

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 12:14
FROM Malley, Robert
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT G7 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Antholis, William J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Bill --

With Eric's edits. Thanks

[[DEMG73.DOC : 3112 in DEMG73.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 30 April 97 12:13

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FILE NAME** DEMG73.DOC
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT :
Denver Communiqu, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties between market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation.

At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we

will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of

our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger

firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles

include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral

making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that

inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and difficulties

adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the best

practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies

that complement the market in providing support for small and young

businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the individual

country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the elderly are

two of the major achievements of this century. In the next century,

these successes present our countries with both challenges and opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial challenges

associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the proportion of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the general trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20 years or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be facing early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these challenges should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In Japan and continental Europe, for example, the principal financial challenge relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty is the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada, health care financing -- which involves not only the rising population share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity of services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of these differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed by each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our meeting last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD and other international organizations, will identify barriers to continued labor force participation among older persons, appropriate incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging younger people to save more, and potential areas of international collaboration for future research and analysis. We call upon our governments to: (1) support expanded opportunities for intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help shape public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between government and

personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care needs;
 and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, we encourage our governments to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries. Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and shrink distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also exposed us to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and of international groups regionally and globally, we are committed to lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand strong collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging infectious diseases and international environmental issues as areas requiring considerable attention. This year, we commit ourselves to working together -- and with the relevant regional and international institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious

diseases,
such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS,
present
one of the most significant health challenges facing the global
community. At this Summit we agreed to act in three critical
areas:
coordinating international response to outbreaks; developing a
global surveillance network; and building capacity to detect and
control infectious diseases in our own nations and in the
developing
world. Measures are already being undertaken in each of our
countries and by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other
bilateral and multilateral mechanisms; we pledge to continue and
revitalize these activities, to work with WHO and others to
establish emergency response policies and procedures; to
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and build upon existing surveillance networks; strengthen and
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WHO's Collaborating Centers and other institutions; harmonize
approaches to disease surveillance; monitor antimicrobial
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establish regional centers for training and disease diagnostics;
and coordinate and implement capacity building programs in
developing countries. A High Level Advisory Group will track
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efforts and develop an action plan to improve the prevention,
detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to
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the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including
HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe
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effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health
imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own
countries,
the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international
scientific
cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to
work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
to
address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing.
We
reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it
may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of

the
response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in
supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal
for
Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international
agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific
progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide
important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines
for
other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's
population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can
limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its
devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call
on
other states to join us in this endeavor.

Environment

UN General Assembly Special Session

12. Progress has been made in defining and promoting sustainable
development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
This
year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and
Development, provides an opportunity to develop a concrete and
focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable
development.
Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained
economic growth and social development is possible only when
accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and
manage
our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a
manageable list of priority issues for future work.

13. We will also highlight the important role citizens and
communities
have in working with their governments to achieve sustainable
development at all levels. Educating our young people about the
importance of sustainable development is critical to preserve
the
environment for future generations. To this end, we will invite
other countries to participate in the Global Learning and
Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the
UNGA
Special Session.

Reform of UN Institutions

14. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the leading role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the social, economic, environmental and political.

15. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) can play a leading role by fulfilling its new mandate of monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment; providing a forum for collaborative actions to protect the environment; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; and urging compliance with international environment agreements. We urge the newly formed Committee of Environment Ministers to design and ensure implementation of reforms to improve UNEP's ability to carry out its mission and call the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a dedicated and capable Executive Director to lead UNEP in fulfilling its tasks.

Climate Change

16. We remain committed to confronting the problem of global warming. To do so, we must forge a strong agreement with realistic, legally binding emission reductions targets to control greenhouse gas emissions at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto. We support an agreement that maximizes national flexibility in meeting these targets so that the most efficient and cost-effective approaches are used. Developing countries too must take measurable steps to address this problem, and recognize that their obligations will increase over time.

17. To achieve emission reductions and secure a long-term solution to

global climate change, we will pursue ambitious programs to develop and diffuse climate friendly technology. We have agreed to carry out a five-year \$1 billion developing country climate change initiative. We intend to increase research to develop such technologies and will work with other multilateral institutions to ensure that climate friendly technologies are appropriately supported and applied in their programs. We urge the private sector to intensify its efforts to develop and market non-carbon emitting technologies for the 21st century. This is a promising suggestion of detail, but needs a more explicit suggestion of who, what, when, how.

Forests

1. Forests are a natural resource vital to the well-being and prosperity of current and future generations. Countries must act urgently to halt forest destruction around the world. Together with private and public partners, we must implement the agreements on sustainable forest management our countries adopted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We urge countries to adopt internationally agreed criteria and indicators to assess the status of their forests; to implement national forest laws and programs; to eliminate illegal logging; to establish networks of protected forest areas; and to harness private investment in sustainable forest management. To implement these criteria we call on the UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development to launch an intergovernmental framework to adopt a focused and coordinated action plan on management of our forest resources, promote transparency and national accountability, and build a consensus on other outstanding issues, including the merits of initiating negotiations toward a global forest convention.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

2. As a next step in our efforts to promote sustainable development, we undertake to develop common environmental guidelines for

official
export credit agencies. To ensure that these guidelines are
adopted
by all countries that fund the export of private sector
development
activities, we propose that the OECD take the lead in developing
these guidelines. Our respective export credit agencies will
meet
prior to November 1997 to review issues, share information and
assess
progress toward developing common guidelines. We will instruct
our
representatives to seek agreement among the OECD Participants to
the
Arrangement for Officially Supported Export Credits to develop
and
approve terms of reference for negotiations of common
environmental
guidelines to be approved by the OECD Ministers at their 1998
Ministerial, with a mandate for negotiations to be complete and
guidelines ready for approval and implementation by the 1999
Ministerial. In the interim, we will take actions immediately
to
ensure that our export credit agencies have access to the
necessary
technical expertise to develop environmental guidelines, and
once
guidelines have been agreed upon, to comply with them.

ON-GOING GLOBAL AGENDA

3. Our annual meetings have helped to forge strong common
approaches to
the global challenges of the next century. When we first met
as
The Eight in Naples, we laid the groundwork for a constructive
partnership to address the most pressing political issues of the
day.
At Halifax, we expanded this partnership to meet the most urgent
global challenges, and committed ourselves to revitalizing the
United
Nations as the central forum for that effort. At Lyon, we
committed
our governments to ambitious agendas for combating transnational
crime and terrorism, and cooperating on nuclear safety,
nonproliferation and arms control. This year, we have taken
important
joint steps in confronting these challenges. Throughout, our

goal
has been to devise a common approaches that rely not on creating
new
bureaucracies, but on promoting new cooperation. We call on all
states to join us in these endeavors.

Transnational Crime

4. We remain deeply committed to combating transnational
organized
crime and have actively worked to implement the 40
recommendations to
counter transnational organized crime adopted last year at
Lyon. By
taking action within our own borders and with one another, we
have
developed measures to bring criminals to justice through legal
assistance and extradition, to keep our borders secure through
strengthened document security and alien smuggling standards,
to
protect our people from illegal trafficking in firearms, and to
adapt
to new threats through efforts on high tech crime. In
particular,
we will work to continue progress in these areas, and to
respond to
new trends in transnational organized criminal activity. In
the
coming year, we will forge a new cooperative approach to crimes
involving growth in computer and telecommunications technology.
We
call on other states to work with us in these areas and direct
our
experts to continue to identify innovative to promote
international
cooperation to protect our common future from the scourge of
transnational crime.

Terrorism

5. We condemn terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive.
We call
on all states to adopt and ratify the 10 international
counterterrorism conventions, and we will begin a diplomatic
initiative
to ensure that this takes place by the year 2000. To translate
our

condemnation into action, last year our governments adopted 25 recommendations to combat terror. In addition to the national steps each of our governments have taken to implement these recommendations, we also have taken common steps, including: introducing a draft UN convention on terrorist bombing which we urge be rapidly completed; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification. We have pressed the OECD to accelerate consultations on encryption technology, called upon all states to provide lawful government access to encrypted material in order to prevent and investigate terrorist acts; and agreed to promote stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives.

6. We will continue to cooperate in these areas and extend our counterterrorist efforts to other critical spheres: exchanging information on technologies to deter and detect use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks, developing means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; working to strengthen maritime security measures and to implement International Maritime Organization standards; and developing a model protocol for security at international special events. We urge other states to join us in building bilateral and multilateral partnerships to combat terrorism.

Nuclear Safety

7. Our governments reaffirm the commitment made at last year's Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security. Nuclear safety must prevail over all other considerations in the use of nuclear energy, and we recommit ourselves to the highest internationally recognized safety standards for the siting, design, construction, operation and regulation of nuclear power installations.

8. We reviewed progress on nuclear safety since Moscow. The most significant accomplishment of the Moscow agenda is the entry into force of the Nuclear Safety Convention, which allow for expeditious safety upgrades of reactors by clearly establishing rules of public accountability for accidents. The imminent adoption at the International Atomic Energy Agency of a new Supplementary Funding Convention will also advance these efforts, and pledge that each of our governments will give early consideration to ratification so that the Convention can be brought into force before the year 2000.

UN Reform

9. Over the past two years, the UN has made significant progress in improving effectiveness and efficiency. We welcome Secretary General Annan's reform efforts. We hope the measures he has announced can be quickly implemented, look forward to additional proposals, and commit ourselves to working with all UN members to further these reform efforts.

10. In particular, we believe UN finances must be strengthened through a more equitable assessment system and by full and timely payment of obligations. The proportion of the UN regular budget contributed by any single member state should be reduced to avoid dependence on any one country. Peacekeeping assessments should be capped at 25%.

Budgets must be stabilized or reduced with some savings shifted to programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are critical.

11. On economic and social programs, the policy-coordination

role of the
Economic and Social Council for UN operational development
programs
must be enhanced. This should include improved collaboration
with
the Bretton Woods institutions, effective development
coordination at
the headquarters and field levels, and consideration of
streamlining
ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. An executive committee would help
improve
policy management of ECOSOC. We welcome the recent reforms at
UNCTAD and in the regional commissions in Europe, Asia, and
Latin
America, and hope these efforts will continue. We also support
ongoing efforts in the Economic Commission for Africa to make
it more
relevant to pressing regional requirements. Specialized
agencies
should continue to set priorities as well as increase
efficiency and
effectiveness.

12. On development issues, we urge timely implementation of the
Secretary General's reforms, strengthened integration at the
country
level, and a review of development funds and programs and
specialized
agency mandates for development. That review should address
food
security, setting a pattern for additional sector reviews. The
system-wide Special Initiative for Africa has potential for
enhancing
donor coordination at headquarters and in the field. (Note:
This
last sentence -- as well as additional comments on ECA -- could
be
moved to the section on Africa.)

POLITICAL/REGIONAL ISSUES

DEMOCRACY

13. Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of
democracy worldwide. But this is no guarantee of sustained
success
-- young democracies, and the judicial and other institutions

they
 establish to protect human rights, can be fragile and
 short-lived.
 We have a special responsibility and opportunity to help
 strengthen
 democratic values where they have taken hold and help extend
 their
 reach where they have not. We are already doing much. But we
 can
 be more effective by better coordinating our activities.

14. In our discussions in Lyon, we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential
 to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen civil society, support political pluralism, expand women's political participation, boost business and labor support for democracy, and promote good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. This effort will be coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to the expansion of democracy.. The Working Group will also consider efforts with regard to non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit,
 where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political
 systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies.
 We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

Democracy Enhancement

16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free
 and
 fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere,
 lays
 the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women,
 the
 rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African

nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms
and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts. Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or groups are excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African countries that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations and private professional organizations that are essential components of emerging civil societies. Our governments will better coordinate our individual activities and those of the multilateral development institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor programs in these areas. This section needs more details about how, through what means, and by when these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to improve transparency of government procurement and will support those countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on all countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action to criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

"Information Empowerment" Initiative

1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic information networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital to expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate poverty, and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what

forum? by when?

Peacekeeping/Conflict Prevention

1. We attach special importance to enhancing African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacities as a way to strengthen the ability to manage humanitarian and political challenges. Africans, the UN, and members of the Eight are forging a new international consensus that bolstering African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacity should be the core priority of international efforts. Many bilateral and multilateral programs now under way should be closely coordinated and appropriately linked with the United Nations.

2. Over the course of the next year, we will seek to create a joint coordinating mechanism to enhance African peacekeeping capacities that will bring together a "coalition of the willing," comprised of African countries, subregional bodies, donors, the OAU, and the UN.

We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention; increased donor commitments to the OAU, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and other subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation; and increased donor support to UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

3. The expanding range of cooperation among our countries on arms control, nonproliferation and regional security helps to make our citizens safer and builds stability around the world. Since the April 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we

have taken important steps to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and to identify technically feasible options for the safe management and disposition of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes. We will energetically pursue small-scale demonstrations of technologies for the long-term management and disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for defense purposes, while continuing discussions of arrangements to facilitate further international cooperation in this area. Will there be any mention of inviting other states to participate in our countersmuggling efforts?

1. We have also worked together to advance and strengthen the international nonproliferation regime. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was a historic milestone in these efforts, and we call upon all states to sign and ratify it rapidly. We applaud the entry into force on April 29 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a major step in our collective effort to make the world safe from the threat of chemical weapons, and we call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so as soon as possible. We reiterate our strong support for the NPT and welcome the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system and negotiations on a fissile material cutoff treaty. We reaffirm our strong support for the Wassenaar Arrangement, underscoring our commitment to promote responsible arms export practices.

2. To sustain and build upon these accomplishments, we welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in May, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations.

3. We will work together against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, particularly in regions of tension and potential conflict. In this regard, we unequivocally

endorse the efforts of the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions related to that country. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its WMD or missile capabilities, and reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework and monitoring of the freeze on and dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to exercise restraint in their nuclear and missile programs, to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force, and to participate in negotiations to ban the production of fissile material for use in weapons and other explosive devices.

Antipersonnel Landmines

4. We remain concerned with the proliferation of anti-personnel landmines and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries, especially to civilians, particularly to children. We welcome the bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by states. All states should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, after the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the new Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. The international community should "pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible." As stated in UN General Assembly resolution 51/45 S of December 12, 1996, we encourage the international

scientific
community to develop technological solutions to mine detection
and
clearance, and for nations to strengthen their support for
humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 15:09
FROM Rumer, Eugene B.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT denver doc.[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Pifer, Steven K.
CARBON_COPY Pascual, Carlos E.
TEXT_BODY [[042997CQ.DOC : 3918 in 042997CQ.DOC]]
Steve,

a couple of very minor changes in pink. My only substantive question has to do with unconditional support for integration expressed in the document, which makes me a little concerned that it will by default endorse CIS integration as well. However, Carlos tells me that this language has been widely accepted since the last summit and is not subject to changes or qualifiers.

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International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries, the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

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UN General Assembly Special Session

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 development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
 This
 year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and
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 focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable
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 Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained
 economic growth and social development is possible only when
 accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and
 manage
 our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a
 manageable list of priority issues for future work.

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 communities
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 other countries to participate in the Global Learning and

Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the UNGA Special Session.

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14. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the leading role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the social, economic, environmental and political.

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5. We condemn terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We call

on all states to adopt and ratify the 10 international counterterrorism conventions, and we will begin a diplomatic initiative to ensure that this takes place by the year 2000. To translate our condemnation into action, last year our governments adopted 25 recommendations to combat terror. In addition to the national steps each of our governments have taken to implement these recommendations, we also have taken common steps, including: introducing a draft UN convention on terrorist bombing which we urge be rapidly completed; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification. We have pressed the OECD to accelerate consultations on encryption technology, called upon all states to provide lawful government access to encrypted material in order to prevent and investigate terrorist acts; and agreed to promote stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives.

6. We will continue to cooperate in these areas and extend our counterterrorist efforts to other critical spheres: exchanging information on technologies to deter and detect use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks, developing means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; working to strengthen maritime security measures and to implement International Maritime Organization standards; and developing a model protocol for security at international special events. We urge other states to join us in building bilateral and multilateral partnerships to combat terrorism.

Nuclear Safety

7. Our governments reaffirm the commitment made at last year's Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security. Nuclear safety must prevail over all other considerations in the use of nuclear energy, and

we
recommit ourselves to the highest internationally recognized
safety
standards for the siting, design, construction, operation and
regulation of nuclear power installations.

8. We reviewed progress on nuclear safety since Moscow. The
most
significant accomplishment of the Moscow agenda is the entry
into
force of the Nuclear Safety Convention, which allows for
expeditious
safety upgrades of reactors by clearly establishing rules of
public
accountability for accidents. The imminent adoption at the
International Atomic Energy Agency of a new Supplementary
Funding
Convention will also advance these efforts, and pledge that
each of
our governments will give early consideration to ratification
so that
the Convention can be brought into force before the year 2000.

UN Reform

9. Over the past two years, the UN has made significant progress
in
improving effectiveness and efficiency. We welcome Secretary
General
Annan's reform efforts. We hope the measures he has announced
can
be quickly implemented, look forward to additional proposals,
and
commit ourselves to working with all UN members to further
these
reform efforts.

10. In particular, we believe UN finances must be strengthened
through
a more equitable assessment system and by full and timely
payment of
obligations. The proportion of the UN regular budget
contributed by
any single member state should be reduced to avoid dependence
on any
one country. Peacekeeping assessments should be capped at 25%.

Budgets must be stabilized or reduced with some savings shifted
to

programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are critical.

11. On economic and social programs, the policy-coordination role of the Economic and Social Council for UN operational development programs must be enhanced. This should include improved collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, effective development coordination at the headquarters and field levels, and consideration of streamlining ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. An executive committee would help improve policy management of ECOSOC. We welcome the recent reforms at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and hope these efforts will continue. We also support ongoing efforts in the Economic Commission for Africa to make it more relevant to pressing regional requirements. Specialized agencies should continue to set priorities as well as increase efficiency and effectiveness.

12. On development issues, we urge timely implementation of the Secretary General's reforms, strengthened integration at the country level, and a review of development funds and programs and specialized agency mandates for development. That review should address food security, setting a pattern for additional sector reviews. The system-wide Special Initiative for Africa has potential for enhancing donor coordination at headquarters and in the field. (Note: This last sentence -- as well as additional comments on ECA -- could be moved to the section on Africa.)

POLITICAL/REGIONAL ISSUES

DEMOCRACY

13. The worldwide growth of democracy is no guarantee of sustained success -- young democracies can be fragile and short-lived. We have a special responsibility and opportunity to help strengthen democratic values where they have taken hold and help extend their reach where they have not. We are already doing much. But we can be more effective by better coordinating our activities.

14. In our discussions in Lyon, where we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen emerging civil societies. This effort will be explicitly coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to supporting political pluralism, expanding women's political participation, boosting business and labor support for democracy, and promoting good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. The Working Group will also consider efforts with non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies. We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

Democracy Enhancement

16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free and

fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere, lays the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, the rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts. Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or groups are excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African countries that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations and private professional organizations that are essential components of emerging civil societies. Our governments will better coordinate our individual activities and those of the multilateral development institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor programs in these areas. This section needs more details about how, through what means, and by when these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to improve transparency of government procurement and will support those countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on all countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action to criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

"Information Empowerment" Initiative

1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic information networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital to expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate poverty, and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to

collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what forum? by when?

Peacekeeping/Conflict Prevention

1. We attach special importance to enhancing African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacities as a way to strengthen the ability to manage humanitarian and political challenges. Africans, the UN, and members of the Eight are forging a new international consensus that bolstering African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacity should be the core priority of international efforts. Many bilateral and multilateral programs now under way should be closely coordinated and appropriately linked with the United Nations.

2. Over the course of the next year, we will seek to create a joint coordinating mechanism to enhance African peacekeeping capacities that will bring together a "coalition of the willing," comprised of African countries, subregional bodies, donors, the OAU, and the UN. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention; increased donor commitments to the OAU, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and other subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation; and increased donor support to UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

3. The expanding range of cooperation among our countries on arms

control, nonproliferation and regional security helps to make our citizens safer and builds stability around the world. Since the April 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and to identify technically feasible options for the safe management and disposition of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes. We will energetically pursue small-scale demonstrations of technologies for the long-term management and disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for defense purposes, while continuing discussions of arrangements to facilitate further international cooperation in this area. Will there be any mention of inviting other states to participate in our countersmuggling efforts?

1. We have also worked together to advance and strengthen the international nonproliferation regime. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was a historic milestone in these efforts, and we call upon all states to sign and ratify it rapidly. We applaud the entry into force on April 29 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a major step in our collective effort to make the world safe from the threat of chemical weapons, and we call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so as soon as possible. We reiterate our strong support for the NPT and welcome the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system and negotiations on a fissile material cutoff treaty. We reaffirm our strong support for the Wassenaar Arrangement, underscoring our commitment to promote responsible arms export practices.

2. To sustain and build upon these accomplishments, we welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in May, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations.

3. We will work together against the proliferation of weapons of

mass
destruction and their delivery systems, particularly in regions
of
tension and potential conflict. In this regard, we
unequivocally
endorse the efforts of the UN Special Commission and the IAEA
to
eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and
to
implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions related to
that
country. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any
cooperation with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition
of a
nuclear weapons capability or enhance its WMD or missile
capabilities, and reaffirm our support for implementing the
Agreed
Framework and monitoring of the freeze on and dismantlement of
North
Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the emerging high-level
dialogue
between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to
exercise
restraint in their nuclear and missile programs, to adhere to
the
CTBT so that it can enter into force, and to participate in
negotiations to ban the production of fissile material for use
in
weapons and other explosive devices.

Antipersonnel Landmines

4. We remain concerned with the proliferation of anti-personnel
landmines and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries,
especially to civilians, particularly to children. We welcome
the
bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel
landmines
unilaterally declared by states. All states should adhere to
the
strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices,
after
the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the
new
Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. The international community
should "pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding
international
agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer
of

anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible." As stated in UN General Assembly resolution 51/45 S of December 12, 1996, we encourage the international scientific community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and for nations to strengthen their support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 16:15
FROM Pascual, Carlos E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Denver Communique [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Pifer, Steven K.

CARBON_COPY Amiri, Rukhsana N.
Caravelli, John M.
Durham, Robert J.
Eggert, Tamara E.
Fort, Jane B.
Matera, Michael A.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Rumer, Eugene B.

TEXT_BODY [[042997CQ.DOC : 4184 in 042997CQ.DOC]]

Couple of general comments and comments on nuke safety.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 30 April 97 16:14

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 042997CQ.DOC
Denver Communique, DRAFT :
Denver Communique, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties between market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the

opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

(Seems incongruous to be talking about 'the challenges of our time'

above and then go into a technical discussion of the viability of small and medium enterprises below. Would suggest you either follow

with the global issues section after the introduction or, at a minimum, put the aging and children's health sections before SMEs, as

they are a bit broader in scope.)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation.

At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we

will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of

our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger

firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles

include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral

making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that

inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and difficulties

adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the best

practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies

that complement the market in providing support for small and young

businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the individual

country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the elderly are two of the major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes present our countries with both challenges and opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial challenges associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the proportion of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the general trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20 years or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be facing early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these challenges should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In Japan and continental Europe, for example, the principal financial challenge relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty is the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada, health care financing -- which involves not only the rising population share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity of services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of these differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed by each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our meeting last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD and

other international organizations, will identify barriers to continued labor force participation among older persons, appropriate incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging younger people to save more, and potential areas of international collaboration for future research and analysis. We call upon our governments to: (1) support expanded opportunities for intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help shape public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between government and personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care needs; and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, we encourage our governments to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries. Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and shrink distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also exposed us to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and of international groups regionally and globally, we are committed to lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand strong collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging infectious diseases and international environmental issues as

areas
requiring considerable attention. This year, we reviewed
progress in
these areas and committed ourselves to redouble efforts --
working
together and with the relevant regional and international
institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

(Sections which I highlighted above and below make it appear
that
nothing was done in the last year and that the Eight finally
figured
out a year later that there is a need for action. See suggested
fixes.)

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious
diseases,
such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS,
present
one of the most significant health challenges facing the global
community. At this Summit we renewed our call to action in
three critical areas: coordinating international response to
outbreaks; developing a global surveillance network; and
building
capacity to detect and control infectious diseases in our own
nations and in the developing world. Measures are already being
undertaken in each of our countries and by the World Health
Organization (WHO) and other bilateral and multilateral
mechanisms;
we pledge to continue and revitalize these activities, to work
with
WHO and others to establish emergency response policies and
procedures; to inventory and build upon existing surveillance
networks; strengthen and link WHO's Collaborating Centers and
other
institutions; harmonize approaches to disease surveillance;
monitor
antimicrobial resistance; establish regional centers for
training
and disease diagnostics; and coordinate and implement capacity
building programs in developing countries. A High Level
Advisory
Group will track our efforts and develop an action plan to
improve
the prevention, detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries, the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing. We reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal for Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines for other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

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Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security. Nuclear safety must
prevail
over all other considerations in the use of nuclear energy, and
we
recommit ourselves to the highest internationally recognized
safety
standards for the siting, design, construction, operation and
regulation of nuclear power installations.

8. We reviewed progress on nuclear safety since Moscow. The
most
significant accomplishment of the Moscow agenda is the entry
into
force of the Nuclear Safety Convention, which allows for
expeditious
safety upgrades of reactors by clearly establishing rules of
public
accountability for accidents. (Above sentence doesn't make
sense to
me. How do rules of public accountability allow for
"expeditious
safety upgrades"? Please check this with Carol.) The imminent
adoption at the International Atomic Energy Agency of a new
Supplementary Funding Convention will also advance these
efforts and
pledge that each of our governments will give early
consideration to
ratification so that the Convention can be brought into force
before
the year 2000.

(Carol tells me that the language on Chornobyl and the call for
a
pledging conference on the sarcophagus will be handled in a
separate
statement by the G-7. That may make sense, but it would be

useful to
know what else is in that statement beforehand. I would not be
averse to putting the Chornobyl statement in this communique if
the
Russians were forthcoming on the nuclear safety problems
outlined in
the Berezovsky letter.)

(Do we want to have a bracketed para on what we would say about
Russia if they act on the items we raised in the nonpaper for
Berezovsky? I think this would be useful to help highlight the
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for Russia to act. Carol is drafting such a para right now.)

UN Reform

9. Over the past two years, the UN has made significant progress
in
improving effectiveness and efficiency. We welcome Secretary
General
Annan's reform efforts. We hope the measures he has announced
can
be quickly implemented, look forward to additional proposals,
and
commit ourselves to working with all UN members to further
these
reform efforts.

10. In particular, we believe UN finances must be strengthened
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a more equitable assessment system and by full and timely
payment of
obligations. The proportion of the UN regular budget
contributed by
any single member state should be reduced to avoid dependence
on any
one country. Peacekeeping assessments should be capped at 25%.

Budgets must be stabilized or reduced with some savings shifted
to
programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel
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are critical.

11. On economic and social programs, the policy-coordination
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Economic and Social Council for UN operational development
programs
must be enhanced. This should include improved collaboration
with

the Bretton Woods institutions, effective development coordination at the headquarters and field levels, and consideration of streamlining ECOSOC subsidiary bodies. An executive committee would help improve policy management of ECOSOC. We welcome the recent reforms at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and hope these efforts will continue. We also support ongoing efforts in the Economic Commission for Africa to make it more relevant to pressing regional requirements. Specialized agencies should continue to set priorities as well as increase efficiency and effectiveness.

12. On development issues, we urge timely implementation of the Secretary General's reforms, strengthened integration at the country level, and a review of development funds and programs and specialized agency mandates for development. That review should address food security, setting a pattern for additional sector reviews. The system-wide Special Initiative for Africa has potential for enhancing donor coordination at headquarters and in the field. (Note: This last sentence -- as well as additional comments on ECA -- could be moved to the section on Africa.)

POLITICAL/REGIONAL ISSUES

DEMOCRACY

13. The worldwide growth of democracy is no guarantee of sustained success -- young democracies can be fragile and short-lived. We have a special responsibility and opportunity to help strengthen democratic values where they have taken hold and help extend their reach where they have not. We are already doing much. But we can be more effective by better coordinating our activities.

14. In our discussions in Lyon, where we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen emerging civil societies. This effort will be explicitly coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to supporting political pluralism, expanding women's political participation, boosting business and labor support for democracy, and promoting good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. The Working Group will also consider efforts with non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies. We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

Democracy Enhancement

16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere, lays the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, the rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our

bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts. Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or groups are excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African countries that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations and private professional organizations that are essential components of emerging civil societies. Our governments will better coordinate our individual activities and those of the multilateral development institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor programs in these areas. This section needs more details about how, through what means, and by when these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to improve transparency of government procurement and will support those countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on all countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action to criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

"Information Empowerment" Initiative

1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic information networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital to expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate poverty, and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what forum? by when?

Peacekeeping/Conflict Prevention

1. We attach special importance to enhancing African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacities as a way to strengthen the ability to manage humanitarian and political challenges. Africans, the UN, and members of the Eight are forging a new international consensus that bolstering African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacity should be the core priority of international efforts. Many bilateral and multilateral programs now under way should be closely coordinated and appropriately linked with the United Nations.

2. Over the course of the next year, we will seek to create a joint coordinating mechanism to enhance African peacekeeping capacities that will bring together a "coalition of the willing," comprised of African countries, subregional bodies, donors, the OAU, and the UN. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention; increased donor commitments to the OAU, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and other subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation; and increased donor support to UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

3. The expanding range of cooperation among our countries on arms control, nonproliferation and regional security helps to make our citizens safer and builds stability around the world. Since the April 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and to identify technically feasible options for the safe management and disposition of fissile material no longer

required for
defense purposes. We will energetically pursue small-scale
demonstrations of technologies for the long-term management and
disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for
defense
purposes, while continuing discussions of arrangements to
facilitate
further international cooperation in this area. Will there be
any mention of inviting other states to participate in our
countersmuggling efforts?

1. We have also worked together to advance and strengthen the
international nonproliferation regime. The Comprehensive Test
Ban
Treaty was a historic milestone in these efforts, and we call
upon
all states to sign and ratify it rapidly. We applaud the entry
into
force on April 29 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a major
step in
our collective effort to make the world safe from the threat of
chemical weapons, and we call on all states that have not yet
ratified it to do so as soon as possible. We reiterate our
strong
support for the NPT and welcome the strengthening of the IAEA
safeguards system and negotiations on a fissile material cutoff
treaty. We reaffirm our strong support for the Wassenaar
Arrangement, underscoring our commitment to promote responsible
arms
export practices.

2. To sustain and build upon these accomplishments, we welcome
the
progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in May, and
look
forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement
and
the initiation of START III negotiations.

3. We will work together against the proliferation of weapons of
mass
destruction and their delivery systems, particularly in regions
of
tension and potential conflict. In this regard, we
unequivocally
endorse the efforts of the UN Special Commission and the IAEA
to
eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and
to
implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions related to

that
country. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any
cooperation with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition
of a
nuclear weapons capability or enhance its WMD or missile
capabilities, and reaffirm our support for implementing the
Agreed
Framework and monitoring of the freeze on and dismantlement of
North
Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the emerging high-level
dialogue
between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to
exercise
restraint in their nuclear and missile programs, to adhere to
the
CTBT so that it can enter into force, and to participate in
negotiations to ban the production of fissile material for use
in
weapons and other explosive devices.

Antipersonnel Landmines

4. We remain concerned with the proliferation of anti-personnel
landmines and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries,
especially to civilians, particularly to children. We welcome
the
bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel
landmines
unilaterally declared by states. All states should adhere to
the
strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices,
after
the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the
new
Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. The international community
should "pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding
international
agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer
of
anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the
negotiation as
soon as possible." As stated in UN General Assembly resolution
51/45
S of December 12, 1996, we encourage the international
scientific
community to develop technological solutions to mine detection
and
clearance, and for nations to strengthen their support for
humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 April 97 16:30
FROM Pifer, Steven K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Denver Communique [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Antholis, William J.
CARBON_COPY Amiri, Rukhsana N.
Caravelli, John M.
Durham, Robert J.
Eggert, Tamara E.
Fort, Jane B.
Matera, Michael A.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Pifer, Steven K.
Rumer, Eugene B.

TEXT_BODY

[[042997CQ.DOC : 4184 in 042997CQ.DOC]]

Consolidated RUE mark-up, with suggestions on attached, in blue. This is a long document, but I guess that is the way these things go.

In addition, we may want to add a para on the Caucasus, depending in large measure on progress on Nagorno-Karabakh among the Minsk Group co-chairs (U.S., Russia and France) over the next couple of weeks. The para would also note the importance of economic development as well as conflict resolution. It is premature to put forward language now; we'll get you something in the next week or two depending on how developments break.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 30 April 97 16:26

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 042997CQ.DOC
Denver Communique, DRAFT :
Denver Communique, DRAFT--DRAFT :

INTRODUCTION

1. In our continuing common effort to prepare for the next century, we met at Denver to strengthen and deepen the ties among market democracies, to secure and expand the benefits of integration and to confront global and political challenges that none of us can effectively face alone. In recent years, we have agreed on common

approaches to global and political issues and on practical steps to create a more secure, stable and prosperous international system.

Our cooperation is producing dividends. Now we must build on this progress. We call on other states to join in supporting our efforts, as we continue to identify innovative ways to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time.

(Seems incongruous to be talking about 'the challenges of our time' above and then go into a technical discussion of the viability of small and medium enterprises below. Would suggest you either follow with the global issues section after the introduction or, at a minimum, put the aging and children's health sections before SMEs, as they are a bit broader in scope.)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Small and Medium Enterprises

2. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to jobs and innovation are widely recognized; we discussed new evidence which shows that young enterprises may be the real key to job creation.

At the same time that successful smaller and younger firms are creating new jobs and new ideas, many other shrinking or failing small and medium-sized enterprises are shedding jobs. A certain rate of job loss is inevitable -- without some failed experiments we will not have successful ones. This turbulence, in fact, is responsible for a large fraction of productivity growth. In all of our economies, however, obstacles prevent some smaller and younger firms from developing into their full potential. These obstacles include: a lack of well-established credit histories or collateral making it difficult to borrow in credit markets; regulations that inhibit small and medium-sized enterprises from starting up or competing in certain sectors; lack of resources and knowledge necessary to take advantage of a global economy; and

difficulties
adapting existing technologies. Our governments discussed the
best
practices for dealing with these obstacles, focusing on policies
that complement the market in providing support for small and
young
businesses. Examples include: [to be included from the
individual
country submissions].

Aging Populations

3. Increased life expectancy and improved health among the
elderly are
two of the major achievements of this century. In the next
century,
these successes present our countries with both challenges and
opportunities.

4. In the coming decades, our nations will face financial
challenges
associated with aging populations. Longer life expectancies and
lower birth rates are projected to significantly raise the
proportion
of the elderly population in our countries. Moreover, the
general
trend has been towards earlier retirements, despite declining
disability among the elderly. Although the fiscal impact of
population aging will, in many cases, not be fully felt for 20
years
or more, we began a discussion of the challenges we will be
facing
early in the 21st century. Early consideration of these
challenges
should help ease any needed adjustments. The aging-related
challenges facing our countries differ in some respects. In
Japan and
continental Europe, for example, the principal financial
challenge
relates to public pensions, where the main source of difficulty
is
the aging of the population. In the United States and Canada,
health
care financing -- which involves not only the rising population
share of the elderly, but also the cost, volume, and intensity
of
services they use -- looms relatively larger. Recognition of
these
differences may help clarify the issues that must be addressed
by

each country.

5. The Japanese "Initiative for a Caring World" proposed at our meeting last year provided an opportunity to focus attention on aging population issues from a "productive aging" perspective. In the coming year, our governments, working together and with the OECD and other international organizations, will identify barriers to continued labor force participation among older persons, appropriate incentives for prolonging productive activity and encouraging younger people to save more, and potential areas of international collaboration for future research and analysis. ((We call upon our governments)) to: (1) support expanded opportunities for intergenerational caregiving and volunteer activity; (2) help shape public attitudes toward an appropriate balance between government and personal responsibility for meeting health and long-term care needs; and (3) initiate collaborative biomedical and behavioral research efforts to help increase our understanding of the aging process, the factors promoting better health and reduced disability, and cost-effective medical interventions for chronic conditions at older ages. In addition, ((we encourage our governments)) to develop comparable longitudinal surveys and data bases to improve cross-national demographic research on population.

((It sounds odd for the leaders to "call upon" or "encourage" their governments, over which they preside. How about "we direct" or "we will instruct" as replacements?))

Children's Health

6. {{Awaiting outcome of Environment Ministerial.}}

GLOBAL ISSUES

7. Global integration has tremendously benefited all our countries. Rapid advances in technology have helped to blur borders and

shrink
distances, spurring economic growth and binding all our nations
closer together. Yet the forces of integration have also
exposed us
to a host of complex problems that defy unilateral solutions.
Building on the efforts of each of our governments at home, and
of
international groups regionally and globally, we are committed
to
lead in identifying and confronting challenges that demand
strong
collective action. Last year at Lyon, we identified emerging
infectious diseases and international environmental issues as
areas
requiring considerable attention. This year, we reviewed
progress in
these areas and committed ourselves to redouble efforts --
working
together and with the relevant regional and international
institutions -- to make real accomplishments in these areas.

(Sections which I highlighted above and below make it appear
that
nothing was done in the last year and that the Eight finally
figured
out a year later that there is a need for action. See suggested
fixes.)

Infectious Diseases

Emerging Infectious Diseases

8. Last year in Lyon, we recognized that emerging infectious
diseases,
such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS,
present
one of the most significant health challenges facing the global
community. At this Summit we renewed our call to action in
three critical areas: coordinating international responses
to outbreaks; developing a global surveillance network; and
building
capacity to detect and control infectious diseases in our own
nations and in the developing world. Measures are already being
undertaken in each of our countries and by the World Health
Organization (WHO) and other bilateral and multilateral
mechanisms;
we pledge to continue and revitalize these activities, to work
with
WHO and others to establish emergency response policies and
procedures; to inventory and build upon existing surveillance

networks; strengthen and link WHO's Collaborating Centers and other institutions; harmonize approaches to disease surveillance; monitor antimicrobial resistance; establish regional centers for training and disease diagnostics; and coordinate and implement capacity building programs in developing countries. A High Level Advisory Group will track our efforts and develop an action plan to improve the prevention, detection, and response to these disease threats.

International AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative and UNAIDS

9. In Lyon, we agreed on the importance of taking action to address the growing threat of emerging infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. In Denver, we agreed that the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. We are committed to providing, in our own countries, the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

10. We also pledge to work together to enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration in this global initiative, and to work with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to address the legal and ethical issues related to vaccine testing. We reaffirm our commitment to provide funding for UNAIDS so that it may lead in the global effort to expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS, and call on other nations to join in supporting UNAIDS' core activities and its Coordinated Appeal for Supplemental Activities.

11. Cooperation among scientists, governments and international agencies is critical to this new global initiative. Scientific progress in the development of an AIDS vaccine will provide important advances that will aid in the development of vaccines for other infectious diseases that continue to threaten the world's population. Only a truly effective vaccine to prevent AIDS can limit and eventually eliminate the threat of AIDS and its devastating human, economic, and social consequences. We call

on
other states to join us in this endeavor.

Environment

UN General Assembly Special Session

12. Progress has been made in defining and promoting sustainable development in the five years since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.

This
year's UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development, provides an opportunity to develop a concrete and focused agenda for future efforts to promote sustainable development.

Underlying this agenda must be the awareness that sustained economic growth and social development is possible only when accompanied by sound policies to preserve our environment and manage
our natural resources. At the Special Session, we must define a manageable list of priority issues for future work.

13. We will also highlight the important role citizens and communities
have in working with their governments to achieve sustainable development at all levels. Educating our young people about the importance of sustainable development is critical to preserve the
environment for future generations. To this end, we will invite other countries to participate in the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program at the UNGA
Special Session.

Reform of UN Institutions

14. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating
global efforts to protect the environment and achieve sustainable
development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the leading
role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in integrating all aspects of sustainable development -- the social,
economic, environmental and political.

15. The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) can play a leading
role by fulfilling its new mandate of monitoring and reporting

on
 the state of the environment; providing a forum for
 collaborative
 actions to protect the environment; integrating environmental
 concerns into the UN system; and urging compliance with
 international
 environment agreements. We urge the newly formed Committee of
 Environment Ministers to design and ensure implementation of
 reforms
 to improve UNEP's ability to carry out its mission and call the
 Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a dedicated
 and
 capable Executive Director to lead UNEP in fulfilling its tasks.

Climate Change

16. We remain committed to confronting the problem of global
 warming.
 To do so, we must forge a strong agreement with realistic,
 legally
 binding emission reductions targets to control greenhouse gas
 emissions at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework
 Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto. We support an agreement
 that
 maximizes national flexibility in meeting these targets so that
 the
 most efficient and cost-effective approaches are used.
 Developing
 countries too must take measurable steps to address this
 problem,
 and recognize that their obligations will increase over time.

17. To achieve emission reductions and secure a long-term
 solution to
 global climate change, we will pursue ambitious programs to
 develop
 and diffuse climate friendly technology. We have agreed to
 carry
 out a five-year \$1 billion developing country climate change
 initiative. We intend to increase research to develop such
 technologies and will work with other multilateral institutions
 to
 ensure that climate friendly technologies are appropriately
 supported and applied in their programs. We urge the private
 sector
 to intensify its efforts to develop and market non-carbon
 emitting
 technologies for the 21st century. This is a promising
 suggestion of detail, but needs a more explicit

suggestion of who, what, when, how.

Forests

1. Forests are a natural resource vital to the well-being and prosperity of current and future generations. Countries must act urgently to halt forest destruction around the world. Together with private and public partners, we must implement the agreements on sustainable forest management our countries adopted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We urge countries to adopt internationally agreed criteria and indicators to assess the status of their forests; to implement national forest laws and programs; to eliminate illegal logging; to establish networks of protected forest areas; and to harness private investment in sustainable forest management. To implement these criteria we call on the UN General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development to launch an intergovernmental framework to adopt a focused and coordinated action plan on management of our forest resources, promote transparency and national accountability, and build a consensus on other outstanding issues, including the merits of initiating negotiations toward a global forest convention.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

2. As a next step in our efforts to promote sustainable development, we undertake to develop common environmental guidelines for official export credit agencies. To ensure that these guidelines are adopted by all countries that fund the export of private sector development activities, we propose that the OECD take the lead in developing these guidelines. Our respective export credit agencies will meet prior to November 1997 to review issues, share information and assess progress toward developing common guidelines. We will instruct our representatives to seek agreement among the OECD Participants to the Arrangement for Officially Supported Export Credits to develop

and
 approve terms of reference for negotiations of common
 environmental
 guidelines to be approved by the OECD Ministers at their 1998
 Ministerial, with a mandate for negotiations to be complete and
 guidelines ready for approval and implementation by the 1999
 Ministerial. In the interim, we will take actions immediately
 to
 ensure that our export credit agencies have access to the
 necessary
 technical expertise to develop environmental guidelines, and
 once
 guidelines have been agreed upon, to comply with them.

ON-GOING GLOBAL AGENDA

3. Our annual meetings have helped to forge strong common
 approaches to
 the global challenges of the next century. When we first met as
 The Eight in Naples, we laid the groundwork for a constructive
 partnership to address the most pressing political issues of the
 day.
 At Halifax, we expanded this partnership to meet the most urgent
 global challenges, and committed ourselves to revitalizing the
 United
 Nations as the central forum for that effort. At Lyon, we
 committed
 our governments to ambitious agendas for combating transnational
 crime and terrorism, and cooperating on nuclear safety,
 nonproliferation and arms control. This year, we have taken
 important
 joint steps in confronting these challenges. Throughout, our
 goal
 has been to devise a common approaches that rely not on creating
 new
 bureaucracies, but on promoting new cooperation. We call on all
 states to join us in these endeavors.

Transnational Crime

4. We remain deeply committed to combating transnational
 organized
 crime and have actively worked to implement the 40
 recommendations to
 counter transnational organized crime adopted last year at
 Lyon. By
 taking action within our own borders and with one another, we

have developed measures to bring criminals to justice through legal assistance and extradition, to keep our borders secure through strengthened document security and alien smuggling standards, to protect our people from illegal trafficking in firearms, and to adapt to new threats through efforts on high tech crime. In particular, we will work to continue progress in these areas, and to respond to new trends in transnational organized criminal activity. In the coming year, we will forge a new cooperative approach to crimes involving growth in computer and telecommunications technology. We call on other states to work with us in these areas and direct our experts to continue to identify innovative to promote international cooperation to protect our common future from the scourge of transnational crime.

Terrorism

5. We condemn terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We call on all states to adopt and ratify the 10 international counterterrorism conventions, and we will begin a diplomatic initiative to ensure that this takes place by the year 2000. To translate our condemnation into action, last year our governments adopted 25 recommendations to combat terror. In addition to the national steps each of our governments have taken to implement these recommendations, we also have taken common steps, including: introducing a draft UN convention on terrorist bombing which we urge be rapidly completed; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification. We have pressed the OECD to accelerate consultations on encryption technology, called upon all states to provide lawful government access to encrypted material in order to prevent and

investigate
terrorist acts; and agreed to promote stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives.

6. We will continue to cooperate in these areas and extend our counterterrorist efforts to other critical spheres: exchanging information on technologies to deter and detect use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks, developing means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; working to strengthen maritime security measures and to implement International Maritime Organization standards; and developing a model protocol for security at international special events. We urge other states to join us in building bilateral and multilateral partnerships to combat terrorism.

Nuclear Safety

7. Our governments reaffirm the commitment made at last year's Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security. Nuclear safety must prevail over all other considerations in the use of nuclear energy, and we recommit ourselves to the highest internationally recognized safety standards for the siting, design, construction, operation and regulation of nuclear power installations.

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14. In our discussions in Lyon, we agreed that "democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development." Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace, we will establish a Working Group on Democracy. The Group will share information about their most effective democracy programs and examine ways to strengthen emerging civil societies. This effort will be explicitly coordinated with NGOs, which have made the most dramatic contribution to supporting political pluralism, expanding women's political participation, boosting business and labor support for democracy, and promoting good governance and the rule of law in transition democracies. The Working Group will also consider efforts with non-democracies and will report its achievements and recommendations to us at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, where we will consider further steps.

AFRICA

15. We support the ongoing movement towards more democratic political systems in Africa and are greatly encouraged by the strong performance of certain sub-Saharan countries in moving toward financial sustainability and more market-oriented economic policies. We are determined to support these reforms as effectively as possible.

Democracy Enhancement

16. Since 1990, more than twenty African countries have held free

and
 fair elections. Democratic governance, in Africa as elsewhere,
 lays
 the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women,
 the
 rule of law, and economic development. We commend those African
 nations that have set an example by undertaking democratic
 reforms
 and call upon other African governments to follow their example.

Consolidation of democracy will remain a high priority for our
 bilateral and multilateral diplomatic and assistance efforts.
 Democracy promotion is, among other things, a critical conflict
 prevention strategy, as many conflicts arise when people or
 groups are
 excluded from political participation.

"Integrity In Government" Initiative

17. We offer a "Partnership for Integrity" to support African
 countries
 that are undertaking reforms of legal, regulatory, and judicial
 systems and to help strengthen legal and business associations
 and
 private professional organizations that are essential components
 of
 emerging civil societies. Our governments will better
 coordinate our
 individual activities and those of the multilateral development
 institutions to identify and encourage the most effective donor
 programs in these areas. This section needs more details about
 how, through what means, and by when
 these goals will be accomplished. We urge African countries to
 improve
 transparency of government procurement and will support those
 countries willing to launch national anti-bribery certification
 programs in their government procurement regimes. We call on
 all
 countries, particularly OECD members, to take immediate action
 to
 criminalize bribery, and to eliminate tax deductions for bribes.

"Information Empowerment" Initiative

1. Access to advanced telecommunications and electronic
 information
 networks in an open pro-competition policy environment is vital
 to
 expand capacity for economic growth, as well as alleviate
 poverty,

and promote democracy and good governance. We have agreed to collaborate to promote widespread Internet connectivity in Africa in both urban and rural areas and to improve access to information and support development efforts. More detail: where? how? what forum? by when?

Peacekeeping/Conflict Prevention

1. We attach special importance to enhancing African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacities as a way to strengthen the ability to manage humanitarian and political challenges. Africans, the UN, and members of the Eight are forging a new international consensus that bolstering African peacekeeping and conflict prevention capacity should be the core priority of international efforts. Many bilateral and multilateral programs now under way should be closely coordinated and appropriately linked with the United Nations.
2. Over the course of the next year, we will seek to create a joint coordinating mechanism to enhance African peacekeeping capacities that will bring together a "coalition of the willing," comprised of African countries, subregional bodies, donors, the OAU, and the UN. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention; increased donor commitments to the OAU, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and other subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation; and increased donor support to UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

3. The expanding range of cooperation among our countries on

arms
control, nonproliferation and regional security helps to make
our
citizens safer and builds stability around the world. Since
the
April 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we
have
taken important steps to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear
materials, and to identify technically feasible options for the
safe
management and disposition of fissile material no longer
required for
defense purposes. We will energetically pursue small-scale
demonstrations of technologies for the long-term management and
disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for
defense
purposes, while continuing discussions of arrangements to
facilitate
further international cooperation in this area. Will there be
any mention of inviting other states to participate in our
countersmuggling efforts?

1. We have also worked together to advance and strengthen the
international nonproliferation regime. The Comprehensive Test
Ban
Treaty was a historic milestone in these efforts, and we call
upon
all states to sign and ratify it rapidly. We applaud the entry
into
force on April 29 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a major
step in
our collective effort to make the world safe from the threat of
chemical weapons, and we call on all states that have not yet
ratified it to do so as soon as possible. We reiterate our
strong
support for the NPT and welcome the strengthening of the IAEA
safeguards system and negotiations on a fissile material cutoff
treaty. We reaffirm our strong support for the Wassenaar
Arrangement, underscoring our commitment to promote responsible
arms
export practices.

2. To sustain and build upon these accomplishments, we welcome
the
progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in May, and
look
forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement
and
the initiation of START III negotiations.

3. We will work together against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, particularly in regions of tension and potential conflict. In this regard, we unequivocally endorse the efforts of the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions related to that country. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its WMD or missile capabilities, and reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework and monitoring of the freeze on and dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to exercise restraint in their nuclear and missile programs, to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force, and to participate in negotiations to ban the production of fissile material for use in weapons and other explosive devices.

Antipersonnel Landmines

4. We remain concerned with the proliferation of anti-personnel landmines and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries, especially to civilians, particularly to children. We welcome the bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by states. All states should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, after the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the new Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. The international community should "pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer

of
anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the
negotiation as
soon as possible." As stated in UN General Assembly resolution
51/45
S of December 12, 1996, we encourage the international
scientific
community to develop technological solutions to mine detection
and
clearance, and for nations to strengthen their support for
humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.