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Folder Title:
Figures of 1992 Science and Technology Cooperation with Republics of Former Soviet Union

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**FACT SHEET
ON THE PROPOSED U.S.-RUSSIAN
S&T AGREEMENT**

1. IMPACT OF THE UMBRELLA AGREEMENT ON EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

Existing agreements and MOUs which are in force at the time of the signing of the umbrella agreement will not terminate but will be subject to the provisions of the umbrella agreement. This means that existing agreements and MOUs will be within the general policy framework of the umbrella agreement and that matters of importance arising from cooperation under those agreements and MOUs may be considered by the Joint Commission. The practical effect of this on agencies is two-fold:

- o A senior official of each agency responsible for agreements, MOUs, or cooperative activities in force, will be expected to participate in the annual meeting of the Joint Commission, and important existing activities will be considered by the Joint Commission, for the purpose of facilitating cooperation. Policy considerations, such as resolution of crosscutting problems, emanating from the Joint Commission may provide policy guidance relevant to agency agreements, MOUs and activities.
- o Both governments, based on information provided by agencies, will be required to make annual reports to the Joint Commission. Such reports, as outlined in paragraph 5 of Annex 1 will be fairly broad and the level of detail to be included in the USG report will be left to the discretion of the implementing agencies. The desired outcome is more transparency in the S&T activities between the United States and Russia.

Intellectual property rights provisions of the existing agreements and MOUs will remain unchanged and unaffected by the umbrella S&T agreement. If an agreement or MOU does not provide for IPR, the umbrella IPR provisions will apply.

2. IMPACT OF UMBRELLA AGREEMENT ON NEW AND RENEWAL AGREEMENTS, MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING AND ACTIVITIES

New and renewal agreements, MOUs and activities concluded by departments and agencies also will be subject to the provisions of the umbrella agreement as described above. Negotiation and conclusion of binding agreements and MOUs will require interagency coordination, as is now the case without the umbrella. The practical effect on operating agencies is four fold:

- o Participation in annual Joint Commission meetings
- o Providing information for annual reports to the Joint Commission

- o The umbrella agreement provides additional flexibility for operating agencies to determine the most appropriate mechanism for cooperation. In addition to formal agency-to-agency agreements or MOUs, specific projects may be implemented subject to the provisions of the umbrella agreement, without negotiating specialized agency agreements.
- o Intellectual property rights provisions of the umbrella agreement will apply, unless agencies determine that other provisions would be more suitable. Both Article VI and Annex II clearly allow other IPR arrangements. Where other IPR provisions are more desirable, interagency clearance will be required, as is the case now without the umbrella agreement.

3. EFFECT OF UMBRELLA AGREEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH OTHER REPUBLICS

Each state that was a republic of the former Soviet Union continues to be bound by US-USSR agreements, subject to certain exceptions (e.g., the object and purpose of the agreement are inconsistent with respect to a particular republic). The conclusion of an umbrella agreement with Russia will have no legal impact on the continuation of existing agreements with the other republics that are based on prior agreements with the USSR. While Circular 175 clearance has been requested only for the conclusion of an umbrella agreement with Russia, this agreement may set a precedence for similar cooperation with certain other republics.

4. EFFECT OF UMBRELLA AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS WITHIN S&T AGREEMENTS AND MOUS

All science and technology components of S&T agreements and MOUs will be subject to the provisions of the umbrella agreement, including those S&T activities which are supported by technical assistance funds. Technical assistance funds used for other, non-S&T activities are not subject to the provisions of the S&T agreement. In practical terms, this means that the policy forum of the Joint Commission will impact only that assistance utilized in S&T cooperative activities. The Joint Commission's competence does not extend to technical assistance for non-S&T activities. Operating agencies will be responsible for identifying S&T activities funded by technical assistance.

ESTIMATION: FY 1992 FUNDING FOR S&T COOPERATION WITH
REPUBLICS OF THE FSU FOR FY 1992

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$90,000	[EXCHANGES & AG RESEARCH SERVICE LABS-NO FOREIGN AG SERVICE]
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
NOAA			
OCEANS		\$94,000	
EPA		\$300,000	[TRAVEL ONLY]
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$394,000</u>	
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
		\$ 100,000	[TRAVEL]
		90,000	[FUSION CONTRACT]
SUBTOTAL		\$390,000	[ADDITIONAL \$1,000,000 IF WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS APPROVED]
SSC		\$2,000,000	
PU238		\$6,000,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$8,390,000</u>	
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
USGS		\$1,600,000	
BLM		\$120,000	
MIN. MGMT SERV.		\$35,000	
FISH & WILDLIFE		\$900,000	
PARK SERVICE		\$92,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$2,7749,000</u>	
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
HHS		\$ 300,000	
NIH			
FOGARTY		\$ 802,000	
OTHERS		1,950,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$3,052,000</u>	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
RUSSIA		\$500,000	
UKRAINE		500,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$1,000,000</u>	
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION		\$1,500,000	[1/2research here & there,1/2 int'ltravel/coord costs for them here-does not include suppliments]
		\$380,000	[NAS]
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$1,850,000</u>	
<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL</u>		<u>\$14,471,000</u>	<u>(PLUS OR MINUS \$2,000,000)</u>

AID TO THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

The President's budget requests \$620 million in new appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union. Funding will be used to deliver emergency humanitarian relief and provide technical assistance to support democratic reform and promote economic restructuring. The request includes:

- \$500 million for a special Humanitarian and Technical Assistance Account to meet emerging humanitarian and special assistance needs as they arise.
- \$100 million in Economic Support Funds for technical assistance activities to promote democratic reforms and economic restructuring.
- \$10 million in Development Assistance funds targeted at development activities in republics with lower per capital incomes.
- \$10 million in PL-480 Food for Peace money for "Farmer-to-Farmer" Program to send U.S. farmers and agribusiness experts to provide training and advice to counterparts in the new independent states.

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- \$30 million in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funds to provide urgently needed medical supplies.
- \$120 million in USAID and US Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds for technical assistance activities.*

The United States also has announced \$3.75 billion in Commodity Credit Corporation export guarantees for the purchase of food. About \$3 billion has already been used to purchase U.S. commodities. Together with the \$1.5 billion in existing and proposed grant assistance described above, the President proposed to provide more than \$5 billion in assistance to republics of the former Soviet Union. U.S. assistance is only part of a global response, with over 50 nations and multilateral institutions committed to providing over \$27 billion to the new independent states.

*Some of these funds are subject to congressional notification procedures.

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PROGRAM	AVAILABLE UNDER EXISTING LEGISLATION				REQUIRES NEW APPROPRIATION			TOTAL
	FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Estimate	FY 1993 Estimate	TOTAL	FY 1992 Proposed	FY 1993 Proposed	TOTAL	
Grant Assistance (Budget Authority)								
DoD Assistance**								
Transportation Funds	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
Nuclear Disarmament	-	400	-	400	-	-	-	400
Humanitarian/Technical								
Humanitarian/Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	150	350	500	500
Economic Support Funds	5	80*	-	85	-	100	100	185
USAID Disaster Assistance, Medical	5	25	-	30	-	-	-	30
USAID Development Assistance	-	5*	-	5	-	10	10	15
PL 480, Farmer-to-Farmer	-	10	-	10	-	10	10	20
USDA Technical Assistance**	-	5	15	20	-	-	-	20
Food Assistance**								
USDA Food Aid	-	165	-	165	-	-	-	165
DoD Surplus Stock Donations	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45
Subtotal, Grants	10	835	15	860	150	470	620	1,480
Credit Programs (Face Value)**								
USDA Export Credit Guarantees	1,915	1,835	0	3,750	-	-	-	3,750
TOTAL	1,925	2,670	15	4,610	150	470	620	5,230

* Use of these FY 1992 funds subject to congressional notification procedures.

**Not considered international affairs spending for purpose of the Budget Enforcement Act.

Add \$6.5M for ongoing S&T Cooperation, \$2M for SSC, \$6M for PU238 buy; TOTAL - \$14.5M

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Known US business investment in CIS: \$400M
 (Deterred by chaotic business climate and enormous political/economic risks seen as disproportionate to likely rewards.)

ESTIMATION; FY 1992 FUNDING FOR S&T COOPERATION WITH
REPUBLICS OF THE FSU FOR FY 1992

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NOAA

OCEANS	\$94,000
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<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$394,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

	\$ 100,000[TRAVEL]
	90,000[FUSION CONTRACT]
SUBTOTAL	\$ 390,000 [ADDITIONAL \$1,000,000 IF WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS APPROVED]

SSC	\$2,000,000
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<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$8,390,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

USGS	\$1,600,000
BLM	120,000
MIN. MGMT SERV.	35,000
FISH & WILDLIFE	900,000
PARK SERVICE	\$92,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$2,7749,000</u>

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HHS	\$ 300,000
NIH	
FOGARTY	\$ 802,000
OTHERS	1,950,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$3,052,000</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

RUSSIA	\$500,000
UKRAINE	500,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	\$1,500,000	[1/2research here & there,1/2 int'ltravel/coord costs for them here-does not include suppliments]
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	\$380,000[NAS]
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,850,000</u>

<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL</u>	<u>\$14,471,000 (PLUS OR MINUS \$2,000,000)</u>
<u>RANGE</u>	<u>\$13,500,000-15,000,000</u>

AID TO THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

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	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	TOTAL	FY 1992	FY 1993	TOTAL	
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate		Proposed	Proposed		
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DoD Assistance**								
Transportation Funds	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
Nuclear Disarmament	-	400	-	400	-	-	-	400
Humanitarian/Technical								
Humanitarian/Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	150	350	500	500
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USAID Disaster Assistance, Medical	5	25	-	30	-	-	-	30
USAID Development Assistance	-	5*	-	5	-	10	10	15
PL 480, Farmer-to-Farmer	-	10	-	10	-	10	10	20
USDA Technical Assistance**	-	5	15	20	-	-	-	20
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DoD Surplus Stock Donations	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45
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	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$3,052,000</u>	
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February 19, 1992

Proposed 1992 ESF Technical Assistance Funding
(\$ Million)

	23.8		Additional	
	First \$36M		\$44M 46.2M	\$80M Total
I. DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES				
USIA Democratic Governance	6.4		3.5	9.9
Other Democratic Initiatives (NED, NDI, IRI, AFL/CIO)	2.4		--	2.4
Citizen's Democracy Corps	3.0		2.5	5.5
Law Programs	1.0		--	1.0
	--		1.0	1.0
II. ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING				
ABI/Defense Conversion	18.0		25.0	43.0
Financial Services Assistance	5.0		5.0	10.0
IESC/Business Internships	3.0		3.0	6.0
Energy Efficiency	2.0		3.0	5.0
Food Distribution & Cooperatives	7.0		3.0	10.0
Eurasia Foundation	--		7.0	7.0
	1.0		4.0	5.0
III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE				
Hospital Partnerships	11.6		15.5	27.1
Housing Technical Assistance	6.0		4.0	10.0
Trade & Investment (Medical Sector)	3.0		2.0	5.0
PVO Support	2.6		2.5	5.1
	--		7.0	7.0

(NOTE: To \$80 million above, add \$5 million for the earlier reprogrammed Pakistani ESF funds, \$5 million for various USDA agriculture technical assistance programs, and \$10 million USDA PL480 Food for Peace funds to reach the \$100 million that the Secretary called for in his Princeton speech. Of the \$100 million total package, \$25 million will be spent on the agricultural sector; \$5 million CCC Technical Assistance, \$10 million PL480 Farmer-to-Farmer, \$7 million ESF for Food Distribution and Cooperatives, and \$3 million ESF for PVO Support.)

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	Available Under Existing Legislation				Requires New Appropriation			Total 1991-93 Total
	FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Estimate	FY 1993 Estimate	Total	FY 1992 Proposed	FY 1993 Proposed	Total	
AM								
Ant Assistance (Budget Authority)								
DoD Assistance**								
Transportation Funds	--	100	--	100	--	--	--	100
Nuclear Disarmament	--	400	--	400	--	--	--	400
Humanitarian/Technical								
Humanitarian/Technical Assistance	--	--	--	--	150	350	500	500
Economic Support Funds	5	80*	--	85	--	100	100	185
USAID Disaster Assistance, Medical	5	25	--	30	--	--	--	30
USAID Development Assistance	--	5*	--	5	--	10	10	15
PL 480, Farmer-to-Farmer	--	10	--	10	--	10	10	20
USDA Technical Assistance**	--	5	15	20	--	--	--	20
Food Assistance**								
USDA Food Aid	--	165	--	165	--	--	--	165
DoD Surplus Stock Donations	--	45	--	45	--	--	--	45
Subtotal, Grants	10	835	15	860	150	470	620	1,480
Credit Programs (Face Value)**								
USDA Export Credit Guarantees	1,915	1,835	0	3,750	--	--	--	3,750
TOTAL	1,925	2,670	15	4,610	150	470	620	5,230

* Use of these FY 1992 funds subject to congressional notification procedures.

** Not considered international affairs spending for purpose of the Budget Enforcement Act.

Aid to the former Soviet Union

The President's budget requests \$620 million in new appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union. Funding will be used to deliver emergency humanitarian relief and provide technical assistance to support democratic reform and promote economic restructuring. The request includes:

- \$500 million for a special Humanitarian and Technical Assistance account to meet emerging humanitarian and special assistance needs as they arise;
- \$100 million in Economic Support Funds for technical assistance activities to promote democratic reforms and economic restructuring;
- \$10 million in Development assistance funds targeted at development activities in republics with lower per capita income;

• \$10 million in PL-480 Food for Peace money for the "Farmer-to-Farmer" program to send US farmers and agribusiness experts to provide training and advice to counterparts in the new independent states.

These funds will be combined with \$860 million in resources available under existing legislation, including:

- About \$210 million in food assistance (\$165 million in food aid and \$45 million in surplus Department of Defense stocks);
- \$100 million in Department of Defense money for transportation of humanitarian relief;
- \$400 million in Defense funds for the assistance in eliminating nuclear arms and chemical weapons;
- \$30 million in US Agency for International Development (USAID) funds to provide urgently needed medical supplies; and
- \$120 million in USAID and US Commodity Credit Corporation

(CCC) funds for technical assistance activities.*

The United States also has announced \$3.75 billion in Commodity Credit Corporation export guarantee for the purchase of food. About \$3 billion has already been used to and ship more than 19.5 million to US commodities. Together with \$1.5 billion in existing and proposed grant assistance described above, President proposes to provide more than \$5 billion in assistance to republics of the former Soviet Union. US assistance is only part of a global response, with over 50 nations and multilateral institutions committed providing over \$27 billion to the new independent states.

* Some of these funds are subject to congressional notification procedures.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 1992

MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE FOR RUSSIA

President Bush today announced U.S. support for a multilateral financial assistance package to help Russia and the other new states of the former Soviet Union transform their economies to free market systems. There are three elements of this program:

- o roughly \$18 billion in financial support in 1992 to help Russia stabilize and restructure its economy;
- o \$6 billion currency Stabilization Fund to bolster confidence in the Russian ruble; and
- o early membership for Russia and the other new states in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The President has urged the G-7 to complete action on this approximately \$24 billion package by the end of April.

Financial Support

The United States is working with its allies and the international financial institutions to marshal \$18 billion in financial assistance in 1992 to support Russia's economic reform efforts.

Russia is already embarked on the path of bold market-oriented economic reforms. The reforms taken to date are part of an IMF-endorsed "shadow program" which does not involve financing. Negotiations are now underway between Russia and the IMF with the aim of converting the shadow program as soon as possible into a full and comprehensive reform program which would merit IMF financial support. These reforms would include reduction of the budget deficit, curbing inflation, privatization, and reform of the agricultural and energy sectors.

\$18 billion in financial support could be obtained from:

- o \$11 billion of existing and new bilateral commitments from key industrial countries, including the United States. Negotiations on specific contributions are underway among the G-7 countries.
- o \$4-1/2 billion from the international financial institutions, including the IMF, World Bank, and EBRD.
- o The remaining \$2-1/2 billion in deferral of debt payments owed to Western creditors.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 1992

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE NIS

The President today announced a series of additional measures to assist the independent states of the former Soviet Union. These include an immediate increase of \$1.1 billion in credit guarantees for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Additional Credit Guarantees

Up to an additional \$1.1 billion will be made available under the GSM-102 program. Of this, \$600 million will be available to Russia and \$500 million for the Ukraine, Armenia and other states. The Russian guarantees will be made operational in four monthly tranches beginning on May 1. The other \$500 million will become available to the other republics provided they meet program qualifications.

The GSM-102 program provides Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) guarantees of credit extended by private U.S. banks for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. The credits are usually repayable over three years with three equal annual installments of principal. The total amount of credit guarantees made available since January 1991 when the first allocation for the then Soviet Union was made is now \$4.85 billion. Russia and the other republics are fully up to date in repayments to banks of credits guaranteed earlier by CCC. Since January 1, 1992 these have amounted to over \$270 million.

Currency Stabilization Fund (CSF)

An integral part of Russia's reform program is an effort to stabilize the ruble and bolster the public's confidence in it, by making it freely convertible. To help achieve these objectives, President Yeltsin has requested the creation of a currency stabilization fund.

The major industrial countries recognize that a stable, convertible ruble would have important benefits for the Russian reform effort. Thus, the United States and the other major countries are working together to establish such a fund for Russia.

The Fund would total \$6 billion, an amount equal to roughly 3 months of Russia's 1991 hard currency imports. Russian membership in the IMF and compliance with a formal IMF program would be a precondition for use of the fund.

The resources for the fund will be financed entirely by activating the IMF's General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB). The GAB consists of emergency credit lines to the IMF from the G-7 and other industrial countries. The U.S. share of the GAB is 25 percent. U.S. participation in the GAB, and the funds required for the U.S. contribution, have been authorized and appropriated by Congress. Use of the GAB involves no net U.S. budgetary outlays.

$\frac{1}{4} = \$1.5B$

Early Membership in the IMF

Russia and the other new states have applied for IMF membership. The United States has strongly supported early membership for them to promote market reforms and forge strong links with the West. Russia, as well as some of the other new states, should become members of the IMF by early May.

The IMF Executive Board is in the final stages of determining Russia's terms of entry into the Fund, including the size of Russia's quota, which will establish the basis for Russia's representation, voting power and access to IMF resources. The Board has agreed upon a 3 percent Russian quota share, which will place Russia in the ninth position in the IMF.

It will soon forward membership resolutions to the IMF Board of Governors. In turn, under standard IMF procedures, the Board of Governors would have thirty days to cast ballots in support of the resolutions. A vote by the Board of Governors requires a quorum of one-half of IMF members with two-thirds of the voting power, with approval by a simple majority of those voting.

The President has called for legislation providing for U.S. participation in the IMF quota increase in order to ensure that the IMF has adequate resources to meet prospective demands for financing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 1992

FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 1992: FACT SHEET

I. ONCE IN A CENTURY OPPORTUNITY TO CONSOLIDATE FREEDOM

The collapse of the Soviet Union provides America with a once-in-a-century opportunity to help freedom take root and flourish in the lands of Russia and Eurasia.

- o Their success in democracy and open markets will directly enhance our national security.
- o The growth of freedom there will create business and investment opportunities for Americans and multiply the opportunities for friendship between our peoples.

Just as Democrats and Republicans united together to fight for freedom during the Cold War, we must remain united to win the peace.

II. PROVIDES NEEDED TOOLS FOR A MORE SECURE POST-COLD WAR ORDER

The "FREEDOM Support Act of 1992" provides a flexible framework to constructively influence the fast-changing and unpredictable events transforming Russia and Eurasia. The Act will:

- o Mobilize the Executive Branch, the Congress, and the private sector to support democracy and free markets in Russia and Eurasia;
- o Integrate comprehensively and target our efforts to address military, political, and economic opportunities created by the collapse of the Soviet Union, while sharing responsibilities with others in the international community; and
- o Unlock Cold War restrictions that still hamstring the government in providing assistance and impede U.S. business from developing trade and investment with the new independent states.

III. COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED PLAN HAS TEN MAIN COMPONENTS

1. The Act expands the authorities for humanitarian aid to ensure that basic human needs are met.
 - o In cooperation with other donors, the United States will continue to provide food and medical assistance to reduce the danger of a humanitarian emergency and

2. The Act promotes nuclear safety and demilitarization to prevent nuclear accidents and the spread of nuclear weapons.
 - o The bill would broaden the allowable uses of the \$500 million appropriated for DOD last fall and provide authority to support defense conversion, non-proliferation efforts, nuclear weapons dismantlement, addressing the "brain drain" problem, the relocation of former Soviet military forces, and nuclear plant safety.
3. The Act expands assistance opportunities in building free markets.
 - o These programs build on efforts of the peoples of the new states to help themselves by privatizing and creating free market economies. The bill would extend Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act programs to cover the former Soviet Union.
4. The Act increases support for democratic institutions.
 - o This proposal helps us to expand programs, such as "America Houses", to facilitate democratization and the rule of law.
5. The Act improves access to credits for purchases of U.S. food.
 - o The bill encourages the continuation of U.S. food exports to the new states by taking into account their commitment to economic reform in determining creditworthiness for CCC programs.
6. The Act stimulates greater trade and investment by removing the handcuffs of Cold War restrictions.
 - o The bill would enable the President to eliminate Cold War restrictions which impede EXIM and OPIC activities in support of U.S. firms trying to do business in the new states.
7. The Act supports development of a private sector.
 - o The bill encourages American investment and trade, and the formation of local businesses through enterprise funds, small business programs, and management and business training. It also supports further easing of COCOM restrictions.
8. The Act leverages U.S. financial contributions through the IMF.
 - o An IMF quota increase is needed to provide the resources to back reform programs in Russia and the

3

increase, which does not require U.S. budget outlays or add to the deficit, is matched by other contributions.

9. The Act supports a U.S. leadership role in a stabilization fund.

- o The bill supports the President's existing authority to take a leadership role in organizing and supporting multilateral efforts at macroeconomic stabilization. The bill expresses the sense of the Congress for support of up to \$3 billion for U.S. support of international currency stabilization fund or funds should states adopt the necessary reforms.

10. The Act expands the American presence on the ground and increases people-to-people contacts.

- o The bill would facilitate both government-to-government relations, the work of organizations such as the Peace Corps, the Citizens Democracy Corps, and other groups in promoting contacts between people.

IV. APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATION

- o At this point, no authorization is needed to put in place the framework for organizing our efforts comprehensively and in an integrated manner.
- o As for appropriations:
 - There is already a pending appropriations request for \$620 million for Congress to act on.
 - There is also a pending authorization and appropriation request for \$12 billion in BA for the IMF Quota increase which requires no outlays and does not affect the deficit or the BEA.
- o Authorization changes will also enable us to tap into existing credit programs, EXIM, OPIC, thus making better use of existing resources.
- o Until we make full use of existing programs and we have a better estimate of what additional resources, if any, are needed, it is premature to discuss additional appropriations.

Plans for Stabilization Funds for other CIS States

- o It supports the President's existing authority to establish a currency stabilization fund for other states should they qualify.
- o The size of these funds will depend on several factors: the seriousness of reform programs by the states, the

SCI money

1. AGRICULTURE

David Kincaid 245-5877
Richard Hughes

2. ARTIFICIAL HEART

Pete Henry
301-443-4010

3. BASIC SCIENCE

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA: RUSSIA - 500K

UKRAINE - 500K

FISH AND WILDLIFE - 300K

NOAA - 300K TRAVEL ONLY

5. MEDICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

6. WORLD OCEANS

NOAA -

7. PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

8. SPACE

9. TRANSPORTATION - FAA MONEY FOR TRAVEL ONLY
KATHLEEN WASHBURN WILL FAX DOI FIGURES ON WED.

FUTURE COOPERATION

EXISTING S&T AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE US-USSR WILL INFLUENCE
FUTURE COOPERATION.

BEFORE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOVIET UNION, THERE WERE 9 AGREEMENTS

1. AGRICULTURE

2. ARTIFICIAL HEART

3. BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

5. MEDICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

6. WORLD OCEANS

7. PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

8. SPACE

9. TRANSPORTATION

EPA
500 K UK
500 K R
\$ 300K
others

NAT JTR

Tom Mung 301-713-2469 will call

Doe JTR

no dollars expended overseas

FAA Travel \$ for mts only
NSF JTR

DOI

Gary

453-8440

Steve Cohl
Goldfish

Fish & Wildlife
203-358

Bob Adkins 606-360
NOAA
2 300K Travel
mtg

POC: Val Masidas int CofD Del

Jaest A Simin
under Dick Cawder

720-8877

Whetten/
Reed exchanges

1. AGRICULTURE

~~Marlin~~ - 40K + 50K

Doug Freeman
Tom Pamera

720-0367
690-4876

- EE, Sov Scientist
Foreign Ag Service

2. ARTIFICIAL HEART

must 1st request
research before inst.
gr

Soil Gasworks
work on pollution
Test Macgust

Research Service Labs

Freelance
Foreigner writes & work
there is limited, at US expense

NSF 1 mil

3. BASIC SCIENCE

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA: RUSSIA - 500K
UKRAINE - 500K

FISH AND WILDLIFE - 300K

NOAA - 300K TRAVEL ONLY

5. MEDICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

6. WORLD OCEANS

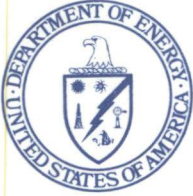
NOAA

with - Press Release
Fogarty Center - 3/4 m

7. PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

8. SPACE - NO DOLLARS EXPENDED OVERSEAS

9. TRANSPORTATION - FAA MONEY FOR TRAVEL ONLY
KATHLEEN WASHBURN WILL FAX DOI FIGURES ON WED.



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

March 31, 1992

Tom:

Attached are the S&T proposals that were submitted by the Department to the GOSSAT in January. I believe they contain the information you need. A separate list of proposals that have been identified since January will be faxed to you later today. Please call me if you need any additional information.

Jim

Attachment

See misc box

Jack Rigg
National
US Park Service
92,400

Add -

John - 4/1
Jack Rigg
Dept. Interior
Ph: 208-3103

Current Funding for Science Projects:

USGS - \$1,600,000

Bur. Land Mgt - 120,000

Mineral Mgt. Service - 35,000

Fish + Wildlife - 900,000

TOTAL \$2,655,000
Interior - 94

NOTE - Bureau of Mines goes + collects
info, but does not consider this
science. It reported - 0 -

Call him if you disagree.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Silver Spring, MD 20910

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

April 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: COL John O'Neill
OSTP

FROM: Tom Murray
International Activities *Tom*

SUBJECT: NOAA Expenditures on Cooperation with FSU

We estimate that in the course of FY92 NOAA has spent or will spend about \$94,000 on cooperative programs with the former Soviet Union (FSU). These are direct expenditures on cooperative activities, travel etc., i.e. no salaries or overhead are included. The breakdown is as follows:

Sea level measurements	\$ 25,000
Pollution measurement technologies	58,000
Diving physiology research	4,000
Studies of large lakes, including Baikal	7,000

You should be aware that much of the work done on pollution measurement technologies at our Wave Propagation Laboratory is carried out under Working Group VIII of the US-USSR Environmental Agreement. We don't want to count this activity twice.

If there is a meeting of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in Ocean Studies later this year, then NOAA will probably spend an additional \$40,000 supporting that meeting and associated activities. While we are ready to be good hosts, I wouldn't dare guess whether the meeting will actually be held.



To John
Date 4/2 Time 1215

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Tom Pomeroy
of USDA
Phone 302-720-0368

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	☒	PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU	☐	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	☐	URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☒

Message Emergency Democratic Leg
Emergency

Operator J



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23-020



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

April 1, 1992

NOTE TO DR. J. THOMAS RATCHFORD, OSTP

Subject: NIH Expenditures in Support of U.S.-CIS Scientific
Collaboration

In response to your request, the following information is
provided on NIH support for biomedical science cooperation with
the CIS for Fiscal Year 1992 (estimated):

<u>FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
Research Collaboration Grants (FIRCA) ¹	473
International Research Fellowships ²	100
Scholars-in-Residence ³	27
Scientist Exchanges ⁴	107
AIDS Training Grants ⁵	95
 <u>OTHER NIH INSTITUTES</u>	
Visiting Program (70 CIS scientists) ⁶	1700
Scientist Exchanges ⁴	250
 TOTAL	 \$2752

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information on
this subject.

Philip E. Schambra, Ph.D.
Director
Fogarty International Center

Footnotes:

- ¹ Research Collaboration Grants (also known as Fogarty International Research Collaboration Awards--FIRCA) are awards to American scientists to support their cooperative scientific activities with scientists in Eastern Europe and the former USSR.
- ² International Research Fellowships are postdoctoral fellowship awards to junior foreign scientists to study in U.S. laboratories.
- ³ Scholars-in-Residence Awards are fellowships for very senior foreign scientists to work at the NIH.
- ⁴ Scientist Exchanges are funds spent in support of scientist-to-scientist collaboration under existing U.S.-USSR S&T agreements.
- ⁵ AIDS Training Grants are fellowships to foreign health professional to acquire training in U.S. institutions in AIDS epidemiology.
- ⁶ The Visiting Program represents support for foreign scientists conducting research in NIH laboratories.

31 March 1991

Tom:

The information below should be added to the package I sent to you earlier today by special messenger.

SSC:

The SSC Laboratory has contracted with the High Energy Research Institute in Novosibirsk, Russia for the purchase of low energy boosters. The cost of the contract is \$2,000,000.

PU 238:

The Department has requested that funds be reprogrammed to purchase 5kg of PU 238 from the Russian Ministry of Atomic Power for use as a heat source in space power systems. The estimated cost of the purchase is \$6,000,000. (The US is interested in negotiating the purchase of additional quantities of PU 238 beyond the 5kg.)

Let me know if you need any additional information.

Jim

→ \$6 mil

NSC says must be used for peaceful purposes
DOE will talk w/ R to use for mutually
advantageous work

150K Travel
90K FSU Contract Russia

✓ Incl mov of Waste Management
approved

Fermi Lab visitors not included
200,000,000
Travel to R. Dien