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001. memo	Melinda Kimble to the Secretary of State, re: [Climate Negotiations] (3 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT

DATE: October 18, 1997

LOCATION: Bariloche, Argentina

TIME: 10:30 - 11:15 a.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
JOHN PODESTA



I. PURPOSE

To highlight bilateral progress on our environmental agenda, especially with respect to climate change.

II. BACKGROUND

Against the backdrop of the Andes Mountains in the Nahuel Huapi National Park, you and President Menem will highlight shared goals and cooperative initiatives that you have brought to closure during the visit. In light of your likely announcement next week, the most notable commitments relate to climate change. Menem has endorsed two critical elements of the U.S. position for Kyoto: joint implementation for credit and participation by developing countries "including by addressing emissions limits." Argentina is the first developing country to endorse both of these elements. These commitments are memorialized in a *Presidential Declaration of Bariloche* that will be released to the press jointly.

In addition, your remarks highlight agreements to collaborate on the Space Shuttle launch of two Argentine satellites that will be engaged in environmental monitoring; to undertake a variety of cooperative activities and exchanges on park management; and to expand the GLOBE Internet-based school science program to include an Argentine military school in the Antarctic.

III. PARTICIPANTS

There will be an audience of 150, including students from local schools.

Speakers:

Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director of the Argentine National Commission for Space Activities, CONAE. CONAE and NASA have worked closely together since they established the first space cooperation program in Latin America in 1991, when Argentina decided to replace its military space program to a civilian program.

Dr. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director of the Institute of Energy Economics at the Bariloche Foundation. The Bariloche-based Institute of Energy Economics is the lead research organization for the development of Argentina's national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and national action plan for addressing emissions.

Colonel Robert D. Cabana, NASA Astronaut. In 1998, Cabana will command the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the International Space Station, which will also launch the first Argentine satellite. Cabana has flown three space missions and logged over 600 hours in space.

President Carlos Saul Menem

Notable Argentine Guests:

Zulema Menem
 Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella
 Secretary General Dr. Alberto Kohan
 Ambassador Diego Guelar
 Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
 Maria Julia Alsagoray
 Governor Dr. Pablo Verani
 Bariloche Mayor Cesar Miguel

Notable American Guests

NASA Astronaut Colonel Jerry Ross
 NASA Astronaut Major Rick Sturckow

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE

10:30	Offstage Announcement welcoming You and President Menem. You take your seats onstage.
10:32-10:37	Remarks by Dr. Conrado Verrotas
10:38-10:43	Remarks by Dr. Carlos Suarez
10:44-10:49	Colonel Robert Cabana makes remarks and introduces You.
10:50-11:00	You make remarks.
11:01	Offstage Announcement of President Menem.
11:02-11:10	President Menem makes remarks.
11:15	You and President Menem work rope line and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Tony Blinken.

Attachment

Tab A	Press Fact Sheet: U.S.-Argentina Cooperation on the Environment
Tab B	Q&As on Climate Change

SPEAKERS AT BARILOCHE EVENT

Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director of the Argentine National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE), which is overseeing the construction of two Argentine satellites that will be launched from NASA rockets. Former Director of Planning of the Secretariat of Science and Technology (1993-96). Graduate and former Professor at the Balseiro Institute in Bariloche. Associate Researcher in Material Sciences at Stanford University.

Prof. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director of the Bariloche Foundation. The Bariloche Foundation's Institute of Energy Economics is the lead research organization for the development of Argentina's national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and national action plan for addressing emissions. Professor Suarez, who completed advance studies in France, Chile and Argentina, is an international expert in energy and the environment.

Colonel Robert D. Cabana, NASA Astronaut. A Marine aviator and graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Colonel Cabana first flew on the Space Shuttle in 1990. In 1998, Col. Cabana will command the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the International Space Station. This same mission will launch an Argentine satellite. Cabana has flown three space missions and logged over 600 hours in space.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF BARILOCHE

The Presidents of the United States and the Republic of Argentina met to discuss a number of far-reaching issues of singular importance which will affect our future. Ensuring the welfare of our planet demands dealing with them urgently. For that reason, we are especially pleased to be able to announce today several initiatives designed to protect the environment and conserve natural resources.

The first of these initiatives is in the critical area of global climate change. Pictures from space show the atmosphere surrounding, protecting and nourishing our earth affected by changes brought about by human activities which have led to an unprecedented increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases. If we lack the courage and foresight to develop a strategy to reduce the levels of greenhouse gas emissions, the climate of our planet will be radically changed forever. Serious consequences include intensified floods and droughts, the growth of deserts in places like Patagonia and the Southwest United States, the spread of contagious diseases, and the loss of coastal zones from sea level rise.

In keeping with the spirit of the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the nations of the world will meet in December in Kyoto, Japan to agree on levels of greenhouse gas emission limitations or reductions. The United States is committed to realistic and binding targets for our greenhouse gas emissions. It is also committed to pursuing flexible and cost-effective means to meet those targets. For that reason, we seek to mobilize the resources of the private sector in developed countries through mechanisms which allow them to choose solutions that make good economic sense and that are effective against global warming -- by undertaking projects in developing countries which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This mechanism, known as joint implementation, will be highly attractive to the market place if businesses know that they will be given credit for the emissions reduction efforts they undertake.

Argentina's impressive economic stability and growth are a clear indication that it too believes in the power of the market place. For this reason, Argentina joins the United States in supporting credits for projects implemented jointly as a means of encouraging private sector initiatives and investments in Argentina and around the world in cleaner energy, energy

efficiency and reforestation. Furthermore, Argentina agrees with the United States that the only real answer to a global problem like climate change is a global response, and that countries, both developed and developing, must be meaningfully involved. The Statement of Intent that we have signed during this Presidential visit signals our mutual recognition of this fact.

Today both our countries are calling upon all nations to agree that Kyoto is part of an ongoing process of achieving a meaningful solution to global climate change. Developed countries must meet their obligations, and developing countries must participate meaningfully in this global regime, including by addressing emissions limits for developing countries.

U.S.-Argentina cooperation on environmental issues goes beyond our agreement on the steps to be taken on climate change. During this decade, Argentina has become intensely active in scientific research concerning the ozone layer. Argentine stations participating in the Global Ozone Observation System have found themselves cooperating closely with the principal atmospheric and space investigative centers of the United States in programs which have improved the capacity for investigation and evaluation of the phenomenon of ozone depletion and of the augmentation of ultra-violet radiation reaching the earth's surface.

Our governments also have common interests in the results of negotiations in the broad area of global challenges ranging from discussion at the International Forest Forum to the control of dangerous chemical products and from the convention on Biodiversity to the Convention on Desertification, which held the first meeting of its Parties' Conference last week in Rome.

The values of the citizens of a nation are reflected in the natural heritage that they choose to conserve as parkland for the enjoyment and spiritual nourishment of generations to come. In one of the first and certainly one of the most beautiful of Latin American national parks, we are very pleased to announce the signing of an agreement between the U.S. National Park Service and the National Parks Administration of Argentina on cooperation in the management and protection of national parks and other protected natural and cultural heritage sites. This agreement will encourage collaboration between our two governments and facilitate the exchange of information and informal educational activities related to parks management and the conservation of biodiversity as well as other protected

areas in urban, mountainous and coastal areas of Argentina and the United States.

In addition, the U.S. and Argentina are today signing two agreements for cooperation in the activities that will improve our ability to monitor the Earth from outer space. The partnership between our two countries in space activities has been one of the high points of our bilateral relationship in recent years, as was demonstrated at the first U.S.-Argentine Conference on Space, Science, and Technology for Society, held just last month in Buenos Aires. The Conference showed, by the sheer numbers and enthusiasm of the participants and attendees, that cooperation in space is an area that excites not just scientists from the United States and Argentine space agencies, NASA and CONAE, but also young students, business people and professionals. U.S.-Argentine cooperation on the SAC-A and SAC-C satellite projects will improve our ability to monitor and understand changes in the environment. SAC-A will enable both our space programs to develop and test the technologies to be used in the study of global change of our environment. SAC-C will improve our ability to monitor and understand land use changes in forest, agricultural, desert, and marine coastal areas and monitor pollution. These advances, in turn, will make possible cooperation on future satellite missions of mutual benefit in the SAC series.

Concern for the environment is the way we express our hope that our children will be able to enjoy the natural bounty that we inherited from our own parents. In the GLOBE Program (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment), young people in Argentina and around the world have been encouraged to take part in scientific research relevant to the global environment and to make their observations available to scientists through the Internet. This kind of interactive, participatory experience teaches environmental awareness directly to the people to whom the environment matters most: the young. Today we are happy to announce the participation of the Argentine School of Esperanza, in Antarctica, in the GLOBE program.

From climate change to parks to outer space to education, these new initiatives are an indication that our two countries believe in working together to solve problems that affect us all. We take pride in our increased cooperation on the environment as evidenced by the agreements we have reached and see it as a portent of closer dialogue in the future.

Declaration of Bariloche

The leaders of the United States and the Republic of Argentina met yesterday and today to discuss a number of far-reaching issues. Few issues that we take a stand on today will affect our future as our success in addressing threats to the future of our planetary home. For that reason, we are especially pleased to be able to announce today several initiatives designed to protect the environment.

The first of these initiatives is in the critical area of global climate change. Pictures from space show the atmosphere surrounding, protecting and nourishing our earthly home. If we lack the courage and foresight to develop a strategy to reduce the levels of greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity which are building to unprecedented concentrations in that atmosphere, the climate of our planet will be radically changed forever, with serious consequences including intensified floods and droughts, the spread of deserts in places like Patagonia and the Southwest U.S., the spread of contagious diseases, and the loss of coastal zones from sea level rise.

Furthering the spirit of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the nations of the world will meet in December in Kyoto, Japan to agree on levels of greenhouse gas emission limitations or reductions. The United States is committed to realistic, achievable and binding targets for our greenhouse gas emissions. We are also committed to pursuing flexible and cost-effective means to meet those targets. For this reason, we seek to mobilize the resources of the private sector in developed countries through mechanisms which allow them to choose solutions that make good economic sense and that are effective against global warming--by undertaking projects in developing countries which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This mechanism, known as joint implementation, will be highly attractive to the market place if businesses know that they will be given credit for the emissions reductions efforts they undertake.

Argentina's impressive economic stability and growth are a clear indication that it too believes in the power of the market place. For this reason, Argentina joins the United States in supporting the concept of joint implementation for credit as a means of encouraging private sector initiatives and investments in Argentina and around the world in clean energy, energy efficiency and reforestation. Furthermore, Argentina agrees with the United States that the only real answer to a global problem like climate change is a global

response. All countries, both developed and developing, must be meaningfully involved. The Statement of Intent that we are signing (have signed) during this Presidential visit signals our mutual recognition of this fact.

Today both our countries are calling upon all nations to agree that Kyoto is ~~but one step in~~ ^{part of} an ongoing process of achieving a meaningful solution to global climate change. ~~Following Kyoto, we must press ahead to address sources of greenhouse gas emissions no matter where they originate.~~ Developed countries must meet their obligations and developing countries must participate meaningfully in this global regime. ~~In the next round of negotiations, after Kyoto, we should address emissions limits for developing countries, especially developing countries whose per capita incomes exceed many countries now obligated to binding targets and developing countries that are significant emitters of greenhouse gases.~~

U.S.-Argentine cooperation on environmental issues goes beyond our agreement on the steps to be taken at Kyoto. Our governments have common interests in the outcome of negotiations on a wide range of global challenges, from the International Forest Forum to discussions on the control of dangerous chemicals, from the Convention on Biodiversity to the Convention on Desertification, which just completed its first meeting in Rome last week (October 10).

The values of the citizens of a nation are reflected in the natural heritage that they choose to conserve as parkland for the enjoyment and spiritual nourishment of generations to come. This weekend, in one of the first and certainly one of the most beautiful of the national parks of Latin America, we are signing an agreement between the U.S. National Parks Service and the National Parks Administration of Argentina on cooperation in the management and protection of national parks and other protected natural and cultural heritage sites. This agreement will encourage collaboration between our two governments and facilitate the exchange of information and informal educational activities related to parks management and the protection of the biodiversity found in extraordinary Argentine parks like Nahuel Huapi, Lanin, Glaciares and Iguacu, as well as other protected areas in urban, mountainous and coastal areas.

In addition, the U.S. and Argentina are today signing two agreements for cooperation in activities that will improve our ability to monitor the Earth from outer space. The partnership between our two countries in space activities has been one of the high points of our bilateral

relationship in recent years, as was demonstrated at the first U.S.-Argentine Conference on Space, Science, and Technology for Society, held just last month in Buenos Aires. The Conference showed, by the sheer numbers and enthusiasm of the participants and attendees, that cooperation in space is an area that excites not just scientists from the U.S. and Argentine space agencies, NASA and CONAE, but also young students, businessmen and professionals. U.S.-Argentine cooperation on the SAC-A and SAC-C satellite projects will improve our ability to monitor and understand changes in the ozone hole as well as other phenomena that directly affect the environment.

Concern for environment is the way we express our hope that our children will be able to enjoy the natural bounty that we inherited from our own parents. In the GLOBE Program (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment), young people in Argentina and around the world have been encouraged to take part in scientific research relevant to ~~climate change~~ and to make their observations available to scientists through the Internet. This kind of interactive, participatory experience teaches environmental awareness directly to the people to whom the environment matters most: the young. Today we are happy to announce inclusion of the Argentine School at Esperanza, in Antarctica, in the GLOBE program.

From climate change to parks to outer space to education: these new initiatives are an indication that our two countries believe in working together to solve problems that affect us all. We take pride in our increased cooperation on the environment as evidenced by the agreements we have reached this weekend, and see it as a portent of closer dialogue in the future.

Today both our countries are calling upon all nations to agree that Kyoto is part of an ongoing process of achieving a meaningful solution to global climate change. Developed countries must meet their obligations and developing countries must participate meaningfully in this global regime, including by addressing emissions limits for developing countries.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Bariloche, Argentina)

For Immediate Release

October 18, 1997

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT MENEM
AT ENVIRONMENT EVENT

Llao Llao Hotel
Bariloche, Argentina

11:05 A.M. (L)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: President Menem, distinguished members of the Argentine government, Governor Verani, Mayor Miguel, Dr. Varotta, Director Suarez, and Colonel Cabana, thank you very much.

Mr. President, let me begin by thanking you for your wonderful hospitality to Hillary, to me, to all of our team from the Cabinet and the American administration.

We're very grateful to you. We are also grateful for our broad and deep partnership with Argentina. From peacekeeping missions around the globe to our cooperation in the far reaches of outer space; from expanding trade to extending its benefits to all our people; from the peaceful use of nuclear power to the fight against terrorism, over the last two days we have worked hard to deepen our cooperation to benefit all of our people.

For the children in this audience, our partnership to protect the environment of our nations and the entire globe is perhaps the most important part of what we must do together.

Eighty-four years ago this month, two visionaries of the Americas arrived together in this place where nature and civilization meet. One was Theodore Roosevelt. No American President had spent more time thinking about the New World as a community of democracies; no American President had done more to preserve and protect our natural environment. His traveling companion was Perito Moreno, the man who founded this magnificent domain, Nahuel Huapi National Park, a remarkable gift to future generations.

Mr. President, it is up to us now to act with the foresight and in the spirit of Roosevelt and Moreno in dealing with today's great environmental challenges -- how to bring the

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blessings of global growth to all nations and still protect not just our national environments, but the planet itself.

One of our severest challenges clearly is climate change. The evidence is compelling that increasing emissions of greenhouse gases are leading to the warming of our planet and that global warming could lead to profound and destructive changes in the way we lead our lives. Among the consequences will be the more rapid spread of diseases, the rising of the oceans, flooding lowlands on various continents and islands in the oceans, and more frequent and severe weather events in all continents, including more severe droughts and floods.

Five years ago, the nations of the world began to address this challenge at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. This December, when more than 150 nations gather in Kyoto, Japan, we can make, and we must make more progress toward a solution.

Our goal must be to set realistic and binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions, and then to create a blueprint to guide us for the future. In meeting the challenge of climate change, clearly the United States and the rest of the developed world must lead. For today industrialized nations produce most of the greenhouse gases that go into our atmosphere. But emissions from the developing world are expected to grow dramatically. Forty years from now, they will exceed those of developed countries. Since the issue is how to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gases in the entire atmosphere, this is clearly a global problem in which we must all do our share.

I applaud the leadership of President Menem in Argentina in affirming today that developing, as well as developed, nations should have emissions targets. And we have agreed to pursue joint implementation, an important tool that will allow the United States and Argentine businesses to adopt the most cost-effective emissions reductions. We have seen clearly in the United States over and over again that we solve our environmental problems more quickly when we work together with technology and markets through the private sector.

I want to make it clear that the strategy we embrace today does not ask developing nations to sacrifice the legitimate aspirations of their people for economic growth. Instead, it offers an important opening to chart a new energy course that is consistent with growth, but makes sure that today's progress does not come at tomorrow's expense.

This endeavor will require sustained, committed partnership. The United States is committed to providing a billion dollars to help developing nations find alternative energy sources and use them more efficiently. Next year at the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, we hope to make sustainable development a cornerstone of a new era in inter-American cooperation.

As you have heard from the previous speakers, technology, science and education are important allies in preserving the environment. Here in Bariloche, Argentina is building satellites that NASA will launch. And then from high above the Earth's atmosphere, they will help us to keep an eye on our planet's changing contours, including surveying the forest in Chaco in the Mesopotamia, predicting agricultural patterns in La Pampa, monitoring the deserts in Patagonia, even tracking endangered whales in the south Atlantic.

And the GLOBE program is using the Internet to teach students here and in over 50 other countries that a solid grasp of science and ecology is indeed the first step toward a cleaner world. Today I am pleased to announce that working with Argentina, we're establishing a new GLOBE program at a school in a very special place -- Antarctica, a treasure held in trust for every person on Earth. I'm also pleased that the United States National Park Service and the Argentine National Parks Administration has signed an agreement for a five-year program of cooperation.

If you look at the national park around us here, and its power to renew the soul, it certainly gives evidence to the truth of what the Argentine writer Victoria Ocampo wrote, when she said, we possess only what we really love. Well, this land belongs to everyone. It is protected by the government, but we must all love it.

Yesterday, Mr. President, Hillary and I had a chance to walk through the magical Arrayanes Forest. It was an experience we will never forget. And it gave us a renewed dedication to work with you to preserve our planet for these children and those whom they represent the world over.

At the dawn of a new century, let us resolve not only to give our children remarkable new economic and educational opportunities, but to preserve our hemisphere and our Earth, and to give new meaning to the words "Nuevo Mundo."

Thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT MENEM: My dear friend the President of the United States, members of the distinguished U.S. delegation, Governor Verani, Argentine authorities, Mayor Cesar Miguel, Bishop Monsignor Ruben Frazia, teachers, students, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished members of the press.

It would have been, I believe, extremely difficult to find a better landscape, a better scenery to refer to the environment when compared to this magnificent place, surrounded by these forests, lakes, mountains, the breath-taking splendor of nature that we have in beauty, harmony and color.

One of the pillars of our foreign policy is undoubtedly the commitment we have taken through our government on the subject of the preservation of the environment. Reference was clearly made also to this commitment by the U.S. President. A clear indication of this agreement has been the fact that we have signed an agreement between the National Park Service of the United States and the Administration of National Parks in Argentina.

We trust this agreement will be the adequate instrument to ensure the protection of these resources. We have to create awareness as to the vital importance of maintaining ecological balance and to protect the environment that should be an unavoidable commitment that should not be delayed any further. The destruction of non-renewable natural resources will be one of the most serious and most difficult to solve problems that future generations will have to face. Argentina has committed, is committing, and will commit to fulfill all the efforts necessary and to dedicate itself in the search of solutions in environmental issues.

Last night we shared dinner with the President of the United States. We shared our bread, our wine, our home, and we discussed at length with my friend the President and the members of the U.S. delegation this same topic. And we have fully agreed that it is our duty to custody, to protect, to take care of this world given to us by God and that we should be able to transmit to the future generations.

And my friend the President of the United States has just quoted very eloquently one Argentine writer, Victoria Ocampo. And I would like to advantage of this occasion to now quote another Latin American writer of great importance, Gabriel Garcia Marquez. I remember that Gabi, as his friends call him, once said, we have received as a creation from God this world we live in. We must not forget that it takes a butterfly 300 years to learn to fly, that it takes a rose 150 years to give out its wonderful smell. We have to commit ourselves to protect this great gift we have received so that we will give the world and mankind a more happy life.

God has told us in the Bible that we could use and take advantage of all creatures, birds, and fish on Earth, but He has never allowed us to destroy them, that we must protect them and help them develop and grow.

So then, my dear friend, Mr. President, my country will collaborate with its presence and its participation in the drafting of the agenda for the next conference in Kyoto on climate change. And the successful results that those important topics to be discussed really deserve we will continue to struggle to fulfill, so as to limit and reduce the greenhouse effect of gas emissions.

We agree with the United States when you say that a global problem such as climate change requires a global answer coming from all countries. But any achievement arrived at will be of short duration or not deep enough if we do not have the committed leadership and the participation with the greatest of responsibilities taken on by the United States.

But our coincidence with the United States do not come to an end after the conference in Kyoto, since they include many other different conferences, such as international forestry forum, discussions on the control of hazardous chemical products, the conference on biodiversity, and the convention on decertification.

With the Declaration of Bariloche, I believe we come to a very worthy closing of this institutional stage in the historical and welcome presence of our friend to Argentina, the President of the United States. As from that point of view, we will continue our conversations informally, taking also advantage of the possibility of enjoying and relaxing together as this important visit is coming to an end.

Of course, a highlight of our bilateral relations has been the signature by our Foreign Minister and your Secretary of State of the memorandum of understanding for the creation of high-level political consultations. I have considered it adequate to explain to President Clinton the need of arriving at a peaceful solution on our claim to follow the Malvinas Islands through negotiations with the United Kingdom.

I have not asked for any mediation. I have only asked the United States to give their support to the decisions taken by the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations. It is with great satisfaction and gratitude that I would like to stress the fact that the White House has sent to Congress the request of conferring upon our country a category of special ally, non-NATO.

We have analyzed in detail economic and trade relations with the aim of coming to a better balance in our trade balance, and we have also underlined the important participation of United Nations companies as foreign investors. I have stressed our deep satisfaction that after 65 years of being banned, now Argentine beets are occupying their place in the competitive market of the North, thanks to the success we have achieved in controlling foot-and-mouth disease.

I am making now a very brief summary of this historic and important visit and the agreements we have arrived at with the President of the United States. Among the many issues that we have discussed I would like to stress the importance I give to the exchange of diplomatic notes on an agreement for cooperation and peaceful use of nuclear energy, a topic that was also discussed here by our scientists and by our

MORE

friends, the astronauts. In space activities, NASA and CONAE have signed two memorandums of understanding through which the United States will cooperate in the launching of satellites for scientific use, SAC-A and SAC-C.

And we have also stressed the fact of the importance of having greater cooperation and exchange in education, and the fact that we will also discuss these same issues during the second summit to be held in Santiago, Chile.

I believe that the achievements already arrived at and the great success of this visit is absolutely evident. And in many ways, this is strengthening the fact that bilateral relations are built on a solidly firm reality, based on expectations and values that will allow us to see into the future, how different instances of cooperation can be consolidated in different areas.

Before coming to this place, our people in protocol told us we should be very careful, because there is a nest of some birds called teros down there. These kind of birds called teros are strong defenders and can be very aggressive when defending their little recently-born birds in their nests, waiting to give them a good future.

So, dear friends, with the same tenacity, with the same strength, let us defend and protect. As these birds defend what they have created, we should defend what God has created.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

11:40 A.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina)

For Immediate Release

October 18, 1997

FACT SHEET

UNITED STATES-ARGENTINA COOPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Against the backdrop of the Andes mountains in the Nahuel Huapi National Park, President Clinton and President Menem today agreed that the United States and Argentina will work together to meet the challenge of safeguarding the planet for future generations. To that end, they issued a *Presidential Declaration of Bariloche* establishing cooperation in four areas:

Climate Change: Both Presidents highlighted the importance of addressing the critical problem of global warming and announced agreement on two elements that are essential to a meaningful solution:

- **Developing Country Commitments:** Both Presidents affirmed that the global nature of the climate change challenge demands a global solution. To that end, they agreed that developing countries must participate meaningfully in the solution, including through emissions limits for developing countries.
- **Joint Implementation for Credit:** "Joint implementation" encourages companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions cost effectively through international partnerships. Typically, a company from one country helps a company from another with a project that either reduces emissions (e.g., by improving energy efficiency) or removes emissions from the atmosphere (e.g., by planting trees) and in return receive credit for their reductions. This provides companies with incentives to reduce emissions in cost-effective ways by giving them credits for qualifying reductions around the world. It creates win-win partnerships encouraging the dissemination of new environmental and energy technologies in developing countries. In Buenos Aires, the United States and Argentina signed a bilateral agreement providing a framework for joint implementation projects.

The U.S Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI) has approved 26 projects in eleven countries to date and there are several more proposals in the pipeline.

- Based on an agreement signed two years ago, there are now over 10 approved projects in Central America, ranging from wind power to reforestation of degraded farmlands.
- Earlier this week, the Government of Paraguay accepted a joint implementation partnership between U.S.-based Tucson Electric and Colorado Public Service subsidiary, e prime, and Argentina-based Carlos Casado, S.A., to protect the critically endangered, biologically rich Laguna Tigre Forest in Paraguay.
- El Paso Energy of Texas has partnered with the Argentine company, CAPEX, S.A., to retrofit a natural gas energy plant to reduce emissions. They plan to submit this project to the USIJI and the Argentine government for approval.

Space Cooperation Agreement: NASA and the Argentine space agency, CONAE, agreed to collaborate on the launch of two Argentine satellites, which will assist in environmental monitoring, from NASA rockets. The launch of these satellites builds on cooperation inaugurated in 1991 - the first such space cooperation agreement in Latin America - following Argentina's decision to devote its aerospace capabilities to civilian purposes.

- **Tracking Whales:** In July, 1998, the SAC-A Argentine satellite will be launched from the Space Shuttle with equipment enabling it to track endangered whale population migrations in the southern hemisphere.
- **Monitoring Pollution:** The SAC-C satellite will be launched in 1999 to monitor forest inventory, agricultural production patterns, desertification in Patagonia, air and water pollution, and marine coastal areas.

National Parks Cooperation Agreement: The U.S. National Park Service and the Argentine National Parks Administration launched a joint effort to protect national parks and promote increased public environmental awareness. Today's agreement establishes a five-year program of technical exchange and cooperation in park management, including in personnel training and park visitor education and information.

GLOBE Program: The Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program will expand to include an Argentine school in the Antarctica, extending the program to a new continent. GLOBE is a U.S.-led international program that encourages young people to engage in scientific research on the environment and post their findings on the Internet. GLOBE has more than 4,000 participating schools in over 50 countries.

SPEAKERS AT BARILOCHE EVENT

Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director of the Argentine National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE), which is overseeing the construction of two Argentine satellites that will be launched from NASA rockets. Former Director of Planning of the Secretariat of Science and Technology (1993-96). Graduate and former Professor at the Balseiro Institute in Bariloche. Associate Researcher in Material Sciences at Stanford University.

Prof. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director of the Bariloche Foundation. The Bariloche Foundation's Institute of Energy Economics is the lead research organization for the development of Argentina's national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and national action plan for addressing emissions. Professor Suarez, who completed advance studies in France, Chile and Argentina, is an international expert in energy and the environment.

Colonel Robert D. Cabana, NASA Astronaut. A Marine aviator and graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Colonel Cabana first flew on the Space Shuttle in 1990. In 1998, Col. Cabana will command the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the International Space Station. This same mission will launch an Argentine satellite. Cabana has flown three space missions and logged over 600 hours in space.

Questions on Climate Change Announcement
Bariloche, Argentina

Q: What is the significance of today's announcement on climate change?

A: Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. President Clinton has stressed this point in arguing that all nations must be part of the framework that is ultimately established to respond to the threat of climate change.

- By agreeing to participate in joint implementation projects and by acknowledging the importance of emissions limits, Argentina is taking a useful step forward -- a step that could be helpful to our ability to negotiate an effective international regime to respond to this challenge.
- I might add that climate change was a priority topic of discussion between Presidents Clinton and Menem. This speaks to the degree to which environmental concerns are entering the mainstream of American diplomacy and foreign policy.

Q: Do you expect other developing nations (i.e. China and India) to take similar measures?

A: We are encouraging all developing nations to take steps to address climate change.

- We feel that Argentina's decision reflects a realistic and constructive approach and hope it will encourage other nations to take appropriate measures.

Q: What impact will this announcement have on the current negotiations and on the chance for a Kyoto agreement?

A: The U.S. has made it very clear that developing country participation is critical to any effective climate change solution. We are hopeful this will have a positive effect.

Q: At the White House Climate Change Conference last week, President Clinton was quoted as saying that developing countries needed to take on meaningful commitments as part of a Kyoto agreement. How can you ask them to do so when the U.S. hasn't yet announced a target and timetable, and will fall short of the commitments it made at Rio?

A: The climate change problem is global in nature, and cannot be solved without the participation of both industrialized and developing countries.

- While it is appropriate for developing countries to have a different level of commitment, we won't be able to solve this problem unless they take an active role.

Q: Is your position a violation of the Berlin Mandate? [*The Berlin Mandate stipulated that developing countries would not be asked to take on new commitments as part of a Kyoto treaty.*]

A: **No. We are exploring a variety of ways to enlist developing country participation and to ensure that they do their fair share, consistent with the Berlin Mandate.**

**STATEMENT OF INTENT
BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONCERNING COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,
JOINT IMPLEMENTATION,
AND ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY TO REDUCE
EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

Whereas:

The Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United States of America ("the governments"), recognize that enhancing environmental protection, and, in particular, controlling greenhouse gas emissions to limit potential adverse climate change impacts, would be mutually beneficial;

The governments recognize that limiting the adverse impacts of climate change requires global actions to which the governments can make significant contributions, and the governments have a mutual interest in working together in this area;

The governments recognize that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change calls on all countries to cooperate in the development, transfer and application of technologies to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases;

The governments further recognize that Decision 5/CP.1, adopted by the First Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, established a pilot phase for joint implementation, referred to as "Activities Implemented Jointly." An important purpose of the pilot phase is to develop information to support joint implementation with credit;

The governments express their shared belief in the utility of joint implementation with credit in the post-Kyoto regime;

The governments recognize that participation in the pilot phase and in a subsequent joint implementation system is, and always will be, voluntary.

The governments hereby declare as follows:

The governments intend to facilitate the development of projects relating to this statement, which should encourage the use, transfer, market deployment and joint development of greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including lower-emission fossil fuels, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; education, training and information-sharing programs; increased diversification of energy sources; the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of carbon sinks from forests, agriculture, grazing and other lands;

The governments intend that the forms of cooperation under this framework may include the following:

- A. Designation of an agency in the Government of the Argentine Republic with the responsibility for project evaluation and issuance of official decisions regarding project acceptance;
- B. Design of the Argentine Republic's program criteria to facilitate acceptance of projects relating to Activities Implemented Jointly compatible with the priorities of the Argentine Republic and the guidelines of the US Initiative on Joint Implementation, with respect to measures that reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sinks;
- C. Identification and support of projects that are likely to meet program criteria established by the governments;
- D. Exchange of information on methodologies and mechanisms to establish procedures for monitoring and external verification of greenhouse gas reductions, and the tracking and attribution of such reductions;
- E. Outreach and promotion of activities relating to this Statement of Intent in the private, public, and non-governmental sectors;
- F. Exploration of credible certification reductions, including the determination of reasonable greenhouse gas emissions baselines;
- G. Design of activities and projects, implemented in accordance with this, for the purposes of:
 1. encouraging increased private sector involvement in sustainable development projects relating to this Statement of Intent;
 2. fostering the establishment of continuous financing vehicles and other mechanisms to assist private entrepreneurs to build successful enterprises that support projects oriented towards Activities Implemented Jointly (including, in the future, projects related to joint implementation with credit) in the energy, industrial, transport and forestry sectors;
 3. providing information concerning additional sources of project funding and the policy framework needed to facilitate access to them; and
 4. facilitating the exchange of information concerning arrangements of business agreements, joint ventures and licensing agreements between companies in industrialized nations and enterprises in developing nations.

The Participants intend that any project or arrangement undertaken pursuant to this Statement of Intent will be on terms accepted by all parties to the transaction. Furthermore, the Participants intend to include appropriate patent and other intellectual property rights provisions, as well as provisions to protect business confidential information, in any such plans or arrangements. In the event that any activity involves access to and the sharing or transfer of technology subject to patents or other intellectual property rights, such access and sharing or transfer should be provided on terms

which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.

When, in the future, both governments have emissions targets under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the governments could also pursue action under this Statement to focus on cooperation with respect to an emissions trading system

The original text, in English and in Spanish, of this Declaration will be deposited at the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Office of International Energy Policy, Trade and Investment, U.S. Department of Energy.

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____ in English and in Spanish.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:

Global Climate Change, DC3I, and the LAC Region

I. Background: USAID is developing a five-year, \$1.025 billion Developing Country Climate Change Initiative (DC3I) to present at the next Conference of Parties for the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, Japan: December 1997). The stated goals of the DC3I are to: (1) better align Climate Change activities with the USG diplomatic agenda; (2) ensure stable USAID Climate Change funding; (3) improve inter-Agency coordination among EPA, DOE and USAID climate change activities; and (4) leverage private sector investments. Unstated goals include providing USAID prominence within the USG in promoting climate change efforts.

The initiative has three components: (1) USAID climate change activities of \$150 million/year over five years; (2) an Inter-Agency Climate Change Program (total \$25 million over five years) shared between USAID, DOE and EPA; and (3) a G/ENV-managed credit program for clean energy technologies (\$25 million anticipated to leverage private sector funds at a 1:10 ratio, thus \$250 million climate change investments). Only \$50 million of "new money" is needed for DC3I, and not all of it will come from USAID sources.

II. Scope of the Problem in LAC: The World Resources Institute estimated that, in 1991, LAC contributed 9% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, with Brazil and Mexico ranking 5th and 14th in the world, respectively. Greenhouse gas emissions come primarily from fossil fuel consumption and deforestation. In LAC, energy consumption has more than doubled over the last 25 years and is predicted to increase even more rapidly in the future. The region's deforestation rates rank among the world's highest (e.g., Mexico and Central America's combined rate is 1.39% lost/year).

III. Global Climate Change (GCC) Activities in LAC: For over seven years, our Brazil and Mexico GCC activities have introduced cutting-edge energy technologies and improved land use practices. These have reduced greenhouse gas emissions and leveraged millions of dollars. Total USAID GCC obligations have been around \$36 million in Brazil and \$26 million in Mexico. Key results have included: (a) introducing low impact forestry techniques in Brazil which then leveraged \$17.5 million from the G7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Amazon; (b) protecting Brazilian forests covering an area larger than Israel; (c) selling over 1 million energy-efficient compact fluorescent bulbs in Mexico; (d) preventing over 350,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions through our Mexican energy efficiency and renewable energy project; and (e) reducing deforestation rates in southern Mexico on lands equivalent in size to the Carolinas.

Additional USAID forestry and energy activities have contributed to the Agency's efforts to reduce climate change. These include bilateral and regional forest conservation programs in Central America and the Andean countries, and renewable energy

projects in the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Central America. The energy programs have totaled under \$10 million, but the forestry projects have been much more substantial (though difficult to quantify).

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ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

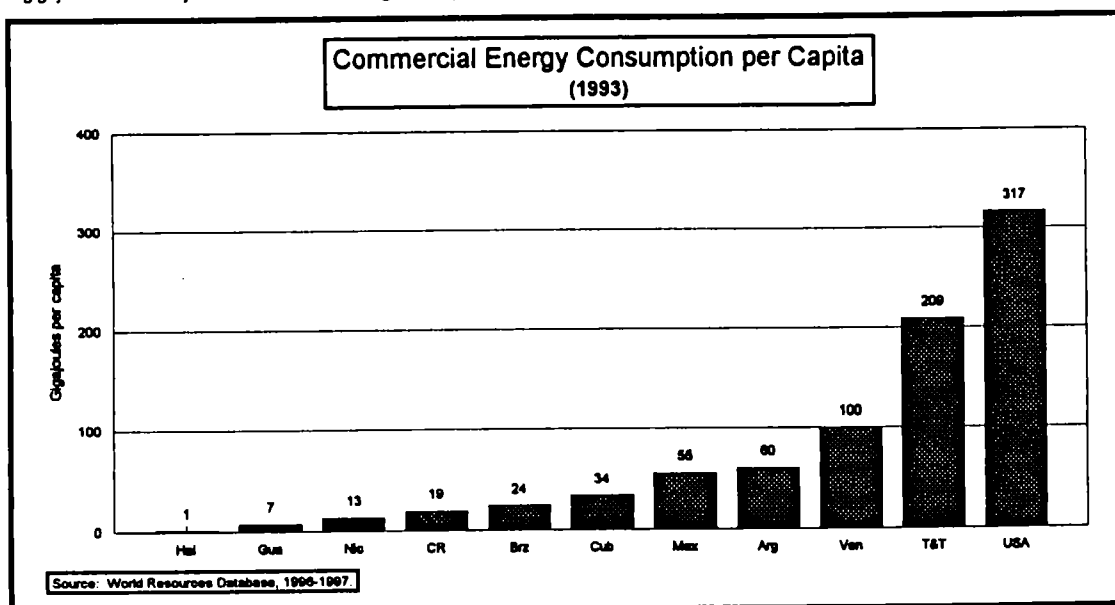
	Production		Commercial Energy Total Consumption		Per Capita Consump.		Imports as Share of Consumption		Traditional Fuels* as % of Total Consumpt.
	Petajoules 1993	Change Since 1973(%)	Petajoules 1993	Change Since 1973(%)	Gigajoules 1993	Change Since 1973(%)	1993	Change Since 1973(%)	
CARIBBEAN									
Cuba	43	556	369	26	34	5	96	103	36
Dominican Republic	8	2744	148	101	20	30	96	105	15
Haiti	1	153	9	64	1	-13	100	97	86
Jamaica	0		104	-5	43	-23	100	108	5
Trinidad & Tobago	470	7	267	100	209	56	-78	-164	1
CENTRAL AMERICA									
Belize	0	0	4	92	20	20	100	115	49
Costa Rica	14	242	63	115	19	21	79	90	36
El Salvador	21	1227	72	170	13	90	74	99	35
Guatemala	22	1820	72	88	7	4	89	107	59
Honduras	8	519	43	120	8	18	81	111	57
Nicaragua	20	1636	52	112	13	20	67	106	43
Panama	8		61		24		89	0	21
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	2411	105	2019	56	60	17	-9	16	5
Bolivia	164	8	86	140	12	56	-92	-328	18
Brazil	2491	296	3800	120	24	43	46	83	35
Chile	222	26	539	61	39	17	62	45	13
Colombia	1812	208	829	95	24	29	-119	-29	22
Ecuador	784	75	245	305	22	141	-208	-624	23
Guyana	0		15	-38	18	-46	100	102	23
Paraguay	113	10267	51	350	11	146	-131	95	52
Peru	325	79	314	30	14	-17	-3	34	22
Suriname	15	318	24	-24	58	-32	75	89	5
Uruguay	26	364	77	-1	24	-13	69	101	27
Venezuela	6990	-13	2083	125	100	27	-226	-735	1
Mexico	8067	362	4941	155	55	66	-57	15	5
United States	65547	9	81751	13	317	-7	21	18	1

Source: World Resources Institute, "World Resources Report 1996-1997."

* Traditional fuels include estimates of the consumption of fuelwood, charcoal, bagasse, and animal and vegetal wastes.

Note: A petajoule is 1 quadrillion joules and is equivalent to 163,400 "UN standard" barrels of oil or 34,140 "UN standard" metric tons of coal.

A gigajoule is 1 billion joules. Also note that negative imports mean the countries are net exporters.



Energy Production and Reserves

	Hydroelectric Production Terajoules		Solid Fuel Production Terajoules		Liquid Fuel Production Terajoules		Gas Fuel Production Terajoules		Geothermal Energy Terajoules	Nuclear Power Terajoules
	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1991	1991
Argentina	5,557	59,152	15,621	7,213	915,863	1,108,469	224,027	885,664		84,775
Bolivia	2,441	4,554			72,009	52,482	1,377	107,248		
Brazil	155,788	784,015	61,722	92,508	353,743	1,391,855	5,041	149,183		15,731
Chile	15,829	36,846	37,807	64,473	76,229	49,145	50,673	61,300		
Colombia	24,070	99,814	62,748	842,255	477,128	904,124	61,253	161,162		
Costa Rica	3,725	13,129								
Cuba	396	308			5,012	33,494	59	1,200		
Dominica	32	58								
Dominican Rep.	240	3,080								
Ecuador	1,586	18,220			8,265	661,733	674	4,425	15,120	
El Salvador	1,785	6,030								
Guatemala	1,313	7,524				7,118				
Guyana		18								
Haiti		1,170								
Honduras	870	3,186								
Jamaica	454	468								
Mexico	52,264	87,480	86,780	219,807	980,163	6,573,981	420,476	948,000	190,440	33,055
Nicaragua	683	947							10,620	
Panama		7,330								
Paraguay	613	107,194								
Peru	15,419	40,770	791	4,014	131,796	257,127	14,654	18,000		
St. Vincent & Grens	41	140								
Suriname	3,863	4,014				9,797				
United States	970,486	1,037,632	12,511,500	22,083,690	22,088,580	18,055,340	23,516,740	19,509,140	555,228	6,682,527
Uruguay	5,293	22,003								
Venezuela	19,413	123,480	1,055	78,968	7,856,137	5,376,635	397,792	1,054,000		
	Hydraulic Resources Terajoules		Oil Reserves Million MT		Raw Natural Gas Reserves Billion MT		Hard Coal Reserves Terajoules		Soft Coal Reserves Terajoules	
	1990		1990		1990		1990		1990	
	1,926,000		215		579				9,525	
			1							
			25		118					
	10,873,440		395		115				367,371	
Chile	818,082		40		131		3,224		165,588	
Colombia	4,644,000		280		108		283,961		20,808	
Costa Rica	802,631								791	
Ecuador	2,944,800		207		16				1,583	
Guatemala	343,458		24							
Guyana	243,000									
Haiti									381	
Honduras	705,600								615	
Jamaica	1,638									
Mexico	1,800,000		6,079		2,025		82,677		35,169	
Paraguay	182,592									
Peru	6,622,560		52		200				2,931	
Trinidad & Tob.			80		252					
United States			3,560		4,732		9,865,231		9,721,917	
Venezuela	1,206,000		8,604		3,429		32,649			

Source: World Resources Database, 1994-1995.

A terajoule is one trillion joules; 1000 terajoules are equivalent to one petrajoule. MT refers to metric tons.

"Solid fuels" include bituminous coal, oil shale, and peat. "Liquid fuels" include crude petroleum and liquid natural gas.

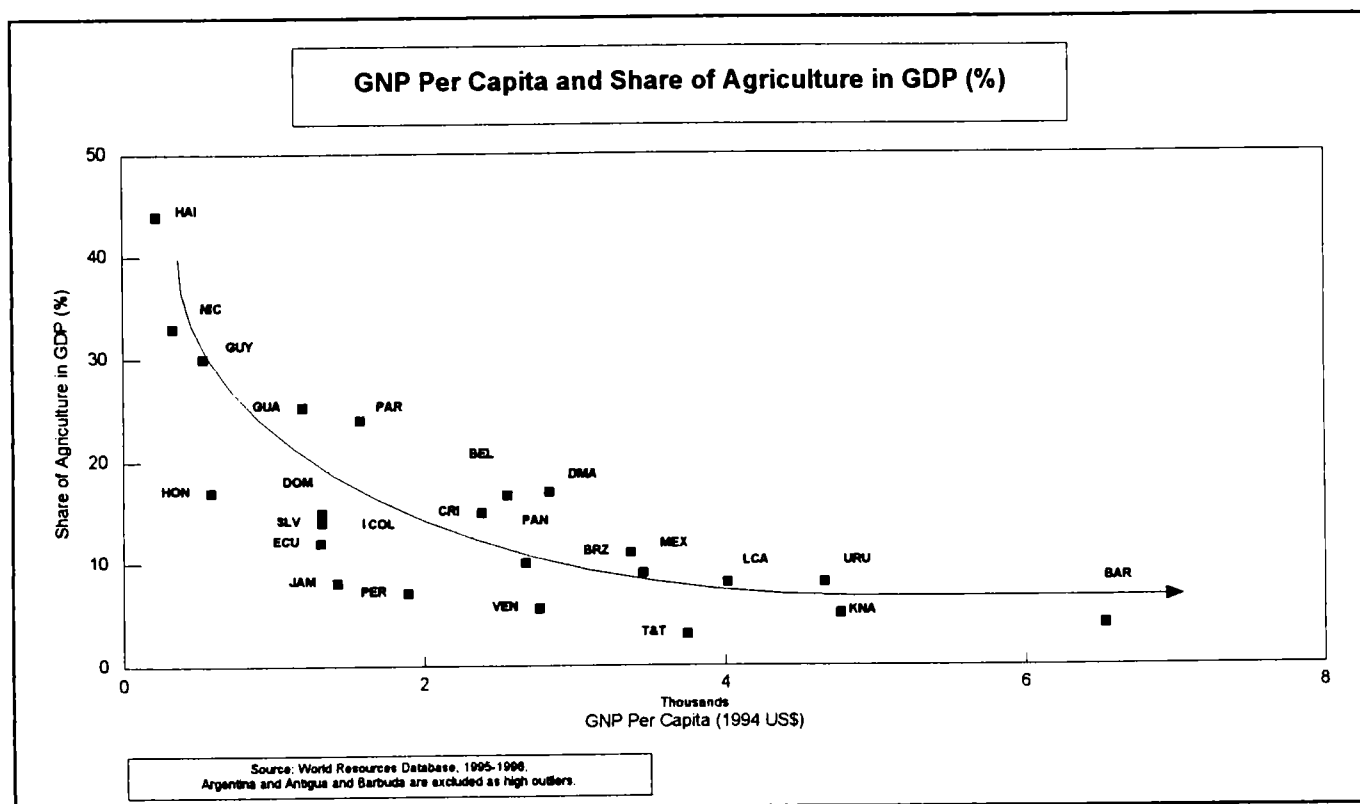
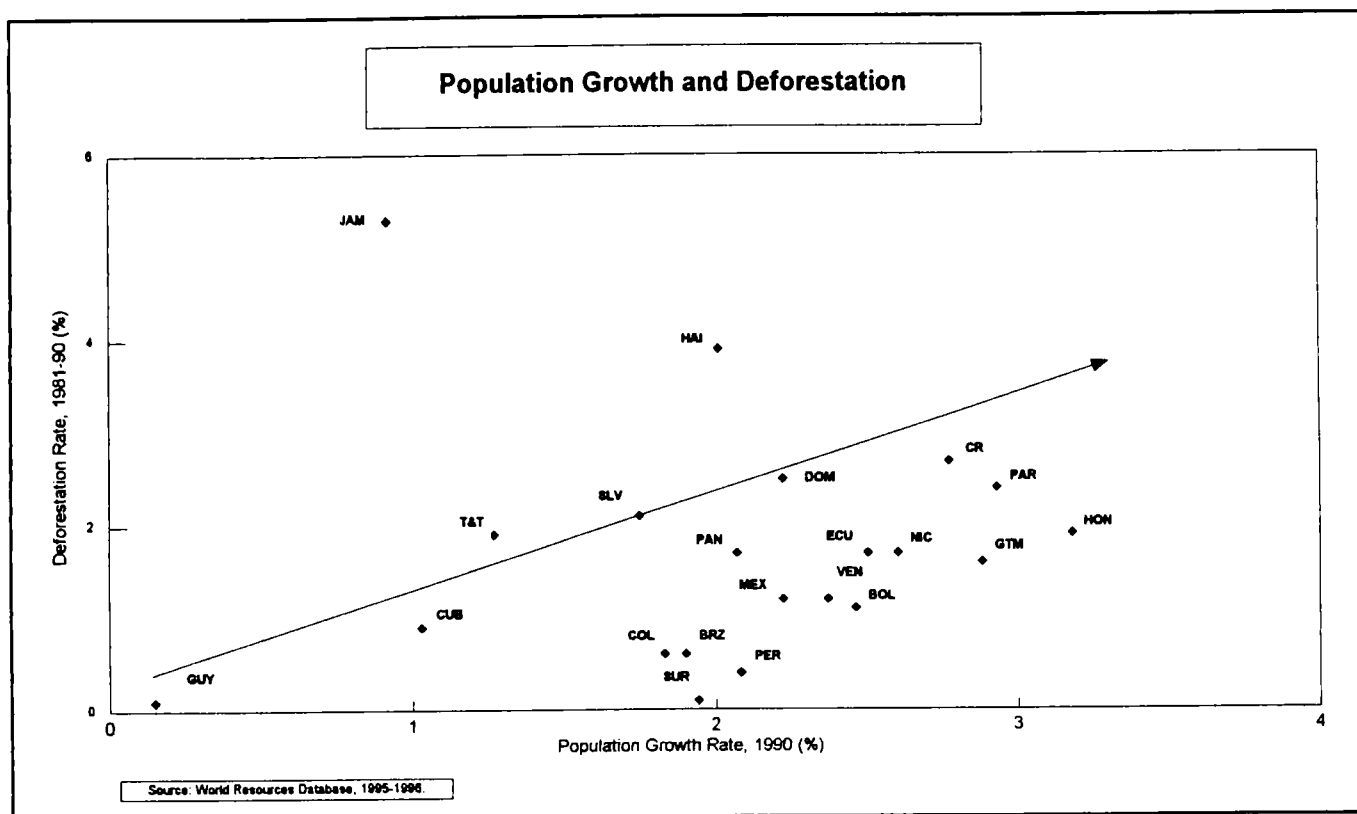
"Gas" includes natural gas and other petroleum gases.

Electricity production data generally refer to gross production, except for Dominican Rep., Mexico, and the United States.

Net production is 5-10 percent less than gross.

Fuelwood, charcoal, bagasse, animal and vegetable wastes, and solar energy are excluded from production figures.

Table 5.1 Environment and Development - Selected Relationships



Note: These graphs are included to highlight certain apparent relationships between factors important to development. No causal relationship is assumed.

HABITATS AND SPECIES THREATENED

	All Forest		Moist Forest		Wetlands/Marsh	Mangroves
	Extent '000 ha.	% Lost	Extent '000 ha.	% Lost	Extent '000 ha.	Extent '000 ha.
Argentina	74,220	2.1	9,680	0.8	6,169	
Bolivia	75,430	14.4	40,920	5.7	2,419	0
Brazil	524,190	27.8	368,600	31.5	29,690	2,500
Belize			975			78
Chile	20,930	22.0	13,410	17.8	8,827	
Colombia	73,880	3.4	62,250	1.8	1,928	501
Costa Rica			1,540		82	35
Cuba					1,747	626
Dominican Rep.	335	93.1			4,844	24
Ecuador	15,470	3.7	12,100	1.4	993	182
El Salvador			0		77	45
Grenada	1				0	
Guatemala	4,500	60.0			220	16
Guyana	17,700	1.5	17,160	1.4	814	80
Haiti					113	18
Honduras			1,930		649	117
Jamaica	77				14	20
Mexico	38,461	66.0			3,264	1,420
Nicaragua			2,700		2,053	60
Panama			2,150		647	298
Paraguay	21,800	18.9	890	2.2	5,724	0
Peru	74,270	11.8	65,470	2.8	1,303	6
St. Lucia	7					0
St. Vincent & Grens.	2					
Suriname	12,900	7.4	12,850	7.2	1,625	115
Trinidad & Tobago					21	9
United States	13,000	96.5			42,240	281
Uruguay	300	0.0	210	0.0	625	
Venezuela	44,940	10.0	41,550	2.3	14,501	674

	Mammal Species			Bird Species			Higher Plant Species		
	Known	Threatened	%	Known	Threatened	%	Known	Threatened	%
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	
Argentina	320	20	6.3	976	40	4.1	9,372	170	1.8
Bahamas	12	2	16.7	88	4	4.5	1,217	25	2.1
Barbados	6	1	16.7	24	1	4.2	572	1	0.2
Bolivia	316	21	6.6	1,274	27	2.1	17,367	49	0.3
Brazil	394	45	11.4	1,635	103	6.3	58,215	463	0.8
Belize	125	5	4.0	533	1	0.2	2,894	41	1.4
Chile	91	11	12.1	948	15	1.6	5,292	292	5.5
Colombia	359	24	6.7	1,695	62	3.7	51,220	376	0.7
Costa Rica	205	8	3.9	850	10	1.2	12,119	456	3.8
Cuba	31	10	32.3	342	13	3.8	6,514	811	12.5
Dominica	12	0	0.0	59	3	5.1	1,325	62	4.7
Dominican Rep	20	3	15.0	254	10	3.9	5,657	73	1.3
Ecuador	302	20	6.6	1,559	50	3.2	19,362	375	1.9
El Salvador	135	2	1.5	420	0	0.0	2,911	35	1.2
Guatemala	250	5	2.0	669	4	0.6	8,681	315	3.6
Guyana	193	7	3.6	737	1	0.1	6,409	47	0.7
Haiti	3	3	100.0	220	10	4.5	5,242	28	0.5
Honduras	173	5	2.9	684	4	0.6	5,680	55	1.0
Jamaica	24	2	8.3	262	7	2.7	3,308	371	11.2
Mexico	450	24	5.3	1,028	89	8.7	26,071	1,048	4.0
Nicaragua	200	6	3.0	750	3	0.4	7,580	78	1.0
Panama	218	11	5.0	929	9	1.0	9,915	581	5.7
Paraguay	305	8	2.6	600	22	3.7	7,851	12	0.2
Peru	344	29	8.4	1,678	60	3.6	18,245	377	2.1
Suriname	180	6	3.3	673	1	0.1	5,018	48	1.0
Trinidad & Tobago	100	1	1.0	433	2	0.5	2,420	18	0.7
United States	428	22	5.1	768	46	6.0	19,473	1,845	9.5
Uruguay	81	4	4.9	365	9	2.5	2,278	11	0.5
Venezuela	305	12	3.9	1,296	22	1.7	21,073	107	0.5

Source: World Resources 1996-1997. Data on the extent of remaining habitats, and species data for the Bahamas, Barbados, and Dominica are from the World Resources Database, 1994-1995.

Notes: *Extent is current estimate of remaining habitat, circa 1989. Methodologies differ from those used in the "Forest Sizes and Types" table and thus are not comparable. Percent loss of habitat is based on an estimate of the preagricultural extent of this habitat.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Melinda Kimble to the Secretary of State, re: [Climate Negotiations] (3 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Brainard, Lael
OA/Box Number: CF 1188

FOLDER TITLE:

Latin America Trip - Environment - 1997

2009-1155-F
ke2434

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN BRAZIL:
CLIMATE CHANGE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

At the White House Climate Change Conference last week, you were quoted as saying that developing countries needed to take on meaningful commitments as part of a Kyoto agreement. How can you ask them to do so when the U.S. hasn't yet announced a target and timetable, and will fall short of the commitments it made at Rio?

- The climate change problem is global in nature, and cannot be solved without the participation of both industrialized and developing countries.
- While it is appropriate for developing countries to have a different level of commitment, we won't be able to solve this problem unless they take an active role.

Is your position a violation of the Berlin Mandate? [*The Berlin Mandate stipulated that developing countries would not be asked to take on new commitments as part of a Kyoto treaty.*]

- No. We are exploring a variety of ways to enlist developing country participation and to ensure that they do their fair share, consistent with the Berlin Mandate.

How can you expect an agreement in Kyoto? The major industrialized nations seem no closer now to an agreement than they were at Denver. The EU has proposed a 15% reduction of emissions from 1990 by the year 2010, and have criticized the Japanese proposal for a 5% reduction. With less than two months before Kyoto, the U.S. has not yet tabled a proposal, and according to press reports, the U.S. is only considering options that are weaker than the Japanese proposal. Isn't time running out?

- We want to reach a meaningful agreement at Kyoto.
- We have said that we will bring a strong, realistic, and achievable proposal to Kyoto, one that both protects the environment and is economically sound.
- We still hope that all nations will come to Kyoto with a realistic, constructive and open frame of mind.

Is it true, as press reports have suggested, that you are not going to consider any proposal more aggressive than 1990 levels by 2010?

- We're not yet ready to make an announcement. We plan to do so soon, and that proposal will include a strong realistic target that protects the environment and is environmentally sound.

Reports in the U.S. press suggest that you are considering a so-called "escape hatch" or "safety valve". Isn't this inconsistent with your stated support for binding targets?

- The U.S. remains committed to realistic, achievable, and binding emissions targets as part of the Kyoto round.
- The target and policies we announce will protect the environment and be economically sound.

Will you rule out raising energy taxes?

- We are considering a number of ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Energy taxes are not part of our current thinking, but it is not my practice to make categorical pledges, and I am not going to do that now.

When do you expect to have a U.S. proposal?

- We're working actively to put forward the best position possible for the Kyoto round. We're hopeful that we will be able to do this before the end of the Bonn meeting.

Will you or the Vice President go to Kyoto?

- No decisions have been made.