples in Latin America, Africa, and Asia are building it according to their own circumstances, history, and style, such as the DPRK, China, Cuba, and Venezuela. Those countries are against a daily barrage of lies unleashed by the bulk of the international media. That is why, in this period of transition, it is important to study and disseminate the Juche idea in order to contribute to the development of independent thinking, creative thinking, and social consciousness.

In the political arena, the world is experiencing an intense struggle between two different and opposing forces. On the one hand, there are the conservative right-wing forces that have seized political power in several countries, especially in Europe and some countries in Latin America, which openly promote fascism and neo-fascism in their quest to preserve the privileges they obtained during the neoliberal period. On the other hand, there are peoples who have decided to take their destiny into their own hands and consolidate their independence in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, especially in Asia, including the DPRK, Russia, China, Vietnam, India, Iran, and Yemen; in Latin America: Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras, Brazil; in Africa: South Africa, Burkina Faso, Niger; and this list grows every day, although there are temporary setbacks, especially in Latin America, as was the

case in Bolivia and Brazil at the time, and more recently in Peru, Ecuador, and Argentina. The struggle for independence is not always linear or ascending, which is why ideological political education is a constant task.

In the case of Mexico, in December 2018, the Mexican people decided by a majority to end the regime of simulated democracy and bring Andrés Manuel López Obrador to the presidency of Mexico. We began the transition from simulated or fictitious democracy, which was maintained through successive electoral fraud and deception of the people. That is why we call it simulated democracy from 1988 to 2018.

In 2018, in accordance with the Constitution, we regained representative democracy and began to move toward a participatory democracy where the people go to the polls not only when electing their representatives but also when dealing with essential issues of national interest. That is why it was established in the Constitution that halfway through the President's term of office, the people go to the polls to ratify his or her mandate for another three years or to revoke it. That is decided by the people, as are other national referendums.

Economically, we are moving away from the neoliberal privatization model, where speculative capital prevailed through international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which imposed wage restraint and budget cuts on the vast majority of countries in the world, especially in education, health, and housing, which plunged millions of human beings into poverty and despair, in addition to carrying out excessive plundering of natural resources with excessive pollution, as well as human and financial resources, imposing an eternal debt that is morally and economically impossible to be paid. Now, more and more countries are moving towards a more planned economy with state intervention in strategic areas, establishing mutually advantageous trade relations and creating or strengthening international or continental organizations, such as BRICS, ALBA, CELAC, etc., which promote food independence, energy independence, and scientific and technological independence.

In the case of Mexico, there is a transition from the neoliberal model to a moral economic model, in which the state assumes increasingly important functions in public investment and the strengthening and creation of state-owned enterprises, as well as economic planning, all for the benefit of the people in order to achieve shared prosperity and social justice. On the other hand, for the benefit of national industry with the campaign "Made in Mexico is well made," within the framework of Plan Mexico, which involves the creation of 100 national

development hubs promoted by the Mexican President.

Since the last six-year term of President López Obrador, reforms to the Constitution, Article 28, have been initiated to consider the extraction, processing, and commercialization of lithium as an exclusive activity of the state. The energy sector has been strengthened as a lever for national development. In the oil sector, the country's six refineries, which were operating at 30% capacity and were slated for privatization or scrapping, were reconfigured or modernized. They have now doubled their refining capacity, a new refinery was built in Tabasco, the Olmeca refinery, and all the shares of another refinery in Texas, the US, were purchased. This government is also completing the construction of two coking plants to achieve self-sufficiency in fossil fuels, since during the neoliberal period more than 80% of gasoline and diesel were purchased from abroad. Today, the law has been changed so that companies such as Pemex and CFE are no longer state-owned productive enterprises, as they were treated as private companies, and have become public companies. In the case of electricity generation, if the neoliberal trend that broke in 2018 had continued, the public company CFE would now be generating less than 16% of the country's electricity requirements. However, with the reforms made during the previous six-year term, CFE generates at least 54%. The rescue and strengthening of Pemex and CFE has been a great achievement for energy sovereignty on the part of the 4T governments, which we will explain later.

On the other hand, the participation of the Mexican Army and Navy has been very important in the construction of strategic works with the participation of military engineers who, in a short time and with quality work, have built sections of the Mayan Train and the Inter-oceanic Train, the construction of the Felipe Ángeles airport, and other infrastructure works. Some of them will be administered by the army or the navy, given that in Mexico "The army is the people in uniform," born during the revolutionary movement of 1910-1917 to oppose the coup d'état that the federal army carried out against President Madero at that time, it is therefore not an elite army.

Other state-owned companies were also created, such as Litio Mex, the airline Mexicana de Aviación, and the acquisition of 70% of the company ALTAN for internet connection. During this six-year term led by President Claudia Sheinbaum, there has been a strong push for scientific and technological development to build, among other things, the first electric car and satellites with proprietary technology.

On the social front, since the beginning of President López Obrador's administration



A view of a Latin American Regional Seminar on the Juche idea for "Independence, World Peace and Social Justice" (Mexico City on May 3-4, 2025)

and now with President Claudia Sheinbaum's, various government programs have become constitutional rights, such as universal pensions for all adults over 65 (more than 12 million people) and support for people with disabilities.

Noteworthy programs include Sembrando Vida (Sowing Life), which supports more than 420,000 farmers and has developed the largest international reforestation program, planting timber and fruit trees on more than one million hectares. This program has been extended to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. There is also a program "To Build the Youth Future," which has benefited more than 2 million young people who were neither studying nor working during the neoliberal period. The program consists of young people entering companies or government institutions, the private sector, or the social sector as apprentices for one year, with the government providing financial support and social security during that year. Afterward, a high percentage are hired in the same place. The current government of President Claudia Sheinbaum has launched a new program that consists of providing scholarships to all children and adolescents in Mexico who attend public schools, from preschool to elementary and secondary school, numbering more than 23 million, in addition to continuing the scholarship program for all young people studying at the upper secondary level, numbering 5.4 million. This will total almost 30 million scholarships. The government has also reduced the age for universal pensions from 65 to 60 so that all women in Mexico can receive them, among many other programs that promote Mexican humanism and social justice.

A profound revolution of consciousness is taking place in Mexico, which, in my view, consists of at least three essential aspects:

1. A conceptual or semantic revolution, which is essentially a profound ideological revolution, since ideas are expressed through concepts and we cannot put new wine in old bottles.

2. A political-cultural revolution based on our history and expressed both in the new current of thought, Mexican humanism, which is based on the cultural values of our indigenous peoples before the arrival of the Spanish, such as community work, mutual aid, respect for the elderly, etc., from the Olmecs, our mother culture, through the Mayans and nearly 100 ethnic groups to the Aztecs. On the other hand, the values of independence, love of country, defense of sovereignty, and social justice put forward by the heroes of the three great movements of transformation prior to the current one: the struggle for independence from 1810 to 1821 led by Hidalgo and Morelos, the period of reform led by Benito Juárez and the liberals from 1854 to 1867 to separate the state from the church, including the fight against French intervention; and the Mexican Revolution from 1910 to 1917, which featured the Flores Mogón brothers, Francisco Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Lázaro Cárdenas, among others. The other central element is the ethical guide for transformation, which consists of 20 essential values such as solidarity, fraternity, love, forgiveness, etc. This axis is summarized in a phrase often quoted by President López Obrador: “We must give politics its ethical dimension.”

3. Technical and scientific revolution, since in order to develop and multiply social programs and rights for Mexicans and have more resources from the national budget, it is necessary to develop the productive forces and have a solid economy. To accelerate this process, the intensive application of science and technology to the productive process is required, all in order to ensure the consolidation of social justice.

In short, the history of the Mexican people is like that of all peoples of the world: the struggle to achieve full independence.

In the first transformation, the central axis was the struggle against the Spanish crown, the anti-colonial struggle.

In the second transformation, one aspect was the struggle to separate the state from the church and expel the French invaders, the anti-imperial struggle.

The third transformation was the democratic, anti-feudal, and anti-imperialist struggle.

And the fourth transformation, unlike the previous three, has been peaceful, a struggle against corruption, anti-oligarchy, and anti-neoliberalism.

In other words, the struggle of the Mexican people in the four transformations has been

anti-colonial, anti-imperialist, and anti-neoliberal, always with the aim of ending foreign interference and building an independent homeland. For this reason, both President López Obrador and President Claudia Sheinbaum have categorically stated that in this new era, Mexico is no one's colony. Mexico is not a protectorate of anyone, Mexico is not a land of plunder for anyone. Mexico is a free, independent, and sovereign country, and this position has been reiterated by our president in her relations with other countries, especially with the United States. It is based on Article 89 of our Constitution, which establishes the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for national sovereignty, the resolution of conflicts between countries through dialogue and political negotiation (the foundation for world peace), and cooperation for development. For this reason, the president has emphasized that with the United States, COOPERATION YES, SUBORDINATION NO.

In this new stage of human history, it is essential to disseminate and make known to broad sectors of humanity the fundamentals of the Juche idea, whose essential aspect is independence. To achieve this, it is indispensable to fight for real and lasting peace that enables a truly equitable distribution of material goods and services essential for life: employment, housing, free education, free health care, that is, shared prosperity for all human beings. That is why the title of the seminar is “For Independence, World Peace, and Social Justice”.

We therefore salute the tireless efforts of Comrade Kim Jong Un to build an independent nation that has been deciding its own destiny for decades, which, in order to maintain it, has



A view of a Youth Rally on “Independence, World Peace, and Social Justice,” which was preceded (Mexico City on May 3, 2025)

followed the Songun policy created by leader Kim Jong Il. It gives priority to military affairs to defend national sovereignty by developing its defensive and deterrent elements from a military point of view to preserve its territorial integrity and discourage the interventionist tendencies of the imperialist powers and to successfully build, at this moment, a socialist system in its own style. Likely, the Songun policy guarantees the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people and their actions, serving as an example for peoples struggling for independence, world peace, and social justice.

Only this can guarantee the full conditions to allow human beings to develop all our potential: artistic, cultural, sporting, intellectual, and to choose the work that each person likes best and to which they go with enthusiasm. It is because knowing that it is creative work for the good of our peoples, our community, and humanity as a whole, and that relationships of exploitation, greed, and profit at all costs are replaced by relationships between human beings based on collaboration, mutual aid, solidarity, and universal fraternity.

Let us fight energetically for this new world so that we and future generations may achieve full independence and peace, and so that the goods produced by the scientific and technical revolution may guarantee social justice and shared prosperity.

To this end, as the Juche idea affirms, people in individual countries will decide their own path, creating among all a harmonious relationship between society and nature.