



# Documentos

## América del Sur – Países Árabes (ASPA)

Tercera Cumbre

Lima, octubre de 2012

### Lima Declaration

The Heads of State and Government of the South American and Arab Countries, gathered for the III ASPA Summit on October 2nd, 2012, in Lima, Peru, took note with satisfaction of the activities and achievements that have taken place since the II ASPA Summit in Doha, Qatar, and reaffirmed their commitment about the need to further develop bi-regional relations and consolidate ASPA. For this purpose, and in order to develop the future activities of ASPA, they agreed to:

#### 1. GENERAL GUIDELINES:

1.1 Enhance the political dialogue and multidimensional cooperation in the context of ASPA and reaffirm the importance of bi-regional coordination in international fora and their conviction in South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of effectively promoting development and poverty reduction, through capacity building, innovation, and technical and cultural exchange.

1.2. Expand the current political dialogue, which is aimed at coordinating and reaffirming common positions in all relevant fora, with a view to safeguarding the interests of both regions and respect for the principles of International Law, the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution, the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, and the promotion of sustainable development, for the benefit of all mankind. Reiterate their commitment to the promotion and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international humanitarian law bearing in mind the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds.

1.3 Reaffirm the principle of inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises and the obligation of the receiving States to comply with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

1.4 Applaud the broadening of diplomatic relations between Arab and South American countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles set by ASPA, and call upon ASPA countries to further enhance this process.

1.5 Reaffirm the importance of ASPA as a mechanism for bi-regional cooperation and inter-cultural dialogue. Recall, in this sense, the relevant actions developed to enhance mutual knowledge of both regions' cultures, in full accordance with UN principles and objectives laid out in the III and IV sessions of the Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations held in Rio de Janeiro, May 2010 and in Doha, December 2011 respectively, and other related fora.

1.6 Call for the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones everywhere, especially in the areas located near nuclear arsenals, without prejudice to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In the same way, promote a combination of measures such as transparency, confidence building, arms control, and to renew their engagement to reject the threat to use force or resorting to it in their international relations. Express their satisfaction for the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the treaty of Tlatelolco, which created a nuclear weapon free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean, the first in a highly populated territory in the world.

1.7 Set, in accordance to the high priority assigned to their respective domestic policies in the fields of health, education, reduction of poverty and unemployment, specific goals for the bi-regional cooperation in those areas, in furtherance of the Millennium Development Goals; and to establish mechanisms and projects that will effectively contribute to the achievement of those objectives.

1.8 Reaffirm that energy should become one of the axes of the bi-regional relationship in the coming years, especially around the subjects of energy production and consumption efficiency improvement, the development of renewable energies as well as other strategies in addressing climate change bearing in mind the importance of energy for the sustainable development of ASPA members.

1.9 Strengthen scientific coordination and cooperation, particularly in the fields of information society, adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change, combating desertification and management of water resources.

1.10 Recognize that investment is one of the pillars for economic and social development as well as a key to reduce poverty and inequality. Support public and private efforts to promote investments in diverse areas at national and regional levels to facilitate job creation, increase scientific knowledge and education, and promote sustainable development.

1.11 Adopt measures to facilitate and intensify technology transfer, trade and investment flows, especially in the fields of food and agro-industries, energy, infrastructure, tourism, and information technology.

1.12 Strengthen political and technical dialogue, cooperation and joint actions, where possible, by the ASPA Member States to address the world drug problem, using an integrated approach adhering to the principles of common and shared responsibility and respect for international law.

1.13 Support the ongoing global coordination efforts on food security, including the Committee on World Food Security, which will coordinate food security issues at a multilateral level. Moreover, reaffirm their commitment in relation to the conclusions agreed in the World Summit on Food Security held in Rome, in November 2009.

## **2. POLITICAL COORDINATION:**

2.1. Reaffirm the resolutions of the 2009 "Doha Declaration" particularly related to the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict which reaffirmed the need to reach a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of the principle of land for peace and relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as well as the Madrid Framework and the "Arab Peace Initiative" adopted at the Beirut Summit (2002) and the following Arab Summits, to ensure the realization of peace and security for all countries in the region. Also highlight the necessity of the full implementation of the Quartet's "Road Map" for Peace and stress the need for the Quartet to keep the Security Council and international community updated on its efforts. Reaffirm the need for the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including to self-determination and return, and for the implementation of relevant United Nations Resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 1515 (2003), and the achievement of the independence of the State of Palestine, based on the 1967 lines, with East Jerusalem as its capital living side by side with the State of Israel in peace within secure and recognized borders. Call upon Israel, the occupying power, to immediately withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967 including the occupied Syrian Golan and what remained from the Lebanese territories and to dismantle all settlements including those in occupied East Jerusalem. Reaffirm the necessity of halting all Israeli settlement activities, which are illegal and illegitimate, and obstruct the peace process and are contradictory to relevant international resolutions and treaties and threaten the viability of the two-State solution.

Reaffirm further that all unilateral measures taken by Israel in East Jerusalem are invalid.

Duly take into account the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International

Court of Justice concerning the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the

Occupied Palestinian Territory", and call upon all parties concerned to comply with the

said advisory opinion, with regard to legal obligations.

2.2 Reaffirm the need for the immediate release of all Arab and Palestinian political

prisoners and detainees in the Israeli occupation prisons, and support the Arab efforts

aiming at addressing this critical issue in the United Nations General Assembly and other

relevant organs of the United Nations System.

2.3 The Arab countries highly appreciate the position of those South American countries

that have recognized the State of Palestine on the basis of the pre-1967 borders with East

Jerusalem as its capital and call upon other countries to follow suit. Welcome the support

expressed by those South American countries that were in agreement with the request by

Palestine, submitted by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas on 23 September 2011 to the

United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, for the admission of Palestine as a

State Member of the United Nations on the basis of the 4 June 1967 borders, with East

Jerusalem as its capital, a step which will contribute towards the realization of the right of

the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence and to making peace a

reality in the Middle East.

2.4 Regret the lack of meaningful progress in the efforts carried out by the Quartet in the

recent period, and consider that the support of other actors could contribute to the

resumption of negotiations as a matter of urgency. 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 and should involve the UN

Security Council.

2.5 Welcome the admission of Palestine as a State Member of the UNESCO and thank

those South American countries that voted in favor of full membership of the State of

Palestine. Commend the decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 187th session

on the adoption of the Jordanian design for the restoration and preservation of the

Mughrabi Ascent which was submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 27/5/2011,

confirming the importance of the vital role of UNESCO in the protection of world heritage.

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Call for support of its initiatives in Occupied East Jerusalem, taking into account the city's

humanitarian, cultural, and spiritual status for followers of monotheistic religions, and for

support of the collective Arab efforts on the establishment of a permanent office of

UNESCO in Occupied East Jerusalem. Welcome the inscription of the property

"Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity, the Pilgrimage Route Bethlehem" on the

World Heritage List.

2.6. Call upon UNESCO to continue to uphold the legal reference that it relied upon to

issue its previous resolutions regarding the inclusion of the Old City of Jerusalem and its

Walls on the World Heritage List in 1981, at the request of the Hashemite Kingdom of

Jordan with Arab and Islamic comprehensive support according to the resolution of the

Executive Board of the organization in September 1981 session, and the resolution issued

in 1982, which included Jerusalem on the list of the endangered World Heritage, given that

the legal status of Jerusalem as an occupied territory is still standing.

2.7 Condemn the Israeli military attack against the maritime vessels carrying humanitarian

aid to Gaza ("Freedom Flotilla"), which caused civilian casualties in violation of

International Law provisions that protect navigation in international waters, as well as

international agreements, principles and humanitarian law, and consider that such

violations hinder the prospect of peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Middle East.

Welcome the report issued by the independent fact finding mission of the Human Rights

Council to investigate violations of International Law, including international humanitarian

and Human Rights Law, resulting from the Israeli attack on the "Freedom Flotilla".

2.8. Call for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 1850 and 1860 and

reaffirm the provisions of the Security Council Presidential Statement on 1/6/2010

regarding the critical situation in Gaza created by the Israeli blockade and deeming this

situation as unjust and unsustainable. Call upon Israel, the occupying power, to lift the

blockade and allow for the sustained and regular movement of persons, delivery of medical

aid, food, and required building materials for reconstruction, unimpeded provision and

distribution of humanitarian aid, and commercial flows.

2.9. Reaffirm that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, should be taken which will affect

the authenticity and the integrity of the cultural, historical and religious heritage of the City

of Jerusalem and of Christian and Muslim Sites therein, in accordance with the Convention

for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and the relevant

provisions on the protection of cultural heritage of the Hague Convention for the Protection

of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954. In this regard, welcome and

call for the implementation of the relevant resolutions on East Jerusalem and the Occupied

Palestinian Territory which were adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 185th

session.

2.10. Welcome the proposal issued by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani,

the Emir of the State of Qatar during the International Conference for the Defense of

Jerusalem, which was held on 26/2/2012 to request the Security Council to adopt a

resolution on the setting up of an international commission to investigate all the actions

taken by Israel since the occupation in 1967 in East Jerusalem with a purpose of erasing its

Islamic and Arab identity, and also welcome His Highness' call for the preparation of a

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comprehensive and extensive strategy for the various sectors and projects needed in

Jerusalem, as well as the willingness of the State of Qatar to contribute in all possible ways

to the realization and the implementation of the said strategy.

2.11 Welcome the realization in Brasilia on July 10, 2012, of the seminar "Side by Side –

building peace in the Middle East: the role of the diasporas" on the role of the Jewish and

Arab diasporas to further the Middle East peace.

2.12 Reaffirm their commitment to Syria's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial

integrity and their commitment towards a peaceful solution of the conflict in Syria.

Repudiate the acts of violence perpetrated by all parties against unarmed civilians,

condemn human rights violations in Syria and, in this context, recall the primary

responsibility of the Syrian Government. Stress the need to end all violence and reject foreign intervention and the need to fulfill the demands of the Syrian people for freedom, democracy and political reform.

Praise the efforts of LAS to resolve the Syrian crisis and urge the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council's resolutions related to the Syrian crisis. Welcome the final communiqué issued by the Action Group for Syria after its meeting in Geneva on 30/6/2012, which demands an immediate end to violence in all its forms and lays principles and guidelines for a political transition led by Syrians. Urge the Syrian government to fulfill the commitments it has already made, including an immediate and full implementation of the six-point peace plan in a timely manner. Welcome the appointment of Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi as UN-LAS Joint Special representative and support his endeavors, and commended Kofi Annan for his efforts. Furthermore, emphasize the importance for the international community to continue their efforts in delivering urgent humanitarian aid such as food and medical supplies, and all other necessary assistance to the affected members of the Syrian population especially within Syria, and also in neighboring countries and other countries hosting Syrian refugees.\*

2.13 Commit to the sovereignty, independence, national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon and call upon Israel to immediately implement resolution 1701 (2006) in its entirety and unconditionally and to withdraw from all Lebanese territories and to put an end to its continued violations of the said resolution, and other acts against Lebanon



contrary to International Law, and demand that it compensates Lebanon for the damage

inflicted as a result of its aggression on it. Support Lebanon's request based on this

resolution, to move from the cessation of hostilities to a permanent cease-fire, in

conformity with the truce agreement of 1949, and as provided for in the Taef agreement

(1989). Call upon both parties to cooperate fully with UNIFIL. Reaffirm Lebanon's right to

defend itself in the face of any aggression, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter

of the United Nations and to exercise its right to its natural resources through all legitimate

means in accordance with international law

\* Reservation from Venezuela.

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Welcome the resumption of the national dialogue sessions under the auspices of His

Excellency the President of the Republic of Lebanon General Michel Sleiman and the

adoption of the Baabda declaration on June 11, 2012 reaffirming the pillars of stability and

the maintenance of civil peace and to prevent resorting to violence and sliding of the

country into sedition. Support the efforts of the Lebanese government to save Lebanon

from all threats to its security, and express understanding of the policy adopted by the

government vis a vis the developments in the Arab region.

2.14 Call upon the Islamic Republic of Iran for a positive response to the United Arab

Emirates initiative to reach a peaceful settlement in the issue involving the three UAE

islands (Tunb Al-Kubra, Tunb Alsughra and Abou Moussa) through dialogue and direct

negotiations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and international law.\*

2.15 Welcome the initiative led by the League of Arab States, the African Union and the

United Nations to resolve the Darfur Crisis and express support for the efforts of the Arab

and African Ministerial Committee chaired by State of Qatar and call upon the Sudanese

factions who have not signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to initiate

negotiations with a view to building peace in the region. Welcome with appreciation the

initiative of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani Emir of the State of Qatar

to establish Darfur Development Bank, which commits the amount of two billion dollars

with the purpose of reconstruction and stress the priority of Peace building through

negotiations. Applaud the formal inauguration of the Darfur Regional Authority, an

important step towards the full implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

2.16 Welcome the signing of the agreements between the governments of Sudan and South

Sudan on 27/9/2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Express their expectation that it will

contribute to achieving security and stability between the two neighboring countries and in

the entire region, as well as increasing the opportunities of economic and commercial

cooperation between the two countries.

2.17 Deeply regret the imposition of unilateral sanctions, which are inconsistent with

applicable International Law and jeopardize the achievement of sustainable development,

peace and regional stability, and may impact negatively on people's lives. In this regard,

express deep concern at the unilateral sanctions imposed on Sudan which have negative

impact on achieving peace in Sudan and call for their immediate lifting.

2.18 Congratulate Yemen for the Nobel Prize in Peace 2011 awarded to Mrs. Tawakkol

Kerman.

2.19 Reaffirm the need to preserve the unity of Yemen and respect its sovereignty and

independence. Also reaffirm the importance of international support to Yemen so that it

can achieve security and stability throughout the nation, consolidate the democratic

process, nurture freedom and achieve social justice.

Express their support for the efforts undertaken by President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi,

the President of the Republic of Yemen throughout the transitional period, pursuant to the

terms set forth in the Gulf Initiative. Emphasize the importance of the commitment to the

\* Reservation from Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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implementation of the remaining items and the provision of appropriate mechanisms to

ensure the political transition plan, including national dialogue, constitutional reform and

preparations for the upcoming elections in 2014.

Reaffirm the need to provide necessary backing to the Yemeni government, supporting it to

complete the transitional phase and the reconstruction process. Provide necessary technical

expertise to train the Yemeni skills in various fields. Appreciate the positive results of

Donor Countries Conference on Yemen, held in Riyadh and New York.

2.20 Welcome the election of His Excellency Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed President of

the Republic of Somalia, thus concluding the transitional period with the election of the

President and the Parliament and reaffirm the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and

stability of Somalia. Support the Somali National reconciliation process held in Djibouti

under the auspices of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the African Union.

Condemn all attempts hindering the national reconciliation process and urge all parties to

renounce violence and to contribute to domestic security, stability and respect for human

rights. Call upon the international community to support the Somali government's effort to

achieve national reconciliation without excluding any party. Express support for the

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

2.21 Call upon the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and

definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute referred to as "Question of the Malvinas

Islands", in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions. Reiterate that the pretense to

consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and

territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European

Union, and the European Union Decisions on Overseas Association may be applied is not

in accordance with the fact that a sovereignty dispute over such islands exists. Further state

that the unilateral nonrenewable natural resources exploration activities carried out

currently in the Argentine continental shelf around the Malvinas Islands are incompatible

with the provisions of Res 31/49 of the UNGA. Call upon the Government of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from carrying out military

exercises on territories subject to a sovereignty dispute recognized by the United Nations.

2.22. Strongly condemn the intent of coup d'état in Ecuador in September 30, 2010 and

reaffirm their commitment with the preservation of democratic institutionality, the rule of

law, constitutional order, social peace and unrestricted respect for human rights, which are

essential conditions of the economic and social development of all States.

2.23 Welcome with satisfaction the creation of the Community of Latin American and

Caribbean States (Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños, CELAC), a

regional forum encompassing all Latin American and Caribbean States and aimed at

channeling the hopes of unity of Latin American and Caribbean peoples, at the Summit in

Caracas on December 2nd, 2011, In this sense, also express their support to the Republic of

Chile in its capacity as first President pro tempore of the Community of Latin American

and Caribbean States, and hope that the first summit, to be held in Santiago in January

2013, will be successful.

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2.24 Welcome the entering into force of the UNASUR Constitutive Treaty on 11 March

2011, which brings together all nations of South America around the objectives of building

integration and union among its peoples in the cultural, social, economic and political

fields, prioritizing political dialogue, social policies, education, energy, infrastructure,

finance and the environment, among other.

2.25 Call upon the Nuclear Weapons States to fulfill their obligations concerning nuclear

disarmament, as laid out in article VI of the NPT, while reiterating the legitimate interest

of non nuclear weapon states in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security

assurances from nuclear weapon states in this regard, and note that non-proliferation,

nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy are the three mutually reinforcing

pillars of the NPT, and reaffirm, in this regard, the importance of cooperation between

Arab States and South American States in international forums on issues related to nuclear

disarmament.

2.26. Stress the importance of achieving the universality of the NPT, and call upon all

states not party to the treaty to accede to it as non-nuclear weapons states promptly and

without any conditions, and to commit to achieving the complete elimination of all nuclear

weapons.

2.27 Reiterate that regional security and stability in the Middle East require that the whole

region be free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In this context, support

the outcome of the 8th NPT review Conference (New York May 2010) which recalled the

reaffirmation by the 2000 Review conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the

Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA

safeguards.

2.28 Reaffirm their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the

Middle East, and call for the speedy implementation of the process agreed upon by the 8th

NPT Review Conference (New York May 2010) and the practical steps adopted including

mandating the Secretary General of the UN and the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution on

the Middle East to convene a conference in 2012 on the establishment of the Middle East

Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

2.29 Reaffirm that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is an inalienable right of

the states parties to the NPT, and applying this right in a discriminatory or selective way,

especially to the states parties, will affect the credibility of the treaty.

2.30 Condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reject any linkage between

terrorism and a specific people or religion, ethnicity or culture. Emphasize the importance

of combating terrorism through active and efficient international cooperation, within the

United Nations and the concerned regional organizations, based on respect for the

objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with

International Law, international Humanitarian Law, International Refugee Law, norms,

conventions, and other instruments on Human Rights. Also reaffirm the importance of

enhanced cooperation and coordination in the exchange of information and expertise and in

the development of competent organs specialized in combating terrorism. Call for holding

an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to study this

phenomenon and to define the crime of terrorism. Discourage ransom paying to terrorist

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whether people, or groups or organizations And welcoming the signing of the agreement

establishing the International Centre for Combating Terrorism under the umbrella of the

United Nations in response to the proposal of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques,

King Abdullah Ibn Abdelaziz Al-Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presented at

the International Conference on Combating Terrorism - Riyadh 2005, which was signed at

the United Nations Headquarters in New York on September 19, 2011 with the target to

support international cooperation to combat this phenomena in order to eliminate it, and

calling on the Summit to cooperate with the center.

2.31 Promote dialogue within their regions and with other regions through the combination

of measures such as disarmament negotiations, where applicable, confidence building

measures as a means to renew their commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes in

their international relations.

2.32. Welcome the successful conclusion of the II Review Conference of the Programme

of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light

Weapons in all its Aspects ( UNPOA) ( New York,27th August to 7th September 2012),

with the adoption, by consensus, of the final report. In this context, reiterate the support

and commitment to implement all the provisions of the Programme of Action and the

International Tracing Instrument (ITI), to end the human suffering caused by the illicit

trade in small arms and light weapons.

2.33 Highlight the importance of continued efforts to advance bilateral, sub-regional,

regional and bi-regional cooperation aimed at security and the implementation of

conventions, declarations and understandings that have been adopted over the years on

issues of international peace, and security.

2.34 Reiterate the importance of regional and international cooperation to strengthen the

prevention and fight against the world drugs problem and the fight against transnational

organized crime in its various manifestations including human traffic, illicit trade in small

arms, and light weapons in all its aspects, the smuggling of migrants, money laundering,

kidnapping, corruption, and cyber crimes. In the sense, continue to promote the signing,

ratification, accession and implementation as appropriate of the United Nation Convention



against Transnational organized Crime.

2.35 Express their commitment to structure preventive policies and effective responses in

the context of their national criminal justice systems to counter transnational organized

crime. To this end, express their willingness to develop strategies to identify areas where

bi-regional cooperation should be encouraged in the fight against transnational organized

crime, with due respect for national priorities and realities.

2.36 Express their commitment to foster international cooperation to advance and

strengthen measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in

persons, especially women and children, and ensure full protection and assistance to

victims.

2.37 Express their commitment to the strengthening of multilateralism, the integral reform

of the United Nations and democratization of international decision-making instances.

Highlight the importance of deepening intergovernmental efforts to promote the necessary

reform of the Security Council in order to turn it into a more legitimate, effective,

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democratic, representative and transparent organ. Likewise, considered it fundamental the

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

2.38 Appreciate the results of the mediation by the State of Qatar aimed at ending the

dispute between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea with regard to the Ras

Doumeira and Doumeira Island and encourage both parties to restore the status quo ante

and to resolve their border dispute peacefully and in accordance with international law.

2.39 Reaffirm, based on the common objective of combating hunger and malnutrition, the importance of regional and inter-regional cooperation for implementing public policies to ensure food and nutritional security in a sustainable manner. Such policies should encompass strategies to favor access of vulnerable populations to food, while promoting the agriculture production of small family farms.

2.40 Support the reform of the World Food Security Committee, in order to transform it into the main multilateral space for food and nutritional security governance. The reformed Committee represents a transparent, democratic, consensus-based and inclusive forum, in which governments, UN agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector can debate and build consensus in a horizontal manner.

2.41 Recognize that Climate Change is an issue that requires urgent attention from an approach based on common but differentiated responsibilities, bearing in mind historical responsibilities of developed countries. Call upon developed countries to meet the challenges posed by Climate Change, to provide new, additional predictable and adequate technological and financial resources to enable developing countries to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change to support strongly the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, and to commit themselves to stronger emission reduction targets to advance the negotiations on the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

2.42 Reaffirm their rejection of foreign occupation and recognize the right of states and peoples to resist it, in accordance with the principles of international law.

2.43 Express their strong commitment to the resolution of conflicts through peaceful means, and stress the importance of efforts of preventive diplomacy and mediation. Share the view that the international community must be rigorous in its efforts to value, pursue and exhaust all peaceful and diplomatic means available in the protection of civilians under threat of violence, in line with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. Call for enhanced Security Council procedures in order to monitor and assess the manner in which resolutions are interpreted and implemented, with the ultimate goal to ensure responsibility while protecting. In this vein, fully support the concept or Responsibility while Protecting (RwP) and stress the need for its discussion at the United Nations and in the League of Arab States and UNASUR member countries.

2.44 welcome the suggestion by Morocco that parliaments of ASPA be encouraged to consider ways to carry out cooperation activities and develop contacts among them.

2.45 Take note of the Lebanese suggestion to transform the "Executive Coordinating Group", into a General Secretariat and also note the offer by Lebanon to host its headquarters

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#### COOPERATION AGENDA

### 3. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION

3.1 Reaffirm their belief in a new conception of international economic relations as the foundation of the South-South exchange, under the principles of complementarity, reciprocity, cooperation and solidarity in order to favor mutual benefits in the commercial exchange with the support of regional financial institutions within their mandates, aimed at

strengthening the integral development of peoples through the best use of the potentials

existing in their national territories.

3.2 Reaffirm the mutual intention and willingness to continue, develop and increase rising

relations among Arab and South American countries, and intensify them in all

aspects, specifically in the economic, commercial and investment areas for both regions'

benefit, and strengthening the businessmen role in this pursuit.

3.3 Welcome the significant increase of global trade and investment between both regions

since the holding of the First and Second ASPA Summits, stressing that there are still

unexplored possibilities, which would allow for increased growth and diversification of biregional

trade and investment.

3.4 Note with satisfaction the holding of two joint Meetings of Ministers Responsible for

Economic Affairs in Arab and South American Countries, in Quito (25-26/4/2006) and

Rabat (23-24/5/2007), from which resulted the "Rabat Plan of Action", a bi-regional road

map for greater integration and cooperation. Express satisfaction for what has been

implemented of the Rabat Plan and call for its completion, specifically in the areas of

energy, mining, tourism, transportation, finance and capital markets.

3.5 Welcome the offer made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to host the III ASPA

Meeting of Ministers of Economy and Finance in 2013.

3.6 Take note of the Lebanese suggestion to establish an investment bank and request the

ASPA Ministers of Economy and Finance to analyze this suggestion in their upcoming

meeting in Bolivia in 2013.

3.7 Note with satisfaction the positive outcome of the Third Arab and South American

Businessmen Forum - Partnerships and Opportunities, held in Lima, on the sidelines of

the Third ASPA summit for the purpose of enhancing trade and investment between both regions.

3.8 Welcome the creation of the South American Federation of Arab Chambers of

Commerce to include the chambers recognized by LAS and the General Union of

Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture for Arab Countries; and encourage the

creation of new chambers of commerce in countries interested in doing so, with a view to

their integration to the said "South American Federation of Arab chambers of Commerce".

3.9 Welcome the outcome of the Second Arab Economic, Development and Social Summit

which was held in Egypt in 19/1/2011, which promotes cooperation between both regions,

which mentioned the agreement on the necessity of fostering the Arab common action and

lifting it to the stage of building new partnerships with different countries and regional and

international blocks, including the commitment to continue promoting cooperation with

South American countries.

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3.10 Welcome the recent conclusion of the III Round of Negotiations of the Global System

Trade Preferences (GSTP) as an important tool to strengthen South-South trade.

3.11 Welcome the activation of the initiative of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-

Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait concerning providing needed financial

resources to support and finance Private Sector Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in

the Arab countries, approved by Arab Ministers of Finance in a meeting on 18/10/2010 in

the State of Kuwait.

3.12 Support development policies of trade and partnership between the two regions

through the strengthening of the aforementioned system of trade preferences among

developing countries and through the increase of the number of signatories of the Sao

Paulo round.

3.13 Reiterate the need to achieve a fair, ambitious, balanced and comprehensive,

development-oriented result in the Doha Round, through inclusive negotiations, in

accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration (2001) and the Hong Kong Ministerial

Declaration (2005). The conclusion of these negotiations will contribute to a world

economic upturn and will expand the benefits of a trade multilateral system. In

consequence, reaffirm the importance of having, in this scenario, a significant market

access, in particular for those products and services of interest for developing countries,

eliminating the internal aids for agriculture, which distort international trade, and meeting

the commitment of eliminating subsidies for exports, as well as any tariff and non-tariff

barrier inconsistent with the commitments provided in multilateral agreements, in order to

contribute to the strengthening of WTO rules.

3.14 Welcome the signing of the Free Trade Agreement between Egypt and MERCOSUR

and the recent signing of the Free Trade Agreement between the State of Palestine and

MERCOSUR, recalling that MERCOSUR also maintains Framework Agreements with the

Kingdom of Jordan, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Kingdom of Morocco and the

Syrian Arab Republic. Reaffirm their interest in strengthening trade relations and economic

cooperation among ASPA member States.

3.15 Express our support to the participation of the ASPA Member States in the World

Trade Organization (WTO) as members and/or observers, as well as to their processes of

accession to this Organization, especially least developed countries.

3.16 Welcome the outcome of UNCTAD XIII, which was held in Doha during the period

21-26 April 2012, which addressed the theme of globalization based on development

towards comprehensive and sustained growth and development, and highlighted the status

quo of the global economic system.

3.17 Emphasize the importance of promoting reforms to the international financial system

structure to continue redesigning the international priorities agenda, in order to make it

more inclusive, to ensure an equal participation of developing countries and to consider

their efforts for attaining economic growth with social equality.

3.18 Encourage investments in promising sectors at international and regional levels, and

encourage Arab and South American countries to promote mutual investments, cooperation

activities as well as exchange of information and experiences regarding investment

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promotion policies and legal frameworks and elimination of fiscal distortions with the aim

of enhancing bilateral and regional investments ties.

3.19 Welcome the efforts to increase the share of developing countries of the seats of the

Executive Bureau of the International Monetary Fund and for giving them a greater role in

shaping global economic policy. Reiterate the need for further redistribution of votes in

favor of developing countries in line with their increased participation in the world

economy.

3.20 Urge the inclusion of Sudan in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

(HIPCS), and the resumption of development aid like other states emerging from internal

conflicts. Furthermore, we call for the substantial debt relief of Sudan to realize sustainable

development in Sudan.

3.21 Recognize the special needs and challenges faced by landlocked developing countries,

caused by their lack of access to the sea, and reaffirm the commitment to arrive at concrete

measures that could be taken with a view to mitigating the adverse impact of landlockness

in order to achieve the effective integration of their economies into a multilateral trading

system.

3.22 Reaffirm the significance and importance of energy as an essential resource in

sustainable development, as well as the sovereign right of each country to set the

conditions for the development of their energy related resources; accordingly, renew their

commitment to continue with the cooperation and integration process among their

countries based on solidarity and complementary work, as a continuous effort to achieve

equitable and sustainable economic growth of their peoples. Recognize, in this sense, the

valuable energy-related cooperation and integration initiatives being implemented in the

South American Region.

3.23 Reaffirm the importance of cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy

and support economic and technical research, and encourage the exchange of experts

between the research centers in the Arab and South American countries.

3.24 Encourage joint research and studies in all energy sectors, including renewable energy



and energy efficiency and promote cooperation and information exchange in the field of

development of renewable energy for its optimal use. In this sense, welcome the

establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in Abu Dhabi and

its role, as the primary platform for partnership, in promoting the use and production of all

types of renewable energy worldwide. Invite all ASPA countries willing to do so to

consider ratifying or acceding to the membership of IRENA.

3.25 Encourage rationalization of energy through appropriate tools like awareness

campaigns.

3.26 Welcome the signing of the Charter of the International Energy Forum.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia hosts its General Secretariat in Riyadh. The charter was

adopted during the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Riyadh in 22/2/2011.

3.27 Welcome the announcement of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allocating

500 million dollars presented as soft loans to fund energy projects in developing countries,

and donating 300 million dollars during the OPEC Summit which was held in Riyadh to

establish a special fund for research in energy, environment and climate change.

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3.28 Welcome the initiative by United Arab Emirates to host a First Joint Ministerial

Meeting on Energy and Mining, be held in January 2013, during the Abu Dhabi

Sustainability Week .

3.29 Consider the mining activity as essential for social and economic development in

accordance with the results of the 2002 World Sustainable Development Summit, and

welcome the mining sector development, which create employment and opportunities for

social inclusion and economic growth. Promote awareness of investment opportunities in

mining sector to encourage private sector, develop research and information of mining and

sustainable mineral processing technologies.

3.30 Reaffirm the need for promoting the creation of cooperation mechanisms regarding

the mining sector, including the exchange of know-how, technology transfer and human

capital development which take into consideration the need to achieve sustainable

development, social development, economic growth, environmental protection and

environmental precautionary measures, furthermore promote significance of the mining

sector database for improving mining investment.

3.31 Promote the importance of mining training and exchanging experts visits especially in

the following fields: research and information in the fields of mining and mineral

processing technologies, with particular reference to copper mining and processing in

Chile, iron ore mining and beneficiation in Brazil, Gold mining in Peru, and gemstone

mining and processing in Colombia and Uruguay.

3.32 Take note of the international commitments in the field of food security and

agricultural development, including FAO Summit's recommendations and the

recommendations of the Riyadh Declaration to promote the Arab cooperation to face

International food crisis . Encourage efforts undertaken by all concerned organizations,

such as FAO, IFAD and WFP to follow the transfer of technology in the fields of

agriculture and food security, and rural development.

3.33 Reaffirm the need to adopt specific policies that expedite and intensify the world food

trade as a tool to contribute to the achievement of the first of the Millennium Development

Goals by strengthening cooperation between the two regions, in terms of science and

agriculture and livestock breeding technology, in order to increase production and

productivity, as well as poverty reduction through promotion of family farming.

3.34 Encourage cooperation, trade and investment in the agricultural sector between the

two regions, taking into account national and international legislations and regulations.

3.35 Encourage the re-use of agricultural wastes in industry and the sustainable use of

natural resources.

3.36 Urge both Arab and South American countries to spare no efforts to foster

international cooperation with all parties concerned – with particular emphasis on southsouth

cooperation, – and to share the best practices in seed selection and adaptation,

innovation of irrigation techniques, as well as matching supply and demand of food

products in developing countries with the objective of reaching sustainable solutions in

developing agriculture and resolving food shortage.

3.37 Declare the shared purpose of furthering common strategies for the consolidation of

agro-industrial development, including small farmers, in order to guarantee food security to

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people. Accordingly, and to start action in this regard, agree to establish an ASPA ad-hoc

sub-committee with the purpose of discussing agricultural cooperation and transfer of

technologies for the sustainable production of food that contributes to sustainable

development. To this effect, instruct regional focal points in order to set the venue and date

for calling on the first sub-committee meeting.

3.38 Welcome the initiative of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin

Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, for Agricultural Investment abroad, in line with the

orientations of specialized international organizations and agencies, aiming at assisting

developing countries in internal investment, developing their infrastructure, providing

incentives for sustainable use of soil resources and water, expanding areas of agricultural

markets and economic development in host countries and achieving food security for their

people, taking into account national and international legislations and regulations.

3.39 Welcome the adoption by consensus of the Resolution A/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.

Express their commitment to promote the cultivation of quinoa to fight hunger, in light of

its nutritional properties. Also emphasize the importance of disseminating information on

the qualities of this nutrient, and support research and development programs.

Also welcome the decision of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to appoint H.E. Mr. Juan Evo Morales Ayma,

President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Mrs. Nadine Heredia, First Lady of

Peru, as Special Ambassadors to FAO for the International Year of Quinoa, to be observed

by the United Nations in 2013, recognizing their leadership and commitment in the fight

against hunger and malnutrition. Support the organization of the International Committee

for the Coordination of the International Year of Quinoa, which will promote programs and

activities to ensure the success of the Initiative.

3.40 Promote efforts to coordinate positions where possible in international fora in issues

of common concern in the field of intellectual property and explore the possibility to

establish a common data base on information related to patent and managerial expertise,

legislation and the regular exchange between national institutions responsible for

intellectual property in the Arab and South American countries, in this sense, welcome the

outcome of the joint meeting held in Beirut (October, 14th -15th 2009).

3.41 Reaffirm their commitment with the progress of the negotiations on international

instruments in the Standing Committee of Copyright and Related Rights of WIPO

regarding copyright limitations and exceptions, in the benefit of persons with reading

disabilities, educational and research institutions and archives and libraries among others.

3.42 Agree to promote cooperation in the air transportation sector, including the facilitation

of direct routes between both regions, in particular, through the negotiation of air services

agreements.

3.43 Appreciate the launching of direct flights from U.A.E and State of Qatar and Arab

Republic of Egypt to some South American countries, and urge other ASPA states to

follow suit.

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3.44 Promote cooperation in the field of maritime transportation and ports, through the

establishment of a data base and information about the equipment and services available at

the ports, with the aim of increasing the efficiency and safety of the transportation of

goods, also the establishment of regular maritime lines between the main ports in the Arab

and South American countries.

3.45 Welcome the progress made on the study of "Air and Maritime Connectivity among

Arab and South American Regions", by LAS.

3.46 Welcome the offer of Jordan to host an ASPA Joint Ministerial Meeting on Tourism

in June 2013 in Petra- Jordan.

#### 4. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

4.1 Welcome the results of the I Meeting of ASPA Ministers of Education held in Kuwait

during the period 28-29/11/2011, and consider the means of fostering the educational

activities under the "Kuwait Action Plan" in the field of cooperation in education between

Arab and South American Countries issued in the final statement of the meeting. Welcome

the convening of the Second Meeting of ASPA Ministers of Education in Lima, Peru 2013.

4.2 Consider the means of fostering cultural activities under the "Rio Plan of Action for

Cultural Cooperation" Issued by the Second Meeting of Ministers of Culture (Rio de

Janeiro: 2009) .

4.3 Welcome the invitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the Third Meeting of

Ministers of Culture in Arab and South American countries during the 3rd week of

November 2012.

4.4 Congratulate Peru for the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature 2010 to Mr. Mario

Vargas Llosa.

4.5 Congratulate the Arab and South American Library and Research Center (BibliASPA)

for the opening of its new premises in Sao Paulo and for the important work it has been

developing in the promotion of the cultural and academic production of both regions,

exhorting ASPA member-states to send publications, exhibitions and teachers to

BibliASPA. Note with great satisfaction, in particular, the realization of the First South

American Festival of Arab Culture (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Salvador, Buenos

Aires, 18-31/3/2010); the co-organization of the exhibition "Islam: Art and Civilization",

with 350 works of art (200 of which kindly offered by Syria), in the largest thematic

exhibition in the world in 2010; the publishing of several books translated from Arabic into

Portuguese and Spanish and vice-versa, as well as of the magazine Fikr Review of Arab,

African and South American Studies; the Arab and South American Movie Festivals with

debates organized by BibliASPA and its new website, with special sections dedicated

to Education and Culture in Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese and English.

Also congratulate BibliASPA for the offering of the Arabic Language and Culture Program

in the premises of BibliASPA in Sao Paulo, and also in Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro and

Buenos Aires, with the essential support of books in Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic

especially developed for students of Arabic, such as Writing in Arabic: literacy, spelling

and calligraphy and Arabic Grammar for South American Students, as part of a partnership

with Qatar Foundation; encourage the expansion of this Program to other cities in South

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America and recall the importance of teaching Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic, as

mentioned in the Final Statement of the I Meeting of ASPA Ministers of Education, that

lists, among its objectives, "to promote the learning of Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese for

non-native speakers in the two regions” and “recognizes the importance of supporting the

work developed by BibliASPA, which highlights the promotion of the Arab language and

culture in South America, and call upon the ASPA member states to support its future

initiatives”

4.6 Recall, furthermore, the signing of Memoranda of Understanding between BibliASPA

and UNESCO, the National Library of Qatar, and the Qatar Foundation and the National

Council for culture, Arts and Letters of Kuwait. Exhort other countries to follow suit and

sign similar agreements which could allow for the expansion of BibliASPA’s bibliographic

assets, language, culture and art courses, book and multimedia content translation,

exhibitions and cultural events. Welcome, in special, the participation of ASPA member

States in the Second and Third South American Festival of Arab Culture, which took place

in March-2011 and 2012, and support the upcoming Fourth South American Festival of

Arab Culture and celebrating 10 Years of BibliASPA in 2013.

4.7 Entrust the Officials responsible for Culture to organize a workshop involving Library

directors and officials from both groups, taking into consideration the participation of main

libraries from both sides such as Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the National Library in Algeria

and King Fahd National Library in KSA. In this regard, welcome the LAS invitation to

organize the workshop for Library directors and officials in cooperation with Bibliotheca

Alexandrina

4.8 Welcome the initiative of establishing ASPA Library in Algeria and the procedures

taken to carry out the groundwork study, and validation of the sketch of the ASPA Library



project. Also welcome that the avant project is underway. Thank Algeria for bearing the

costs incurred in the realization of the Library Project.

4.9 Welcome the procedures taken by Morocco to execute the South American Research

Institute in Tangier/Morocco and thank the Moroccan Government for bearing part of the

financial expenses incurred by the realization of the Institute Project.

4.10 Welcome the convening of the 1st meeting of ASPA-UNESCO Contact Group and

the approval of its statutes and the organizing an ASPA cultural forum in UNESCO 2013.

4.11 Exchange models, policies and strategies to encourage an economy of culture, cultural

industries and business in order to develop regional mechanisms for the dissemination of

works of art, cultural goods and services.

4.12. Promote the universalization of quality education as an essential and inalienable

human right. This should be understood by our States as a great priority since it represents

a key factor for social changes, sustainable development of our peoples, poverty

eradication, defense and compliance with our essential rights and responsibilities, based on

principles of equity, equality, inclusion, participation, cooperation and respect, which

guarantee an integrate and qualitative development of citizens.

4.13. Foster an exchange of international researchers and experts among universities from

both regions, and entrust the Officials responsible for culture to prepare and organize

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investigation projects, seminars, conferences and workshops in specific areas of

development.

4.14 Implement programs and projects in both regions, as well as organize workshops,

seminars, conferences for the interchange of experiences on the implementation of

programs for educational and cultural inclusion of disabled people.

4.15 Exchange experiences in assistance of victims of conflict with special needs, and

implement programs for an integrated assistance and rehabilitation.

4.16 Foster programs of Academic Mobilization from and to ASPA member countries,.

Promote cooperation between experts, technical personnel and specialists in education in

countries of both regions, through the exchange of experiences which bring together the

educational systems and professional training. And encourage cooperation for teaching and

dissemination of the languages of the two regions, through the exchange of language

assistants of virtual learning and other activities.

4.17 Express their support to the right of countries in restitution of all its stolen and looted

antiquities and cultural heritage illegally transferred, and invite the international

community to cooperate on this matter in accordance with UN resolutions and international

conventions.

4.18 Work to promote the mainstreaming of the human rights culture in our educational

systems and affirm their commitment to the wide distribution of human rights guidance in

our regions such as the Arab Action Plan for the Education in Human Rights adopted at the

Arab Summit in Damascus in 2008 and the Arab Plan for promoting a culture of Human

Rights adopted at the Arab Summit in Sirte in 2010

4.19 Promote the friendship between cities from ASPA member countries, by fostering the

setting up of twin towns as a means to boost the establishment of understandings in order

to increase cultural, technical and commercial cooperation and ties between the cities.

4.20 Take note of the proposal of Tunisia to establish bi-lingual universities in both

regions, and refer the suggestion to the upcoming ministerial meeting of ASPA Ministers

of Education in Peru

4.21 Welcome the proposal presented by Algeria to set up a network of the Diplomatic

Institutes of the South American and Arab countries, and welcome the offer by Iraq host a

meeting for the directors of the diplomatic institutes of ASPA countries in Baghdad in the

second half of 2013, also welcome Colombia's offer to host a similar meeting with a view

to exchanging experiences, training sessions for young diplomats and to enhancing a better

knowledge of the policies, languages and cultures of both regions. Welcome Brazil's

suggestion that short term courses for young diplomats be organized alternating between

South America and Arab Countries.

Cultural diversity

4.22 Recognize that cultural and traditional knowledge diversity is among the most

required strengths to preserve and respect regional identities within the globalization

processes being undergone by our peoples. Furthermore, consider it necessary to commit to

draw on processes aiming at building comprehensive, culturally diverse and

environmentally responsible societies in order to eradicate human exploitation, thus

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creating conditions for a dialogue between peers, and a true know-how and regional vision

exchange based on regional mechanisms for artists, goods and cultural activities exchange.

4.23 Encourage holding cultural weeks that include book exhibitions, cultural and

intellectual seminars, exhibitions of fine arts, children books, traditional costumes

exhibitions and theatrical and musical shows.

4.24 Reaffirm the respect for the freedom of cultural and ancestral practices of indigenous

peoples in the scope of respect for the Human Rights and Fundamental Rights of

Indigenous Peoples. Welcome the adoption of General Assembly resolution 66\296, on the

organization of the High Level Plenary Meeting of the 69th session of the General

Assembly, "World Conference on Indigenous Peoples", to be held from 22 to 23

September 2014 in New York. Welcome the organization and celebration of the High

Level event, held on 17 May 2012, commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the adoption of

the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

4.25 Recognize that the traditional use of coca leaf chewing (akulliku) is an ancient cultural

manifestation of the Bolivian and Peruvian peoples.

4.26 Taking into account the richness of our history and the fundamental value of our

patrimony for the identity and culture of our peoples, take steps to prohibit the illicit

transfer and trade of cultural properties of each other and agree to take specific measures to

cooperate and promote the protection of their cultural patrimony, via bilateral and

multilateral agreements, training for the prevention of illegal trade, joint action in third

parties and establishing funds for the protection of archaeological sites and museums,

amongst other.

4.27 Welcome the initiative launched by his majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan during the

65th session of the General Assembly and the following adoption of the General Assembly

resolution proclaiming the first week of February of every year the World Interfaith

Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs.

4.28 Express the need to respect the diversity of cultures, religions and civilizations, which

is part of the common human heritage; and stress that freedom of worship is one of the

basic rights that should be respected and should not be subject to discrimination of any

kind.

4.29 Express concern over the rise in instances of deliberate negative stereotyping of

religions, their holy figures and followers, and call upon all members of the international

community to fulfill their respective obligations under international human rights law, in

particular concerning incitements to religious hatred, with a view to protect the right of

everyone to freedom of thought, opinion, conscience, and religion without discrimination

of any kind; and emphasize that respect for all religions is an essential pillar in creating an

environment conducive to the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4.30 Affirm the importance of supporting all the initiatives that aim at establishing

dialogue between civilizations, cultures, religions and peoples in general, and support

cooperation with the United Nation's "Alliance of Civilizations" initiative, to create

bridges of constructive contact, reciprocal knowledge and deeper understanding throughout

the world. In this context, welcome the results of the II World Forum of the Alliance of

Civilizations, held in the period of 6-7/4/2009, in Istanbul, and welcome the outcomes of

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the III Forum held in the first half of 2010, in Brazil. Welcome the efforts made by the

League of Arab States in the Fourth International Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations,

which was held in Doha during the period of 11-13/12/2011, and the call to implement the

proposal of Qatar to create an observatory of the Alliance of Civilizations through which it

can monitor and develop indicators in countries on the ground to ensure the extent of their

financial and ethical commitment to the principles of the Alliance and its objectives

4.31 Express appreciation for the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques,

King Abdullah Ibn Abdelaziz Al-Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to promote

dialogue between world religions, faiths and cultures. In this regard, recall important

initiatives, including the Mecca Appeal for Interfaith Dialogue (06/06/2008), the Madrid

Declaration for Interfaith Dialogue (16-18/7/2008), and the Dialogue between the Believers

of Religions, Faiths and Cultures, that took place during the high level meeting of UN

General Assembly (12-13/11/2008), which resulted in the signing of the agreement

establishing King Abdullah Ibn Abdelaziz Al-Saud Global Center for Dialogue among

Believers of Religions and Cultures in Vienna on October 13, 2011 in the presence of

foreign ministers of the founding countries; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Austria, Spain, and

calls for the summit to cooperate with the center.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

5.1 Note with satisfaction the progress made in bi-regional environmental cooperation,

particularly in the areas of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.

In this sense, praise the outcome of the Meeting of the Committee on Environmental

Cooperation of ASPA at the sidelines of the COP/UNCCD (Buenos Aires, 26/9/2009),

which allowed for the national Focal Points of UNCCD to discuss an in-depth cooperation agenda for ASPA. This initiative was followed by the Seminar on Climate Change (Damascus, 4-5/5/2010) and the Meeting of the Environmental Cooperation Committee at the sidelines of the "II International Conference: Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi Arid Regions" (ICID 2010), held in Fortaleza (19/8/2010). From this process resulted the "Cooperation Framework on Desertification and Climate Change". Consider these South-South cooperation initiatives of fundamental importance to address the grave consequences of the desertification process. Welcome the results of the workshop on the techniques of life in arid and semi-arid regions held from 25-27/5/2011 in Campina Grande, Brazil, and the results of the meeting of the Committee on Combating Desertification, which was held on the sidelines of the Conference of the Parties to the Tenth United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Changwon / South Korea on 13/10/2011. In this regard, take note of the initiative of the Conference on cooperation in the field of Economics of land degradation (ELD) and innovative financial mechanisms and to emphasize the importance of coordination and cooperation between countries of both regions in both fields, as well as international cooperation in terms of technology transfer and financial resources for both regions.

5.2 Note with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the decisions of the I Meeting of Ministers of Environmental Affairs (Nairobi, 6/2/2007) and of the I Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Water Resources and Combating Desertification (Riyadh, 16-

17/11/2008) and call upon all member states to take additional measures to complete the

cooperation agendas contained in the "Doha Declaration" and the documents adopted in

the above mentioned meetings. Welcome the hosting of Ecuador to the 2nd Meeting of

ASPA Ministers of Environment in 2013.

5.3 Reaffirm their commitment to strengthen the bi-regional capacity to address the

negative effects of desertification, as well as to benefit from the means and methods of

combating this phenomenon. Encourage as appropriate the enactment of relevant national

legislation and policies concerning, in particular, the production, import and use of

products to increase agricultural productivity and expand the use of treated waste water for

irrigation, in order to save ground water reserves. Support, in this sense, the role of the

United Nations concerning such matters.

5.4 Welcome the signing of the framework for cooperation in the field of scientific and

technical cooperation and technology between ACSAD and INSA to address the impacts,

vulnerability and adaptation, and to reduce the risk of climate change, land degradation and

desertification.

5.5 Praise the willingness of Brazil, Egypt and Morocco to cooperate in order to provide

space data from Brazilian satellites through receiving stations in Egypt and Morocco for

Arab States and to develop studies and research related to climate change and its

environmental impacts.

5.6 Reaffirm support to the implementation of the Land Degradation Monitoring and

Assessment in the Arab Region and South America (LAMAARSA) project, which brings



closer the visions of countries of both regions on the scientific methodology applied to

monitor and assess land degradation, and offers elements to develop policies to combat

desertification.

5.7 Recognize that there are serious challenges from climate change which require an

enhanced international response through the full implementation of the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change and the establishment of the second

commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, based on the principles enshrined therein,

especially the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

5.8 Encourage the study of the degradation of the Iraqi wetlands and its environmental

impact at the regional and international levels.

5.9 Appreciate the efforts made by Saudi Arabia with regard to climate change scenarios.

These efforts have culminated by considering Jeddah Centre for Meteorology, as decided

by the World Meteorological Organization, a regional center of the drought for the Arab

States, the first of its kind to use a regional model in the Arab region. Agree on the need to

develop coordination in studies of climate change scenarios by making use of information

and models that can be provided by the Center in combating drought and desertification.

5.10 Welcome the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable

Development – Rio+20 – of the ambitious outcome document “The Future We Want” and

underscore the crucial results of the Conference for the achievement of sustainable

development. Stress the key contribution of South American and Arab States for the

success of the Conference and reiterate the commitment of both regions to the

reinforcement of multilateralism. Emphasize the importance of further strengthening

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coordination and cooperation between the two regions in the processes launched at Rio+20,

in particular in the landmark establishment of Sustainable Development Goals. Welcome

the decision to consider the creation of an effective sustainable development financing

strategy and a facilitation mechanism for technology transfer. Reaffirm, in this regard, the

need for strong and broad participation of developing countries in these processes.

5.11 Continue fostering cooperation in energy in order that the joint work in this area

becomes the backbone of bi-regional cooperation. In this context, the Parties will

encourage cooperation in the field of energy and sub-regional electrical interconnection,

development of policies and technologies aimed at improving an efficient use of energy

and development, and the use of sources of clean energy.

5.12 Promote cooperation and coordination between countries of both regions in the

international trade of chemicals and disposal of hazardous wastes in order to protect human

health and the environment, according to the international environmental agreements in

this regard.

5.13 Recognize that biodiversity loss poses serious risks and challenges to countries,

especially the developing ones, reaffirm the need to establish policies and promote

cooperation in order to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with

fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

5.14 Welcome the results of CBD/COP-10, particularly those regarding biodiversity of dry

and sub-humid lands and inland waters, and stress the importance of South-South and

triangular cooperation to halt the loss of biodiversity and accomplish the objectives of the

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In this regard, agree to promote joint actions

between the natural and social science communities of both regions, thus increasing

knowledge about biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and ecological

restoration to underpin disaster reduction and risk management policies.

5.15 Recognize that ecotourism activities that engage tourists and local and indigenous

communities in the preservation of natural and cultural heritages can create significant

opportunities for environmental education and the protection and sustainable use of

biodiversity. In this context, stress the importance of promoting environmentally-friendly

tourism – which causes no harm to natural ecosystems, biological diversity and associated

traditional knowledge – and foster the exchange of experience and bi-regional cooperation

with regard to ecotourism in dry and sub-humid lands.

5.16 Welcome the Yasuní ITT initiative of the Republic of Ecuador, which seeks to

prevent the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> through the non-exploitation of oil in the Yasuní National

Park to protect diversity, indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation, as well as to

promote a sustainable development model.

5.17 Welcome resolution A/RES/64/292 - "The human right to water and sanitation",

which recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right

essential for the full enjoyment of life in all human rights. Recognize the importance of

water as a natural resource of States that is an essential element for life, with socioeconomic

and environmental functions. Promote the right of our citizens to have access to

clean and safe water and sanitation within our respective jurisdictions.

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5.18 Welcome the decision by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 17th session in

Durban, November 2011 – December 2011, that the State of Qatar host in 2012 the 18th

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change

(COP 18) and the 8th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the

Kyoto Protocol (CMP8)

5.19 In line with the principle of the Rio declaration on environment and development on

1992 and agenda 21, encourage cooperation in the field of transboundary waters, in

accordance with international law and its principles ruling shared water resources, and in

conformity with existing agreements, taking into account the interests of all riparian states

concerned, to foster mutual benefits and stability

## 6. COOPERATION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

6.1 Agree to foster cooperation on Information and Communication Technologies, with a

view to reducing the digital gap, as a tool for integral development and the institution of an

inclusive educational system.

6.2 Agree to foster bi-regional cooperation in the field of scientific research, technological

development, innovation and higher education in areas of mutual interest to both regions

with the aim of promoting sustainable development, regional competitiveness and social

inclusion.

6.3 Welcome, as well, the development of initiatives in the field of technologies such as

nanotechnology, new materials, biotechnology, ICTs and the field of new technologies for

energy efficiency and renewable energy. Consider it important to encourage the use,

development and research of these technologies, adapt it to the needs and realities of South

American and Arab countries, in order to strengthen their technological capacities and

ensure security, sovereignty and independence to the countries of both regions.

6.4 Promote initiatives and basic research projects applied to the technology development

innovation and promotion in the scope of the renewable energies, energetic efficiency,

management of water resources, aquatic ecosystem, dynamic and natural changes and

impacts in the intervention of water resources.

6.5 Welcome the holding in Buenos Aires, on August 30 and 31, 2012, of the Seminar on

E-Government and Free software, which made it possible to enhance bilateral cooperation

on information and communication technologies.

6.6 Welcome the proposal of the League of Arab states to hold an expanded meeting of the

experts of Communications and Information Technology to include all stakeholders of the

Arab and South American countries in the first quarter of 2013, in order to identify issues

of common interest, and discuss ways of cooperation.

6.7 Praise the traditional cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy developed

during decades by Argentina with its Arab partners, including Algeria, Egypt, Libya and

Saudi Arabia, through the construction of research nuclear reactors, and the provision of

equipment and related technologies, that represents a successful case in high tech areas

within South-South Cooperation.

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7. COOPERATION IN SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT AFFAIRS

7.1 Promote horizontal cooperation, transfer of technologies, knowledge and strengthening

institutional communication between both regions on the basis of the perspective of rights,

the necessary comprehensiveness of actions, respect for territorial, social, cultural and

economic peculiarities, taking into account the importance of empowering the person in his

or her family and community environment.

7.2 Hold an ASPA Forum with the participation of women in prominent Government

positions, including members of Parliaments, in order to foster mutual understanding

through the exchange of experiences with a view to strengthen women's roles in political,

social and economic spheres, and welcome the invitation by Peru to host this event in the

first half of 2013.

7.3 Welcome the results of the II Meeting for the Ministers in Charge of Social Affairs and

Development (Brasília, 1-2/Mar/2010), and the positive steps which were taken by the

meeting to create "the Brasilia Plan of Action for Social Cooperation". In this sense, hail

the decision of the meeting to create the Observatory for Human Social Development and

Inclusion of UNASUR and the League of Arab States, which shall be an important

platform for the promotion of technical discussions and bi-regional interchange of data and

studies on social policies. Reaffirm the importance of implementing all the decisions

contained in the "Brasilia Plan of Action for Social Cooperation" and of coordinating

positions in international fora to promote the principles and initiatives agreed upon, as well

as the identification of sources of financial support for their implementation.

7.4 Welcome the invitation of the Lebanese Republic to host III Meeting for the Ministers

in Charge of Social Affairs and Development to be held in Beirut in 2012. Welcome the

results of the first meeting of focal points for social Affairs, which was held in Brasilia on

13/1/2012, and what has been agreed upon as procedures to implement Brasilia Action

Plan for social cooperation (March 2010), and preparations for the 3rd Joint Ministerial Meeting.

Encourage holding experts and high officials meetings to enhance cooperation in the Social

and Development issues, especially exchange of expertise in poverty reduction, social

policies and policies combating unemployment.

Begin cooperation on the implementation of the results of RIO +20 conference (Rio de

Janeiro –June 2012), especially preparation of the sustainable development goals SDGs.

7.5 Begin Sport Cooperation within ASPA and with this purpose, organize sports

tournaments for juniors in a number of collective sports games (Soccer, Futsal, Handball,

Basketball and Volleyball, among others) involving Youth Athletes from Arab and South

American countries.

7.6 Congratulate Qatar for hosting the FIFA World Cup 2022, and welcome the decision

of the State of Qatar to consider Tuesday of the second week of February of each year, a

sports day in the state and to be an official holiday.

7.7 Emphasize on the necessity to define common guidelines for social development

policies, so as to make decisions that are in line with the priorities established in the ASPA

Plan of Action for social cooperation, which contemplates policies aimed at strengthening

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the family with special emphasis on girls, boys and adolescents, young people, women,

elderly people, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.

7.8 Promote all the efforts aiming at finding jobs for women and youth to help in achieving

gender equality, and to provide wider opportunities for marginalized groups in societies in

the process of making social decisions, as well as the importance of expediting the

reduction of child mortality, maternal mortality and malnutrition.

7.9 Welcome the convening of the High Level Plenary meeting on the Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs) held at the United Nation Headquarters in New York from 20

to 22 September 2010 that adopted the outcome document entitled "Keeping the promise –

United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". While also welcoming the

progress made in some areas since 2005 they expressed their deep concern that such

progress falls far short of what is needed, and urged developed countries to allocate new

and additional resources to support the efforts of developing and least developed countries

in meeting the MDGs as well as to urgently fulfill their commitments, in particular under

MDG 8. Demand that developed countries fulfill their obligations towards developing

countries. Reaffirm their major commitment to the Millennium Development Goals,

promoting solidarity and cooperation among the ASPA countries to back up the national

efforts devoted to foster individual and group welfare under equitable and sustainable

patterns. All this, underscoring the significance of fostering inclusive development that will

consolidate benefits for vulnerable groups, like those who live in poverty, suffer hunger,

and are disabled people by developing education and creating decent job opportunities for

them.



7.10 Convene Meeting of Ministers of Health, and welcome the initiative of the

government of Peru to host that meeting in 2013. The work of the ministers should aim to,

inter alia,

a) Promote cooperation and exchange of expertise in the field of primary/specialized health

care, medical research, and health quality systems. Organize training courses in English

language in the field of nursing, midwifery and primary health care and the quality health

institutions.

b) Exchange information and expertise on current and future plans for infectious diseases,

and confront the challenges related to crisis management resulting from it. In this respect

take note of the Arab Unified Plan to combat epidemics that was issued during the eruption

of A (H1N1).

c) Cooperate with the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health

Organization in order to benefit from the anti-viral treatments produced against Pandemic

Influenza, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Dengue.

d) Promote cooperation and exchange in culture cultivation technology of active

constituents for medicine.

e) Develop joint work to promote higher access to efficiently tested as well as other

essential HIV/AIDS drugs in the ASPA countries, paying special attention to more

vulnerable and marginalized groups.

7.11 Take note of the outcome of the 1st Conference of Arab Expatriates under the theme

"A bridge for communication", organized by LAS, that was held on 4-6/12/2010 at LAS

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Headquarter in Cairo. Value the Arab experiences in hosting such conferences annually

with special regard to the Lebanese experience in this regard appreciate the positive role of

South American nationals of Arab descent fostering relations between the two regions.

7.12 Reaffirm the importance of respect for the rule of law and of vigorous efforts to fight

transnational organized crime and corruption, which constitute a great threat to economic

reform and prosperity.

7.13 Welcome the increased role in ASPA countries of civil society and non-governmental

organizations, as an indispensable partner along with the governments and private sector,

in the development of societies. And Support the League of Arab States' efforts to

encourage a vigorous participation of the Arab NGO's in the development of Arab

societies, in accordance with the recommendations of the Civil Society Forum of the Arab

Economic, Developmental and Social Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in January 2011.

Encourage ASPA countries to undertake cooperation activities between civil society

through dialogue between the NGO's of the two regions.

7.14 Welcome the positive outcome of the high- level Forum on Empowerment of Women

in the Development Process, which was held in Doha on 23 April 2012.

## 8. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

8.1 Reaffirm their deepest grief for the passing of Dr. Nestor Kirchner, first Secretary

General of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), and emphasize his

fundamental role for the South American integration as President of the Argentine Nation

and as Secretary General of UNASUR.

8.2 Welcome the offer of Bahrain to host the next meeting of the Ministers of Foreign

Affairs of ASPA countries in 2014

8.3 Welcome the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the IV ASPA Summit

which will take place in Riyadh in 2015.

They also expressed their appreciation for the hospitality of the people and the Government

of Peru.