

Lampiran I

Joint Agreement between the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba for the Implementation of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas

For one party, President Hugo Chávez Frías, in the name of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and, for the other, the President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, in the name of the Republic of Cuba, meeting in Havana on December 14, 2004 on the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the glorious victory at Ayacucho and of the Convening of the Panama Amphycionic Congress, have examined the possibility of extending and modifying the Comprehensive Cooperation Convention between Cuba and Venezuela signed on October 30, 2000. This being the aim, they have decided to sign this agreement on the tenth anniversary of the meeting between President Hugo Chávez and the Cuban people.

Article 1

The governments of Venezuela and Cuba have decided to take concrete steps towards the process of integration based on the principles contained in the Joint Declaration signed this day between the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba.

Article 2

Given that the Bolivarian process has placed itself on a much firmer footing after the decisive victories in the revocatory referendum of 15 August 2004 and the regional elections of October 31, 2004 and since Cuba is in a position to guarantee its own sustainable development, cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela will be based from this date forward not only on principles of solidarity, which will always be present, but also, and to the highest possible degree, on the exchange of goods and services which best correspond to the social and economic necessities of both countries.

Article 3

Both countries will draw up a strategic plan to secure the most advantageous productive complementarity on the bases of rationality, using the comparative advantages that already exist in both countries, saving resources, expanding useful employment, promoting access to markets and other considerations based on true solidarity which adds force to the strengths of both countries.

Article 4

In areas of common interest and based on principles of mutual benefit, the two countries will exchange comprehensive technological packets developed by the parties which will be made available for use and implementation.

Article 5

Both parties will work together and in coordination with other Latin American countries to eradicate illiteracy in third countries using methods that can be

applied on a large scale, are proven to be effective, to give swift results and have been successfully applied in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. They will likewise cooperate on healthcare programs for third countries.

Article 6

Both parties agree to make investments in which they are both interested under the same conditions as those executed by domestic institutions. These investments can take the form of joint ventures, joint production agreements, joint management projects and any other forms of association that they decide to create.

Article 7

Both parties can agree to open subsidiaries of each country's state-owned banks in the national territory of the other country.

Article 8

In order to facilitate payments and encashment arising from trade and financial transactions between the two countries, it is agreed to sign a Reciprocal Credit Convention between the banking institutions assigned to this task by their respective governments.

Article 9

Both governments are open to the possibility of practicing compensated trade to the extent that this is mutually convenient as a way of expanding and increasing trade.

Article 10: Both governments will promote the development of joint cultural plans which take into account the specific characteristics of the various regions and the cultural identity of the two peoples.

Article 11

When this agreement was drawn up, account was taken of the political, social, economic and legal asymmetries between the two countries. Cuba, over the course of more than four decades, has created mechanisms to withstand the blockade and continued economic aggression; this gives it great flexibility in its economic and trading relations with the rest of the world. Venezuela, for its part, is a member of international institutions Cuba does not belong to, all of which must be taken into consideration when applying the principle of reciprocity in any trade and financial agreements made between the two countries.

Article 12

As a result, Cuba proposed the adoption of a number of measures aimed at expanding the integration between the two countries and as an expression of the spirit of the joint declaration on the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas signed on this day. Considering the solid arguments put forward by the Cuban party and their relevance as an example of the integration and economic union to which we aspire, this proposal was understood and accepted in a fraternal and friendly manner by the Venezuelan party as a constructive gesture which demonstrates the great reciprocal trust which exists between the two countries.

The measures proposed by the Cuban party are as follows:

1st: The Republic of Cuba will immediately remove tariffs or any kind of non tariff barrier on all goods made in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela imported by Cuba.

2nd: All state investments, investments by Venezuelan joint ventures and even investments by private Venezuelan capital in Cuba shall be exempt from all taxes on profits during the period of recovery of the investment.

3rd: As part of the trade and cooperation relations existing between the two countries or between Cuba and other countries, Cuba grants the same treatment to ships sailing under the Venezuelan flag as it gives to ships sailing under the Cuban flag in all transactions carried out in Cuban ports and offers the opportunity to take part in cabotage services between Cuban ports under the same conditions as ships sailing under the Cuban flag.

4th Cuba offers Venezuela airlines the same treatment accorded to Cuban airlines in matters of transporting passengers and cargo to and from Cuba and offers the use of airport services, buildings and any other facilities. These terms also apply to the transportation of passengers and cargo in Cuban territory

5th The price of oil exported by Venezuela to Cuba will be fixed on the basis of prices in the international market as per the provisions in the current Caracas Agreement that is in effect between the two countries. Nevertheless, considering the traditional volatility of oil prices which on occasions have made the price of Venezuelan oil fall below \$12 per barrel, Cuba offers Venezuela a guaranteed price of no less than \$27 per barrel, always respecting the commitments assumed by Venezuela in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

6th: Concerning investments by Venezuela state bodies in Cuba, the Cuban party shall remove any restrictions that might prevent such investments from being 100% owned by the Venezuelan state investor.

7th: Cuba offers 2,000 scholarships per year to young Venezuelans so they can pursue their post secondary education in any area that may be of interest to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including that of scientific research.

8th: Goods and services originating in Cuba imported into Venezuela can be paid for with Venezuelan products, in Venezuelan domestic currency or in any other mutually acceptable currency.

9th: With regard to sporting activities which are having such a boom in Venezuela as a result of the Bolivarian process, Cuba offers the use of its installations and teams for anti-doping control under the same conditions as those accorded to Cuban athletes.

10th: Cooperation in the educational sector will be expanded to offer assistance in those methods, programs and techniques used in the educational process which are of interest to Venezuela.

11th : Cuba places at the disposal of the Bolivarian University the support of more than 15,000 medical professionals involved in the "Into the Neighbourhoods Mission" so that they may train as many general practitioners and healthcare specialists as Venezuela may require, including Venezuelans aspiring to university degrees in scientific subjects, and support for as many students of the "Sucre Mission" as wish to study medicine and then graduate as general practitioners; the combined total of these two groups could reach tens of thousands in a period of no more than ten years.

12th The comprehensive healthcare services offered by Cuba to the Venezuelan people treated under the "Into the Neighbourhood Mission", and whose numbers total more than 15 million people, shall be offered under highly preferential economic terms and conditions, which must be mutually agreed upon.

13th: Cuba shall facilitate the advancement of multi-destination tourist products originating in Venezuela without imposing surcharges or other kinds of restrictions.

Article 13

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, for its part, proposed the following measures which seek to achieve the same objectives as were set forth in Article 12 of this agreement.

1st: Transference of its own technology in the energy sector.

2nd: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shall immediately remove any kind of tariff barrier on the importation into Venezuela of all goods originating in Cuba.

3rd: All state investments and investments by Cuban joint ventures in Venezuela shall be exempt from all taxes on profits during the period of recovery of the investment.

4th Venezuela offers the scholarships that Cuba may require for Cubans to study in the energy sector or in other sectors in which the Republic of Cuba may have an interest, including the areas of science and research.

5th Financing for productive and infrastructure projects: these may include, the energy sector, the electricity industry, asphaltting roads and other highway projects, development of ports, aqueducts and sewage systems, the agro-industrial and the service sectors.

6th: Fiscal incentives for projects of strategic importance to the economy.

7th: Preferential treatment for ships and aircraft flying the Cuban flag in Venezuelan territory, within the limits permitted by Venezuela's laws.

8th The promotion of multi-destination tourist products originating in Cuba without imposing surcharges or other kinds of restrictions.

9th Venezuela shall place at Cuba's disposal its air and maritime transportation infrastructure and equipment on a preferential basis in order to support the social and economic development plans of the Republic of Cuba.

10th Facilities so that joint ventures with Cuban capital can be set up to process raw materials, down river.

11th Collaboration with Cuba on bio-diversity research.

12th Cuba's involvement in the strengthening of endogenous bi-national groups.

13th Venezuela shall develop agreements with Cuba in the area of telecommunications, including those requiring the use of satellites.

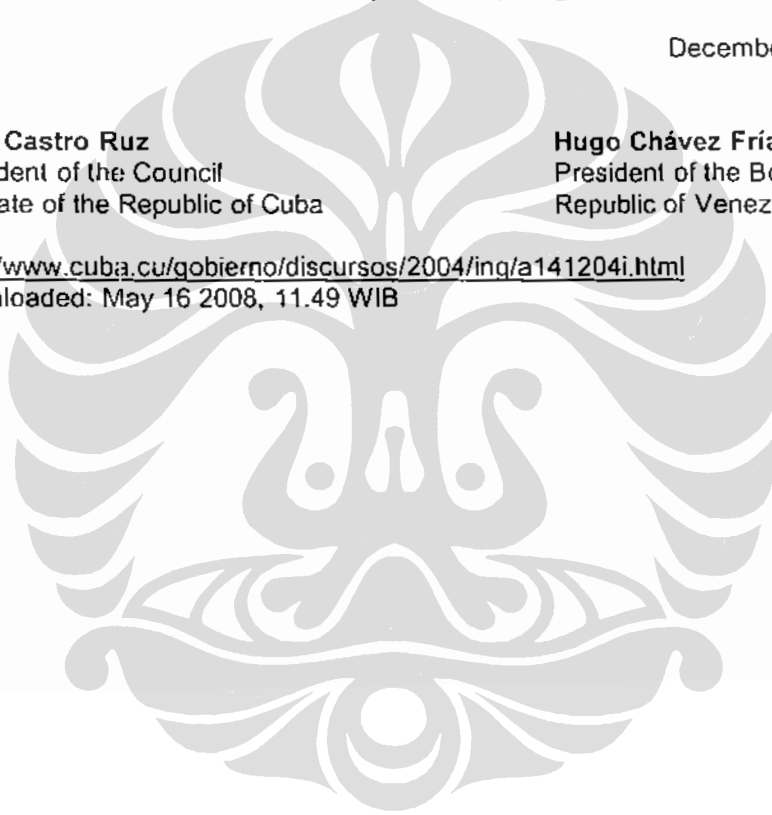
December 14, 2004

Fidel Castro Ruz
President of the Council
Of State of the Republic of Cuba

Hugo Chávez Frías
President of the Bolivarian
Republic of Venezuela

<http://www.cuba.cu/gobierno/discursos/2004/inq/a141204i.html>

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Lampiran II

Final Declaration from the First Cuba-Venezuela Meeting for the Application of the ALBA

April 30th 2005, by Venezuelan and Cuban Delegations

The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela meeting in Havana, Cuba on April 27 and 28, 2005, and inspired by the historical Joint Statement and the Agreement for a Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA), signed by Hugo Chávez Frias, president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and President Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Ministers of Cuba, have drawn up and approved a Strategic Plan for the application of ALBA, in accordance with the Article 3 of the above-mentioned agreement.

The article establishes: "The two countries will produce a strategic plan to guarantee the most beneficial productive complementation on the bases of rationality, exploiting existing advantages on one side or the other, saving resources, extending useful employment, access to markets or any other consideration sustained in genuine solidarity that will promote the strengths of the two countries."

The Strategic Plan agreed envisages the following among the most relevant actions:

- Inaugurating this year in Venezuela 600 Integral Diagnostic Centers; 600 Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Departments and 35 High Technology Centers offering professional healthcare services free of charge to the Venezuelan population.
- The training of 40,000 doctors and 5,000 health technology specialists in Venezuela within the Barrio Adentro (Inside the Neighborhood) II health care program for the poor.
- The training in Cuba of 10,000 graduates from the Mission Ribas (preparation of high school students for university education) program in the areas of Medicine and Nursing, who will be deployed throughout the country's polyclinics and hospitals and will stay in the homes of Cuban families.
- Cuba will continue its contribution to the development of Plans Barrio Adentro I and II, through which up to 30,000 Cuban doctors and other healthcare workers located throughout Venezuela will lend their services by the end of the second semester of this year.
- This year in Cuba, 100,000 Venezuelans with a variety of eye conditions are to receive surgical treatment. To that effect, the conditions have been created within hospitals to provide the most modern and sophisticated methods available as well as living conditions to ensure a comfortable stay.

Likewise, Cuba will maintain its support in order to contribute to the success of the special Bolivarian programs, including:

- Mission Robinson I, through which Venezuela will soon declare itself the second illiteracy-free territory in the American continent, having taught 1.46 million Venezuelans how to read and write.
 - Mission Robinson II, within which some 1.262 million Venezuelans are continuing their studies to sixth-grade level.
- Mission Ribas, educating high school students to give them access to university education; an opportunity for young Venezuelans offered by the Bolivarian Revolution. To that respect, the fulfillment of the Scholarship Plan offered by Cuba is to be promoted.
 - Mission Sucre for the universalization of higher education.
- Mission Vuelvan Caras to train specialized workers and provide them with new sources of employment.
- In addition, the two countries will work on the design of a continental project to eliminate illiteracy in Latin America.

Medical treatment of Venezuelan patients in Cuba is to be maintained. By the end of 2004, the number of patients treated stood at 7,793, accompanied by 6,567 relatives or friends, who benefited from highly specialized services including cardiovascular surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedics, and organ transplants. It is anticipated that this year, the program will include a further 3,000 patients and their companions.

In the economic and commercial sector, the Strategic Plan also covers concrete plans as well as projects which we are jointly proposing to develop in the immediate future.

Today saw the inauguration, by the presidents of the two countries, of the Venezuela Petróleos S.A. Office in Havana – PDVSA in Cuba – whose social objective is the exploration and exploitation, refining, importation, exportation and commercialization of hydro-carbons and their derivatives, as well its transportation and storage.

Also inaugurated in Havana was a 100%-Venezuelan subsidiary of the Industrial Bank of Venezuela, and the opening in Caracas of a 100%-Cuban subsidiary of the Foreign Bank of Cuba has been approved. The two state institutions will make a significant contribution to the sustained increase in economic relations and bilateral trade, which have already begun to materialize.

The 3rd Meeting of the Administrative Commission of the Economic Complementation Agreement decided to grant preferential tariffs to 104 new lines of Cuban exports and a timetable for progressive tax relief, for those as well as existing preferences. In all cases, Venezuelan commitments as laid out in the

Agreement between the Andean Community of Nations and MERCOSUR have been taken into account

For its part, Cuba issued Joint Resolution No. 6 from the Ministries of Finance and Prices and Foreign Trade, which exempts from taxes on profits companies owning or utilizing vessels of Venezuelan flag, and participating in the transportation of passengers or cargo on national territory, and from the payment of tonnage rights for Venezuelan vessels arriving in Cuban ports from abroad

Cuba is to acquire the initial sum of \$412 million in Venezuelan items with productive purposes, as well as those manufactured for social use or for direct consumption by the population, which will have a positive effect on generating employment in Venezuela, leading to the creation of some 100,000 new jobs.

These goods will be on offer on the Cuban market, with preferential treatment within the policy of economic and social development and elevating the living standard of the Cuban people.

In the process of preparing this first ALBA meeting, the two delegations also identified 11 projects for the establishment of joint ventures and other methods of economic complementation in Cuba and Venezuela which will be progressively formalized once studies underway confirm their economic viability.

In that regard, this afternoon (yesterday), the following agreements were signed:

- A memorandum of understanding for the establishment of a strategic alliance for iron and steel development in Venezuela and for the coordination of a bilateral enterprise oriented toward the recovery of raw materials.
- Letters of intent for the foundation of a joint business directed at the improvement of the railway infrastructure of both countries; the fostering of integration in the area of maritime transportation; the constitution of a bilateral enterprise to promote agricultural development; the enlargement of the supertanker base in Matanzas; the creation of a joint strategic alliance with the goal of developing nickel and cobalt mining projects in the regions of Aragua, Carabobo and Cojedes; the repair and construction of sea vessels; the creation of a Cuban-Venezuelan mixed enterprise for the production of sports equipment and another for fuel transportation.

Likewise, it was agreed to work toward the organization and implementation of nine projects for endogenous development in both countries, including:

- An endogenous development project in the state of Barinas; "Hato Caucagua." in the state of Apure; a Hotel Sheraton, Melia Miramar and School of Tourism in the state of Vargas; "Santa Rita" Zamorano Farm in Apure state and Ciudad Vacacional de los Caracas (Vacation City of Los Caracas) in the state of Vargas
- In Cuba, endogenous projects will be developed in the Higher Institute of Agricultural Science in Havana (ISCAH) for the training of young Cubans and thousands of experts and professionals from the Venezuelan agricultural sector.

as well as those from the communities of Bolívar, Sandino and Martí, in the Sandino municipality of Pinar del Río province.

Among other documents signed after two intense days of meetings, especially notable are:

- Three agreements between the government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the government of the Republic of Cuba, related to air transportation, maritime transportation and the establishment and operation of a shipyard for the repair and construction of small naval units.
- Bilateral agreements in the areas of plant and animal health.
- Agreements, framework contracts and memorandums of understanding in tourism, information technology, communications; transportation, communication and information; education and sports; biodiversity, the environment, science and technology; hydraulic resources and construction.
- Memorandums of understanding between Venezuela's Ministries of Popular Economy and Light and Commercial Industry and Cuba's Ministry of Domestic Trade.
- A framework agreement, contracts for the buying and selling of crude oil and the warehousing of crude oil and its derivatives, and letters of intent for the restoration of the Cienfuegos Refinery and for technology transfers between PDVSA and CUPET.
- A framework agreement for cooperation in the electrical energy industry, and for cooperation in the energy sector
- An international agreement on construction between the Venezuelan Ministry of Habitat and Housing and the Cuban Ministry of Construction.
 - Agreements in the civil aeronautics sector.
- An agreement to convene the 1st Latin American and Caribbean Integration Games, to take place in Cuba June 17-30, 2005.
- An agreement for Venezuela's utilization of Cuba's anti-doping laboratory and the beginning of construction of a similar facility in Venezuela.
- A framework agreement between the organizing committees of both countries for the 16th World Festival of Youth and Students in Venezuela.
 - Agreements between the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs for the promotion of ALBA in international agencies, including – among other initiatives – its presentation at the 2nd South Summit, scheduled for Qatar in June 2005, and at the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly in September of the same year.

In all, including government agreements, letters of intent, memorandums of understanding, contracts and framework agreements, 40 documents were signed.

Also, as part of the Strategic Plan, the 1st Conference for Caribbean Integration in the Sports Sector took place in Caracas in March, with the participation of 10 Central American and Caribbean countries.

An important program of bilateral cooperation was formalized in the fishing and agriculture sectors, and a 1st Summit on Regional Fishing and Agriculture has been arranged in Venezuela during May 15-19 of this year.

A cultural cooperation program was drawn up, which includes – among other things – editorial and film services, and the development of discography, as well as studying the creation of a joint enterprise for culture industries.

Contracts worth \$305 million have been signed for 2005, according to agreements made during the 5th Joint Commission, and which are part of the ALBA.

All of these agreements include actions and initiatives to progressively contribute to strengthening the integration process inspired by the ALBA, which will become an example, and in which we aspire to include Latin America and the Caribbean. We should express that this Strategic Plan is a flexible tool that will continue to be extended and enriched as new proposals emerge that compliment the objectives established by the Joint Statement and the Agreement for the implementation of the ALBA.

In view of the historical privilege of making this Final Declaration public in the presence of President Hugo Chávez and President Fidel Castro, both delegations formally pledge to spare no effort until the dream of Bolívar and Martí of a Latin united and integrated America and Caribbean is attained.

As the Joint Declaration expresses:

"...we fully agree that the ALBA will not become a reality with mercantilist ideas or the selfish interests of business profitability or national benefit to the detriment of other peoples. Only a broad Latin Americanist vision, which acknowledges the impossibility of our countries' developing and being truly independent in an isolated manner, will be capable of achieving what Bolívar called "...to see the formation in the Americas of the greatest nation in the world, not so much for its size and riches as for its freedom and glory," and that Martí conceived of as "Our America," to differentiate it from the other America, the expansionist one with imperialist appetites.

In his memorable June 11, 1892, article in the magazine *Patria*, José Martí wrote: "Our enemy obeys one plan: to inflame us, disperse us, divide us, suffocate us. That is why we are obeying another plan: to show ourselves in all our stature to lighten up, join together, to evade him, finally making our homeland free. Plan against plan."

This, which we are approving today, is that of Bolívar and Martí.

¡Hasta la Victoria Siempre!

Venezuelan and Cuban delegations

Havana, 28th day of the month of April of 2005

"Year of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas"

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Lampiran III

Agreement for the Application of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Peoples of Our America and the Peoples' Trade

August 4th 2006, by Evo Morales, Fidel Castro, Hugo Chavez

Presidents Hugo Chávez Frías, on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Evo Morales Ayma, on behalf of the Republic of Bolivia and Fidel Castro Ruz, on behalf of the Republic of Cuba, meeting in Havana on April 28 and 29, 2006, have decided to sign the present Agreement for the creation of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) and the Peoples' Trade Agreements of our three countries.

General Provisions

Article 1: The governments of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Cuba have decided to take concrete steps toward implementing the process of integration, based on the principles contained in the Joint Declaration, signed on the December 14, 2004, between the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba, which are hereby accepted and embraced by the Government of Bolivia.

Article 2: The countries shall elaborate a strategic plan in order to guarantee complementary products that can be mutually beneficial based on the rational exploitation of the countries' existing assets, the preservation of resources, the expansion of employment, market access and other aspects inspired in the true solidarity fostered by our peoples.

Article 3: The countries shall exchange comprehensive technology packages developed in their respective nations by the parties, in areas of common interest, which shall be provided for their use and implementation, based on the principles of mutual benefit.

Article 4: The countries shall work together, in coordination with other Latin American countries, to eradicate illiteracy in these nations, using efficient, tried and tested methods of mass application, which have been successfully used in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Article 5: The countries agree to make investments of mutual interest which could take the form of public, binational, mixed or cooperative companies, joint management projects or any other form of association that they decide to establish. Priority shall be given to the initiatives which strengthen the capacity for social inclusion, resource industrialization and food security, in a framework of respect and preservation of the environment.

Article 6: In the case of strategic binational or trinational companies, the parties shall do everything possible, the nature and cost of the investment permitting to ensure that the host country hold at least 51% of the shares.

Article 7: The countries may agree to the opening of branches of state banks of one country in the national territory of another.

Article 8: In order to facilitate the payments and charges relating to the commercial and financial transactions between the countries, Reciprocal Credit Agreements shall be arranged between the banking institutions appointed by the governments to this effect.

Article 9: The governments may use commercial compensation mechanisms of goods and services, if and when this is mutually convenient for the extension and reinforcement of the commercial exchange.

Article 10: The governments shall promote the development of joint cultural projects which take into account the particular characteristics of the different regions and the cultural identity of the peoples.

Article 11: The governments shall reinforce cooperation in the field of communication, by taking any action necessary to strengthen their infrastructure capacities in respect of transmission, distribution, telecommunications, etc; and in respect of their informative, cultural and educational contents production capacities. In this regard, the governments shall continue to support the space devoted to integrationist communication created by Telesur, by increasing its distribution in our countries, as well as its contents production capacities.

Article 12: The governments of Venezuela and Cuba acknowledge the special needs of Bolivia as a country whose natural resources were exploited and plundered during the centuries of colonial and neo-colonial rule.

Article 13: The Parties shall exchange scientific and technical know-how with the aim of aiding the economic and social development of the three countries

Article 14: Taking into account all of the above, the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia, have agreed upon the following actions. Actions to be implemented by Cuba as part of its relations with Bolivia in the framework of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Peoples of Our America and the Peoples' Trade Agreements

FIRST: To create a non-profit Cuban-Bolivian entity which will provide free high quality ophthalmologic surgeries to all Bolivian citizens lacking the financial resources needed to cover the high cost of this service, thus preventing tens of thousands of poor Bolivians from losing their sight or serious and often crippling limitations to their sight each year

SECOND: Cuba shall supply the most advanced technology equipment and the ophthalmologic specialists required in the initial stage who, with the support of young Bolivian doctors trained in the Latin American School of Medical Sciences (ELAM), working as doctors in residence, or other doctors and residents from Bolivia or other countries, shall offer attentive care to the Bolivian patients

THIRD: Cuba shall pay the wages of the Cuban ophthalmologic specialists working in the framework of this action program

FOURTH: Bolivia shall provide the facilities necessary to render this service, be they buildings already used to provide healthcare or others adapted to this purpose. Cuba shall increase the number of ophthalmologic centres donated from three, the number initially offered in the Bilateral Agreement signed on December 30 of last year, to six.

FIFTH: The six centres shall be located in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Sucre, Potosi and the town of Copacabana in the La Paz region. Together they shall have the capacity to operate on at least 100 thousand people each year. This capacity may be increased should the need arise.

SIXTH: Cuba hereby reaffirms its offer to provide Bolivia with 5 thousand scholarships to train doctors and specialists in General Integral Medicine or other areas of Medical Science: 2 000 in the first quarter of 2006, who are now receiving basic training here in Cuba; 2 000 in the second semester of this year, and 1 000 in the first quarter of 2007. Over the subsequent years the established quota shall be replenished with new students. Included in these new scholarships are some of the 500 young Bolivians who are already studying Medicine in Schools of medical Science all over Cuba.

SEVENTH: Cuba shall prolong the stay of the 600 medical specialists who travelled to Bolivia as a result of the serious natural disaster which occurred in January of this year, affecting all the regions of the country, for as long as this sister nation deems necessary. Furthermore, it will donate 20 field hospitals equipped with surgical facilities, intensive care units, emergency services for patients suffering of cardiovascular accidents, laboratories and other medical resources, to be sent to the areas hardest hit by this disaster.

EIGHTH: Cuba shall continue to provide Bolivia with the experience, didactic material and technical resources necessary to implement the literacy program in four languages: Spanish, Aymara, Quechua and Guarani, to be made available to all sectors of the population in need.

NINTH: With regards to the education sector, the exchange and collaboration plan shall be extended to offer help in the methods, programs and techniques of the educational process of interest to the Bolivian party.

TENTH: Cuba will share its energy-saving experiences with Bolivia and shall cooperate with this country on an energy-saving program that could yield significant convertible currency resources.

ELEVENTH: During the investment recovery period, any state investment, investments made by Bolivian mixed companies or even those made with Bolivian private capital in Cuba will be tax-exempt

TWELVETH: Cuba shall grant Bolivian airlines the same facilities provided to their Cuban counterparts, with regard to passenger transportation, freight to and

from Cuba and the use of airport services or any other facilities, as well as the internal transportation of passengers and freight within Cuba.

THIRTEEN: The exportation of goods and services from Cuba may be paid for with Bolivian products, in the national currency of Bolivia or in other currencies mutually agreed upon.

Actions to be implemented by Venezuela as part of its relations with Bolivia in the framework of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Peoples of Our America and the Trade Agreements between the Peoples

FIRST: Venezuela shall encourage extensive collaboration in the energy and mining sector, including: the institutional consolidation of the Ministry of Hydrocarbon and Energy and of the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy of Bolivia, by way of technical and legal assistance; the increase in the supply of crude oil, refined products, LPG and asphalt, envisaged in the Energy Cooperation Agreement of Caracas, by the amount needed to satisfy the internal demand of Bolivia. Compensation mechanisms shall be established with Bolivian products so as to completely cancel all debts created by these services. Technical assistance for the Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields (YPFB) and COMIBOL shall also be established, as shall the development of projects to adapt and extend infrastructures as well as petrochemical, iron and steel and chemical and industrial projects, and any other form of cooperation agreed upon by the parties.

SECOND: During the investment recovery period, any state investment or investments made by Bolivian mixed companies in Venezuela shall be tax-exempt.

THIRD: Venezuela hereby reaffirms its offer to provide Bolivia with 5 000 scholarships in the different areas of interest for the productive and social development of the Republic of Bolivia.

FOURTH: Venezuela shall create a special fund of up to 100 million dollars for Bolivia to use to finance productive and associated infrastructure projects

FIFTH: Venezuela will donate thirty million dollars to look after the social and productive necessities of the Bolivian people as decided by their Government.

SIXTH: Venezuela will donate asphalt and an asphalt mixing plant to contribute to road construction and maintenance.

SEVENTH: Venezuela will notably increase the imports of Bolivian products, especially those that contribute to the increase of its strategic foods reserves.

EIGHTH: Venezuela will provide fiscal incentives in her territory to projects of strategic interest to Bolivia.

NINTH: Venezuela will provide preferential facilities to Bolivian aircraft on Venezuelan territory within the permissible limits of her legislation.

TENTH: Venezuela will place at Bolivia's disposition the infrastructure and equipment for air and sea transportation in a preferential manner in order to support the economic and social development plans of the Republic of Bolivia

ELEVENTH: Venezuela will provide facilities for Bolivian public or joint companies to establish themselves for the transformation of raw materials, down river.

TWELFTH: Venezuela will collaborate with Bolivia in research projects on biodiversity.

THIRTEENTH: Venezuela will support Bolivia's participation in the promotion of endogenous development nuclei, using the experience of Mision Vuelvan Caras.

FOURTEENTH: Venezuela will develop agreements with Bolivia in the field of telecommunications, which may include the use of satellites.

Actions to be developed by Bolivia in its relations with Cuba and Venezuela within the framework of ALBA and TCP

FIRST: Bolivia will contribute the export of her mining, agricultural, agro-industrial, livestock and industrial products as required by Cuba or Venezuela

SECOND: Bolivia will contribute to the energy security of our nations with its available surplus production of hydrocarbons.

THIRD: Bolivia will not charge utility taxes on any state or mixed venture investments formed between Bolivia and the Venezuelan and Cuban States.

FOURTH: Bolivia will contribute its expertise in the study of native peoples, both in theory and in research methodology.

FIFTH: Bolivia will participate together with the governments of Venezuela and Cuba in the exchange of experiences in the study and recovery of ancestral knowledge in the field of natural medicine.

SIXTH: The government of Bolivia will actively participate in the exchange of experiences in the scientific research on natural resources and genetic agricultural and livestock patterns.

Actions to be jointly developed by Cuba and Venezuela in their relationship with Bolivia within the framework of ALBA and TCP

FIRST: The governments of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba will immediately proceed to remove tariffs and other non-tariff barriers that apply to all imports within the tariff universe of Cuba and Venezuela whenever they apply to products originating in the Republic of Bolivia

SECOND: The governments of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba will guarantee the purchase of amounts of oil-based products and other agricultural and industrial products exported by Bolivia, that may not