

## EU:n ja Latinalaisen Amerikan ja Karibian maiden yhteisön (CELAC) huippukokous 9.-10.11.2025

### Kokous

EU:n ja Latinalaisen Amerikan ja Karibian maiden yhteisön (CELAC) huippukokous 9.-10.11.2025 Kolumbian Santa Martassa

**Kolumbian Santa Martassa järjestettiin 9.-10.11.2025 neljäs EU:n ja CELACin huippukokous. Huippukokouksen tavoitteena oli vahvistaa EU:n ja Latinalaisen Amerikan ja Karibian (LAK) suhteita: LAK-alue on monessa kysymyksessä EU:n kanssa samanmielinen ja tarjoaa merkittäviä kaupallisia mahdollisuuksia. Lisäksi tavoitteena oli palata tiiviimpään, kahden vuoden välein toistuvaan tapaamistahtiin. Suomea kokouksessa edusti alivaltiosihteeri Jarno Syrjälä.**

**Huippukokouksen lopputulemina julkaistiin yhteinen julkilausuma, jossa korostetaan alueiden välistä strategista kumppanuutta. Julkilausuman lisäksi julkaistiin kaksi julistusta, jotka käsittelivät järjestäytyneen rikollisuuden torjuntaa sekä hoivataloutta. Julkilausuma ja julistukset ovat saaneet kokouksen jälkeen hyvän vastaanoton.**

**Huippukokouksen yhteydessä järjestettiin kansalaisyhteiskunta- ja bisnesfoorumit sekä EU-Karibia-kokous, jotka olivat kaikki onnistuneita tapahtumia.**

Kolumbian Santa Martassa järjestettiin 9.-10.11.2025 neljäs EU:n ja Latinalaisen Amerikan ja Karibian maiden yhteisö CELACin (Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños) välinen huippukokous. Huippukokouksen yhteispuheenjohtajina toimivat Kolumbian presidentti Gustavo Petro (CELAC-puheenjohtaja 2025) sekä Eurooppa-neuvoston puheenjohtaja Antonio Costa. EU:n puolelta kokouksessa oli paikalla myös korkea edustaja Kaja Kallas. Suomea kokouksessa edusti alivaltiosihteeri Jarno Syrjälä (ulkoministeriö). Kokousvalmisteluiden viime metreillä edustautumisen taso laski ministeri- tai varaministeritasolle erityisesti CELAC-maiden päätösten johdosta. Kaikki EU- ja CELAC-maat olivat Boliviasta ja Saint Luciaa lukuun ottamatta paikalla, eli huippukokouksessa oli 58 valtion edustus.

Edellinen EU-CELAC-huippukokous järjestettiin vuonna 2023, mitä edelsi kahdeksan vuoden tauko. Tämän vuoden huippukokous oli merkittävä myös siitä syystä, että EU:n ja CELACin välisissä korkean tason tapaamisissa päästiin palauttamaan kahden vuoden kokousväli. Tästä on syytä pitää kiinni jatkossakin. Huippukokous lujitti alueiden välistä suhdetta ja välitti vahvan poliittisen signaalin. Kokouksen ilmapiiri oli erittäin hyvä ja niin EU:n kuin CELACin puolelta painotettiin yhteistyön vahvoja edellytyksiä ja kumppanuuden merkityksellisyyttä. Näkemyserojakin oli, mutta ne eivät nousseet hallitsevina esiin.

Huippukokouksen keskeinen lopputulema on yhteinen julkilausuma (liitteenä), joka hyväksyttiin tyydyttävässä muodossa. Vain Nicaragua ja Venezuela jättäytyivät pois julkilausumasta. Julkilausuma korostaa alueiden välistä strategista kumppanuutta ja sitoutumista multilateralismiin, demokratiaan, ihmisoikeuksiin ja kestäväan kehitykseen. Yhteistyötä tullaan tiivistämään ilmastomuutoksen

torjunnassa, puhtaassa energiasiirtymässä, digitalisaatiossa ja kaupassa. Rauhan ja vakauden edistämistä kansainvälisen oikeuden mukaisesti vahvistetaan. Kansainvälistä tilannetta koskien esiin nostettiin erityisesti Ukraina, Gaza ja Haiti. Suomelle oli tärkeää, että Ukraina näkyi kokouksen julkilausumassa. Muita Suomelle tärkeitä, julkilausumassa näkyviä teemoja ovat muun muassa kauppa, Global Gateway -investointiohjelma, ilmasto ja digitalisaatio. Julkilausuman tiekarttaliitettä ei saatu hyväksyttyä. Tiekartan hyväksyminen huippukokouksessa oli Suomen toiveena.

Huippukokouksessa julkistettiin kaksi poliittista julistusta, joista toinen käsitteli järjestäytyneen rikollisuuden torjumista ja toinen hoivataloutta. Suomi tuki kumpaakin julistusta, joista eritoten ensimmäiseksi mainittu on teemana keskeinen paitsi Latinalaisen Amerikan maille, myös Euroopan sisäiselle turvallisuudelle. Julistukset saivat hyvän vastaanoton CELAC-maiden puolelta. Järjestäytyntä rikollisuutta koskevaan EU:n ja Latinalaisen Amerikan kansalaisturvallisuuden allianssiin (Alliance on Citizen Security) liittyi EU:n lisäksi 18 CELAC-maata (Barbados, Belize, Brasilia, Chile, Kolumbia, Costa Rica, Dominikaaninen tasavalta, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaika, Meksiko, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad ja Tobago, Uruguay). Hoivataloutta koskevaan hoivapaktiin (Pact on Care) liittyi EU:n lisäksi 16 CELAC-maata (Barbados, Belize, Brasilia, Chile, Kolumbia, Costa Rica, Dominikaaninen tasavalta, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Meksiko, Paraguay, Trinidad ja Tobago, Uruguay). Julistusten tavoitteena on tiivistää yhteistyötä aloillaan.

Suomen vaikuttaminen prioriteettiteemoissamme onnistui hyvin huippukokouksessa.

Huippukokouksen yhteydessä järjestettiin kansalaisyhteiskunta- ja bisnesfoorumit, jotka olivat molemmat onnistuneita. Kummassakin foorumissa korostui EU:n ja CELACin samanmielisyys monissa asioissa. Kansalaisyhteiskuntafoorumi keräsi yhteen yli 200 osallistujaa keskustelemaan yhteisistä haasteista ja mahdollisuuksista. Bisnesfoorumin keskustelut keskittyivät eritoten vihreisiin investointeihin, digitaaliseen konnektiviteettiin, kestävään liikenteeseen ja markkinoiden integrointiin. Lisäksi huippukokouksen yhteydessä järjestettiin EU:n ja Karibian maiden kokous, jossa EU edusti jäsenmaita. Kokouksessa keskusteltiin muun muassa EU:n ja Karibian kumppanuuden syventämisestä.

Alivaltiosihteeri Syrjälä tapasi kokouksen yhteydessä kahdenvälisesti Dominikaanisen tasavallan varaministeri Rubén Silié Valdezin. Tapaamisessa todettiin maidemme väliset hyvät suhteet ja samanmielisyys, tuki Ukrainalle sekä Haitin tilanteen vakavuus. Lisäksi keskusteltiin mm. kaupan monipuolistamisesta.

#### Suomen edustajat

Alivaltiosihteeri Jarno Syrjälä, osastopäällikkö Anna-Kaisa Heikkinen, suurlähettiläs Eija Rotinen (Bogotan-suurlähetystö) ja edustuston päällikön sijainen Henna Mäki-Mantila

#### Asiakirjat

Huippukokouksen julkilausuma

Alliance on Citizen Security -julistus

Pact on Care -julistus

#### Liitteet

Huippukokouksen julkilausuma

Alliance on Citizen Security -julistus

Pact on Care -julistus

**An EU-LAC Alliance for Citizen Security**  
***Joint Declaration issued by the EU and***  
***Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,***  
***Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico,***  
***Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay***  
***in Santa Marta, Colombia, 9 November 2025***

***A joint response to common threats, based on shared values***

1. We reaffirm our **commitment** to address jointly the urgent, persistent, and growing threats to our societies and the environment posed by transnational organized crime and other cross-border challenges to citizen security. We underscore the urgency of a **collective and multilateral approach**, in line with international law, including international human rights law, and international human rights standards, with full respect for the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States. We recognize the growing complexity and transnational nature of these threats and acknowledge that they can originate from or involve individuals across multiple regions.
2. Our cooperation is rooted in our **shared values**, including the promotion, protection, and respect of all human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the inherent dignity of all individuals. We advocate for the rule of law, democracy, including free, fair, inclusive, transparent, and credible elections, and freedom of expression, as well as freedom of association and peaceful assembly, inclusive multilateralism and international cooperation, based on the principles and objectives of the UN Charter. We are committed to fighting against gender-based discrimination and ensuring the meaningful participation in our cooperation of all stakeholders, including women, youth and persons in vulnerable situations.
3. **Bi-regional and intra-regional cooperation** are both indispensable. We will be mindful of national contexts and priorities, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements, taking into account the different capacities of all states including Small Island Developing States. We underscore the importance of strengthening cooperation within and between regions, including with regards to regulatory frameworks and standards, policies and instruments, as well as exchange of good practices and expertise to ensure effective responses, including technologically innovative ones.
4. We strive for a **whole-of-society approach to citizen security**, in accordance with national legal frameworks. Current violence and security threats by poly-criminal networks, working across our regions and globally, negatively impact democratic governance, inclusion policies, inequality and the environment. These interconnected threats in both regions require comprehensive, **integrated**, balanced and multidisciplinary **and evidence-based** approaches. We have to address the root causes, socioeconomic and risk factors, including those that make different segments of society more vulnerable to crime, prioritizing the development of preventive measures. These should be built through inclusive public policies, respect for human rights as well as comprehensive strategic

partnerships—especially with civil society and the private sector, as well as with international agencies, academia, local governments and communities.

5. The provision of statistical data on criminal phenomena and evaluations of policy impacts are vital, including through continuous monitoring mechanisms, data sharing within the applicable regulatory frameworks and joint observatories on criminal phenomena. The protection of personal data and the right to privacy are essential to strengthen cooperation, enabling the exchange of information in the area of law enforcement and criminal justice.
6. To **dismantle the economic and recruitment structures** of criminal organizations, we underscore the need to strengthen financial intelligence and asset tracing mechanisms, especially through the confiscation and recovery of illicit assets across jurisdictions; to address penitentiary challenges, including rehabilitation and the reduction of reoffending; and to promote education and public awareness initiatives, particularly among young people concerning the respect for the rule of law, transparency and human rights.
7. We welcome the **tangible progress** since the Third EU-CELAC Summit (Brussels, 17-18 July 2023) commitment to strengthen cooperation initiatives in the field of citizen security, including through the EU-LAC Partnership on Justice and Security. Key milestones include the La Paz Declaration of the EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (February 2024) and the EU-CLASI Ministerial Declaration (March 2025); the high-level bi-regional dialogues of the Justice policy cycle; the joint work in relevant UN mechanisms, and the existing sub-regional mechanisms.
8. We acknowledge the **contribution of EU-funded initiatives**—including EL PACCTO 2.0, COPOLAD III, EUROFRONT, the Global Illicit Flows Programme, and cybersecurity actions including those under the EU-LAC Digital Alliance and GLACY-e programme—as well as platforms like EMPACT in enhancing our strategic partnership. We further acknowledge the important **initiatives taken in Latin America and the Caribbean** to address the challenges posed by transnational organized crime, including through the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Organization, MERCOSUR, the Andean Community, the Brasilia Consensus, as well as the establishment of AMERIPOL, and the key work of CARICOM bodies, specifically the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) and the Regional Security System (RSS). We underscore the value of regional initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation in port and logistics hub security to prevent and dismantle illicit flows.
9. We set up an **Alliance for Citizen Security** as a value-based framework for cooperation to address these threats, collectively and multilaterally, with full respect for human rights and the Rule of Law at all levels. We will build on existing cooperation and mobilise for this purpose the relevant State institutions, agencies, and platforms, as well as the private sector and non-state organizations and associations —across sectors and in both regions, including the European outermost regions and overseas countries and territories.

### **Joint Commitments**

*We commit to:*

10. Swiftly implement the commitments of the La Paz Declaration approved at the XXIVth High Level Meeting of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (February

2024), the third EU-CLASI Ministerial Declaration<sup>1</sup> (March 2025), as well as of other relevant commitments undertaken at the bi-regional level, with appropriate involvement of all concerned government bodies.

11. Promote **justice cooperation**, respecting international data protection standards and acting in accordance with national legal frameworks, through the operationalisation and enhancement of tools to make it more effective, including instruments to facilitate the electronic transmission of requests for international legal and judicial co-operation between central authorities, as well as the opportunity to make full use of existing instruments that have a binding nature for each country, including those provided by regional organizations, or to devise additional international instruments for international judicial cooperation. We will strengthen the Justice Policy Cycle between relevant authorities of both regions, including by organising regular ministerial meetings.
12. **Fight all the multiple forms of discrimination** and gender-based violence, also when technology-facilitated, also by promoting the role of all stakeholders in law enforcement, including women, persons in vulnerable situations and minorities, and by reinforcing institutional capacity in prevention and protection.
13. Strengthen cooperation in **border management and resilience**, including to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen the transnational response to migrant smuggling, including by building on the experience of the Atenas Network. In this perspective, intensify efforts and cooperation to reduce the exposure of people on the move to trafficking in persons, to protect the rights of all migrants regardless of their status, to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, in full respect of international human rights law and in line with commitments in the Agenda 2030, the Pact for the Future and other relevant international instruments.
14. Support national and regional efforts to **prevent and fight corruption** in all its forms through enhanced international cooperation and strengthened anticorruption, integrity and transparency policies, recognizing its transversal impact on human rights, governance, and the fight against organized crime.
15. Strengthen cooperation in **maritime security** through multilateral cooperation initiatives, including for information sharing and deploying joint operations, based on relevant experiences, including the Treaty of San José<sup>2</sup>. We reaffirm our commitment to the fundamental principles of international law regarding maritime threats, including in the fight against the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and drugs.
16. Take firm and strengthened action against **crimes that affect the environment**, also in countries of supply, transit and demand of waste, wildlife and other environment-affecting illicit trafficking, through enhanced international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility.
17. Promote adequate and sustainable opportunities for **economic inclusion**, access to economic, social and cultural rights, basic services and education, as well as participation,

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<sup>1</sup> Countries currently not members of CLASI are not expected to implement the operational cooperation priorities of the EU-CLASI Ministerial Declaration.

<sup>2</sup>Agreement Concerning Co-operation in Suppressing Illicit Maritime and Air Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in the Caribbean Area.

especially for the youth, women and persons in vulnerable situations exposed to recruitment by criminal organizations.

18. Building in priority on existing bi-regional, bilateral and multilateral frameworks, **enhance cooperation in relevant policy areas**, including:
  - a. fight against transnational organised crime including illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives, and in drugs; fight against international illicit financial flows and money laundering; trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, crimes that affect the environment, smuggling of commercial goods, trafficking in cultural property, cybercrime;
  - b. balanced and comprehensive drugs policies;
  - c. maritime security, logistics hubs and ports' security, resilience of trade routes against criminal infiltration, and prevention of criminal recruitment (especially youth recruitment);
  - d. cooperation in criminal asset seizure and recovery, internal security and law enforcement, including by Joint Investigation efforts where possible;
  - e. justice cooperation, mutual legal assistance, cross-border police and customs cooperation, including by data exchange in accordance with relevant legal frameworks;
  - f. capacity building for reforms of penitentiary institutions and criminal justice systems, including to improve human rights protection;
  - g. identify and address emerging threats to citizen security.
19. Promote the implementation of applicable standards and work towards their compatibility and where opportune convergence in view of a **more effective operational cooperation** for citizen security, whilst respecting fundamental rights, including on the protection of personal data, criminal procedure rights and information sharing, within the applicable regulatory frameworks.
20. Enhance cooperation in **multilateral fora** relevant for citizen security, including the fight against transnational organised crime, drug policy, and anti-corruption.
21. Promote **inter-agency cooperation** across policy areas in a whole-of-government approach, leveraging all available resources, assets and frameworks, also by building on the existing regional and bi-regional frameworks.
22. Recognising the importance of the Constitutive Treaty of **Ameripol**, encourage its swift ratification.
23. Enhance dialogue between EU and LAC partners on emerging threats that may affect citizens' security, including those with **global implications**, to reinforce international cooperation and promote a more strategic, result-oriented and beneficial partnership.
24. Regularly review the progress of these shared commitments.

**Joint Declaration on a bi-regional Pact on Care**  
**European Union – Latin America and the Caribbean**

*Santa Marta, Colombia, 9 November 2025*

1. We, the European Union (EU) and Colombia, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, seeking to enhance our partnership, are launching a Bi-regional Pact on Care. The Bi-regional Pact on Care is an informal, values-based framework for cooperation, open to all Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and EU Member States and institutions.
2. The Pact provides a forum for regular bi-regional dialogue and cooperation on the legal, social and economic aspects of comprehensive care systems, including support systems, with the aim of improving their effectiveness, quality, inclusiveness and accessibility, as well as their financial and fiscal sustainability, in order to achieve greater levels of well-being, gender equality and social justice in our societies. The Pact also serves as a forum for promoting cooperation at sub-regional, regional and multilateral level in this field.
3. The Pact is based on the high importance that both the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean attach to care systems. Our two regions have traditionally pursued the most ambitious policies to transform and strengthen these systems, with the aim of making them more effective, sustainable, equitable and inclusive.
4. We acknowledge the growing demand for care across our populations, driven by demographic and cultural shifts. We consider that the rising need for care can be addressed through a transformative approach that promotes economic and social justice, taking into account the principles and priorities developed in this field within the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral fora, including in our respective regions.
5. We recognise that care is both a need, a responsibility, a co-responsibility and an essential element for social justice and human dignity, as well as for a sustainable and inclusive economic and social development, as it allows individuals to emerge from vulnerability and actively participate in society. It encompasses all activities undertaken to ensure and maintain the well-being, health, and development of individuals throughout their lives, including the provision of assistance to those in a situation of dependency or requiring temporary or permanent support, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities, or persons with chronic or temporary illnesses.
6. We consider that care is also a key source of both paid and unpaid work, which must be better recognised and more equitably distributed among the state, the private sector, families, communities and between women and men. Care, without which the current system could not function, is inherently intersectional and cross-cutting, as it permeates

all areas of society and affects everyone throughout the life cycle. Daily care contributes to the economy by enabling the participation of care workers, both women and men, many of whom face precarious conditions and social invisibility. Women, in particular, continue to carry most of the responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work.

7. We recognise that improving the working conditions of care workers and promoting the professionalisation and formalisation of the sector can have a significant impact on ensuring full respect for human rights, including labour and social rights, within the field of care; and on fostering the economy and women's formal participation in the labour market. Moreover, redistributing care responsibilities contributes to levelling the playing field between women and men, promoting equal opportunities and gender justice, and ensuring that access to care services does not limit women's economic autonomy.
8. In light of the above, we are strongly committed to strengthening our care systems as one of the main pillars of welfare, and to advancing towards a care society that supports and protects both those who require care and those who provide it. A care society that also embraces self-care, mutual care, and environmental protection, grounded on a comprehensive approach that seeks to ensure the sustainability of life and the planet.

### **Cooperation modalities**

9. To this aim, we will conduct voluntary regular exchanges on progress and good practices in care policies, systems, programmes, and benefits, including policy and regulatory frameworks, infrastructure, digitalisation, governance mechanisms, policies to improve access to affordable, accessible and quality care services, and the institutional architecture of care systems. These exchanges will also encompass the working conditions of care workers, fair recruitment, professionalisation strategies and skills development, initiatives to recognise unpaid care work and reduce its burden on those providing it; as well as sectoral, local and community-based experiences and financing strategies for care systems, among other matters.
10. We will conduct and share comparative studies and analyses on topics such as time use in care and gender gaps; the availability, affordability, adequacy and quality of care services, the gap between the supply and demand of care services for different populations, access to self-care services and programmes, and the positive impact of investment in the sector. These comparative studies will also encompass regulations on maternity and paternity, including on parental leave and their conditions of application, and the disproportionate impact of unpaid care responsibilities on women and girls; as well as on persons in situation of vulnerability, such as afro-descendant communities and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, the shared analyses may cover the working conditions of care workers, including their health and safety, their access to social protection and their link to migration flows in both regions, including the regional and global care chains and their structural causes and implications, among other matters.



11. We will update each other on significant political and legal advancements achieved in our respective regions aimed at recognising care as a fundamental component for gender equality, social justice and collective well-being, and which can serve as inspiration for other regions and reinforce our bi-regional cooperation to build fairer, more sustainable, and more inclusive care systems.
12. The Pact also aims to stimulate the formulation of concrete proposals to be taken into consideration by the authorities of both regions, promoting innovation, adaptation to the different local contexts and progress measurement; and it will aim to seize opportunities to create decent and productive employment, strengthen and broaden the financing mechanisms and strategies of care systems, and enhance public-private partnerships with multi-stakeholder approaches through innovative investments in the care economy.
13. Given the dynamic nature of the sector, priorities will be revised regularly and new areas could be included per mutual agreement, in line with changing needs and opportunities.

## **Implementation**

14. Participants are welcome to designate a governmental entity to act as country focal point. The focal points will meet regularly to conduct the abovementioned exchanges of good practices, comparative studies and analysis, as well as to identify cooperation opportunities, promote joint initiatives, review the implementation of joint priorities and call for specific thematic meetings. Modalities for the work on these dialogues will be defined jointly, and progress will be reviewed on a regular basis
15. The EU-LAC Foundation will be invited to support the work of this Network, and to make concrete proposals to be considered by decision-makers and authorities in order to move towards a care society, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.
16. Modalities of consultation with representatives of the civil society, including the different stakeholders in the care sector, social partners and the academia will be defined jointly.

## **JOINT DECLARATION OF THE CELAC-EU SUMMIT 2025**

**Santa Marta, Colombia**

**9 November 2025**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and of the European Union (EU) and the President of the European Council met in the city of Santa Marta, Republic of Colombia, on 9 November 2025 for the Fourth CELAC-EU Summit.
2. We welcome the last EU-CELAC Ministerial meeting that took place in New York on 24 September 2025 and the holding of the parallel events prior to this Summit – the 2025 LAC-EU Business Forum and the LAC-EU Civil Society Forum.
3. We welcome the substantial progress in the preparation of the bi-regional Roadmap and task the EU-CELAC coordination mechanism to finalise it for adoption ahead of the next EU-CELAC Ministerial meeting. The Roadmap will take forward our shared commitments and accelerate cooperation on climate action and environmental protection, energy transition and regional interconnections, boosting trade and economic flows and resilience, and deepening our joint efforts to tackle transnational organised crime.
4. We are driven by the will to deepen the historical ties that unite us, at a time when multilateralism is being questioned all over the world and there is a continued need for a more just, equitable and democratic international order.
5. In this spirit, we renew the strategic importance of a bi-regional relationship based on shared values and interests, resilient, inclusive, and democratic societies, the promotion, protection and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, free and transparent elections, multilateralism and international cooperation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and international humanitarian law.

6. We reiterate our unwavering commitment to democracy, including free, inclusive, transparent, and credible elections and freedom of expression, human rights, rule of law, international law and stress the importance of prioritising sustainable development. We emphasise the importance of all States adhering to fundamental norms of international conduct, notably those enshrined in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
7. We reaffirm our adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the sovereign equality of States, respect for territorial integrity and political independence, non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes. We reiterate our opposition to the threat or use of force and stress the importance of prioritizing conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding as essential elements for lasting peace in both regions.
8. We reiterate our opposition to the threat or use of force and to any action not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.
9. We reaffirm our commitment to the promotion, protection, respect and full exercise of all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, and interdependent. We are determined to combat all forms of discrimination, violence against women, and to promote gender equality and the full and meaningful participation of all persons, including children, women, Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, older persons, and other groups in situations of vulnerability, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. We also recognise the role of civil society organisations and human rights defenders.
10. Noting that CELAC has declared itself as a Zone of Peace, committed to the settlement of disputes through dialogue and cooperation in accordance with international law, we recognise the ongoing efforts to achieve peace in the region, highlighting our support for the peace process in Colombia with the backing of the international community and the United Nations. We discussed the importance of maritime security and regional stability in the Caribbean. We agreed on the importance of international cooperation, mutual respect, and full compliance with

international law, including in combatting transnational organised crime and drug trafficking. Several CELAC member States emphasised their national positions regarding the situation in the Caribbean and the Pacific. We reiterate our commitment to strengthening mechanisms for dialogue, coordination, and technical assistance to jointly address these challenges.

11. We recognise the need to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal for global peace and stability, trade, and international cooperation.
12. We welcome the holding of the EU-Caribbean Leaders' Meeting on 10 November in Santa Marta as a tangible sign of the continued strong engagement between the European Union, including its outermost regions as well as Overseas Countries and Territories, and the Caribbean, given its specific needs, priorities, and interests.
13. We addressed the main challenges of the current international context. We noted with concern the adverse impact of the increasing number of wars and conflicts around the world. We reiterated our national positions on the ongoing wars and conflicts and underscored the urgent need to prioritise the peaceful settlement of disputes, diplomacy, and dialogue, in full respect of international law including the Charter of the United Nations. We expressed the need to ensure the protection of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance.
14. We reiterate our deep concern over the ongoing war against Ukraine, which continues to cause immense human suffering. We support all efforts to achieve a sustainable ceasefire and to promote political dialogue aimed at a just, comprehensive and lasting peace and to promote de-escalation and to foster direct dialogue in accordance with international law, and in full respect of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the peaceful settlement of disputes and the principle of territorial integrity and sovereignty.
15. We recognise the agreement reached on the first phase of the Comprehensive Plan to end the Gaza Conflict, as well as the outcome of the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit for Peace, held on 13 October 2025. In this regard, we recall the High-Level Conference for the Peaceful Settlement on the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, held in New York. We reiterate our unequivocal

condemnation of the 7 October 2023 terrorist attacks. We reiterate our firm condemnation of the escalation of violence in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, following the increased settler violence, the expansion of illegal settlements and Israel's military operation. We call on all parties to fully commit to implementing all phases of the Plan and to refrain from any actions that could jeopardise the agreement. To alleviate the dire humanitarian situation, we call for immediate, unimpeded access and sustain distribution of humanitarian aid at scale into and throughout Gaza. All parties must comply with international law, including international humanitarian law. We reiterate our strong commitment to a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, based on the two-state solution. We also reaffirm our commitment to the reconstruction and recovery of Gaza.

16. We reaffirm our support for Haiti and its efforts to achieve political, economic, and social stability, with the backing of the international community. We remain committed to continuing the fight against the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition destined for Haiti, in order to ensure stability, in accordance with the principles of self-determination of peoples, sovereignty, and solidarity. We take note of the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2793, which paves the way for the transition of the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSSM) to a reinforced international force, and we encourage the strengthening of Haitian security forces, as well as contributions to the Gang Suppression Force and stabilisation efforts in Haiti.
17. Regarding the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas the European Union took note of CELAC's historical position based on the importance of dialogue and respect for international law in the peaceful solution of disputes.
18. The countries that supported the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/80/7 of 29 October 2025, reiterate the need to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba, as well as their opposition to laws and regulations with extraterritorial effects. The designation of Cuba as a state sponsor of terrorism, and its maintenance on the list, has introduced obstacles to international financial transactions with the island.

## REFORM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

19. We underline the need to strengthen the multilateral system, with the United Nations at its core, and to promote a more effective, inclusive, transparent, and democratic global governance, in full respect of international law.
20. We support a comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council to make it more representative, inclusive and democratic, better reflecting current realities through the strengthening of the voice of underrepresented regions. In this regard, we reiterate our support for more inclusive decision-making institutions and forums. In the context of ongoing efforts to reform the United Nations system, we invite all member States to participate in the UN80 Initiative and support the implementation of the Pact for the Future. Likewise, we commit to strengthening our bi-regional cooperation and joining efforts to support the Secretary-General in his initiatives aimed at revitalizing multilateralism and enhancing coordination in relevant forums on issues of common interest.
21. The European Union takes note of the position expressed by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to have a national of the region serve as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations.
22. We commit to strengthening our cooperation to address regional and global challenges, taking into account, as applicable, internationally agreed commitments, including the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
23. Building on the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) held in Seville, we reaffirm our commitment to the continued reform of the international financial architecture so that it may be more inclusive, representative, and effective, and to the effective use of all sources of financing for development and to explore options to address debt sustainability.
24. We reaffirm that Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an essential component of international cooperation based on agreed commitments. We acknowledged the need for sustained efforts to reverse declining trends in ODA and to fulfill the longstanding target of 0.7% of gross national income, and between 0.15% and 0.2% for least developed countries.

25. We agreed to promote fairer, more inclusive and more effective international financial institutions that allocate resources adequately to development in its three dimensions and ensure greater representation of developing countries. In this regard, we recognise the importance of deepening cooperation between European and Latin American and Caribbean financial institutions with a view to expanding financing, fostering private sector participation, and adopting indicators beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that better reflect the realities and needs of all partner countries. In this context, we recognise the complementary value of South-South, North-South, and CELAC-EU trilateral and triangular cooperation.

## TRADE AND INVESTMENT

26. We reiterate our commitment to a rules-based multilateral trading system grounded in international law, that is open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory and predictable, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. We commit to working together on the reform and modernization of the WTO in order to equip it with the necessary capacities to respond to the challenges of the twenty-first century.

27. We acknowledge the strategic importance of agreements fostering closer economic and trade ties and enhancing economic security and prosperity. We welcome the recent entry into force of the agreements between the EU and Chile, Central America, and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and firmly support the swift accession of Croatia to the latter agreement. We will continue taking the necessary steps to expand and deepen the network of trade agreements between our two regions.

28. We highlight the importance of advancing jointly in the reduction of trade tensions, in facilitating international trade, in improving market access, and in ensuring food security. We underscore the need to maintain channels of dialogue that allow for addressing the implications of trade barriers and to promote the economic and social wellbeing of the communities involved in international supply chains.

29. We welcome the development and collaborative potential of the EU-LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda, as an instrument for the implementation of mutually beneficial partnerships, within the framework of development in its three dimensions based on real co-ownership and high standards aimed at the wellbeing of our

peoples, while taking into account the shared priorities of both regions, in those States participating in the initiative.

## CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY TRANSITION

30. We welcome and pledge our support to the successful holding of the Thirtieth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), in Belém do Pará, Brazil. We reiterate that our collective efforts on climate action must be aligned with all the goals of the Paris Agreement, the principles that govern it and its effective implementation, including the efforts to mobilise additional finance for developing countries. In this context, we renew our commitment to ambitious climate action, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, promoting a just transition, poverty eradication, community resilience, and decent work. We recognise the impacts of climate change on all countries, especially on vulnerable developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, landlocked developing countries and other categories of vulnerable developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and acknowledge the need for urgent actions to scale up whole-of-society adaptation.

31. We recognise the need for deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 1.5°C trajectory and will intensify our efforts accordingly in line with the Paris Agreement. We recognise the importance of just transition pathways through solid enabling policies, such as carbon pricing, among others, to achieve national targets and the Paris goals, in light of different national circumstances. We emphasise the need to restore and protect natural resources and ecosystems, particularly water, and recognise that this can only be done through regional and international cooperation.

32. We take note of the forthcoming entry into force of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) within the framework of the United Nations, as well as the offers of Chile (Valparaíso) and Belgium (Brussels) to host the Secretariat of the Agreement.



33. We agree to advance the value chain of sargassum in the Greater Caribbean as a priority area of bi-regional cooperation, promoting innovative approaches that transform environmental challenges into opportunities for sustainable industries, job creation, and climate resilience. We welcome the potential support that the European Union could provide, through Global Gateway, to increase private investment and develop sargassum as a key component of a sustainable bioeconomy.

34. We also highlight the importance of promoting training and retraining in the field of a low-carbon economy, enabling workers and all communities to fully benefit.

35. We recognise the opportunities that energy transition brings for sustainable and just economic development. In this context, we will harness the potential of the Global Gateway strategy to strengthen regional energy interconnection in Latin America and the Caribbean and to promote the integration of secure, sustainable, and low-carbon energy sources.

#### COOPERATION ON CITIZEN SECURITY, JUSTICE, AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

36. We welcome the progress achieved in our dialogue and cooperation on citizen security, while recognising that today's growing challenges demand joint comprehensive, cross-sectoral strategies. We reaffirm our determination to scale up bi-regional efforts at bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels to address common citizen security challenges and strengthen the rule of law.

37. We will strengthen joint initiatives on citizen security, in particular through the EU-LAC Partnership on Justice and Security, in which States participate voluntarily, addressing all forms of transnational organised crime. We underscore our shared priority to enhance cooperation in dismantling transnational criminal networks, especially those involved in the illicit trafficking of drugs, firearms, ammunition and explosives, cybercrime, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, illegal mining, crimes that affect the environment, illicit trafficking of cultural property, and financial crimes. We will promote maritime security and strengthen port security, the resilience of logistics hubs, and evidence-based inter-institutional approaches, with full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and international law.

38. We recognise that the global drug problem requires a joint response based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, with a balanced, comprehensive, integrated, and evidence-based approach, in accordance with international law, in particular the International Narcotics Control Regime. We value the role of the CELAC–EU Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs and support the objectives of the La Paz Declaration.

## FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTH

39. We reaffirm our commitment to the eradication of hunger, poverty, and all forms of malnutrition and undernutrition, in accordance with the right to adequate food.

40. We highlight the importance of strengthening continuous access to affordable and nutritious food production and supply chains by boosting the productivity, sustainability, profitability, and competitiveness of the agricultural sector. Likewise, we will promote food production models that are more resilient. We reaffirm the value of promoting food security and underscore the need to foster broader access to innovation in the sector. In this context, we highlight the importance of international cooperation in this area and initiatives such as the SAN CELAC Plan and the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.

41. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the health self-sufficiency of both regions, taking into account the CELAC Health Self-Sufficiency Plan, through a CELAC-EU bi-regional partnership that promotes the development of local capacities in the production of vaccines, medicines, and other health technologies. We also underscore the importance of applied research, technology and innovation, and the consolidation of resilient supply chains, as well as advancing strategies aimed at building an accessible pharmaceutical market in Latin America and the Caribbean, open to voluntary participation, based on the various ongoing initiatives derived from this plan.

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

42. We will promote safe, secure, and trustworthy Artificial Intelligence and its ethical governance, with a responsible and inclusive focus, investment into secure digital infrastructure and capacity building, and advocate for a human-centric, secure, and open digital transformation. We reaffirm our commitment to respect, protect, and

promote all human rights in the digital space, including through due diligence and impact assessments throughout the entire life cycle of technology, taking into account national regulatory frameworks and the sovereign right of each State to decide its technological development policies.

43. We recognise the progress made by the EU-LAC Digital Alliance, launched in 2023 under the Global Gateway strategy, which fosters collaboration, investments, and exchange of best practices between the EU and the LAC region, such as the high-performance computing network and the last kilometre satellite connectivity.

44. We recognise the need to address and counter disinformation and misinformation, as well as hate speech, including those that perpetuate gender-based violence and discrimination particularly in digital environments, cooperating with all relevant stakeholders through the dissemination of reliable, verifiable, objective, and contextualized information.

## SOCIAL INCLUSION AND CARE SYSTEMS

45. We reaffirm the importance of fostering social inclusion, healthy and safe working conditions, and equality. In this context, we acknowledge the importance of enhancing bi-regional cooperation to reduce inequalities and improve social cohesion, including through the design and implementation of public policies aimed at strengthening care systems.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

46. We reaffirm that supporting life-long education, vocational training, and research is essential to create the knowledge, skills, and innovation that guarantee the social and economic development of our societies and their adaptation to global challenges and transformations. In this respect, we recall the EU-CELAC Ministerial Declaration and a New Agenda for Cooperation in Research and Innovation, signed on 29 September 2025, which supports stronger cooperation in research and innovation. We reaffirm our commitment to deepening cultural, scientific, and academic exchanges between the two regions through initiatives such as Erasmus+ and Horizon Europe.

## MIGRATION

47. We agreed on the importance of strengthening our cooperation on migration management, including returns, and we recall our commitment to deepening cooperation and dialogue on migration and mobility in a comprehensive, integrated, and balanced manner, grounded in shared responsibility and commitment for regular, safe, and orderly migration, in line with national competences and in full respect of international law and human rights. We reiterate the importance of regional migration dialogue frameworks.

## PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE CONTACTS AND CULTURE

48. We are committed to preserve and enhance our cultural and natural heritage. We agree to work together to maximise the potential of our regions' diverse cultural expressions, vibrant creative industries for sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue. People-to-people contacts are essential for our partnership. The relationship between the EU and LAC includes unique human and cultural links that should be nurtured and intensified.

49. Parliamentary diplomacy is a key component of our bi-regional relationship, including through the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat) and the parliamentary friendship groups established at the national level with European and Latin American and Caribbean countries.

50. We take note of the designation of 2026 as the "Commemorative Year of the Bicentennial of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama".

51. We welcome the work of the EU-LAC International Foundation, which has continued to make significant contributions to the bi-regional dialogue and cooperation, and we look forward to continuing to support its work.

## CLOSING

52. We express our gratitude to the Republic of Colombia for its hospitality and leadership during its Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC and reaffirm our agreement to maintain a high-level political dialogue on a biennial basis, through the future holding of the Fifth EU-CELAC Summit in 2027 in Brussels, meetings at ministerial level, and a consultative coordination mechanism between the EU and CELAC to ensure

continuity and follow-up of the Roadmap for 2025-2027 and between high-level meetings.

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The Argentine Republic dissociates from paragraphs 10, 15, 18, 42, 44, the reference to “gender” in paragraph 9, the reference to “Pact for the Future” from paragraph 20 and the reference to “Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals SDGs” in paragraph 22; the Republic of Costa Rica dissociates from paragraphs 10 and 18; the Republic of Ecuador dissociates from paragraphs 10, 15 and 18; the Republic of El Salvador dissociates from paragraphs 10 and 18; the Republic of Panama dissociates from paragraphs 10 and 15; the Republic of Paraguay dissociates from paragraphs 10, 15, 18, 20, 22 and 44; the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago dissociates from paragraph 10 and from the reference to “We reiterate the importance of regional migration dialogue frameworks” in paragraph 47; the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela withdraws from the declaration.