

First Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).  
Santiago, Chile, 27 and 28 January 2013.

## DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO OF THE FIRST CELAC SUMMIT

1. We, Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), aware of the historical meaning of this First Summit, which groups all Latin American and Caribbean countries into a single regional body, have met in Santiago, Chile, on 27 and 28 January 2013, with the purpose of progressing in the political, economic, social and cultural unity and integration of our region;

2. Reaffirm the Declaration of the Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at the Riviera Maya, Cancun, Mexico, on 23 February 2010, which reflected the principles, values and experiences developed both in the framework of the Summits of Latin America and the Caribbean launched in December 2008, in Salvador, Bahía, and the 25th anniversary of the Rio Group. We consider that this background and historical heritage made it possible to identify and assume the shared challenges of Latin American and Caribbean unity and integration that we have undertaken in CELAC, which as a result of the convergence process between the Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC) and the Rio Group, decided to create the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC);

3. Ratify the Caracas Declaration “In the Bicentenary of the Struggle for Independence. “Towards the Path of Our Liberators”, adopted in Caracas, Venezuela, on 3 December 2011, which incorporated as an integral part the Caracas Action Plan and the Rules of Procedure for the Operation of CELAC;

4. Reaffirm the effectiveness of the Historical Heritage of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), composed of the Declarations, Special Communiqués and other decision-making instruments adopted during the processes of the Rio Group and the Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC). Upon the 180th anniversary of the occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Malvinas Islands, recall that the regional support to the Argentine claim towards such occupation of these territories is included in this heritage;

5. Highlight that the implementation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) is a milestone in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean, as it is the first time that all 33 countries in the region are permanently grouped into a mechanism for dialogue and consultation that is shaping up as a political forum and stakeholder, to move forward in the process of political, economic, social and cultural integration, achieving the necessary equilibrium between unity and diversity;

6. Reaffirm our conviction that agreed decisions reached in the scope of multilateralism are the cornerstone of an effective international order that can contribute to world peace and security. Reject, therefore, unilateral measures with extraterritorial effects that are contrary to international law and that might threaten multilateralism;

7. At this First Summit of CELAC, we pay special homage to the Heads of State who chaired the transcendental Summits of our region, which set the foundations for the operation of CELAC: to the former President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, who gave a strong impetus to the Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC), Costa de Sauipe, Bahia, 16 and 17 December 2008; to the former President of the United States of Mexico, Felipe Calderón, who chaired the Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean, Riviera Maya, 23 February 2010, and the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez Frías, who chaired the inaugural Summit of Caracas consisting of the Third Summit of CALC and the Twenty-second Summit of the Rio Group, Caracas, 2 and 3 December, 2011, date on which CELAC was launched. We wish to express them our gratitude for their contribution to the great initiatives of our region;

Express our deepest and most fraternal solidarity with the Venezuelan people and its President, Hugo Chávez Frías, to whom we wish the soonest and most complete recovery;

Likewise, highlight and recall the duty of the former President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Leonel Fernández Reyna, in recognition for his efforts for the sake of integration, peace and the active role played by him during his Chair of the Rio Group;

8. Note the important agreement reached during the first year of CELAC operation to incorporate the State holding the Presidency of CARICOM as a full member of the Troika, in terms that its view enlarges and strengthens plurality of our community and in recognition of the historical role played by CARICOM countries to the comprehensive development of the Latin American and Caribbean region;

9. Consider that the unity and integration of our region must be built gradually, with respect for pluralism and the sovereign right of each of our peoples to choose their manner of political and economic organization. Reiterate that our Community is founded on the unrestricted respect for International Law, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of use and threatened use of power, respect for self determination, for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in the internal affairs of each country, protection and promotion of all human rights, the Rule of Law at national and international levels and democracy. Likewise, commit to work together for the sake of prosperity for all, in such a way as to eradicate discrimination, inequalities and marginalization, violations of human rights, and transgressions of the Rule of Law;

10. Reaffirm that democracy, sustainable development and respect for all civil and political human, economic, social and cultural rights, in their status of universal, indivisible and interdependent, including the right to development, are closely related to and reinforce each other;

11. Agree on the importance of adopting a set of Economic and Social Indicators that permit to assess from time to time the status of the region, particularly with regard to the social progress of the region. Appreciate the strong support of ECLAC to this formulation;

12. Understand that CELAC will be based on permanent dialogue without overlapping or duplicating with other regional or subregional experiences or institutions, will be based on the principle of complementarity, and will be aimed at the attainment of the best results to achieve the solidary and inclusive development of Latin American and Caribbean States;

13. In the spirit of strengthening the regional and subregional integration mechanisms, welcome the positive developments recorded in ALADI, ALBA, Pacific Alliance, MERCOSUR and SIECA, as well as the incorporation of various CELAC member States to these subregional instances, by means of which progress is made in pursuing the values, purposes and principles of our Community;

14. Commit that the climate of peace that prevails in Latin America and the Caribbean be reinforced and our whole region be consolidated as a Zone of Peace, where differences between nations are resolved peacefully and through dialogue and negotiation or other forms of solution, in full conformity with International Law;

15. Renew our support to the dialogue process that is being held between the Colombian Government and the FARC, intended to put an end to the internal conflict that has affected the political, social and economic development of that sister nation for more than 50 years, and plead for the success of the initiative that leads to reach an agreement in the interest of the Colombian people;

16. Welcome the outcome of the 7th Ministerial Meeting of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, which gathered in Montevideo, 24 countries of America and southern Africa, on 15 January 2013.

17. Aware of the importance of cooperating with the integral development of the Republic of Haiti, ratify the resolution adopted at the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of CELAC on Special Cooperation with the Republic of Haiti and call upon the Governments to keep contributing in a manner that best satisfies the specific needs of that sister Republic in its process of search of development with concrete actions in application of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDH) of the Haitian Government and to the sustainable development of the country, following and strengthening the principles of South-South and Triangular Cooperation;

18. Note that in this foundational year of CELAC, important international activities have taken place, particularly, the visit of the Ministerial Troika to India and the People's Republic of China, the meetings of the extended Troika of CELAC Ministers with the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, held in New York upon the opening of the 67<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly, and the meetings of CELAC Troika at the level of National

Coordinators with Senior Officials from New Zealand, Australia and Norway, held in Santiago. All these meetings have made it possible to establish a dialogue with countries or groups of countries, fostering a permanent interaction with other relevant stakeholders of the international community, which will contribute to the most effective exercise of CELAC's duty to coordinate international positions of the region on issues of interest to all its members, and to the achievement of reciprocal benefits in the exercise of cooperation and of political and economic relations with other nations;

19. Stress the importance of perfecting intra-CELAC coordination on its approach to other regions and countries, and instruct the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to coordinate efforts for the creation of a CELAC-China Cooperation Forum and submit us a report on the issue at our next regular Summit;

20. Express our deep concern for the situation in Syria. Remain hopeful that a peaceful and lasting agreement will be achieved, without undue external interference, to the serious crisis existing in that country, including the humanitarian emergency by the high number of refugees and displaced persons, stress the need for a stop fire that makes its possible the launching of an inclusive political process, led by the syrian people with the strong support of the international community. Urge the United Nations Secretary General, the UN Security Council and the international community to double their diplomatic efforts to put an end to violence in Syria. In that regard, renew our support to the efforts to the Mission of the United Nations Special Joint Representative and of the League of Arab States for Syria, which results in an end to violence and a solution can be achieved that is aimed at the welfare of the Syrian people and stability of the Arab Republic of Syria with full respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity territorial integrity of that country, and in compliance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

21. Highlight the Latin American and Caribbean character of Puerto Rico and, by noting the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, consider it is an issue of interest to CELAC;

22. Welcome the holding of the] First Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) with the European Union (EU), in Santiago, Chile, on 26 and 27 January 2013, as well as the documentation adopted under the slogan "Alliance for Sustainable Development: Promoting Social and Environmental Quality Investments;

23. Emphasize the development of CELAC instance aimed at strengthening complementarity and avoid duplication, between Integration Mechanisms in the region, convinced that their interaction, based on the principle of solidarity and cooperation is essential for consolidation of the Community. Appreciate the resolute and permanent collaboration of regional, subregional mechanisms and international organizations in the foundational year;

24. Strongly reject the unilateral and illegitimate assessments, lists and certifications made by some developed countries which affect countries of the region, in particular, those referring to terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking and other related measures;

25. Emphasize the need to intensify and diversify connectivity among CELAC member countries in terms of air and sea transport, and reiterate that synergies should be identified in order to reinforce cooperation. To that end, we encourage the consideration of additional initiatives to improve connectivity between the Caribbean, Mesoamerica and South America. CELAC is entitled to act as a complement to ongoing projects;

26. Highlight the results and the Working Plan of the First Ministerial Meeting on Infrastructure. Reaffirm that in the integration of physical infrastructure as well as in other areas, the largest project of Latin American and Caribbean integration benefits from the strengthening of regional and subregional programs such as COSIPLAN/UNASUR, the MESOAMERICA Project and CARICOM. It is for CELAC to act as a complement to ongoing projects;

27. Highlight the progress made by the region in the implementation of schemes that seek to expand, promote and regulate international trades of energy products, which have had a remarkably positive impact on the life quality of our countries; so we expect gradually to create a regional space for energy, combining the use of market and cooperation mechanisms, with a consequential positive impact on the life quality of our countries. We also reaffirm the need for a greater impetus to regional energy integration; the importance of having a socially inclusive, safe, reliable, solidary, competitive energy supply that is respectful for the environment; along with the decision to go forward in the creation of a regime that facilitates free energy transit in the region, respecting the legal and regulatory frameworks of countries;

28. Highlight the efforts undertaken by the member States, both at the national and regional level, in order to advance in addressing and confronting the world drug problem. We also express our concern for the constant threat, in all its dimensions, that this problem poses on the wellbeing, development and security of our peoples. Likewise, we underline the vital importance of studies and reflections on the achievements and limitations of current policies to face these problems and the identification of more efficient strategies to confront the challenges that this phenomenon represents to our countries. In the meantime, we call upon to strengthen regional and global security strategies applied by member States;

29. Support the holding of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, based on the Conventions and other relevant United States instruments, in order to evaluate the achievements and limitations of the current policies to address such problem; in particular, violence generated from consumption, trafficking and production throughout the world, as well as to identify actions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of those strategies and instruments by which the international community is facing the challenge of world drug problem;

30. Highlight the importance of the CELAC for having held the Symposium “Progress and Challenges in Scientific Research on Treatment, Pharmacological Strategies and Vaccines against Drug Addiction” in the foundational year and commit so that our countries, in conformity with their domestic legislation, assume an active role to provide support and funds to the work of researchers of the member countries of CELAC and to advance in scientific research of vaccines, antidotes, medicine and treatments to confront drug addiction;

31. Call upon the countries to adhere to the Protocol for the elimination of Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, adopted on occasion of the 5th session of the Conference of Parties to the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control (COP5), held in November 2012, in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

32. Reaffirm our commitment to mutually advantageous integration, solidarity and cooperation among the members of our Community; in particular, to those vulnerable and less developed countries. We also support cooperative initiatives between CELAC and groups of countries or other developing countries through South-South and Triangular cooperation, as complementary to and not in substitution of North-South cooperation, to cope with the global crisis and promote sustainable development of our countries. In this regard, we affirm the need for CELAC to be provided with a set of rules and procedures to ensure that intra and extra-regional cooperation will result in tangible benefits for the countries of our Community and that it be carried forward in accordance with the development strategies, plans and programs freely chosen by them;

33. Commend the creation of the Working Group on International Cooperation of CELAC and call it upon to advance towards building of a South-South and Triangular Cooperation that reflects the identity of the region, contributes to reducing regional asymmetries, promotes sustainable development and seeks articulation with the cooperation instances already existing in the region;

34. Call upon traditional donors and international financial institutions to cooperate with developing countries, according to their national priorities and strategies in order to achieve social and economic development through the provision, among other elements of debt relief, concessional aid and donations to support national efforts towards improved fiscal space, in particular, less developed countries, as well as the review and redefinition of the rating criteria of middle-income countries in international cooperation schemes and not to impose conditions that restrict the room for maneuver of national governments;

35. Appreciate the excellent willingness of the members of the Forum of Ministers of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, one of the oldest forums on cultural matters including Latin America and the Caribbean which hosted, at the meeting of its Executive Committee, the holding of the I meeting of Ministers of Culture of CELAC together with the XIX Forum of Ministers of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, and welcome the commitment of the Republic of Suriname to hold the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of CELAC in Paramaribo, on 14 and 15 March 2013, in compliance with the agreement of the Caracas Declaration;

36. Reiterate our support to the proclamation by the United Nations in December 2012 of the international decade of afrodescendants. Welcome, in particular, the inclusion in its programme of the creation of a permanent forum on Afrodescendants as well as the development of a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Afrodescendants, among other ongoing initiatives;

37. Declare the need to take steps to protect recover the patents for products and procedures considered as “traditional knowledge” of indigenous peoples and local and tribal communities that have arbitrarily been registered by persons and companies. Support the negotiation that is taking place among competent multilateral fora;

38. Welcome the holding of the First Meeting on Migrations of CELAC, held on 20 and 21 August 2012 in Comayagua, Republic of Honduras, and highlight the recommendations emanated from this event, which set the foundations to develop in that regional forum a CELAC strategy on migrations that is based on the perspective of migrant persons as subjects of rights and articulates a common position of our region with respect to the dialogue processes in other regional and global forums;

Highlight the drafting of the First Statistical Digest on Migrations between CELAC and the EU, which is a contribution to better understand the migratory flows between regions;

39. Reiterate our commitment to promoting food and nutrition security of our populations. Recognize that the main cause of hunger is poverty and that, to overcome it, it is necessary to coordinate actions related to productive inclusion of small family farmers, international trade and access to public health services and education, among others, through the continued support of different regional organizations, mechanisms and agencies. Highlight the recent report of the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), which states that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were the most advanced in food security and nutrition policies, although still 49 million people suffer from hunger in the region and note with satisfaction the proposed cooperative lines of FAO and CELAC. Renew our commitment to strengthen the integration efforts in the field of food and join efforts in support of the “Zero Hunger Challenge 2025”, proposed in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which recognizes adequate food as a human right;

40. Stress the need for the exchange of information on successful national experiences and lessons learned in the area of science, technology and innovation. Reiterate the importance of technology transfer and facilitation of access to scientific knowledge, in order to promote intra-CELAC and South-South cooperation with third countries on regional issues, such as, among other, the areas of clean fuels and green energy, crop and livestock production, human resources development, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, biotechnology, education, infrastructure development, communication technology, marine scientific research;

41. Reiterate that CELAC is an important mechanism to promote the interests of developing countries in multilateral organizations to reinforce our capacity to react coordinately to the challenges of a world in the process of a deep economic and political change. Reiterate our commitment to strengthen CELAC to promote and project the interests and concerns of Latin America and the Caribbean on the main issues of the international agenda. Therefore, reaffirm the commitment to bring together positions and coordinate ourselves, when possible, at international meetings and conferences of global reach. In that regard, highlight the efforts developed by the Permanent Representatives of CELAC member States to the United Nations Organization, who have agreed on an internal mechanism for concerted participation in the

discussions at the various committees to which the consensual position of CELAC has been put forward. As a result, we commit to strengthen coordination efforts at the United Nations Headquarters, including encouragement of joint initiatives on issues of interest to the region;

42. In order to promote inclusive and non-discriminatory world governance, and determined to contribute to a stable and secure international scenario, of peace, security and development, stable and safe, renew our countries' commitment to multilateralism, and to a comprehensive reform of the United Nations system, and to democratization of international decision making instances. In particular, the Security Council;

43. We reiterate the right of developing countries to submit candidates for top positions in the international system. We reiterate that CELAC is well placed to and will endorse qualified consensus candidates for positions such as the directorship of the WTO;

44. Recognise the value and contribution to peace and international security of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Protocols (Tlatelolco Treaty), which established the first most densely populated nuclear-weapon-free zone on the planet. In this regard, reaffirm the necessity to advance toward the goal of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and our commitment to contribute to and advance with the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and the declaration of Latin America and the Caribbean as a peace zone, and reach and uphold a world free of nuclear weapons. Call upon the nuclear powers to withdraw their reservations and interpretative declarations to the Protocols to the Treaty, and to respect the denuclearization status of the Latin American and Caribbean region;

45. Reaffirm the Special Communiqué on the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons adopted at the Summit of Caracas on 3 December 2011. In this regard, we emphasize our commitment to participate actively and introduce a common position within the framework of the High Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, to be held in New York on 26 September, 2013;

46. In this regard, urge that the Conference for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East be held as soon as possible, as agreed by the Parties to the Treaty on the non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, 2000 and 2010;

47. Reaffirm the commitment of our States to the Non-Proliferation Treaty in its three main pillars: nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this regard, we consider that the existence of nuclear weapons remains a serious threat to mankind. We express our strong support to the conclusion of legally binding instruments that lead to effective, irreversible and verifiable nuclear disarmament, in order to achieve the goal of the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within well-defined time limits. We also reaffirm the inalienable right of States to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in accordance with Articles I, II, III and IV of the NPT;



48. Stress the need to promote the full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all respects and to support efforts to restrict the illegal flow of such weapons and ammunition, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean;

49. Reaffirm the commitment to strengthen the fight against transnational organized crime according to international law. In that regard, encourage the adoption of strategic dynamic and holistic strategies to combat transnational organized crime. In this regard, encourage the articulation and greater coordination of the operative and cooperative efforts aimed at promoting the institutional strengthening relating to prevention, investigation and prosecution against transnational organized crime. We further consider the application of best practices and explore new ways and approaches to fight against this scourge;

50. Express our support for the conclusion of negotiations of a legally binding Arms Trade Treaty, to be adopted on the basis of Resolution 67/234 of the UNGA and fully consistent with the UN Charter, while taking into account the right of all States to produce, import and possess arms for their legitimate defence and security needs. Those negotiations will be concluded through the convening of a final United Nations Conference on the arms trade treaty from 18-28 March 2013. Trust that the Arms Trade Treaty will contribute to preventing and combating the illicit arms trade, and help reduce the human cost of a poorly regulated international arms trade in conventional weapons, including small arms, light weapons and ammunition;

51. We likewise stress the importance of advancing in the prompt elimination of antipersonnel mines, according to the commitments undertaken by the States party to the Ottawa Convention;

52. Express our deep concern for the existing threats and challenges, including the current international crisis of multiple interrelations which, although originated in developed countries, has a negative impact on the efforts of our countries for the sake of growth and economic and social development. We call upon the international community to take urgent steps to face systemic fragilities and imbalances and continue with the efforts to reform and strengthen the international financial system, including, inter alia, financial market regulation and observance of the commitments of cooperation and reform of the international financial institutions. Commit to working together to face the challenges of a weakened international scenario and to make efforts to launch rhythms of sustained, dynamic and long-term growth for the region, which foster increasing equity and social inclusion and integration of Latin America and the Caribbean;

53. Note that our countries share economic and financial experiences and characteristics that provide us with an opportunity to launch this space for dialogue, to establish actions that allow us to prevent and, where appropriate, co-ordinately address the effects of external shocks, and to promote sustainable regional development;

54. Considering the consequences for the world of the current economic and financial crisis, reaffirm our commitment to achieving the internationally agreed objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, which are being defined from the Rio+20 Conference for the development of a set of Sustainable Development Goals and the establishment of an Open Working Group for the SDGs, and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Financing for the Sustainable Development Strategy, without deviating efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, emphasize the importance for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to develop a deep process of reflection on the priorities of the region in the post-2015 development agenda and work towards integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

55. Highlight the importance that the objectives of the post-2015 Development Agenda should be voluntary, universal, clear, quantifiable and adaptable to the distinct national realities. This new framework should be inclusive, transparent, and promote South-South triangular cooperation on cross-cutting issues through the participation of civil society, the private sector, and local governments;

56. Reiterate our commitment to eradicate hunger and poverty in the region and, in this regard, ratify the Declaration of the I Meeting of Ministers of Latin American and the Caribbean on Social Development and Eradication of Hunger and Poverty adopted in the framework of CALC (March 2011) and the Special Communiqués on Food and Nutritional Security and Against the Financial Speculation and the Excessive Volatility of Food Prices, drafted in the framework of the Foundational Summit of CELAC held in Caracas in December 2011;

57. Highlight the holding of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and recognize the importance of the results achieved in the final document "The Future we Want" need to strengthen its balanced and inclusive, institutional framework, on the terms stated in the Declaration of Rio+20. Likewise, in the framework of Rio+20, welcome the result of the last session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee INC5 a process chaired by Uruguay that took place between 13 and 18 January in Geneva, where a globally binding agreement was reached on mercury, which contains irrevocable commitments regarding protection of human health and the environment;

58. Likewise, in the scope of Rio+20, welcome the result of the latest session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC5), a process chaired by Uruguay, where a globally binding document on mercury was achieved, that contains irrevocable commitments on protection of human and environmental health;

59. Note the decisions taken at the 18th Conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change held in Doha. We welcome the formal adoption of the second period of the Kioto. We regret the lack of participation of the countries contained in Annex 1. We are concerned that the level of ambition in the commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions assumed in the second period of commitment does not actually correspond to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) for the latter. Likewise, put on record that the absence of political will on the part

of several developed nations prevented the achievement of agreements on fresh financial additional and predictable resources and mechanisms for the effective transfer of technologies to developing countries. We further recognize the successful launching of the ad hoc working group on the Durban platform and reaffirm our will to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreement outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC by 2015 and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020, applicable to all parties and guided by the principles of the UNFCCC, in line with the outcomes of Cancun (2010), Durban (2011) and Doha (2012), with a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

60. Appreciate initiatives for regional implementation of the 10th Principle of the 1992 Rio Declaration, regarding the rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice, as a significant contribution to the participation of organized community committed to Sustainable Development;

61. Recognizing the principles of complementarity, cooperation, sovereignty and voluntary participation inspiring CELAC's action, fully adopt the "Viña del Mar Declaration" resulting from the First Meeting of Finance of CELAC of 14 December 2012;

62. Are aware of the fragility of the international economic and financial situation and the risks it poses on the continuity of the achievements of our countries in terms of social inclusion, growth with equity, sustainable development and regional integration. While it is important to recognize that the crisis has had a lesser effect on Latin America and the Caribbean as compared to the rest of the world, will work together to meet the challenges of a weakened international scenario and will strive to promote sustained, dynamic, inclusive and long term growth rates for the region;

63. Reaffirm the importance of having a strong, influential regional voice that permits to reflect the growing weight of emerging economies in global economic development, ensuring equitable representation of all member countries in international financial institutions;

64. Consider it necessary the importance of developing tools that permit to strengthen the international financial system, which should contemplate stricter and more effective regulation of the largest financial entities and the adoption of concrete measures for achieving international best practices in international financial flows. In line with this, it is highly relevant the reduction of excessive dependence of assessments of credit risk rating agencies and the importance of adopting instruments enable reasonable and definitive agreements between debtors and creditors in the restructuring of sovereign debts;

65. While measures intended to encourage developed economies are welcomed, express our concern for monetary expansion in these countries and its effects on the region; in particular, quantitative relaxation implemented in these economies, given the pressure on the value of our currencies that affects the competitiveness of the vast majority of our countries. Call upon these economies to consider in their analysis and decision making the consequences of their actions on countries that still walk on the road to development;

66. Recognize the need to promote global trade through an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced agreement of the negotiations of the Doha Round of the WTO in accordance with their mandates, focusing on development. Emphasize the need to continue the agricultural reform process agreed upon in the Uruguay Round and poured into the Doha agricultural mandate. Progress in such reform process is crucial to the necessary balance of multilateral trade negotiations centered on development. Therefore, we urge the WTO members to continue negotiating on the basis of mandates;

67. Express our concern for the growing proliferation of barriers that distort trade, including Sanitary and Phytosanitary, without scientific justification, which undermine market access, especially exports markets for developing countries and particularly small farmers. Urgethe full implementation of WTO agreements in this area, particularly with regard to those technical barriers that hinder technological innovation in agricultural production, and the consequential impact on food security;

68. Recommend the Working Group created by the First Meeting of Ministers of Economy and Finance of CELAC, to conduct a study on the feasibility of implementing a Latin American and Caribbean instance for the settlement of investment disputes engaged in the settlement of intra and extra Community investment disputes;

69. Instruct the National Coordinators to adopt, at their First Meeting, the 2013 Santiago Actin Plan;

70. Appreciate the Republic of Cuba for hosting the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC in 2013 and holding the Second Summit Meeting of CELAC, in 2014;

71. Appreciate the Republic of Costa Rica for hosting the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC in 2014 and holding the Third Summit of CELAC;

72. Appreciate the Republic of Ecuador for hosting the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC in 2015 and holding the Fourth Summit of CELAC;

73. The Heads of State and Government of CELAC expressed their appreciation to the President of the Republic of Chile for chairing the foundational year of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and their recognition to the Chilean Government and people for the organisation of the First Summit of CELAC in Santiago, on 27 and 28 January 2013.

Santiago, Chile, 28 January 2013