

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: O'Neil, John F., Files
Subseries: Former Soviet Union Subject Files

OA/ID Number: 62095
Folder ID Number: 62095-012

Folder Title:
Ukraine

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

0

0

0

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR J. THOMAS RATCHFORD

FROM: JOHN F. O'NEIL 

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR TO UKRAINE
ROMAN POPADIUK
0900, JUNE 1, 1992
ROOM 492 OEOB

The following is provided as background for your meeting with Ambassador Popadiuk. You have had several meetings with Ukrainian science officials, beginning with the time Ukraine was still a part of the Soviet Union to the present.

On your fall 1990 trip to the USSR:

You met with Academician Boris Paton at his Welding Institute in Kiev. Paton was then and remains today the President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

You also met with Academician Mikhailevich, Director of the Gluskov Cybernetics Institute and at that time Chairman of the Council of IIASA.

Boris Paton called on you in the OEOB on March 14, 1991.

Most recently, you met with Dr. Boris Movchan, Paton's deputy, and Drs. Israel Chepovcetsky and Boris Lushpenko on the Institute for Superhard Materials in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. They were in the U. S. on commercialization.

The attachment contains some points for your consideration in talking with the Ambassador.

TALKING POINTS FOR AMBASSADOR POPADIUK

CONGRATULATION ON APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING IN.

REALIZE YOU DO NOT HAVE A LARGE SCIENCE SECTION, IF AT ALL, INTERESTED IN YOUR PRIORITIES AS AMBASSADOR.

AS YOU KNOW, THERE WILL BE INTERNATIONAL S&T CENTER IN UKRAINE TO HANDLE SCIENCE PROLIFERATION PROBLEM.

WE CONTINUE TO SEEK AID FOR CIVIL SCIENCE, FOR ALL REPUBLICS, TO SUSTAIN CIVIL SCIENCE WHICH WE SEE AS VITAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF FREE MARKET ECONOMIES.

HISTORY OF OSTP INTERACTION WITH UKRAINIAN SCIENCE OFFICIALS;

MET TWICE WITH BORIS PATON, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINIAN ACADEMY

KNOW DR. MIKHAILEVICH, RATHER WELL.

MOST RECENTLY MET WITH SCIENCE OFFICIALS ON COMMERCIALIZATION.

OUR CURRENT INTEREST:

CONTINUE TO DISPLAY INTEREST TO UKRAINE - TO AVOID SLIGHTING

AFTER RUSSIAN UMBRELLA, INTEREST IN RENEWING AGREEMENTS WITH UKRAINE, PERHAPS AN UMBRELLA

HOPE TO VISIT UKRAINE ON NEXT TRIP TO FURTHER THESE AIMS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR J. THOMAS RATCHFORD

FROM: JOHN F. O'NEIL 

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR TO UKRAINE
ROMAN POPADIUK
0900, JUNE 1, 1992
ROOM 492 OEOB

The following is provided as background for your meeting with Ambassador Popadiuk. You have had several meetings with Ukrainian science officials, beginning with the time Ukraine was still a part of the Soviet Union to the present.

On your fall 1990 trip to the USSR:

You met with Academician Boris Paton at his Welding Institute in Kiev. Paton was then and remains today the President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

You also met with Academician Mikhailevich, Director of the Gluskov Cybernetics Institute and at that time Chairman of the Council of IIASA.

Boris Paton called on you in the OEOB on March 14, 1991.

Most recently, you met with Dr. Boris Movchan, Paton's deputy, and Drs. Israel Chepovcetsky and Boris Lushpenko on the Institute for Superhard Materials in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. They were in the U. S. on commercialization.

The attachment contains some points for your consideration in talking with the Ambassador.

TALKING POINTS FOR AMBASSADOR POPADIUK

CONGRATULATION ON APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING IN.

REALIZE YOU DO NOT HAVE A LARGE SCIENCE SECTION, IF AT ALL, INTERESTED IN YOUR PRIORITIES AS AMBASSADOR.

AS YOU KNOW, THERE WILL BE INTERNATIONAL S&T CENTER IN UKRAINE TO HANDLE SCIENCE PROLIFERATION PROBLEM.

WE CONTINUE TO SEEK AID FOR CIVIL SCIENCE, FOR ALL REPUBLICS, TO SUSTAIN CIVIL SCIENCE WHICH WE SEE AS VITAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF FREE MARKET ECONOMIES.

HISTORY OF OSTP INTERACTION WITH UKRAINIAN SCIENCE OFFICIALS;

MET TWICE WITH BORIS PATON, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINIAN ACADEMY

KNOW DR. MIKHAILEVICH, RATHER WELL.

MOST RECENTLY MET WITH SCIENCE OFFICIALS ON COMMERCIALIZATION.

OUR CURRENT INTEREST:

CONTINUE TO DISPLAY INTEREST TO UKRAINE - TO AVOID SLIGHTING

AFTER RUSSIAN UMBRELLA, INTEREST IN RENEWING AGREEMENTS WITH UKRAINE, PERHAPS AN UMBRELLA

HOPE TO VISIT UKRAINE ON NEXT TRIP TO FURTHER THESE AIMS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 6, 1992

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE

President Bush and Ukrainian President Kravchuk have agreed to establish a science and technology center in Ukraine. The center will serve as a clearinghouse for projects that will provide opportunities for weapons scientists and engineers in Ukraine, including those specializing in the area of ballistic missile design and production, to redirect their talents to peaceful civilian work.

The United States has already committed \$10 million to the Ukraine Science and Technology Center from the \$400 million appropriated under the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 for assistance in eliminating weapons of mass destruction of the former Soviet Union. Other nations have also indicated an interest in participating in the Center's operations and in providing a significant financial contribution.

Ukraine will host a meeting in Kiev later this month when representatives of the United States and other prospective founding members will negotiate an agreement to establish the Center and discuss projects that could be funded by the Center.

Presidents Bush and Kravchuk agreed that every effort should be made to have the Center operational early this summer.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 6, 1992

U.S.-UKRAINE OPIC AGREEMENT

President Bush and Ukrainian President Kravchuk signed the U.S.-Ukraine OPIC agreement today. Under this agreement, the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) will mobilize U.S. private capital, technology and know-how for investment in Ukraine. These investments will support Ukraine's transition to a free market economy, while creating American jobs, increasing U.S. exports, and enhancing U.S. global competitiveness.

OPIC is a U.S. government agency that operates in over 120 developing countries and emerging economies throughout the world. This agreement will enable OPIC to provide investment insurance, project financing, and a variety of investor services to U.S. private investors for sound business projects in Ukraine.

- Investment insurance will be available against the risks of expropriation, political violence, and currency inconvertibility. In addition to equity investment, loans, leases, bid and performance bonds, contract settlement, and in-country assets may be insured.
- Project financing will take the form of direct loans to projects involving smaller U.S. businesses and cooperatives and U.S. government loan guarantees for larger projects. As part of the FREEDOM Support Act, the Bush Administration has proposed that OPIC be authorized to offer equity financing for projects in Ukraine and elsewhere in the new, independent states that replaced the USSR.
- Investor services include investment missions, an on-line joint venture matching service, one-stop for investment climate information, finance packaging and sourcing, business planning, pre-feasibility studies, and other advisory and consulting services.

All of OPIC's insurance and guaranty obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America, as well as by OPIC's own substantial reserves, which stood at over \$1.6 billion at the end of fiscal year 1991.

OPIC, which has its roots in the Marshall Plan for the rebuilding of Western Europe after World War II, began operations in 1971. It has earned a net positive income for every year of operations, and its FY 1991 operations reduced the federal deficit by over \$150 million.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 6, 1992

AGREEMENT ON TRADE RELATIONS
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND UKRAINE

The Trade agreement signed by President Bush and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk provides for reciprocal Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff treatment to the products of each country. A trade agreement was originally concluded with the Soviet Union in June 1990 and approved by the Congress in November 1991. The U.S. and Ukraine recently reached agreement on technical adjustments to that agreement to reflect the establishment of an independent Ukraine. Congressional reapproval is not required.

The Agreement will permit Ukrainians to export goods to the United States at substantially lower tariff rates. We expect that this agreement will create commercial opportunities for emerging Ukrainian enterprises and promote the development of a market-based economy in Ukraine, and at the same time will lay the ground for enhanced opportunities for U.S. business.

In addition to providing MFN for both parties, the Agreement:

- provides improved market access and non-discriminatory treatment for U.S. goods and services in Ukraine and also calls for step-by-step provision of national treatment for U.S. products and services;
- facilitates business by allowing free operation of commercial representations in each country and by permitting companies to engage and serve as agents and consultants and to conduct market studies; and
- offers strong intellectual property rights protection by reaffirming commitments to the Paris Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention; obligating adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; providing copyright protection for computer programs and data bases and protection for sound recordings; giving product and process patent protection for virtually all areas of technology; and providing comprehensive coverage of trade secrets.

#