

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Latin America- Santiago- Summit of America Prep

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CF 1188

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23	4	10	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. briefing paper	Reviving the Summit of the Americas Diplomatic Strategy (4 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
002. paper	FTAA Scenario (9 pages)	12/23/1996	P1/b(1)
003. paper	Jimmy Carter to President Clinton, re: Visits to Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Jamaica (8 pages)	01/28/1997	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	ca. 01/1998	P1/b(1)
005. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Latin America - Santiago - Summit of Americas Prep

2009-1155-F

ke2431

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

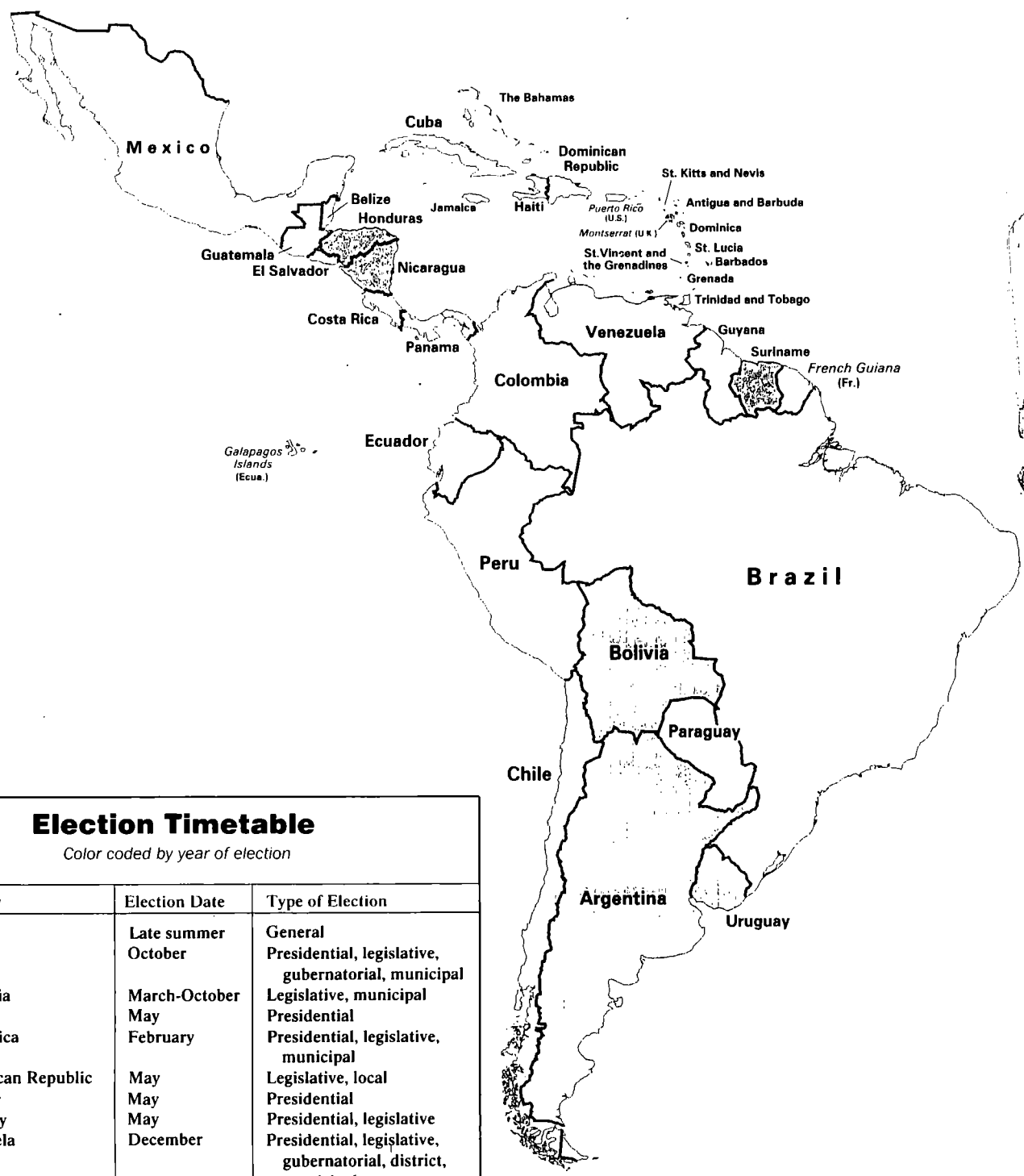
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Latin America: National Elections, 1998-2001



Election Timetable

Color coded by year of election

Year	Country	Election Date	Type of Election
1998	Belize	Late summer	General
	Brazil	October	Presidential, legislative, gubernatorial, municipal
	Colombia	March-October	Legislative, municipal
	Costa Rica	May	Presidential
	Dominican Republic	February	Presidential, legislative, municipal
	Ecuador	May	Legislative, local
	Paraguay	May	Presidential
1999	Venezuela	December	Presidential, legislative, gubernatorial, district, municipal
	Antigua and Barbuda	March	Executive
	Argentina	May	Presidential
	Barbados	January	Executive
	Bolivia	December	Municipal
	Chile	December	Presidential
	El Salvador	March	Presidential
	Guatemala	November	Presidential, legislative, municipal
	Panama	May	Presidential, general
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	May	Executive
2000	Uruguay	November	Presidential
	Dominica	March	Executive
	Dominican Republic	May	Presidential
	Grenada	March	Executive
	Haiti	December	Presidential
	Mexico	August	Presidential, legislative, state
	Peru	April	Presidential, legislative
2001	St. Kitts and Nevis	March	Executive
	Trinidad and Tobago	December	Executive
	Honduras	November	Presidential, general
	Montserrat (UK)	October	Executive
	Nicaragua	October	Presidential, general
2001	Suriname	May	Executive

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER ALLGEIER, USTR
JIM DOBBINS, NSC
MEG LUNSAGER, TREASURY
BRYAN SAMUEL, STATE
REGINA VARGO, COMMERCE
DAN ZELLIKOW, TREASURY

FROM: LAEL BRAINARD, NEC ^{sub}

SUBJECT: Latin America Economic Issues Working Group Meeting

The meeting on Friday will focus on Latin America economic issues in preparation for the President's trip to the region. Please find attached an agenda for the meeting on Friday and background materials as follows:

- US-Brazil Bilateral Trade Review Status Report
- Argentina Non-paper on Bilateral Trade Issues
- Issues for Recife Vice Ministerial Recommendations (FTAA)

Please provide clearance information to Gay Joshlyn, 456-2801.

Attachments

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001. briefing paper	Reviving the Summit of the Americas Diplomatic Strategy (4 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

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① Copy to Paul
② Return to me

Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
202-647-6754
Fax: 202-647-0791

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: December 6, 1996

To: NEC - Dan Tarullo 456-1605
USTR - Peter Allgeier 395-9675
Treasury - Meg Lundsager 622-5304
NEC - Jim Dobbins 456-9131

Fax:

Subject: Latin American Review Paper

Sender: Bryan SAMUEL 

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 3 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF
YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL 202-647-6754.

Attached is the "State Department paper" which Dan requested at his November 20 meeting. I'd appreciate copies of USTR's and Treasury's submissions when available. Thanks.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 6, 1996

Memorandum for NEC - Mr. Tarullo

From: ARA - Bryan Samuel *BS*

Subject: Western Hemisphere: Economic Policy Issues

Setting Our economic policy toward the region remains rooted in the vision of the Miami summit: a hemisphere of freely elected states, trading freely. New security threats (narcotics, migration, environment) are transnational in scope and often benefit from a coordinated, hemispheric approach. In fact, developments in Latin America and the Caribbean region -- far more than in the rest of the developing world -- have a direct and immediate effect on the United States and our domestic interests.

Democracy in the region remains shallow and its institutions need shoring up. Endemic corruption, tied closely to the narcotics problem, complicates this chore. Economic reforms are progressing generally, though in fits and starts, and public support is weak. Income distribution is badly skewed, and poverty remains pervasive. Basic services like health and education lag behind most other regions of the world. In some countries, human rights are a significant problem.

Although U.S. economic influence in the region is unchallenged, U.S. leadership suffers from slights over perceived U.S. heavy-handedness (Helms-Burton, Samper visa, drug decertification process). Our regional trade agenda -- especially Chile accession and NAFTA parity -- has languished while others in the hemisphere are actively negotiating market opening agreements.

Trade agenda

Our top economic priority is to re-gain momentum for our trade agenda: FTAA, NAFTA accession for Chile and perhaps others, NAFTA parity for CBI countries. Trade agreements help lock in economic reforms and provide greater predictability for U.S. exporters and investors. The President's fast-track authority has assumed almost symbolic proportions for countries who seem reluctant to negotiate seriously with us without it. NAFTA accession for Chile could energize the FTAA. NAFTA parity is essentially making good on a promise, and, if it is not forthcoming, we need to look at alternative actions to address the economic problems peculiar to the Caribbean.

- 2 -

Economic growth

By and large, the region has adopted our view of what constitutes sound economic policy, though individual countries probably require encouragement or risk back-sliding. Others seem to be taking a breather. Conditionality of various debt relief and lending programs helps, as does diplomatic pressure. Foreign investment flows into the region are crucial to feed privatization initiatives and to address high unemployment. BITs or other investment initiatives could lower risks for U.S. investors.

Summit Process

Since the Miami summit, ministers of trade, finance, energy, and telecom have met to set objectives and determine work plans. Other meetings held under the summit mantle have addressed such issues as hunger, sustainable development, and education. The hemisphere's labor ministers have also met, but under ILO auspices. We have been fairly successful at pushing our agenda. Another round of meetings, including two more trade ministerials, will precede the next hemispheric summit, tentatively scheduled for March 1998 in Santiago. Regulatory initiatives (financial services, energy, telecom) seem the most fertile ground for economic deliverables. The next trade ministerial in May in Brazil should set negotiating groundrules for the FTAA. In the S&T area, the emphasis is on agricultural research and sustainable use of natural resources.

Financial Assistance

Concessional lending is necessary to assist the poorest in the region, and we need to continue to press our case with Congress. ESF will be targeted to secure the peace in Haiti, Guatemala, Peru/Ecuador, Nicaragua and El Salvador. We will dedicate significant funds to counternarcotics and administration of justice programs. Development assistance priorities include democracy, environment, health and population programs.

Diplomatic overtures

In the near term, possible Presidential visits to Mexico and to the region could provide a clear, positive picture of U.S. attention to the region. Frei comes here at the end of February. Chretien will probably visit during the spring.

Clear: Jeff Davidow, Peter Allgeier

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9700691
RECEIVED: 03 FEB 97 18

TO: NATL SECURITY COUN

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 02 FEB 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: LATIN AMERICA
DRUGS

NAFTA
MP

PERSONS: CARTER, JIMMY

SUBJECT: PRES REQUEST NSC RECOM ON CARTER ANALYSIS OF FREE TRADE IN LATIN
AMER

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 06 FEB 97 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DOBBINS

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
DOBBINS

FOR CONCURRENCE
BRAINARD, L
CLARKE

FOR INFO
BEERS
BOYNTON
LORIN
MALLEY
PICCONE
PYATT
SANDALOW
SCHWARTZ
SESTAK
SIMON
VERVILLE
WALSH

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

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January 23, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: JAMES F. DOBBINS

FROM: THEODORE J. PICCONE

SUBJECT: Memo to President re Santiago Summit and State Visit

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KOE NARA, Date 05/09/14
2009-1155-F

Attached is a memorandum to the President requesting he approve our approach to planning for the Santiago Summit, including no other stops in the region and a 24-hour State Visit after the Summit.

Concurrence by: [Enter names of concurring NSC staff, initialed off]

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum to the President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by: Theodore J. Piccone

Reason: 1.5 d

Declassify On: 1/23/08

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LA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: MACK MCLARTY *MM/ML*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF U.S. NEGOTIATION POSITION FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT OF
THE AMERICAS

We are at an important juncture in our preparations for next April's Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, to which the President has committed to attend. Please come to a meeting I will chair on Friday, August 1, at 4:00 pm in room 180 OEOP to discuss.

The Summit will be the culmination of over a year of intensive Presidential activity to advance US interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. Building from the 1994 Miami Summit, we hope to solidify our newly emerging partnership with the hemisphere, increasingly based on shared values and common interests, to enhance the President's foreign policy legacy in the community of the Americas.

In accordance with the process developed by the Government of Chile and other participating Summit governments including the United States, we will soon be asked to provide a US position concerning specific action items to be included in the Summit agenda. The State Department has led an interagency working group since January to develop an initial set of US proposals (attached), and is prepared to deliver them to the Chileans next week. The outlines of the agenda itself, including education, democracy development, economic integration and trade, and poverty alleviation, were agreed by hemispheric foreign ministers at a meeting in Lima, Peru last month.

I believe State has the issues well-framed. Still, it would be useful to conduct an informal White House review of the substance developed by the interagency process. It would be helpful for you to review the proposed action items prior to our meeting, to be able to offer specific suggestions which can be taken into account.

The Summit is a priority for the President and our hemispheric agenda, and I greatly appreciate your ongoing efforts in this regard. I look forward to discussing these issues in greater depth with you at our meeting on Friday.

Labor in each basket but not separately

Similarly for sust. dent.

covered, reported on ~~San Jose~~ ^{San} ~~four~~ ^{four} Sunday

hemispheric alliance on drugs

U.S. Proposals for Santiago Summit Plan of Action

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
I. <u>Education</u>	Governments will:
- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.	• Establish standards for student performance in reading and mathematics at key grade levels, and develop the means to measure students' progress toward achieving the standards. • Ensure that an increasing percentage of all children can read independently by the end of the fourth year of primary school. • Ensure that all primary school teachers receive training to help students reach the standards and that every student has access to basic instructional materials in reading and mathematics. • Develop and convene within six months a hemispheric consultative forum, building on existing mechanisms such as OAS/CIDI and including governments, the private sector, and citizen groups, to facilitate implementation of this initiative and to ensure a continuing policy dialogue on education, and complete by 2001 a set of key policy-relevant education indicators compatible with those being developed by OECD and UNESCO.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies. †	• Increase the number of student and teacher exchanges between Summit countries by 25 percent within the next three years by adopting policies, including tax incentives, to stimulate private sector participation. • Increase the quality, accessibility, and affordability of distance education programs, in cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, as a means of achieving universal access to education and training opportunities within the hemisphere. • Double by 2002 the number of classrooms at the primary and secondary levels with access to information technology, such as computers and the Internet, for more effective teaching and learning, drawing on ongoing efforts in the private sector and international financial institutions, as well as initiatives such as the GLOBE Program for increasing Internet access and environmental awareness.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. †	Governments will: • Increase capacity and efficiency of worker training programs so that the broadest number of workers and employers will have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration; as a first step, establish within two years a comparative database on existing government, employer, and worker initiatives that support worker training, with the support of the ILO and IDB. • Develop comparative national systems for the definition and description of occupations and skills, with the cooperation of governments, workers, employers, and training providers, with the aim of improving worker employability and labor market efficiency; as a first step, develop and share implementation plans within two years, with support from the ILO and IDB.
<u>II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</u>	
- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.	• Create an office within the OAS to help resolve peacefully, at the request of involved member states, conflicts within and between countries. • Strengthen the sustainable hemispheric capacity to protect and support human rights by providing funding to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	• Incorporate, within three years, active methodologies for education in democracy and human rights, including women's rights, in the primary and secondary school curricula of their countries, drawing on expertise from the public and private sectors on curriculum development and reform.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.	• Develop jointly, within one year, model regulations for the formation and operation of non-profit civil society organizations and formulate a work plan for implementing such regulations in their respective countries; in carrying this out, hold working- and high-level conferences and seek technical input from the IDB, OAS, and interested members of the public.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations. †	• Develop laws and regulations, within three years, to promote transparency in local government operations and finance and create mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews. • Take action to assure a range of financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, increased local authority for raising revenue locally, and accessing private capital markets.

- † U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families. †	Governments will: • Condemn violations of human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families, promote safe, legal, and orderly migration in the region, and combat trafficking in migrants by strengthening enforcement measures, considering, as appropriate, new criminal legislation, and conducting information campaigns for migrants regarding the dangers of smuggling operations.
- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco- trafficking, and terrorism. †	• (Counternarcotics) Develop comprehensive national drug plans to counter the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit narcotics that include goals, objectives, and methods for evaluating progress and, working through the OAS/CICAD, establish a hemisphere-wide multilateral group to monitor progress in implementation of national plans and to promote opportunities for enhanced hemispheric cooperation. • (Counternarcotics) Work to ensure that criminals cannot find safe haven anywhere in the region by removing all inappropriate impediments to extradition, including abolishing the denial of extradition on the basis of nationality. • (Money Laundering) Provide funding to establish financial intelligence units that are properly trained and equipped with the purpose of analyzing and disseminating information on money laundering activities to national law enforcement agencies. • (Corruption) Seek to sign and ratify the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and establish a mechanism within the OAS to discuss enacting legislation against transnational bribery and to monitor implementation of the Convention, including through mutual evaluations. • (Corruption) Establish financial disclosure requirements for senior public officials and adopt and implement measures to prevent bribery in the public procurement process. • (Terrorism) Carry out measures to fight terrorism as agreed in the 1996 Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, and seek to sign, ratify, and/or accede to international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their domestic laws.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USC Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.	Governments will: (Note: Leaders should agree in the political declaration or in the introduction to this initiative to implement fully the recommendations of the 1995 Santiago Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).) • Promote programs to train civilians in CSBMs and military budget formulation. • Promote non-traditional CSBMs such as border parks and other mechanisms in appropriate circumstances.
- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.	• Strengthen their justice systems, including support for the independence of the judiciary, specifically by implementing measures by 2002 to: a) support the merit selection for judges at all levels to attract and retain superior candidates, b) double the number of public defenders, and c) strengthen the role of prosecutors in addressing common and serious crime as well as civil suits.
- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country. †	• Strengthen the capacities of labor ministries so they more fully support the hemispheric economic integration process and can respond to the needs of workers and employers, specifically, by improving the quality of the services offered to workers, the integration of technology into these services, the quality of labor market information, and safety and health conditions in the workplace, as well as by decentralizing, where appropriate, their presences to cover more areas within their respective countries. • Give special attention to the integration of youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce, and to the particular needs and services for such segments of the workforce and exchange experiences among labor ministries on best practices in these areas, with the assistance of the ILO.
III. <u>Economic Integration and Free Trade</u>	
- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.	• About (5) action items to be developed by the San Jose Trade Ministerial.
- Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December. †	• About (2) action items to be developed by the Santiago Finance Ministerial.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.	Governments will: • Improve forecasting, warning, and response capabilities to mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards and their impact on society and the economy, specifically by improving preparedness, public awareness, and forecasts, and by applying science and technology to address the effect of climate variability on areas such as health, agriculture, and water.
- Actions related to regional energy cooperation. †	• Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the <u>environment</u>, and advance <u>rural electrification</u>.
- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. • In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.	• (Transportation) Increase cooperation in transportation and promote the integration of transportation systems and services in the Americas via the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI). • (Transportation) Establish a Hemispheric Land Transportation Standards Committee to analyze the manner in which operating and safety regulations and standards in road and rail transport are employed at the international, national, and regional levels in each country, and examine ways to mitigate the negative impact of transportation on the environment. • (Transportation) Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection. • (Telecommunications) Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access. • (Telecommunications) Agree to direct that OAS/CITEL will develop and begin to implement, on a voluntary basis and by the end of 1998, a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) for certification of telecommunications and information technology equipment, drawing on existing CITEL Guidelines for Certification and other multilateral efforts on MRAs.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
IV. <u>Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination</u>	Governments will:
- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. • The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.	• Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000. • Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses • Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it †	• Increase the availability and reduce the cost of land titles by: (1) decentralizing and increasing the transparency of land registries and adopting a unified approach to parcel-based property registration; (2) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration. • Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.	Governments will: • Develop within one year national plans to improve participation of indigenous populations in society, including provision for primary education in indigenous languages as a bridge to the national language.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	(Note: Leaders in the political declaration or introductory remarks to the poverty initiative should endorse the implementation of the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action.) • Reduce child malnutrition by targeting health and nutrition programs on children younger than three years, which is the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition, giving increased emphasis to the proper feeding of children in this age group combined with increased use of immunizations, vitamin supplementation, and growth monitoring.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.	Governments will: • Reduce transmission of disease and raise the quality of life and productivity of the poor by applying effective, low-cost technologies for safe water supplies, sanitation, and solid waste management • Seek to increase the availability of vaccines and basic drugs, especially for the most needy, by establishing systems that encourage the development and marketing of such vaccines and pharmaceuticals in a market-based environment; encouraging research that results in the development and production of new vaccines. • Monitor critical health issues in the region, and guide changes in health sector resources and programs for maximum impact by upgrading their contributions to and participation in regional health information networks, including surveillance for infectious diseases and progress in health sector reform.
- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.	• Review existing laws to identify legal barriers to women's full and equal participation in economic and political life and areas in which laws are needed to protect women and female children against all forms of domestic violence and, upon having done so, develop a timetable for the introduction and passage of legislation in these areas. • Establish an office and provide adequate resources, including staff, to ensure implementation of and compliance with obligations agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995.
- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. †	• Review labor codes to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor, and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, consistent with international standards, with the assistance of the ILO. • Strengthen labor ministries to ensure that the administrative and judicial capacities exist to adequately implement core labor standards and to enable ministries to promote labor-management relations systems of collective bargaining and dispute resolution that reinforce democratic values and promote economic competitiveness, with the assistance of the ILO and IDB; ministers of labor will meet in 1999, and subsequently as appropriate, to report on national labor code reviews and assess progress toward enhancing administrative and judicial capacities.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada
FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow
SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

As we promised during our recent luncheon discussion, we have drawn up a list of "deliverables" for the Santiago Summit which could capture the imagination of people everywhere. They focus on programs that will be launched by the presidents that will affect lives in real ways.

We have not included issues such as resolving the Ecuador-Peru border question for very practical reasons. While this matter may be developed sufficiently to enable the two parties and four guarantors to use the Summit locale to sign an agreement, we would not want to fix the talks' conclusion to the April 18 deadline for fear of producing resistance on the part of one or the other of the parties.

The attached list is ambitious and will require efforts on the part of both our governments -- working with others -- to achieve it by the time of the Summit.

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

In an effort to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit, Hemispheric nations should develop several key deliverables that will either appear directly in the Summit documents or in public statements by key leaders participating in the Summit, spelling out commitments in specific terms. Emphasizing a "people's component" in the Summit's initiatives, some of the deliverables which could be highlighted in each of the four baskets could be:

Education Basket

Educating the 21st Century's Citizens: Working with the World Bank and the IDB and through public statements by leaders at the Summit, spell out specific levels of resources to be dedicated to implement the Summit's education initiative--in the range of billions of dollars; announce a specific number --in the thousands per year-- of educational exchanges of students and teachers; and obtain commitments from the private sector to dedicate satellite time for use by education entities across the Hemisphere to enable effective distance learning.

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "a second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center somewhere in the Hemisphere.

Press Freedom: Ensure greater freedom of the press by instituting a region-wide annual report by an objective agent--whether an ombudsman or rapporteur-- operating within an entity of the OAS.

Military Transparency: Agree to full transparency in arms transfers and defense spending as well as pre-notification of military exercises.

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, to include a credible multinational evaluation system of national drug plans.

Extradition Initiative: To make our nations and cities more secure, launch an Inter-American Extradition Initiative to ensure that no criminal can escape prosecution.

Economic Integration Basket

Financial Markets: Adopt measures to ensure more stability of the regions financial institutions, especially during international market disruptions.

Enhanced Aviation Accords: Agree to improve air safety and launch an effort to obtain the world's first regional Open Skies regime to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.

Global Electronic Commerce: Adopt a set of principles to develop electronic commerce and the internet as a means to improve information exchange and economic growth.

Sustainable Energy and the Environment: Dramatically upgrade the region's sustainable energy programs, especially focusing on having all Summit nations adopt specific measures addressing global warming and climate change.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Labor Rights and Productivity: Bolster labor ministries to ensure labor rights are protected and that essential training and services are provided to enhance worker productivity and improve working conditions and standard of living.

Property Registration for the Poor: Enable the poor to obtain legal registration of and deeds to their property to empower them to become effective participants in every economy.

Healthier People: Pledge to eliminate dangerous communicable diseases by the year 2000 through a comprehensive immunization program; bring child nutrition throughout the Hemisphere to internationally-recommended levels; and create the Americas Telemedicine Network to provide doctors everywhere with real-time information for the treatment of the sick.

Hemispheric Institutions

Reform Inter-American Institutions: Establish a blue-ribbon commission of Hemispheric notables to review and make recommendations by the Summit following Santiago on structural and organizational reforms of the major inter-American institutions to make them more relevant to the Hemisphere's needs in the 21st century.

U.S. General Comments on the Draft Declaration of Principles

Message: The document should have a central message that gives the historical and philosophical reasons for the Summit and the Plan of Action. This message should take note of and support the hemisphere's continuing integration and its consolidation of gains in democracy and free markets since the Miami Summit. Democracy delivers. The overall thrust of the message should recognize that the hemisphere must enact "the second generation" of reforms if it is to deliver improved lives for the peoples of the Americas. For governance, this means building the institutions that support democratic rule and rule of law at the local, regional, and national level. For the economy, this means further expanding and opening our economies while wiping out the obstacles that keep many in poverty from participating in the economic life of their nation. Education should be highlighted as the transcendent factor in these processes and the key for raising the quality of life of all people in the hemisphere.

With these gains in open markets and open societies, however, have emerged new challenges (growing income disparity, transnational crime, labor displacement, environmental degradation, etc.) that must be addressed in a spirit of cooperation. This approach should resonate throughout the document, making clear the commitments of the Heads of State and Government in each of the Summit themes.

Organization: The Declaration should reflect the same areas of interest – in the same order – that appears in the Plan of Action. The current format does not follow the flow of the Plan of Action and sometimes separates in the Declaration concepts that are together in the Action Plan. This could be resolved by grouping the current sections as follows:

- I. Education (this should be placed first)
- II. Democracy and Human Rights (should include the ideas in the sections on "Access to Responsive, Effective, Independent Justice, "Peace and Security, and "Factors Creating Instability.")
- III. Economic Integration, Financial Stability and Free Trade (should include ideas in the sections on "Globalization" and "Integration and Free Trade," pending discussion by ministers of trade in San José as well as a section on energy which the ministers of energy will submit.)
- IV. Poverty, Social Fairness and Anti-Discrimination
- V. Conclusionary Notes on "The Environment" and "Building Hemispheric Institutions"

Furthermore, there should be more consideration in the Declaration to the contents of the Plan of Action (e.g., the "Poverty" section does not address worker productivity or labor rights, as in the Plan of Action). While not repeating every action item, we should look for ways to highlight some of the innovative proposals to give the reader a feel for the progressive nature of the document.

Relation to Miami Summit: There should be an explicit commitment to the Miami Plan of Action similar to that given the Miami Declaration.

Translation: We would like to offer our services in polishing the English version of the Declaration so that it accurately reflects the flavor of the Spanish text.

Specific U.S. Comments to the Draft Declaration of Principles

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
POLITICAL DECLARATION	
II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	
We, the democratically elected Chiefs of State and Government s of the countries of the Americas, meeting in Santiago, Chile, within the framework of the II Summit of the Americas and with the purpose of examining the current situation in the region, of evaluating the hemispheric cooperation and integration process and adopting measures required to give a renewed momentum to this joint effort, so as to better use the capacities of our countries, to contribute to resolve the severe problems still afflicting an important segment of our people and respond to the concerns and demands of our citizens.	See General Comments for comments on the "message" of the Declaration of Principles.
A consistent and renewed hemispheric action that complement the ongoing national programs in our respective nations will permit our countries to make good use of, and confront in a better way, the benefits, opportunities, challenges and hopes that the XXI Century brings along.	
In this context, we have subscribed the following Political Declaration:	
1. We reaffirm our full adherence to the Declaration of Principles subscribed during the I Summit of the Americas held in December of 1994, and our firm intention to continue the effort initiated on that occasion. That Summit constituted an important venue to promote the strengthening of links and the execution of inter-hemispheric cooperation programs. We have confirmed the progress attained in the implementation process of the commitments there undertaken, as well as in those areas requiring greater dynamism and stimulus.	We would like to extend the commitment of leaders to include both the Miami Declaration and Plan of Action, which launched many activities that still remain relevant today.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
2. In the framework of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that drives our nations, we reiterate our decisive will to strengthen consultations among our governments and to always privilege a dialogue in matters of interest for the Hemisphere.	
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS	
3. We express our firm conviction that citizen's participation will only be increased by democracies that vigorous and experiencing constant improvement. By adapting government structures to systems that are increasingly more agile and representative, we will ensure that the important principles of respect for human beings and the full development of their capacities shall attain the effectiveness they deserve. For that purpose, permanent efforts must be made both internally as well as in the field of international cooperation, in order to make these objectives possible and increase support mechanisms intended to continuously develop the democratic system.	Paragraphs 3 and 4 should be reversed. Para 4 is a more general comment about democratic rule and therefore should come first. Para 3 is about citizen participation and refinement of democratic institutions and should come next. The objective of this paragraph is to underscore the role of citizen participation. We believe the paragraph could be restated as follows: "Strong citizen participation is essential to the healthy functioning of democracy and the observance of human rights. We pledge to ensure that our government institutions are modernized to promote such participation domestically and internationally and to be more responsive to the needs of our peoples." Concrete measures of second generation include: A. Strengthened Rule of Law to guarantee that all individuals have the right to due process under the law. Focus should be on legal equality for men and women, pretrial detention, and the establishment of an independent judiciary. B. Importance of decentralization and extension of democracy to local and subnational governments with emphasis on direct elections of local officials, increased authority for raising revenue locally, increased responsibility for appropriate government functions such as the provision of social services, and improved capacity to assume these new responsibilities. C. Creation of conditions for a vibrant civil society with specific

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	attention to: access to information, opportunity to participate in decision-making, and the establishment of clear procedures for seeking redress. D. Increased efforts to ensure freedom of thought and expression. Special emphasis should be given to the creation of a free press and the establishment of an Ombudsmen function at the IIDH.
4. The experience of our countries indicates wazzu that Democracy, in addition to being an indispensable civic exercise for the generation of the nations' periodic representative authorities, requires instruments and mechanisms permitting to strengthen its conceptual and ethical basis; to enhance its development and safeguard its operation. For these purposes, we unequivocally state our firm intention to continue to build an hemispheric community based on governments emanating from and authentic democratic will. The consolidation of a democratic culture will permit us to turn into a reality a more fair, dignified, prosperous, tolerant and free society in the Americas.	The concept of this paragraph could be more clearly stated as follows: "While free and fair elections are essential to the democratic system, it is equally important to promote democratic values and culture. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to democracy and the rule of law.
5. We reaffirm our interest in continuing to enhance the instruments intended to strengthen the respect for human rights, being the fundamental basis for a sound and pluralistic democracy, as well as their universal, indivisible and inter-dependent nature, as established in universally accepted international treaties. A particularly important element in this context is the subscription by the Hemispheric governments of the international agreements dealing with this issue.	As drafted, human rights are only referred to in their relation to international treaties. Also, the language implies that governments agree to all agreements in this area without specifying which agreements or the status of their negotiation. We would like to see a more explicit statement on the support of human rights. The reference to international treaties could be summarized as: "We recognize the importance of international human rights treaty instruments and underline the importance of promoting their universal acceptance."
PEACE AND SECURITY	
6. Peace among peoples constitutes the fundamental basis of human harmonious relations and the main requirement to enable the full	

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
development of nations. With legitimate pride, we confirm that this is the predominant concept in our Hemisphere. It is our objective to safeguard and increase all those actions intended to secure this superior asset. It is also our desire to share this hope and effort with all other regions of the world, that must encompass all countries in the planet.	
7. In current times, where there is no room for ideological borders, the concept of security, as originally conceived by the nations of the Hemisphere in an environment of cold war and bi-polar confrontation, must adapt to this new vision. To that end, we call upon the regional institutions of the Hemisphere to analyze and propose cooperation mechanisms in this area that are in tune with the evolution of world events and with other relevant concepts that may have an impact on security and harmonious relations among our countries.	
8. Notwithstanding the above, we have verified different experiences leading to the promotion of mutual confidence and security measures between States, which have demonstrated their validity and importance. We reaffirm our interest to continue to develop initiatives in this field, as well as to implement the agreements arising from the Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures held in the Hemisphere to this date.	
FACTORS AFFECTING STABILITY	
9. World and regional reality clearly demonstrate the emergence of new common threats, resulting from phenomena such as drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption and other forms of international crimes that not only hinder the normal economic, social and cultural development of our societies, but also our democratic stability. Equally dangerous for the region are the consequences of those crimes, which manifest themselves in an alarming increase in urban delinquency, the school attrition rate, abusive labor practices on women and the youth, as well as other alterations that affect the	We believe it would be appropriate to include in this section a reference to the Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, which is currently contemplated in the Plan of Action. This is a significant step forward for the hemisphere, and it should have specific mention in the Declaration, as follows: "We reaffirm our strong commitment to work individually and collectively to combat illegal narcotics and related crimes. As part of an ongoing Alliance Against Drugs, we resolve to strengthen our

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normal development of our societies. We congratulate ourselves in the fact that the Hemisphere has taken appropriate and timely measures to confront these new forms of crime and reaffirm our intention to continue to deepen cooperation in this field and, if needed, to define additional joint actions to counteract this disgrace.	efforts to assure that drug traffickers and those who profit from their crimes will find no refuge from justice in the hemisphere. We also resolve to create a credible and objective process for evaluating national counternarcotics performance." We would like to add to the list of "new common threats" the crime of money laundering. It should be noted here because this crime deserves mention as it is often a transnational phenomenon that can be unwittingly facilitated by greater integration of financial markets.
GLOBALIZATION	
10. We trust that the process of globalization characterizing the current development of humanity will increase hemispheric relations based on the fundamental principles of independence and sovereignty. Similarly, we reaffirm that only by means of an inter-dependence founded on the sovereign equality of States and on common principles and values permitting an economic growth based on practices of free trade; on the respect for rights of our citizens to a healthy environment; and on policies that ensure the required equity, shall we strengthen the peace and sustained progress in which the Hemisphere lives.	While we are supportive of protection of the environment in the context of globalization, we would not wish to imply the "right" to a healthy environment, which to our knowledge is not an internationally recognized right. We would therefore prefer wording, and this may be a point of translation, that tracks more closely with the Rio Declaration, Principle 1, which speaks of citizens being "entitled to a healthy environment. Also , we believe another issue that is relevant to this topic is the rights of workers. We have suggested language to address all of these concerns, as follows: "promote economic growth and development based on the practices of free trade and on respect for the rights of workers, while protecting the environment." Also, we have questions about the reference to "policies that ensure the required equity." As drafted, this could be construed to imply an obligation by governments to ensure the proper distribution of income.
11. The phenomenon of globalization offers new opportunities for the planet's sustainable development and opens a broad field to attain a more efficient cooperation on the part of the international community. However, we must not ignore the fact that highly inconvenient and risky situations could occur, translating into an increase in the	Paras 11 and 12 mischaracterize globalization as the cause of "social and political exclusion" and "volatility of capital." Globalization, however, is a reality that brings both benefits and challenges. Furthermore, finance ministers met in Santiago in December and agreed to language to be incorporated into this Declaration. We intend

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differences in economic development among nations, inducing to social and political exclusion, with the serious negative repercussions that such situation would produce.	to submit this language for the current section entitled, "Integration and Free Trade," In their language, the ministers make reference to the financial volatility of markets, which makes para 12 unnecessary. We would therefore prefer more positive language that combines the ideas of paragraphs 11 and 12 as they pertain to globalization, as follows: "The nations of the hemisphere, recognizing the challenges posed by globalization, and the need, particularly of vulnerable groups in society, to adjust to the new realities globalization brings with it, agree to work together to ease the transition to the ever more global economies and societies"
12. We call upon the international community to make all possible efforts in order to timely develop resolution mechanisms for the problems that arise from globalization, in particular those relating to the volatility of capital. We live in an increasingly inter-dependent global economy, and if the appropriate prevention and correction mechanisms are not adopted on time, potential de-stabilizing factors could be evident for individual economies.	See comment above.
EDUCATION	
13. We agree that education constitutes the strategic basis for the development of our nations and a superior tool to consolidate the cultural identity of our peoples.	This section is largely a restatement of the Plan of Action, which is not parallel with the rest of the Declaration. We would therefore propose deleting paragraphs 15 and 17. We believe this section should instead contain exciting language to reflect adequately the emphasis leaders place on this initiative. It should give central focus to the four principles of the Action Plan: equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency. We could highlight a few of the more innovative ideas from the Plan of Action, such as: A. Strengthen the teaching profession. B. Increase investments at the primary and secondary level.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	C. Provide local communities with more control over schools. D. Establish standards for educational performance and monitor progress against those standards.
14. We are convinced that Education is the main instrument to convert our countries into those sound democracies we all long for, and that it constitutes the fundamental element to have access to higher levels of development. Only through education shall we make our men and women into citizens with opportunities to access the world of knowledge, of technology and of the new ways of individual and social growth that are nowadays only available to minorities. Currently, the true wealth of nations lies in the quality of the people who are part of them. The development of the capacities of men and women sets the limits and possibilities of the nations' welfare.	
15. We have extensively discussed the projects that are being implemented in each of our countries to increase and duly respond to the educational needs of our populations, giving also due consideration to those factors arising from an adequate appreciation of the cultural identity of each nation and community that comprise them.	As stated above, we would propose deleting this paragraph. If there is a consensus for its inclusion, however, we would offer the following comments. We should not refer to "projects" or "proyectos," but rather to fundamental efforts to strengthen all aspects of education systems to meet the challenges with which they are confronted. The Plan of Action captures this thought. The issue of educational reform in most of our countries is controversial and politically difficult. This paragraph should give as much impetus and support as possible to those serious efforts to raise educational quality and equitable access.
16. Recognizing that in the Hemisphere education faces common challenges, prospects and difficulties, and agreeing with the solutions to respond to such situation, we undertake to implement educational policies that enforce the criteria of equality, equity, and pertinence.	The four principles from the Plan of Action are <u>equity</u>, <u>quality</u>, <u>relevance</u>, and <u>efficiency</u>. "Relevance" is incorrectly translated as "pertinence" and "efficiency" is missing.

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	As stated above, we would support deleting the summary of the action items in the following paragraph and instead highlight a few innovative actions in this section to reinforce the four principles. Examples could include: linking schools in the Americas through technology to increase mutual understanding, developing comparable indicators of educational quality; and using exchanges to spread understanding of the best innovations in teaching and managing education institutions. There should also be a reference to the <u>development of worker training programs</u> under this cooperative effort.
17. We agree that this matter must be addressed as a whole, in such way that it not only comprises an increase in and reallocation of resources within the countries in order to achieve these goals, but rather also incorporating duly upgraded plans and programs. These plans should contemplate the development of sound training in values and a combination between the capacity to compete and experience solidarity. With that we will seek to prepare persons for their dynamic incorporation to the world of labor and their responsible participation as citizens; to introduce educational technologies that are available and have demonstrated their efficiency; to permit access to information technology to the most extensive levels; and enable the permanent training of teachers, including an exchange of pupils and teachers between the various countries of the region, as well as initiatives intended to strengthen higher education.	This paragraph should be dropped for reasons stated above. If there is consensus for including it, however, we would offer the following comments: The reference to an "increase in resources" is not appropriate to all countries. In our own case, for example, most educational funding is provided by states and local school districts. The Plan of Action stresses the "optimization of resources" in support of the four principles, and there should be a similar reference here. The phrase "training in values," could be improved upon so as not to sound like an indoctrination program. Perhaps the language could be changed to reflect "training to reinforce values." The final sentence is not a true representation of the contents of the Plan of Action. There is too much emphasis placed on educational technology. There should not be a close link between "teacher training" and "teacher and student exchange" as these are separate concepts. Finally, "initiatives in higher education" is misleading; the Action Plan speaks only of involving higher education in strengthening primary and secondary education and in carrying out educational exchange.
18. With this purpose, we reaffirm our intention to continue to	

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strengthen international cooperation and request international institutions to substantially increase the attention they give to the issue of Education. Considering the importance we assign to this issue, we have attached specific concepts and proposals on that area to the Action Plan.	
ACCESS TO AN AGILE, EFFICIENT, AND INDEPENDENT JUSTICE SYSTEM	
19. Convinced of the need to satisfy, on a timely and effective manner, the demands for justice of our populations, we are conscious that this must be an area of renewed attention and upgrading. We will strive to reinforce and adapt, whenever necessary, the systems of administration of justice, adopting the relevant measures so that all the population may have a prompt, impartial and agile access to it. We undertake to review the administration systems and organizational structure of the public services that make up the system of administration of justice, to analyze its social gains and carry out the relevant economic and statistical studies.	The importance of the judicial branch was not addressed in the prior Summit. We believe that we have an excellent opportunity to send a strong message to the hemisphere by having our leaders highlight the important role an independent and effective judicial branch plays in promoting democratic consolidation, economic, development and the protection of human rights. Instead of pledging to do more studies and reviews, as stated in the proposed language, leaders should be more forward leading in the reform of judicial branches, including an endorsement of the independence of the judiciary. Specifically, they can point out that as a way of supporting the improvement of the judicial system, leaders will promote the creation of an Inter-American Judicial Studies Center (a proposal that is currently being discussed). We therefore suggest the following language: "We are convinced of the importance of the judicial branch in promoting democratic consolidation, economic development, and adequate protection of human rights. We therefore will support an independent and effective judicial system and adopt the necessary measures so that all citizens may have access to a prompt, impartial and readily accessible justice system. In order to bolster and support judicial reform, we will establish the Inter-American Justice Studies Center."

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POVERTY, SOCIAL EQUITY AND PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION	
20. Overcoming poverty and social exclusion continues to be the largest challenge confronted by our Hemisphere. We are conscious that the positive growth indicators shown in the Americas in the last years have not translated into a solution for poverty, inequity and social exclusion, which still persist in vast sectors of our countries. The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system.	The significant theme of the section on poverty should be removing the barriers that deny the opportunity to participate in the economy. A significant barrier in this area is access to credit and other financial services, which is addressed in the microenterprise section of the Action Plan. A second barrier is clear land titling and registration. Lack of access to quality health care and the scourge of malnutrition are also barriers to development of human potential and should be highlighted in this section. We also believe that this language should reflect the issues taken up in the Plan of Action. We would like to offer the following wording that the chair could use with regard to the basic rights of workers by adding after the first clause in the first sentence, "creating the conditions that will generate decent wages and respect for the rights of workers." The paragraph would be amended to read: "The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, creating the conditions that will generate quality jobs and respect for the rights of workers, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system." We would also propose that the Declaration make a strong endorsement of the rights of women, which is an increasingly important and relevant issue for our hemisphere. Currently the document only mentions women with regard to education. We suggest the following language: "We reaffirm our commitment to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender from our societies. We will promote the legal equality of women, as well as their increased participation in the economic and political life of our respective

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	nations." There should be some mention of removing the barriers to broad participation in national life for indigenous peoples.
21. To adequately respond to this challenge, we will apply those policies that have demonstrated their validity in practice, both in the macro-economic field, that of integration and cooperation, as well as in specific projects in areas such as fostering micro, small and medium-size enterprises, by adequately allocating resources and specifically training those sectors that require it.	
ENVIRONMENT	
22. We reassert that human beings have the right to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature, and that to attain it we must increase our national efforts as well as those of international cooperation deriving from the approval of the Action Plan of the Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996.	As this is the only reference to the Santa Cruz Summit in the Summit documents, we would like to see more specific language with regard to it and, more broadly, the environment, as follows: "We recognize that despite our efforts, degradation of the environment and natural resource base presents an increasing threat to our future and to the quality of life for our citizens. We therefore reconfirm our dedication to policies that lead to sustainable development in a manner consistent with the protection of health, safety, and the environment. To this end, we must increase our national and international efforts in this area, including the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Santa Cruz Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Bolivia in December 1996. The annual sustainable development ministerials, called for in the first Summit of the Americas, will review progress toward these ends and develop recommendations for further action."
INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	In response to the Second Meeting of Finance Ministers of the Western Hemisphere, held December 2-3, 1997 in Santiago, we would like this heading to read: "Integration, Financial Stability and Free Trade"

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	We would also like to point out that energy ministers will produce language for incorporation in this section in their Jan. 15-16 meeting in Caracas. The issues of infrastructure, transportation, and telecommunications, and science and technology are absent from this section and should have some reference. In the area of telecommunications, a reference to "the use of the Internet in developing global electronic commerce" would identify an innovative proposal contemplated in the Plan of Action. We also believe that it would be appropriate to include a reference to the workforce in this section of the Declaration. This issue was not significantly treated in the Miami Summit, and we believe leaders should therefore make a more direct statement about the importance of the labor sector. We could suggest the following language, to be added to this section: "A strong and viable labor sector is vital to the achievement of hemispheric integration and to the equitable distribution of its benefits. Consistent with the Declaration of Buenos Aires of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in October 1995, we are committed to policies that will foster a healthy, educated, productive and secure workforce, which shares in the benefits of economic growth." Labor Ministries can and should make a positive contribution to the hemispheric integration process. We recognize the need to strengthen the capacity of Ministries of Labor to support more fully the hemispheric integration process. Our Ministries of Labor should work together to exchange information and experiences regarding best practices and to enhance cooperation on innovative labor market policies.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	We also recognize the need to establish a framework that addresses the labor dimension of hemispheric integration, complementing the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Our Ministers of Labor should meet before the end of 1998 to begin the construction of such a framework and to report to us at the next Summit of the Americas on progress made. We call on the OAS, the IDB, other appropriate regional and sub-regional organizations and the International Labor Organization to support the efforts of Ministries of Labor to further the hemispheric integration process. "
23. We reassert our full conviction that hemispheric integration constitutes an essential and complementary element to national policies to attain a level of development permitting us to overcome the most urgent problems affecting our countries. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment toward a global, dynamic and equitable integration process, that in addition to increasing the links between our peoples, will favor the performance of the objectives we have posed for ourselves.	We note that the language recommended by finance ministers in December has not been included. We have reviewed the ministers' language and adapted it to the format of this Declaration. We would therefore like to propose a new paragraph be added between paragraphs 23 and 24, as follows: "Within the region, we have made significant progress in establishing sound fiscal and monetary policies, in opening our economies and in achieving and maintaining price stability. Improved economic fundamentals in the region have helped to preserve confidence against a backdrop of global financial instability. Recent financial market volatility lends greater urgency to our common agenda of pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and strengthening and modernizing financial markets in our countries, and reaffirms our commitment to deeper economic and financial integration in the Western Hemisphere. We welcome our Finance Ministers' December 1997 action agenda to strengthen and modernize financial sectors in the region. Implementation of the <i>Basle Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision</i> is fundamental to our efforts to ensure financial sector growth and stability throughout the hemisphere."
24. The establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, at the	As was agreed earlier, this language will be produced by trade

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
latest by the year 2005, continues to be a priority. By subscribing this Declaration, we announce with satisfaction our commitment to start specific negotiations leading to that objective, based on the proposal made at the Ministerial Conference on Trade of San Jose de Costa Rica, while approving the methodology and work schedule proposed to us.	ministers at the March 19 Trade Ministerial in San José. We therefore reserve comment on language pertaining to this topic until that time.
HEMISPHERIC INSTITUTIONALITY	
25. The Chiefs of State and Government of the Americas recognize that the resolution of the situations discussed in this Declaration require gradual and irreplaceable national efforts, as well as adequate and dynamic international cooperation. For this purpose, we call upon the international institutions of the Hemisphere and upon other world institutions working on these issues, to increase and speed up their decision making processes, determine new priorities in accordance with the agreements arising from this Summit and, accordingly, rationalize their resources in order to serve, with due promptness and efficiency, the needs for which they were established.	
26. We consider that the time has come to make a critical analysis of the hemispheric institutionality, with the aim of approaching the turn of the Century with international structures that constitute a better support for the reforms that our States must continue to implement. For this purpose, we request our Minister of Foreign Affairs to become a means of evaluation and analysis, proposing ideas to us settled by them on this matter, giving due consideration to the contribution meant by these institutions and agencies in terms of the development of our countries, as well as the potential they represent. It is our intention that this assessment should entail specific and innovating proposals in all areas of hemispheric activities.	We believe that a thorough review of hemispheric institutions should be conducted by a commission composed of eminent persons from both governments and the private sector. Recommendations of the commission will of course be reviewed by the foreign ministers and eventually by the Heads of State and Government at the next Summit. This method will take advantage of the technical expertise available in the hemisphere on this topic and ensure a thorough political vetting.
27. We agree to meet during the year ____ in a III Summit of the Americas	We believe that we should not fix an exact year but instead opt for a general statement confirming the need to have periodic Summits in the hemisphere "every three to four years." We cannot fix the exact year

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	because of electoral schedules and much depends upon the calendar of the host government.
Santiago, April 19, 1998	

April 3, 1998

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER, MACK MCLARTY, JIM STEINBERG,
JOHN PODESTA, GENE SPERLING, ANNE LEWIS

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN AND DAVID LEAVY

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas Thursday Message Event

As part of the effort to define our overall message for Latin America and specifically for the President's trip to Chile we have come up with the following proposal for a message event on Thursday April 16th.

The event assumes the following:

- that the absence of fast track negotiating authority will have a negative impact on our trade agenda and will be a major theme of the media for the entire visit;
- that the press will have a low level of interest in this trip generally unless a credible storyline is defined; and
- that the best way to address the perceived negative of no fast track is to demonstrate leadership and confidence in the wisdom of economic integration going against the conventional wisdom.

Concept

President's resolute, consistent commitment to making open markets work for all Americans -- and our trade partners

The event would focus on our core message for the whole trip: "second-stage" reforms aimed at making democracy deliver. These include reforms aimed at widening opportunity -- poverty alleviation, education and job training -- and reforms aimed at creating a mature and stable economy -- banking and security regulation, anti-corruption, judicial reform.

The event would have two complementary parts. The first part would be a joint roundtable with President Clinton and President Frei and six to eight leaders of non-governmental organizations concerned with aspects of these second-stage reforms. The two Presidents would engage the people at the grass roots level who are making the transition to globalization and free markets work for everybody, i.e. educators improving learning and curriculums, job trainers providing new skills etc.

not a
very
ambiguous
message

The second part would be speeches by the two Presidents to a crowd of approximately 500 American and Chilean business leaders. POTUS remarks would reaffirm U.S. commitment to open markets, trade liberalization and hemispheric integration - highlighting the opportunities and benefits for our people (talk about Chile's/region's economic growth, responsible financial reforms that helped shield against Asian flu, launch of FTAA, open skies agreement, export-related jobs etc.), while emphasizing our commitment to bring everyone along (reference discussion with NGOs, bilateral education MOU, civil society committee for FTAA negotiations, possible initiative on child labor) *and also highlighting efforts to make financial systems*
Message *more resilient and stable.*

This two-tier event would highlight that despite the absence of fast track, our agenda of opening markets, creating jobs, and building business opportunities is still in the fast lane. The structure of the message would also underscore the importance we attach to addressing education, labor, environment, job training, etc., so that globalization works for all citizens.

The event would also highlight the major theme of the Santiago Summit: ensuring that democracy and free markets deliver. It will be our first chance to explain what we mean by "second-stage reforms": providing good schools and health care for all, so that every child has the opportunity for a better life; strengthening the rule of law, the independence of judges, and the professionalism of the police, so that the justice system is fair, efficient, and honest; attacking corruption, so public contracts are awarded based on merit, not bribes; establishing banking and securities regulation that permits sustained growth while guarding against insider trading and market instability; reaching out to all sectors of society to ensure their participation in shaping the future.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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005. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Latin America - Santiago - Summit of Americas Prep

2009-1155-F
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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]
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- 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]

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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]

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
1. Strengthen Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy (UPD) - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted	Extend democratic reforms and practices to local level
2. Protect Human Rights	Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights	OAS developing pilot projects based on a hemispheric action plan	Establish rapporteur at OAS to protect press freedom
3. Invigorate Civil Society	Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups	USAID created NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas	- Agree to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups - Emphasize education in democratic values to produce better citizens
4. Promote Cultural Values	Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture	- The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts established 25 fellowships for fine arts study - New Museum of the Americas being developed via the IDB and private sector	Foster further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere
5. Combat Corruption	Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption	As of February 1998, 23 countries have signed and eight countries have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention (U.S. ratification pending)	Increase transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
6. Control Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	• Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking • Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs • Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	• Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartels were arrested • Overall drug use in the U.S. has declined; 1999 U.S. anti-drug budget largest in history • OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere signed December 1996 • Summit governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS	• Create a hemispheric anti-drug alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami Summit and other international for a • Improve extradition procedures and denial of safe havens to criminals • Commit to establish national units to investigate financial crimes
7. Fight Terrorism	• Hold a conference on terrorism to recommend common actions against terrorism	• Recommendations adopted at the Lima Conference on Terrorism April 1996 • U.S. anti-terrorism laws greatly strengthened, which allows 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorists, and their assets to be frozen	• Commit to implement Lima Conference recommendations
8. Build Mutual Confidence	• Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security	• Eleven recommendations being implemented on a voluntary basis • Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87% increase in the practice of CSBMs in region since 1995	• Increase transparency in defense budgets • Endorse regime for advanced notification of major arms acquisitions

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
9. Promote Free Trade in the Americas	Complete negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005	Trade ministers have met annually and established 23 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations	Launch FTAA negotiation phase
10. Expand Capital Markets	Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency	Database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997	Enact measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Develop Hemispheric Infrastructure	Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects	Private sector, governments, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development	Commit to new infrastructure development, especially in transportation systems
12. Improve Telecommunications	Improve the hemispheric information infrastructure, including through regulatory reform and consistency in equipment guidelines	Passage of new telecom legislation in the region that sets clear liberalization rules and promotes private sector participation	Stimulate electronic commerce through Internet and other technologies
13. Promote Science and Technology	Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities	Regional fund begins operations in 1998 to support agricultural technology projects	Agree to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
14. Expand Tourism	Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere	Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50% and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows	Incorporate tourism industry into FTAA negotiations

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
15. Improve Access to Quality Education	Guarantee universal attendance of primary school and 75% attendance of secondary level by 2010	- USAID launched hemispheric effort to implement education initiative - Since the Miami Summit, primary school attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has reached 90%	- Channel additional funds into primary and secondary schools, including IFIs - Promote educational standards - Expand programs for textbooks and distance learning
16. Providing Basic Health Service	Develop a program to combat communicable diseases	Hemispheric initiative aimed at eradicating measles by 200 launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance	- Commit to new immunization programs in the hemisphere - Promote telemedicine use to improve access to medical information
17. Promote Role of Women in Society	Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic and political life	- Approval of system of indicators to monitor women's rights - Several Summit countries passed laws bolstering women's rights	Commit to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence
18. Encourage Microenterprise and Small Business	Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise	IDB adopted five-year, \$600 million strategy to promote microenterprise	Open new credit lines, training, and technology for microenterprise
19. Establish White Helmets	Voluntarily establish national corps to assist in humanitarian relief	Several missions have been deployed worldwide via the UN; U.S. provides technical assistance as requested	Consider increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
20. Promote Sustainable Energy Use and Regional Energy Cooperation	- Initiate new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean and conventional energy - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	- Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion - Santiago designated as the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after U.S. program	Advance Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
21. Establish Partnership for Biodiversity	Improve management of parks and protected areas	- Countries are now participating in a global program to preserve coral reefs - Biodiversity-rich parks in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Central America created or enlarged	Endorse implementation of Santa Cruz Summit Plan of Action
22. Establish Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water	- By 1996, twelve countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, 20 countries expected - Water supply and sanitation system constructed in Haiti	- Commit to expand programs to improve quality of drinking water - Promote values in environmental stewardship

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

The Summit leaders reaffirmed their Miami Summit commitment that strengthening democracy, justice and human rights is a vital hemispheric priority. The Summit leaders agreed to intensify efforts to promote the "second generation" of reforms including democratic reforms at the regional and local level, protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, improving the capabilities and competence of judicial systems, and encouraging a strong and active civil society.

Strengthening Local Government and Civil Society

- The Summit leaders pledged to strengthen the participation of civil society groups like NGOs, academia, think tanks, advocacy groups, interest groups etc. in local and national decision making.
- The Summit leaders, to strengthen the integrity of governmental institutions, pledged to promptly ratify the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. To this end, President Clinton has submitted the Convention to the U.S. Senate for advice and consent to ratification.
- The Summit leaders will continue strengthening the OAS's Unit for the Promotion of Democracy
- The Summit leaders also pledged to work together in finding ways to prevent financial contributions to electoral campaigns from organized crime and drug trafficking.

Protecting Human Rights

The protection and promotion of human rights are a continuing concern to all Summit governments and consist of more than preventing "political arrests" or torture. In celebrating the

50th anniversary the OAS Charter, the Summit leaders renew their commitments to improve the status of indigenous populations, migrant workers, women and children, and the disabled. The Summit leaders also pledged:

1. That governments will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002;
2. To define and develop comprehensive policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights at a domestic level;
3. To guarantee that all individuals have the right to due process of law, including the presumption of innocence and the right to trial within a reasonable period of time;
4. That governments will implement national information systems to address child abuse, especially the exploitation of children through prostitution, pornography and trafficking.
5. To support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights through the establishment of a Special Rapporteur for Migrant Workers.
6. That governments will strengthen the capacities of labor ministries to protect worker rights.

Rule of Law

The lack of effective, credible and transparent justice systems throughout Latin America and the Caribbean threaten to undermine the democratic progress and trust of citizens in their governments. Governments are being openly challenged by their electorates to end impunity, combat corruption, provide protection from rising domestic and international crime, and to create a secure legal environment for trade and investment.

- To facilitate this process, the Summit will endorse establishment of a justice studies center for the hemisphere, whose purpose will be to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation to improve justice systems. The justice studies center would serve as a central repository for information on best practices and stand ready to assist with technical tasks, such as development of curricula for judges or prosecutors, as may be requested by different countries or institutions. The center promises to become an important link to a better future for the Americas. In addition, the Summit leaders also agreed:
1. Develop mechanisms that permit easy and timely access to justice by all persons, with particular reference to persons with low income, by adopting measures to enhance the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the courts;

2. Adapt legislation and proceed with necessary institutional reforms and measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and youths to meet the obligations established under the United Nations Convention on Right of the Child;
3. Foster the establishment and strengthening of specialized tribunals or courts for family matters and in accordance with their respective legal systems;

Freedom of the Press

- Over the last few years, approximately 200 journalists have been killed in investigating threats to democracy such as corruption and narcotrafficking. To continue the leaders support the creation of a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression as part of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights. The Rapporteur will help resolve specific human rights cases involving the press and focus international attention on attacks against the hemisphere's emerging Fourth Estate, as their investigative reporting provokes increasing threats from narcotrafficking and other criminal elements.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

ADVANCING OUR COMMON SECURITY AT THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

The Summit leaders discussed the importance of strengthening their partnership to combat the new transnational threats facing the region including the production and distribution of narcotics, illegal arms trafficking and terrorism. To combat these threats and to strengthen the hemisphere's common security, the leaders agreed to the following:

Narco ics

- The Summit leaders launched a Multilateral Counterdrug Alliance to better organize and coordinate efforts in the hemishpere to stem the production and distribution of drugs. The centerpiece of this alliance will be a mechnasim to evaluat each member country's progress in achieving their agreed counternarcotics goals. The Summit leaders also agreed to the following anti-drugs efforts, including:
 1. Increase cooperation in areas such as the collection and analysis of data, standardization of systems that measure illicit consumption, scientific and technical;
 2. Encourage the developments of campaigns to foster greater social awareness of the dangers of drug abuse for individuals, the family and society as well as community participation plans;
 3. Improve and update cooperative mechanisms to prosecute and extradite individuals charged with the traffic in narcotics and other related crimes;
 4. Establish or strengthen existing, duly trained specialized units responsible for requesting, analyzing and exchanging information on money laundering and assets used in criminal activity;
 5. Reinforce international and national control mechanisms to impede the illicit traffic and diversion of chemical precursors;
 6. Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy;

7. Enhance their national policies to prevent illicit drug consumption at the community level, in schools and by the most vulnerable groups, such as children and young people;
8. Develop appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programs with a view to alleviating the social effects, human suffering and other adverse effects associated with drug abuse;
9. Eliminate illicit crops through the increased support of national alternative development programs as well as eradication and interdiction;

Terrorism

- To prevent, combat and eliminate the common threat of terrorism, the Summit leaders agreed to encourage states that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to, the international conventions related to terrorism and convene, under the auspices of the OAS, the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

Arms Trafficking

- Illegal traffic in firearms and explosives also poses a common threat to the hemisphere's public safety and democratic institutions. To meet this threat, the Summit leaders called for the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention to Combat the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition Explosives and Related material. This Convention will help ensure effective international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit transnational traffice in firearms and ammunition, while establishing or strengthening systems to enhance the tracing of firearms used in criminal activity.

Building Confidence and Security Among States

- To continue to promote regional dialogue, transparency in defense policy and mutual confidence, the Summit leaders entrusted the OAS to follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures with the goal of a Special Conference on Security within the framework of the OAS to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

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Resources Available for Santiago Summit Initiatives

Projections for FY 1998-2000

(US\$ million)

	<u>IDB/World Bank*</u>	<u>USAID</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. Education: Investing in People			
Early childhood	460		460
Evaluations, assessments, and indicators	450	6	456
Preparation of teachers and educational administrators	1,161	11	1,172
Education reform, including local community control	3,651	11	3,662
Bilingual education and foreign language teaching	101	3	104
Technical and vocational training for workers	697	11	708
Textbooks and other educational materials	862	11	873
Information and distance learning technologies	854	3	857
Exchanges and internships	5	24	29
Total Education	8,241	79	8,320
II. Strengthening Democracy and Protecting Human Rights			
Modernization of municipal and regional governments	4,359	25	4,384
Corruption	190	25	215
Strengthening justice systems	776	90	866
Upgrading and modernizing labor ministries	212	1	213
Strengthening civil society		36	36
Human Rights		22	22
Education for Democracy		26	26
Control of Illicit Narcotics: Alternative Development Projects		114	114
Total Democracy and Human Rights	5,537	339	5,876

* Lending projections assume that countries from the region will be willing to borrow from multilateral development banks for projects included in the 1998-2000 pipeline. Figures are estimates based on thematic categories of the Santiago Action Plan.

	<u>IDB/World Bank*</u>	<u>USAID</u>	<u>Total</u>
III. Economic Integration and Free Trade			
Cleaner energy, including renewable sources	841	6	847
Infrastructure, especially transportation and telecommunications	14,799	5	14,804
Science and technology, including mitigating El Niño effects	3,079	15	3,094
Strengthening financial markets		3	3
Total Economic Integration	<u>18,719</u>	<u>28 **</u>	<u>18,747</u>
IV. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination			
Promotion of microenterprise and medium-sized businesses	926	120	1,046
Land and parcel property registration for the poor	440	10	450
Health care, especially in the area of low-cost vaccine production, application of information technologies, and basic sanitation	7,639	20	7,659
Strengthening women's position in society, especially in the area of legal reform for equality and attacking domestic violence	82		82
Respect for core labor standards	95	12	107
Indigenous communities (health, education, institutions)	2,086		2,086
Hunger and malnutrition, especially pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and the elderly	665	375 ***	1,040
Total Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination	<u>11,933</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>12,470</u>
Totals	<u>44,430</u>	<u>983</u>	
Region Total (FY 1998-2000)			<u>45,413</u>

* Lending projections assume that countries from the region will be willing to borrow from multilateral development banks for projects included in the 1998-2000 pipeline. Figures are estimates based on thematic categories of the Santiago Action Plan.

** This does not include approximately \$225 million USAID will provide for environmental and agricultural programs.

*** Includes \$340 million in Food Assistance.

Resources Available for Santiago Summit Initiatives

Projections for FY 1998-2000

(US\$ million)

	IDB/World Bank*	USAID	Total
I. Education: Investing in People			
Early childhood	460		460
Evaluations, assessments, and indicators	450	6	456
Preparation of teachers and educational administrators	1,161	11	1,172
Education reform, including local community control	3,651	11	3,662
Bilingual education and foreign language teaching	101	3	104
Technical and vocational training for workers	697	261	708
Textbooks and other educational materials	862	11	873
Information and distance learning technologies	854	3	857
Exchanges and internships	5	25	30
Total Education	8,241	80/30	8,321
II. Strengthening Democracy and Protecting Human Rights			
Modernization of municipal and regional governments	4,359	25	4,384
Corruption	190	25	215
Strengthening justice systems	776	90	866
Upgrading and modernizing labor ministries	212	3	215
Strengthening civil society		36	36
Human Rights		22	22
Education for Democracy		25	25
Control of Illicit Narcotics: Alternative Development Projects		114	114
Total Democracy and Human Rights	5,537	340	5,877

* Lending projections assume that countries from the region will be willing to borrow from multilateral development banks for projects included in the 1998-2000 pipeline. Figures are estimates based on thematic categories of the Santiago Action Plan.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-80)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages -

To: *Jim McInerney*

From: *Michael Wells*

Dep/Agency

Phone #

Fax #

Fax #

04/09/98

13:12

202 736 7618

AMERISUMMIT.DOC 443 AID GILMONT

	<u>IDB/World Bank*</u>	<u>USAID</u>	<u>Total</u>
III. Economic Integration and Free Trade			
Cleaner energy, including renewable sources	841	100	941
Infrastructure, especially transportation and telecommunications	14,799	5	14,804
Science and technology, including mitigating El Niño effects	3,079	40	3,119
Strengthening financial markets		3	3
Total Economic Integration	18,719	147	18,866
IV. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination			
Promotion of microenterprise and medium-sized businesses	926	120	1,046
Land and parcel property registration for the poor	440	10 ¹⁵	450
Health care, especially in the area of low-cost vaccine production, application of information technologies, and basic sanitation	7,639	60	7,699
Strengthening women's position in society, especially in the area of legal reform for equality and attacking domestic violence	82	20	102
Respect for core labor standards	95	12	107
Indigenous communities (health, education, institutions)	2,086		2,086
Hunger and malnutrition, especially pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and the elderly	665	375 ***	1,040
Total Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination	11,933	597	12,530
Totals	44,430	1,214	45,594
Region Total (FY 1998-2000)		1,404	45,594

* Lending projections assume that countries from the region will be willing to borrow from multilateral development banks for projects included in the 1998-2000 pipeline. Figures are estimates based on thematic categories of the Santiago Action Plan.

** Includes \$340 million in Food Assistance.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
GRANT FUNDING FY 1995 - 2000
in SUPPORT OF THE FOUR OBJECTIVES
(000s)

	FY 95-97	FY 98-00
OVERALL EDUCATION	127,438	130,000
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY/ HUMAN RIGHTS	267,823	340,000
ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	120,000	147,000
ERADICATING POVERTY (reflects drop in PL 480)	734,533	597,000
Microenterprise	67,104	120,000
Child Survival	127,000	
Measles	7,000	
 TOTALS	 1,249,794	 1,214,000

NOTE: GCC IS INCLUDED IN THE TRADE LINE, MOST OF WHICH IS BIODIVERESITY.

Total Biodiversity	72,000
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The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education as a foundation for democracy, prosperity, and equal opportunity
- Enhances teacher training, standards, textbook availability, and distance learning programs
- Reforms curricula for a changing global marketplace
- Increases international student and teacher exchanges
- Promotes teaching of democratic values and environmental stewardship 
- Promotes lifelong learning, including women and displaced workers
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$8.3 billion over three years

- Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes a rapporteur for a free press
- Provides for a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- Attacks the global scourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- Stops conflicts before they start by building trust and openness in arms regimes and security budgets 
- Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$5.8 billion over three years

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

- Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations 
- Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development 
- Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks 
- Stimulates development of the Internet and other technologies
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$18.7 billion over three years

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- Streamlines property registration for the poor
- Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water 
- Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$12.4 billion over three years