



A.S.A

III Third Africa-South America Summit Malabo Declaration

We, Heads of State and Government of Africa and South America, meeting at our Third Africa-South America Summit (ASA) in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea from 20-22 February 2013;

1. Expressing our gratitude to H.E. Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea for their warm welcome and generous hospitality, as well as the excellent organization and smooth conduct of the deliberations of this Summit;
2. Reaffirming our commitment to develop strategies and mechanisms to strengthen South-South cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of Africa and South America.
3. Recognizing the historical and cultural ties existing between Africa and South America and the active participation of the people of African descent in the development of South America, as well as the important role that the countries and peoples of South America have played in the heroic struggles waged by African



peoples and countries for political independence, human dignity and economic and social development;

4. Welcoming the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and Supporting the commemoration of this important milestone in African Unity;

5. Recalling the Abuja, Nigeria, Declaration adopted by the first Africa-South America Summit on 30 November 2006 and the Nueva Esparta, Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Declaration adopted by the Second Africa-South America Summit on 27 September 2009, as well as efforts made to implement these Declarations and consolidate cooperation in various areas of common interest between our two regions;

6. Recognizing that South-South cooperation is a major objective for both regions, particularly in regard to the strengthening of trade relations in all areas of common interest and the sharing of best practices in the fields of inter alia health; environment, biodiversity, power and energy, transport and aviation, urban infrastructure and climate change; science and technology; trade, investment and industry and tourism; education and culture; agriculture and rural development; employment creation; youth and gender promotion; peace and security and stressing the need for joint action in these areas;



7. Aware that in a bid to promote international peace and security, cooperation between our two regions must be based on commitment towards: multilateralism, respect for international law, democracy, respect for human rights and humanitarian law, disarmament, free migratory flows, preventing and combating terrorism, combating illicit trafficking of small arms, light weapons and ammunition, combating human and drug trafficking, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, illicit outflows of financial capital, the achievement of sustainable development along with social justice, eradication of hunger and poverty and environmental protection;

8. Recalling that current trends and developments in the financial world have a direct and indirect impact on the economies of our countries and regions;

9. Recognizing that gender equality and women empowerment and youth promotion are key elements to achieve social and economic development as well as justice, and recalling the progress our countries have made through greater use of gender disaggregated data in the analysis, planning and management of economic and social policies aimed at achieving these goals,

10. Committed to make efforts to eradicate all forms and manifestations of violence against women, and to promote the full exercise of their human rights.

11. Deciding to share experiences and promote close and genuine cooperation between our regions, with the support of the African Union (AU) and the Union of



South American Nations (UNASUR) as important pillars of cooperation between our peoples, the latter having already been initiated through the contribution and role played by these two organizations during the preparatory meetings of this Third Summit;

12. Commending the efforts made so far by the ASA Coordination and Monitoring Committee to intensify cooperation between South America and Africa as well as to promote effective multilateralism for the mutual benefit of the States and peoples of both regions;

13. Desirous of establishing the necessary mechanisms to enhance cooperation between Africa and South America in the interest of the States and peoples of our two regions;

14. Recalling the Final Declaration issued at the First Working Meeting of the Strategic Presidential Committee held on 6 August 2010 in Caracas, Venezuela, and the Communiqué of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the Africa-South America Cooperation Forum (ASACOF) held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 25 November 2011;

DECLARE THAT:



In furtherance of this strong commitment, it is necessary to strengthen the following areas of our cooperation:

I. PEACE AND SECURITY

15. We stress that full respect to objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter is a sine qua non condition to the strengthening of international peace and security, and also recalling that peace and development are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable development.

16. We reiterate that any conflict or dispute that might endanger regional or global stability must be resolved peacefully, in keeping with the UN Charter. We also recall the need to adopt appropriate and effective measures against threats to peace and security arising from the proliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, or from illegal trafficking in arms, ammunition and explosives, in accordance with relevant provisions of the United Nations.

17. We reaffirm our strong commitment to fight terrorism, piracy, drug trafficking and other forms of organized crimes, including payment of ransom to terrorist groups and international organized crime.



18. We condemn the increase in rape and all other forms of violence against women, girls and other vulnerable people, especially people living with HIV/AIDS. All committed to fight heinous crimes, we decide to extend our support to all good will organisations that carry out the struggle against these crime and request ASA members to support relevant resolutions in the United Nations, as well as in other international organisations, in favour of the eradication of violence against women and new cases of HIV infections.

19. We express appreciation for the convening of the Seventh Ministerial meeting of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic (ZPCSA/ZOPACAS), held in Uruguay on 15 and 16 January of 2013. We welcome, in this regard, the decision of the ministers of the ZPCSA to consolidate the South Atlantic as a zone free from nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and the commitment of its Member States to the promotion of peace and security, democracy, sustainable development, economic prosperity, social inclusion, cultural integration and solidarity.

20. We reaffirm our commitment to peace and stability in our regions and in all other regions of the world, reiterating our support to peacekeeping operations in the framework of the UN, highlighting, at the same time, the increased role of our regional organizations in the implementation of peacekeeping operations.



II. POLITICAL ISSUES, DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

21. We support the global approach to the solution of the Malian crisis, as set out by the African Union and the United Nations Security Council. We commend the efforts of the international community, especially from the African Union, ECOWAS and neighbouring countries, aimed at supporting the Malian people in restoring its national unity and territorial integrity, building democratic institutions and fighting the twin scourges of terrorism and organized crime. We emphasize the importance of intra-Malian dialogue and the international community's development and humanitarian assistance in laying a sound basis for long-term stability in Mali.

22. We further call on the international community to support African efforts and initiatives aimed at consolidating the process of return to constitutional rule in Guinea Bissau and Madagascar, as well as normalization and stabilisation in the Central-African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan.

23. We reaffirm our deep concern about the report on the pillaging of marine resources of Guinea-Bissau, which has contributed to the deterioration of the socio-economic and humanitarian situation of its people. We condemn in the strongest terms the masterminds behind the growing drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau. We support the efforts of the African Union, the ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries in promoting inclusive dialogue and



the conditions for sustainable progress in restoring of constitutional order by means of a democratic electoral process that respects political freedom and human rights.

24. We welcome the adoption of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/ 19, which recognized Palestine as a UN Observer Member State. We reaffirm the need to reach a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that provides for the establishment of a independent, sovereign and viable Palestinian State, based on the 1967 lines, with East Jerusalem as its capital living side by side with the State of Israel in peace and security. We also regret the lack of meaningful progress in the efforts carried out by the Quartet and consider that the support of other actors could contribute to the resumption of negotiations as a matter of urgency. We further recall that the Palestinian Question is one of the main challenges on today's international peace and security agenda and, therefore, efforts to resolve it should be regularly reported to the UN Security Council. We reaffirm the need for Israel to halt settlement activities, which are illegal and in contradiction with relevant international resolutions and treaties and threaten the two-state solution.

25. We express serious concern at the current situation in Syria and condemn all violence, irrespective of where it comes from, and calls upon all parties in Syria, including armed groups, to immediately stop all violence or reprisals. We call upon the Syrian authorities to allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance in order to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance. We also call for an inclusive Syrian-led political process conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism, and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of Syria's people,



without prejudging the outcome. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, and stress the need to resolve the current political crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully.

26. We recognize the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas, and urge the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic in order to find, as soon as possible, a fair, peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other regional and international organizations.

27. We call for the implementation of UNGA Resolution 67/4 of 13 November 2012 “Necessity of ending the economic commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba” and, through its implementation, enabling Cuba to enjoy all the legitimate prospects for its sustained development.

28. We reaffirm that the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was unlawfully excised by the former colonial power from the territory of the Republic of Mauritius in violation of international law and UN Resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius. In this regard, we note with grave concern that despite the strong opposition of the Republic of Mauritius, the United Kingdom purported to establish a ‘marine protected area’ around the Chagos Archipelago



which contravenes international law and further impedes the exercise by the Republic of Mauritius of its sovereignty over the Archipelago and of the right of return of Mauritian citizens who were forcibly removed from the Archipelago by the United Kingdom. We resolve to fully support all peaceful and legitimate measures already taken and which will be taken by the Government of Mauritius to effectively exercise its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago and, in this respect, call upon the United Kingdom to expeditiously end its unlawful occupation of the Chagos Archipelago. We recall, in this regard, the Resolutions / Decisions adopted by the African Union at the highest political level including Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.331 (XV) of 27 July 2010 of the AU Assembly and Resolution Assembly/AU/Res.1(XVI) adopted by the 16th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30-31 January 2011.”

29. We reaffirm that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which was unlawfully excised by the former French colonial power from the territory of the Union of Comoros, in violation of international law and UN Resolutions and OAU/AU Resolutions and Decisions, forms an integral part of the territory of the Union of Comoros. In this regard, we note that this occupation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte contravenes international law and further impedes the exercise by the Union of Comoros of its sovereignty over Mayotte. We resolve to fully support all peaceful and legitimate measures already taken and which will be taken by the Government of the Union of Comoros to effectively exercise its sovereignty over Mayotte and, to this end, we call upon France to expeditiously end its unlawful occupation of the island.



30. We reiterate our commitment to the rights of people to dignity and fundamental freedoms and our support for democracy. We agree to support, countries in our regions in their efforts to restore political stability and consolidate the democratic process and good governance in order to revive their economies, create jobs for their youth and ensure a better balance as well as the social welfare of these peoples.

31. We further reiterate our strong condemnation of unconstitutional changes of government.

32. We reaffirm our commitment to democracy and the protection and promotion of human rights. Our two regions will hold regular consultations on political issues of mutual or global interest to facilitate the adoption of coordinated positions that are likely to enhance their influence within the international system.

33. We further reaffirm our commitment to human rights, including the right to development, and reiterate that these rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent, and must be treated in a fair and equitable manner as equal rights with the same importance. Our two regions will strengthen their consultations to reach a common position on issues discussed at the UN Human Rights Council and in other fora where such issues are discussed.

34. We strongly condemn racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia with the attendant intolerance. We pledge to enhance cooperation between our regions and



to exchange good practices in the fight against all forms of intolerance, in line with commitments made in the Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted by the World Conference against Racism held in Durban, South Africa in 2001.

35. We commend the hosting of the I Global African Diaspora Summit in May 23rd -25th 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa. The event was an important milestone in the process of organizing the African diaspora and its growing interaction and joint efforts with the AU.

36. We recognize the relevance of sports in developing better conditions for social development of youth, as well as in advancing gender equality and social inclusion, and we reaffirm its positive impact in the efforts at national, regional and international levels, to combat all forms of discrimination, including racism and social discrimination. In this context we agree to consider ways to promote further cooperation in the field of sports, as a means to create more knowledge, awareness and cultural links between countries of both regions.

37. We reaffirm our strong commitment to fight terrorism, piracy, drug trafficking, and other forms of organized crimes, including payment of ransom to terrorist groups.

38. We reaffirm our commitment to address the world drug problem on the basis of the principles of common and shared responsibilities, multilateralism and a comprehensive approach, and, acknowledge the work done by the Council on the



World Drug Problem of UNASUR, we stress the importance of international cooperation to counter the world drug problem as well as to promote demand reduction programs and alternative modes of development with social inclusion. We support the celebration, in early 2016, of a Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the World Drug Problem.

39. We reaffirm the principle of inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises and the obligation of the receiving States to respect what was set up on the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963. Furthermore, we reaffirm that what is stipulated in International Law, as a result of which Internal Law cannot be invoked to avoid the compliance or International obligations.

III. COOPERATION IN MULTILATERAL FORA

40. We take note of the progress made by our Member States within the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including advances in the areas of health, literacy, gender equality and food security. We salute the progress achieved by Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Conference. We reiterate that to overcome the shortcomings and delays in our efforts towards achieving the MDGs, our governments must maintain strong policy responses focused on economic diversification and structural transformation in order to accelerate poverty reduction, create domestic value-added and cross-



sectoral linkages, combat unemployment, ensure food security and nutrition, speed up progress towards reducing infant and maternal mortality, improve gender equality and give the population greater access to better basic services. We propose a reflection by the international community on progress made in the implementation of the MDGs and new accompanying measures after 2015 for countries that have not achieved these goals

41. We recognize that Africa and South America have great assets for combating the harmful effects of climate change and for promoting sustainable development and poverty eradication in both Regions. In this respect, we commend South Africa for successfully hosting COP 17/CMP 7 in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011. In the same vein, we commend Brazil for successfully hosting the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, which can be regarded as a decisive step towards the achievement of sustainable development by all countries.

42. We emphasize the need to continue cooperation between Africa and South America in international climate change negotiations and agree to further strengthen the existing coordination and collaboration between the two continents;

43. We stress the importance of the decisions taken at the Rio Conference, in particular the launching of a process to define Sustainable Development Goals, the creation of a High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, a consensus on measures to strengthen the United Nations Programme on the Environment



(UNEP), and the work on identifying options towards an effective strategy to finance sustainable development and towards a facilitation mechanism that promotes development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.

44. We take note the approval of the Kyoto protocol amendment during the 18th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP-18, held in Doha, Qatar and we emphasize the need to continue cooperation between Africa and South America in international climate change negotiations.

45. We take note of Guyana's initiative in the drive to combat climate "Change" through the "development" of an innovative "and practical" Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), which has been recognized "internationally and particularly" at the Rio+20 meeting as a model initiative, which "can provide the world with a working example of how immediate action can stimulate the creation of a low-deforestation, low-carbon, climate-resilient economy".

46. We welcome the results of CBD/COP-11, particularly those regarding the increase of international financial flows for biodiversity to developing countries and stress the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation to accomplish the objectives of the Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020. In this regard, we reaffirm the importance of the collective actions and the critical role played by indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.



47. We welcome the recent adoption of the new Minamata Convention on mercury, key step in the further development of international environmental law and the protection of human health and the environment from the risks of mercury. We stress the importance of financial, technical, technological, and capacity-building support for the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention on mercury.

48. We reaffirm our commitment to increase the participation of developing countries in the decision-making bodies of multilateral institutions to render them more consistent with the current geopolitical reality.

49. We take note that Africa maintains its common position on the UN Reform, as stipulated in the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government of July 2005, and reaffirm our commitment to the conclusion of the global process of the UN Reform.

50. We welcome the on-going efforts aimed at reforming the United Nations in order to render the Organization better equipped to deal with the current challenges to international peace and security. In this regard, we call for the urgent reform of the Security Council as an essential element of our overall effort to reform the United Nations. We express support for its enlargement in order to make it more broadly representative of developing countries, enhance its efficiency, transparency, legitimacy and its effectiveness. We call for the



revitalization of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

IV. INVESTMENT, TRADE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

51. We welcome the fruitful consultations carried out by our two regions in the context of trade negotiations within the World Trade Organization (WTO) at the Eighth Ministerial Conference held in Geneva from 15 to 17 December 2011 and the proceedings of the Thirteenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIII), held in Doha, Qatar from 21 to 26 April 2012. We encourage our two regions to strengthen further their cooperation in the field of trade.

52. We are convinced that a successful, ambitious, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations under the Doha Development Round Mandate will contribute to sustainable economic growth, and should be inclusive and development oriented. The coming WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December should reach a balanced outcome that takes into account the central role of agriculture for developing countries.

53. Aware of the relevance of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in light of the beginning of the process for the selection of its next director-general, we



consider that the quality of our candidates for that position bears testimony to the commitment of our regions to the purposes and principles of the WTO. We recognize that the selection process must take into account, besides the merits of the candidates, that the position should be occupied by a representative of a developing country, preferably from ASA. To that end, we request our ministers to instruct our permanent representatives before the WTO to work so as to promote the selection of a candidate from a developing country in the process for the selection of the next director-general of the WTO.

54. We welcome the decision of the African Union to endorse the candidature of Ambassador Farah, of Djibouti, for the post of Director-General of UNESCO. We agree that the two regions have to work together in support of his candidature.

55. We commit to reinforce our cooperation on issues such as the development of regional markets and infrastructure, as well as the coordination of policies to create and strengthen productive capacity, and we encourage the promotion of viable public-private partnerships, information sharing and promotion of business opportunities

56. We underscore the vital role of investment and recognize the need for funding to promote development and sustainable growth and in this regard, agree to promote policies conducive to investment, both public and private, and also undertake research projects to foster the development of manufacturing industries, including small and medium-sized enterprises.



57. We express concern at the recent escalation of the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone which is prolonging the global economic crisis and may adversely affect African and South American economies. However, we reiterate our call for our governments to remain vigilant and committed to pursuing a wide range of policies and strategies that will enable us to overcome the crisis.

58. We reiterate that financial reform should aim to facilitate that investments are channelled to development objectives and not to speculative activities. We support a reduction in the mechanical dependency on the Credit Rating Agencies, an increase in their transparency, accountability and competition amongst them. Furthermore, we recognize the need to tackle tax havens, which facilitate tax evasion, corruption and criminal activities and offer an operating base to vulture funds. Finally, we emphasize the need to put limits to the action of these funds in order to avoid that their behaviour jeopardize the international financial stability.

59. We stress our commitment to further reforms in international financial institutions with a view to improving the participation of developing countries in these organizations, in order to better reflect our increasing relative weight in the world economy, as well as our interests and views.

60. We emphasize that given the importance of agriculture for the economies of our regions, the adverse effects of climate change are a cause for concern and should be factored in all local, national and continental development strategies.



The industrial sector of the economies should be strengthened in order to export manufactured goods of greater added value and to reduce the dependence on exports of raw materials, while contributing to sustainable development.

61. We reaffirm the urgent need to articulate policies in order to meet food security, including access to food. We underscore our commitment and strong will to elaborate joint studies and experience sharing in the field of food security, aimed at eradicating hunger in our regions. In this context, we reject distorting policies adopted by developed countries due to their negative impact on agricultural production, investment and food rights exercise in developing countries.

62. We further reaffirm the right to food as an established Human Right; and, therefore, we recognize the need to promote debates leading to an agreed definition of the concept of food sovereignty to avoid negative repercussions affecting the enjoyment of the right to food.

63. We further reaffirm our commitment to the multilateral system as a valid tool to help solve the issue of hunger and poverty. In this regard, we urge developed countries to fulfil their funding commitments. Further, we highlight our commitment to reinforce the Committee on World Security (CFS), as a multilateral forum where all States can discuss alternatives to solve the world food insecurity.

64. We commit to build a productive agenda focused on an inclusive, environmentally sustainable economic growth that prioritizes local small and



medium farmers production, respecting their traditional methods. We commit to undertake a joint effort in favour of production, productivity and agricultural sustainability, resorting to, among other measures, public and private investment, credit, appropriate technology, inputs, land use planning, crop diversification, marketing, rational use of water resources, as well as the establishment of strong agricultural value chains and investment in rural infrastructure.

65. We welcome the decision of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to appoint His Excellency Evo Morales, President of Bolivia and Mrs. Nadine Heredia, First Lady of Peru, as special FAO ambassadors for the International Year of Quinoa, which plays a role in the achievement of food and nutrition security and in the eradication of poverty and hunger. We also welcome the adoption by consensus of the resolution GA/RES/66/221, of 22 December 2011, declaring "2013 as the international year of quinoa", an initiative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and invite countries to support its implementation. We express our commitment to promote the cultivation of quinoa to fight hunger, in light of its nutritional properties. We also emphasize the importance of disseminating information on the qualities of this nutrient, and support research and development programs.

66. We congratulate the IV World Congress of Quinoa and the I Andean Grain Symposium, to be held in Ibarra, Ecuador, from 8 to 12 July 2013, which will bring together experts, scientists, producers and agricultural authorities in order to deal with the most relevant issues of farming and use of this product.



67. We reaffirm the importance within the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of promoting and protecting genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, as well as disseminating technology and access to knowledge and education based on the national legislation for the benefit of our countries.

68. We recognize the importance of tourism for the development of our people because of its cross-sectoral impact on different aspects of our national economies, more so as tourism development impacts not only the various sectors of society but also their national and international progress.

V. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

69. We emphasize that since science and technology are essential components of the industrialization process of both regions, we must develop and implement initiatives to strengthen our capabilities in these areas. We should share, as much as possible, our experiences in the formulation and implementation of science and technological transfer and development policy guidelines in order to meet our development goals.

70. We support the increase of joint efforts on communication issues to stimulate and promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two regions, strengthen the cultural identity of their peoples and promote cultural exchanges between them.



71. We further encourage the reinforcement of cooperation in the areas of production and exchange of audio visual, radio and television programmes as well as the digital library, and to start building a relevant database regarding all matters of interest to Africa and South America.

VI. PROJECTS APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

72. We commend the efforts made and outcomes of consultations carried out at different levels to agree on a large number of projects (twenty-seven) to be implemented between our two regions. They cover several areas of common interest, particularly education and culture, peace and security, institution-building, governance and public administration, trade, investment and tourism, infrastructure, transport and energy, science and technology, agriculture and the environment, social issues, health, sport, gender and youth. A complete list of proposed projects is annexed.

73. We encourage the implementation of projects with existing national and regional resources as well as with the support of relevant development international banks and agencies, and without prejudice to other sources of financing;



74. We congratulate the realization of the Bi-regional Trade Forum and the cultural events at the margins of the III Summit and request the parties to carry out the effective follow-up of both initiatives. We welcome the various initiatives undertaken in the context of the implementation of aspects of the ASA Implementation Plan 2010-2015, in particular the three Round Tables: “Infrastructure, Energy and Transport, “Trade and Investment opportunities between South America and Africa” and “Agriculture and South-South Cooperation”. We also welcome the cultural events that took place at the sidelines of the III ASA Summit (the movie festival and photograph exhibition and cultural troupes). We commend the participants and the Working Groups that put these events together.

75. We note with appreciation the launching of the 2nd edition of the ASA bibliographic catalogue: South America and Africa: through our own eyes – books to discover the two continents.

76. We congratulate the working group on science and technology and ICTs for the initiative of launching an ASA website (www.asasummit.org), which, at the same time, will increase public awareness on ASA and will greatly facilitate communication and exchanges between members. We look forward to the early circulation of the projects approved by the working group on extending and integrating research networks among ASA members and the creation of a programme on food and nutrition security.



77. We approved the amendments to the ASA Implementation Plan and agreed that the Plan be rolled over for the period 2013-2016 and that some of the projects can be implemented through the existing frameworks and available resources.

VII. PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

1. Strategic Presidential Committee and ASA Permanent Secretariat

78. We note the establishment of the Strategic Presidential Committee and ASA Permanent Secretariat aimed at re-invigorating our partnership towards the attainment of concrete results and deliverables. We also note that the Regulations provide clarity on the functioning of the Strategic Presidential Committee and ASA Permanent Secretariat with regard to their mandate and functions, among other things.

79. We further note that the composition of the Strategic Presidential Committee is yet to be decided. In this regard, we direct our Senior Officials to address this issue and report to the next meeting of ASA Ministers.

VIII. FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM



80. We recall the Africa-South America Coordination Group, made up of the two regional Coordinators and the two Co-Chairs, as well as the African Union Commission and the Secretariat of the Union of South American Nations, which constitutes the Follow-up Mechanism and which reports to the High-Level Officials of both sides and urge Member States to give it the necessary support in the fulfilment of its mandate.

81. We decide to set up an ad hoc Committee composed by the host countries of the present Summit, the preceding one and the next one, as well as the regional coordinators for Africa and South America, the African Union Commission and UNASUR Secretariat, with a view to carrying out the implementation of the projects agreed upon in the ASA Summits, as well as the regular activities of the Mechanism and its Working Groups, while the discussions of the Working Group referred to in paragraph 6 of the Malabo Ministerial Declaration of 25 November 2011 are being pursued, and until this matter is concluded. This Group shall report to the High-Level Officials of both sides.

82. While noting the establishment of the Strategic Presidential Committee of ASA Summit, we stress that the ASA Summit shall be the supreme Organ of the Africa-South America partnership and that it will approve the fundamental actions of the Strategic Presidential Committee;

83. We reiterate that the Follow-up Mechanism shall be responsible for proposing new initiatives, undertaking actions on previously agreed programs and projects,



reviewing the progress of their implementation and disseminating information about cooperation arrangements.

84. In order to ensure effective implementation of this Declaration and the Implementation Plan, we urge, as previously decided, that:

I. Ministers shall meet at least once a year to follow-up and monitor the implementation of decisions;

II. Bi-regional meetings of Senior Officials shall take place once a year, or as may be necessary, to prepare updates on implementation;

III. The Coordination Group shall meet to follow-up on Ministerial and Summit decisions and submit recommendations to Summits;

IV. Regular meetings of the various Working Groups shall take place to ensure the full implementation of agreed projects;

V. In the period between Summits, other meetings shall be held, in the form and at the level that the Governments of the two regions may decide.



85. We recall the Abuja Plan of Action, which calls for the ASA Summit to be held every two (2) years and decide that this be changed to three (3) years intervals;

86. We welcome the offer of, and agree to meet in Ecuador for the Fourth Africa - South America Summit (ASA IV) in 2016.

Done in Malabo on 22nd of February 2013.