

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1997 14:06:06.00

SUBJECT: French proposed Denver Summit Communique Language

TO: mdonahue (mdonahue @ os.dhhs.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here's the French proposal. Not for distribution outside gov't.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 05/27/97

02:05 PM -----

Sherman G. Boone

05/27/97 12:22:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP, Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

cc: Laura L. Efros/OSTP/EOP

Subject: French proposed Denver Summit Communique Language

At our week-end meeting with the Denver Summit Sherpas, the French Sherpa proposed that the following paragraph be added to the Communique. All agreed to consider the French proposal and to consult with capitals in order to properly respond to it.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

We will be receiving comments from other countries tomorrow on this and other sections of the draft communique, and will prepare a revised draft by the end of the week. I will need your preliminary proposed revisions/edits on Thursday, with a cleared inter-agency position by Friday. Please call me at 6-5363 if you have any "process" questions.

We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have considered the challenges and opportunities for our countries of the aging of our populations, and ways to foster the creation of good jobs for our people in a globalized economy. We have agreed on measures to protect the global environment and have taken steps to protect people from the dangers of emerging infectious diseases. We have continued and extended our work to counter [the global threats to our nations] [international threats] from international crime, illegal drugs, terrorism, and nuclear dangers. We have resolved to help African efforts to integrate more completely into the global economy, so that the twenty-first century will bring prosperity to the nations of that continent. We have reaffirmed our nations commitment to a political strategy of global integration, that includes strengthening democracy worldwide and p

promoting human rights, promoting adherence to [the rule of law] [the norms and principles of international cooperation], and helping prevent and resolve conflicts that threaten international peace and security. [F: To this end, we have agreed to work closely with all willing partners, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, which have a leading role to play in fostering global partnership, for peace security, and sustainable development.]

Continuing

the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. [R: We welcome the process of unprecedented transformation of Russia into a democratic nation with basic market structures now in place, and reiterate our shared firm commitment to the promotion of an early full involvement of Russia in all institutions of the G-7.] [Standing invitations are from now on extended to Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings.] [We also affirm that cooperation to integrate Russia's economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We would undertake best efforts for Russia to make considerable progress toward her accession to the WTO and the OECD, on appropriate terms, and to conclude as soon as possible an agreement to participate in the Paris Club as a creditor.]

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. Increasing openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity by allowing countries to specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. A principal challenge, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.

At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. The problems of one country increasingly affect other countries. Even as increasing interdependence and economic integration open up new possibilities for prosperity, they carry risks. [Try to improve this sentence: We must make sure that all segments of our society prosper amidst global integration.] [We must ensure that globalization benefits all segments of our society and cooperate to meet shared problems effectively.] No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations, [G: in particular, to give the younger generation a clear perspective for an active and successful life.]

In order to reap the benefits of globalization and other structural changes, it is essential that all countries embrace sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly. Many of the challenges we all face today, both domestic and international, call for similar policy responses, such as making high quality education and training available to all our people, and increasing the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions. [UK, J: Proposed reference to Kobe Labor Ministerial; encouraging younger generation employment.

The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimoto's Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue working or other socially productive activities [EC: continue active lives] well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of the elderly as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including by removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family caregiving.

We discussed the idea of

active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue working or other socially productive activities [EC: continue active lives] well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of the elderly as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including by removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family caregiving.

We examined the differing implications for our nations of population aging for the sustainability of our pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in maintaining their public pension systems. Different ways may be suggested to address this issue: increase labor force participation for young seniors, say more. Investing in human capital, through life-long learning, will be crucial.

8b. All countries will be affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors.

This in turn adds even greater urgency to the need for efforts to optimize current spending. We discussed the need to examine our welfare systems to make them more efficient and sustainable in order to foster the well-being of present and future generations. In doing so, we must ensure that the costs of old age do not overburden younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn

from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to increase our understanding of the aging process and ways to reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve research on population aging.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions

of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment [and dynamism] in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises may be a key to job creation. In our discussion we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including unnecessary regulation, [UK, EC: the problem of access to innovation], [EC: difficulties in entering international markets], and the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of these companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports, and we stress the need to remove obstacles.

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as gl

obal integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing amounts of time to these issues. This year we discussed two key areas extensively.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainab

le development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UNGeneralAssemblySpecialSession

We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development. Looking ahead to the holding of a Rio plus 10 conference in 2002, we call on the Special Session to consider inviting eminent experts to assess the challenges of sustainable development at the start of the 21st century.

[We recognize that rapid

progress in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable

development. We agree on the need to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environment Facility with fair burdensharing among donors. We note the need to address the question of arrears.]

Reform of UN Institutions

Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four [five] priority areas of freshwater, oceans, land resources [forests], and sustainable energy use.

To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported a refocused mandate for UNEP, as the leading global environmental authority.

(Note: it has been proposed that the following sections be removed from the Communiqué and placed in the Foreign Ministers Statement:

[so as to make UNEP the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global development].

[In particular, UNEP's tasks include: monitoring, analyzing and reporting on the state of the environment; serving as a forum where problems and long term goals are identified, and policy advice provided; ; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; catalyzing international cooperation and action, and fostering negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements.]

The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms needed to ensure UNEP's effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability][consider the international environmental agenda and make reform and policy recommendations to the Governing Council].

The new Executive Director should be selected in a timely manner, with a view to addressing the challenges ahead.

We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.

[The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institutions dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough-going reform of UNEP, and to consider the possibility of creating in the medium term an

Alternative 1

environmental [organization][structure] of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy setting in the field of environment.]

Alternative 2

[improve coordination of UN environmental institutions, with UNEP as the main pillar.]

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change.

Alternative 1 (US, C, J):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that accepts meaningful, realistic, equitable, legally binding emission limitations and reduction targets, keeping accountability and transparency, to control greenhouse gas emissions]

Alternative 2 (EU,G,F,UK):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement containing legally binding commitments regarding quantified objectives for the limitation and substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets]

Alternative 3 (F suggestion):

[In order to control greenhouse effect gas emissions, we must forge, at the third conference of Parties of the UN framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a protocol setting, with appropriate national and regional flexibility in implementation, coordinated policies and measures, and legally binding emission r

education targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Alternative 4 (UK suggestion):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate and sets realistic and legally binding targets to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010].

We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that [maximizes] [allows appropriate] national [and regional] flexibility in meeting targets.

Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measureable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we

Alternative 1:

[urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We also commit to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCED Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We therefore]

call on all countries to work with us to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it.

Alternative 2:

[We urge the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

[Freshwater [awaiting proposed redrafts]

Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues. In particular, we encourage the CSD to develop initiatives to [effectively] alleviate freshwater problems, in particular in developing countries, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality, sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements.

Our ultimate goal should be to make ample supplies of safe drinking water and sanitation available throughout the world and to manage water resources to improve agricultural production and protect the aquatic environment. To achieve these objectives, we aim to improve our national programs and policies, support bilateral and regional assistance, and promote global and regional cooperation efforts.]

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies (ECAs) as expeditiously as possible. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Children's Environmental Health

Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats[, including impacts of global climate change]. Together, our governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, and provide for microbiologically safe drinking water.

[Oceans (including oil spill and earthquakes/tsunamis)]

[To be drafted]

[Space Station]

[We welcome the signing, timed to coincide with the Denver Summit, of the Agreement on cooperation in establishing the international space station as an example of a constructive interaction of States in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.] (Awaiting possible signature by Denver)

[Energy]

[The new Special Session should initiate a common framework in the CSD for promoting sustainable energy use, focusing on energy efficiency and the use of renewables; the links to poverty, including addressing the needs of people without access to energy services; full resource cost pricing; and the promotion of cleaner technology.]

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS [F: are responsible for a third of all deaths from disease in the world], pose significant challenges to the health, security, and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, [UK: building on existing regional surveillance systems]; strengthen research; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. [F alternative: In the coming year, our governments will enhance scientific research in view of better control of infectious diseases; promote the coordination of existing efforts to develop a global surveillance network; improve the international response to outbreaks; and help to build medical and institutional capacities, including availability of international standard products to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally.] Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization (WHO).

[EC: While insisting on prevention and promoting new treatment of AIDS for the benefit of the greatest number, developing ...] Developing a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. This remains an urgent global public health imperative. We will [work to] provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists, governments in the developed and developing world, and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to

ulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996

Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

W

e note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention and a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Transnational Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to [strengthen document security] [keep our borders secure through strengthened document security] and strategies to combat alien smuggling, to prevent illegal trafficking of firearms, and to adapt our response to new threats deriving from emerging trends in transnational organized criminal activity such as high tech crime. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on the implications of crimes involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Narcotic Drugs

We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires forceful and effective action against both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free

ee economies in the producer states [and in the development of alternative means for poor countries to earn a livelihood where they are committed to the eradication of illicit drug production - UK]; support further efforts to develop multilateral means to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. In all of these areas, our governments will make proposals in the framework of the UN Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We reaffirm our opposition to concessions to terrorist demands and our determination to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating an UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all states [to promote the use of encryption in a way which allows, when necessary, lawful government access to combat terrorism][to develop national policies on encryption based on guidelines developed by the OECD to assist in combating terrorism].

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that [all] states adopt and or ratify the [major] international counterterrorism conventions by the year 2000. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to [exchange information security practices for] international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

United Nations
Reform

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform [in the political, financial, economic and social fields, and undertake to intensify our role in the various working groups set up by the General Assembly].

In this regard, we welcome progress that has occurred [since Lyon] [especially in the governance and management of economic and social programs since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon.]

We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annans reform proposals and look forward to their rapid implementation and to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary Generals specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

[We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.]

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UNs Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UNs funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.

III. PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT: A FOCUS ON AFRICA

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to help African countries become full participants in the expansion of global prosperity.

We are encouraged by the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms improving rule of law and administration of justice, reducing unproductive expenditures, strengthening public institutions and deepening civil society. We will pay particular attention to Africa in our efforts to promote democracy and good governance. We welcome African initiatives to strengthen the integrity of public institutions, and will support their efforts to improve transparency of government procurement and to develop national anti-bribery programs.

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward establishing sustainable fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994.

EC-UK Sherpa proposal, with Japan comments: [Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system, and we look to the forthcoming WTO/ITC/UNCTAD high-level meeting to take important steps in this direction. We want to increase the capacity of least developed countries to benefit from increased trade and investment by improved coordination of trade-related technical assistance and to work towards [EC, UK: the elimination of tariffs] [J: further reductions of tariffs on an autonomous basis] and the simplification of the rules of origin on these exports.] Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. We will provide strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for those Sub-Saharan countries that are undertaking the most significant liberalizing initiatives in their markets. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of African countries to achieve development objectives, including accelerating growth, catalyzing private capital flows and alleviating poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. It is therefore essential that we work with African countries to ensure adequate and well targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and the health and education of their people.

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, coordination with other donors is essential. We will use the Special Program for Africa, Consultative Groups, round tables and other existing mechanisms to assure this coordination. The UNs system-wide Special Initiative on Africa could play an important role in this regard, and we will work with the Secretary General, UN agency heads and interested African governments to ensure it does so effectively while facilitating reform efforts by African governments.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be the major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africas efforts to energize and focus its activities, including promoting private capital formation, developing efficient capital markets, and strengthening information networks. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We intend to reinforce these efforts through a concerted program to offer the necessary equipment and training for governments and private organizations to establish information networks in Africa and to link them to each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africas initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to

the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also welcome the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.]

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those that threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.

Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments' most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding women

s political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established. We have asked our Ministers report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

[Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate Corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]

Nonproliferation Arms Control and Disarmament

Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia.

We will continue our cooperation in the safe and effective management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes through concrete initiatives, [including French-German-Russian and US-Russian technology demonstration projects.] [in particular, the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Arussia to produce MOX fuel from weapons-grade plutonium, with the participation of the United States in the conversion of weapons plutonium.]

We have worked together to advance the international nonproliferation regime and to contribute to our common arms control and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all states to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so. We reaffirm our determination to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention by developing measures to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Consistent with our strong support for the NPT, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives contained in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Pr

oliferation and Disarmament adopted the NPT Review and Extension Conference, including the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a weapons-usable fissile natural cutoff treaty.

We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty in strengthening European security. We welcome the decision by the 30 States Parties to conclude adaptation of this agreement as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the regions security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by 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] [countries of the Middle East region][Iran, Iraq, or Libya] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities. We reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework, to freeze and dismantle North Koreas nuclear program. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. [In this context, full compliance with non-proliferation obligations is of major importance.] [Full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations remains of major importance. The Eight therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Koreas nuclear program and in preserving all information relating to its past activity.] We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international nonproliferation norms. We also encourage them to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force.

We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. [We also encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons, and endorse their and other efforts to protect our citizens from illegal trafficking in firearms.]

Export Control Regimes

We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and for those who are members, the A

ustralia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Antipersonnel Landmines

Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To that end, [we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and through the Ottawa Process.] [we note that through the Ottawa Process, formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened this September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel landmine ban by the end of the year.

We also take note of the complementary efforts at the CD.] We welcome the restrictions on antipersonnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible.

All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of Chinas imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on Chinas commitment, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kongs continued stability and prosperity and preserving its high degree of autonomy, way of life, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome Chinas commitment to hold free and fair elections for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by Chinas assurances on the Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The momentous changes in Zaire highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a political administration. We believe it is important to remain engaged in Zaire to assist in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic recovery. We look forward to close cooperation with the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of Zairian institutions will depend on the new authorities demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in Haiti

as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We shall take a positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of a subsequent international presence in Haiti after the termination of the UNSMIL mandate.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process faces a severe crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the [core understandings of the] Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace [the establishment of a viable and sustainable autonomy for the Palestinians, including sizable redeployments], security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations on pending interim agreement and those pertaining to permanent status issues. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks on order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We Affirm the importance of the multilateral activities of the peace process.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

We again call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,] desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [and to end its use of] [rejecting] terrorism [and assassination] as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;] and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie. [We commit ourselves to cooperate in pressing Iran to change and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits [under the present circumstances.] We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability [or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions]. [We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction; we shall continue to prevent Iran from acquiring any materials or equipment that would assist its weapons of mass destruction programs.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing

g some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

We a

ctively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of functioning and effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCEs conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.

Establishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.

Cyprus

The Cyprus

dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

[Albania]

[The situation in Albania and its implications for the stability in the Balkans are of utmost importance. We call for a political, institutional, economic and humanitarian settlement in the primary interest of the Albanian people. We welcome the efforts made by the international community in Albania, in particular by the United Nations, the OSCE, the EU and the WEU. We express our warm appreciation for the creation and deployment authorized by the UN Security Council of a Multinational Protection Force (MPF) under Italian leadership and for the results achieved so far.]

[Afghanistan]

[We are seriously concerned with the developments in Afghanistan, continued fierce military confrontation and catastrophic economic and humanitarian situation in that country. The new spiral of military conflict is fraught not only with tragic consequences for this country, but also with a destabilization of the situation in the region. Peace is attainable only through political negotiations under the UN auspices with active assistance of all countries concerned. Everything should be done to ensure the commencement of the realization of decisions of Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.]

[Korean Peninsula]

[N

oting the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal, we continue to support the proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula and call upon DPRK to accept the proposal without delay, as well as to seriously engage in North-South dialogue.]

[Cambodia]

[The current political instability in Cambodia is a serious setback for peace as well as for the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to make their very best efforts to achieve political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as in implementation of a free and fair election.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham next year.

PAGE

Denver Communiqué DRAFT- PAGE 2-DRAFT DATE \ 05/25/97 1:59 PM; TIME 1:59 PM

; SummaryInformation(i@i@i@F#Microsoft Word 6.03; NijHe
-Dy!!=!W%\%%%&&&&L(o(~...99:: :":EEEKGLG.K9KVKWKKOOQR TWTjTyTUUIW2WEWFW`eeii
iiWo`oaovvvEyZyMN5abSTEFLL]^U]]cV]]U]^
UZ]c
UZ]cV?SU<ijt.i[r{
Uqbg'wg}stzu~N`T_!"\$%+,3478JucuDcPuDPZcuD]^V]U]^U] U[]^]NOjk G
H
f
g
F%F%KF%F%
F%
F%F%F%OF%4
h4h.&`0 p@P"6
h4h.)
h`0 p@P"
h4h.
h4h.
g
BCDz{F%F%F%F%F%aaF%aF%>F%"
h,4h.4
h4h.&`0 p@P"4
h4h.&`0 p@P"4
h4h.&`0 p@P"

```
{TU`a !!!>!?!F%F%  
F°F°F°F°F°F°eeF°eF%4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"!  
h,4h.!  
h,4h.!  
h,4h.?!%%%%%%%%%&&&&_:F°F%$  
h4h.6  
h4h.)  
h`0   p@P"4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"&J(L(p(q(Z,[,}.~...,/F%fba  
h4h.h  
h4h.  
h4h.4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"  
h4h./-/00mlnl1l122r4s4455b6c66688889999F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F%  
h4h.h  
h4h.  
h4h.9::":#:::::<< <!<>>>>P@Q@p@q@AABBF°F°F°F%  
h4h.  
h4h.  
h4h.hBEEEE'F(F7F8FGGIIII-K.KWKXKMMMF°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F%r  
h4h.  
h4h.h  
h4h.  
h4h.MOOOQQF%vU  
h4h.!  
h,4h.%  
h,4h.  
h4h.  
h4h.QRRRT TXTYTiTjTzT{TUUUU1W2WFWGWGF°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F°F%  
h4h.  
h4h.4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"GWW"]#]%)__`q<4  
h4 h.&`0      p@P"!  
h,4h.,4  
h4h.&`0 p@P"4  
h4h.&`0 p@P""``ccceeiif%vv%  
h,4 h.  
h4 h.  
h4 h.!  
h,4 h.iiiVoWoaboppttvvf°F°F°F%uT  
h4 h.  
h4 h.4  
h,4 h.#8@  
H4  
h,4 h.#8@  
HvvvDyEy[y\yzf%kkf%J  
h4)h.*  
h4 h.@  
4  
h4 h.&`0       p@P"4  
h4 h.&`0       p@P"zzT{U{*|+|~~  
LMNu$
```


===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D64]MAIL427417649.116 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

1
2 **CONFRONTING GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CHALLENGES**
3 **DENVER SUMMIT STATEMENT BY SEVEN**
4

5 **INTRODUCTION**
6

7 1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies, and the
8 Representatives of the European Union, have met in Denver to discuss the challenges which we
9 face in economic, financial and other areas as we approach the 21st Century.
10

11 2. We remain committed to sustaining growth with low inflation and contributing to the
12 prosperity of the entire world. The increasing globalization of markets is an important engine of
13 world growth that provides opportunities to all countries. Our goal is to realize the full benefits
14 of globalization for all while meeting the challenges it presents.
15

16 3. To achieve this goal, we must:
17

- 18 • Implement policies to promote sustainable, non-inflationary growth; create jobs; restore
19 sound public finances; and meet the challenge of the aging of our populations.
20
- 21 • Work together with other countries to promote open markets for trade and investment and to
22 support global financial stability, crucial underpinnings of economic growth and prosperity.
23
- 24 • Promote the successful integration of the transition and developing countries of all regions of
25 the world into the global economy.
26

27 **PROMOTING GROWTH**
28

29 4. Since we met in Lyon, we have been encouraged by the many positive indicators in our
30 economies: inflation remains low, growth continues at a solid yet sustainable pace or is
31 increasing, and fiscal actions are reducing budget deficits. We welcome the impressive gains of
32 the emerging economies, which have contributed significantly to global growth. We also
33 welcome the progress of the transition economies toward creating stable macroeconomic
34 conditions and implementing structural reforms. We call on those countries to work with us to
35 ensure the efficient functioning of the international monetary and trade system.
36

37 5. But we still have work to do with respect to our own economies. More must be done to
38 restore sound long-term fiscal positions, and continued attention to ensuring the soundness of the
39 financial system remains important in some countries. We are concerned about the high level of
40 unemployment in some countries, which has serious consequences for growth, public finances
41 and social cohesion. Some of our countries have registered strong economic growth and rising
42 employment. In others, the recovery in job growth has not been satisfactory. More needs to be
43 done -- especially in those cases -- to increase labor and product market efficiency through

1 structural reform. We face the challenge of ensuring that all, particularly our young people, can
2 participate in growth and benefit from it.

3
4 6. One of the most important structural changes affecting our societies is the aging of our
5 populations. In addition to the broad social consequences, this trend has important economic and
6 financial implications. It could affect our budgets and pension and health care systems; reduce
7 public and private saving; and affect global flows of capital. We pledge to undertake structural
8 reforms that will address these issues. We have asked our Finance and Economic Ministers to
9 examine the economic and fiscal implications of aging, including within the OECD and other
10 relevant international organizations.

11
12 7. Our countries' circumstances and priorities differ.

- 13
14 • In the United States, with a long recovery and successful job creation, it is important to
15 remain vigilant against a resurgence of inflation, to achieve the full promise of the agreement
16 to balance the federal budget, and to promote savings. Canada, with very low inflation and
17 impressive success in cutting budget deficits, recorded increasing growth in the second half
18 of 1996. The continuing upswing should lead to further job creation.
19
20 • Japan has the objective of achieving strong domestic demand-led growth and avoiding a
21 significant increase in its external surplus. Further structural reforms, including broader
22 deregulation initiatives and appropriate structural reforms in the fiscal area, are important
23 over the medium term to revitalize the Japanese economy further.
24
25 • France, Germany and Italy share the challenging task of restoring strong employment growth.
26 While pursuing efforts toward restoring sound long-term fiscal positions, they will need to
27 deepen structural reforms to reduce barriers to job creation and reshape the government's role
28 in their economies, including through reforms of the tax and social security systems. The
29 United Kingdom must keep inflation pressures under control as its expansion continues, and
30 needs further budget deficit reduction.
31

32 8. We discussed EMU, including its important international implications. We welcomed the
33 efforts of European Union countries to achieve a successful introduction of the Euro and a well-
34 functioning EMU, underpinned by sound macroeconomic and structural policies, that would
35 contribute to the stability of the international monetary system.
36

37 9. We reiterated our commitment to promoting international monetary stability. We have asked
38 our Finance Ministers to continue to cooperate closely on economic policy and in the exchange
39 markets.
40

41 **STRENGTHENING THE STABILITY OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

42

43 10. International financial markets are undergoing rapid changes, becoming increasingly global
44 and complex. This presents new opportunities that can lead to increased efficiency in the
45 functioning of the international financial system. At the same time, the changes present new
46 challenges -- to consumers, to investors, and to the markets themselves. Beginning in Halifax

1 and continuing through Lyon, we have encouraged financial regulators and the international
2 financial institutions to take measures to deal effectively with possible systemic or contagion
3 risks and foster financial stability without stifling financial innovation or undermining the
4 benefits of liberalization and competition. We welcome the concerted effort to strengthen the
5 international financial system and endorse our Finance Ministers' report on promoting financial
6 stability which outlines the progress achieved in the key areas we identified in Lyon.

7
8 11. National supervisors and international regulatory bodies have put in place a network of
9 cooperative arrangements and developed proposals to enhance the supervision of internationally-
10 active financial institutions on an on-going basis and in emergency situations that should help the
11 regulatory framework better reflect market developments. Moreover, Finance Ministers have
12 agreed to consider what changes may be needed in their domestic laws and regulations, as
13 appropriate, to facilitate information exchange. Supervisors and G-10 Central Banks have taken
14 steps to strengthen risk assessment, reduce foreign exchange settlement risk, and improve market
15 transparency, which will help our consumers, investors, and regulators better identify, manage,
16 and control risks. In addition, the G-10 Working Party on Electronic Money identified a set of
17 broad objectives and key considerations to help guide national approaches to emerging electronic
18 payment technologies.

19
20 12. The Working Party on Financial Stability in Emerging Market Economies, which included
21 representatives from G-10 and emerging market economies and international organizations, has
22 outlined a concrete strategy to assist emerging economies in strengthening their financial
23 systems. The Basle Committee on Banking Supervision, in cooperation with emerging
24 economies, developed a set of "Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision," which will
25 contribute significantly to the adoption of improved prudential standards worldwide. We urge
26 the World Bank, IMF, the Basle Committee, the International Organization of Securities
27 Commissions and others to disseminate the recommendations in these reports to national
28 authorities and to the private sector. We call on national authorities and the private sector to
29 endorse these reports and implement their recommendations.

30
31 13. These efforts have all been important in promoting financial stability and mitigating
32 financial crises. This is an ongoing process to which we attach great importance. We urge our
33 national supervisors to develop further and implement proposals to enhance international
34 regulatory cooperation. We call on the international financial institutions and the international
35 regulatory bodies to fulfill their roles in implementing the international strategy to assist the
36 emerging market economies in strengthening their financial systems and prudential standards.
37 Our Finance Ministers will consult with the relevant supervisors, international regulatory bodies
38 and international organizations, develop an approach for further actions, and report prior to the
39 next Summit on progress in implementing these initiatives.

40 **BUILDING AN INTEGRATED GLOBAL ECONOMY**

41 **The International Financial Institutions in a Changing World**

42
43
44

1 14. The rapid growth of global trade and private capital flows requires continuing adaptation
2 and reform of the international financial institutions (IFIs). We therefore reaffirm our support
3 for the ambitious program of IFI reforms underway following Halifax, and our conviction that
4 their comprehensive implementation will substantially strengthen the effectiveness of the system.
5 We pledge to work collaboratively with the institutions as they pursue these efforts, and to
6 cooperate among ourselves and others having a stake in the international financial system to
7 provide them the resources and multilateral support needed for success.

8
9 15. We value the IMF's surveillance of the international monetary system. We place particular
10 importance on the IMF helping countries build long-term potential through trade and investment
11 liberalization. By the time of the World Bank/IMF annual meeting in Hong Kong, we seek
12 substantial agreement on key elements of an amendment to the IMF Articles to give the IMF the
13 specific mandate to promote capital account liberalization to meet the new challenges in global
14 capital markets. We welcome the IMF's progress in strengthening surveillance and promoting
15 improved transparency. Increased attention to financial sector problems that could have
16 significant macroeconomic implications, and promoting good governance and transparency will
17 increase the IMF's capacity to prevent financial crises. Equally important is appropriate
18 transparency in the Fund's own activities with member countries. We welcome the IMF's
19 progress and plans in these areas. We seek substantial agreement toward a proposed amendment
20 of the IMF Articles to provide for an "equity" allocation of Special Drawing Rights, and ask the
21 IMF [to complete this work] [to report on this work] by the time of the Hong Kong World
22 Bank/IMF meetings in September.

23
24 16. The World Bank's Strategic Compact represents a welcome commitment to a new direction,
25 emphasizing greater Bank impact on poverty reduction, strong new partnerships with the private
26 sector, and a concentration of operations on countries genuinely committed to sound policies and
27 the welfare of all their citizens. We fully endorse the Bank's commitment to a stronger focus on
28 building institutional capacity, especially in the poorest countries, and its recognition of the
29 central importance of transparency, accountability, and good governance in this effort. We urge
30 regional development banks to participate fully in meeting these same challenges. We welcome
31 the World Bank Group's initiative to present at the Hong Kong meetings innovative ways to
32 support private sector infrastructure investment in developing countries.

33
34 17. Transparent, accountable, and responsive public institutions are essential to achieve
35 sustained economic development and healthy democracies. In this regard, we welcome adoption
36 by the Asian Development Bank of a policy on good governance, and we urge the IMF and the
37 World Bank to finalize governance policies, consisting of principles and guidelines on best
38 governance practices

39
40 18. It is incumbent on us to help ensure that the IFIs have the multilateral support and financial
41 resources needed to succeed with their ambitious and important reforms. For the multilateral
42 banks, this means meeting our financial commitments in full, particularly in respect of vital
43 concessional lending operations such as IDA. We also agree that the Multilateral Investment
44 Guarantee Agency (MIGA) needs sufficient resources to continue to support private sector
45 investment in developing countries. Recognizing the importance of ensuring that the IMF

continues to have adequate resources to fulfill its systemic responsibilities, we urge the IMF Board [to complete the Eleventh General Review of quotas] [to report on progress of its work on the Eleventh General Review of quotas] by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings in September. Continuation of the ESAF with adequate resources is needed to maintain a full role for the IMF in promoting growth and development in the poorest countries.

Global Partnership for Development

19. We reiterate our commitment to sustainable and widely-shared economic growth and development, and reaffirm our full partnership with developing countries and the multilateral institutions, as agreed in Lyon. We remain committed, through this partnership and our bilateral efforts, to meeting the interrelated challenges of eradicating deep-seated poverty, investing in human potential and promoting dignity, and building on the clear lessons and major achievements of the past decade. We recognize and welcome the complementary and increasingly important role of the private sector in meeting these challenges.

20. This partnership is based on shared responsibilities and shared interests. For our part, we are committed to a sound global financial system, open trade and investment regimes, and consistent and sustainable growth in the advanced economies. We must ensure that adequate development assistance is available, and that it be concentrated primarily where it will have greatest impact, on the poorest countries in danger of being left further behind, and on the priority human resource investments that are the ultimate source of sustainable development. For their part, recipient countries must pursue sound macroeconomic policies, make fiscal choices that genuinely promote development and minimize unproductive expenditures, ensure the best possible use of our support, and respect the basic rights of individuals. We will reinforce these efforts with our active support. We reaffirm the Lyon commitment to support the IFIs' efforts to curtail unproductive expenditure in developing countries through our aid and credits.

21. Our partnership with the developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where problems associated with poverty and marginalization are acute, can deepen and take on an additional, more market-oriented dimension as they implement comprehensive, outward looking and effective economic reform measures to promote financial and fiscal stability, trade and investment liberalization, sustainable development, and growth. We urge the international financial institutions to reinforce their efforts to support reforming sub-Saharan African countries in particular to identify priority problems and reinforce steps toward openness, regional integration, and deeper participation in the world economy. Such action should assist productive foreign direct investment and domestic capital formation. We call on the IFIs to report on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings. We welcome the African Development Bank's new program to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses to foster openness and deeper participation in local economies.

1 **Debt Relief for the Poorest Countries**

2
3 22. We welcome the substantial progress that has been made in implementing the new debt
4 initiative launched in Lyon for heavily indebted poor countries (the HIPC initiative) to help them
5 implement the bold reforms needed for debt relief to lead to sustainable financial positions and
6 stronger growth. The IMF and World Bank have established specific mechanisms to provide
7 effective multilateral debt reduction for countries qualifying under the HIPC initiative, and have
8 made available initial funds for this purpose. The Paris Club has also shown its readiness to fully
9 participate in the initiative, on the basis of fair burden sharing.

10
11 23. We look forward to further implementation of the agreed framework for this initiative in the
12 coming year and expect additional countries to qualify for relief in the months ahead. The IMF
13 and World Bank should fulfill their roles, including the provision of interim relief. They should
14 also continue to coordinate closely with other multilateral institutions to assure their
15 participation, taking into account the particular needs of the African Development Bank. The
16 success of the new initiative relies on a combination of strong debtor reform programs and
17 effective debt relief. We welcome that some countries have already substantially reduced
18 bilateral concessional debt. Other countries should reinforce efforts to reduce or, where possible,
19 extinguish such debt for the poorest reforming countries.

20
21 **Combating Corruption and Financial Crime**

22
23 24. We urge the IMF and the multilateral development banks to strengthen their activities to
24 help countries fight corruption, including measures to ensure the rule of law, improve the
25 efficiency and accountability of the public sector, increase institutional capacity and efficiency,
26 which help remove economic and financial incentives and opportunities for corrupt practices.
27 We support and encourage the IFIs in their efforts to promote good governance in their respective
28 areas of competence and responsibility.

29
30 25. In addition to its closer focus on broad governance issues, the World Bank has taken
31 concrete steps against corruption by raising public sector procurement standards worldwide
32 through greater transparency and rigor in the standards it applies to Bank-funded contracts. We
33 urge the regional development banks to collaborate fully in this effort, including by establishing
34 procurement standards that meet the highest standard.

35
36 [Note: para 26 (next para) to be revised in light of OECD Ministers' meeting]

37
38 26. We note with satisfaction the decisions by the OECD Ministers in May urging
39 implementation of their previous recommendation to eliminate tax deductibility of bribery of
40 foreign public officials in international business transactions and recommending that member
41 states [take legislative action to criminalize bribery in an effective and coordinated manner]
42 [negotiate promptly an adequate international instrument to criminalize overseas bribes in
43 commercial transactions in a coordinated and efficient manner, which will facilitate the
44 elimination of the tax deductibility of such bribes].

27. We reiterate our commitment to improve international cooperation on cases involving serious financial crimes and regulatory abuse. We ask our experts to report and make recommendations at Birmingham.

28. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is leading the international fight against money laundering. Money laundering poses a continuing threat to the democratic values and financial integrity of all of our countries, we believe that the FATF should continue its important work. A key challenge will be to spread the anti-money laundering message to all regions of the globe. FATF should consider expanding its membership to include a select group of non-member countries committed to the Forty Recommendations, to enable them to play a significant role in their regions. FATF should seek the expansion of regional organizations, the support of the international financial institutions and the cooperation of the international financial services industry. Over the next year, we urge the FATF to review ways to advance its essential work and look forward to receiving its conclusions in Birmingham as we consider renewal of its mandate for an additional five-year period.

Russia's Integration into the Global Economy

29. Our governments welcome the new round of Russian economic reform launched this year to promote sustained growth. Russia's plans for fundamental tax reform are essential to put that country's fiscal situation on a sound footing. We fully agree with Russia's intention to pursue vigorously structural reforms to improve the investment environment, promote competition, fight crime and corruption, and strengthen the social sector. In this context, full implementation of Russia's EFF program with the IMF is critical. Successful implementation will help Russia to attract higher flows of private investment. In addition, we encourage Russia to deepen and expand its relations with the World Bank and the EBRD, through both increased lending and guarantees, to support this ambitious structural reform agenda.

30. We also strongly support Russia's entry into international economic fora as its market economy takes hold, to promote integration with that of the global economy. In particular, we will work with Russia on reaching agreement on the conditions of its participation in the Paris Club with the goal of achieving it in 1997. In addition, we encourage Russia to take the steps necessary to join the WTO on commercial conditions applicable to newly acceding members, to meet our shared goal of Russian membership [as soon as possible][in 1998].

Supporting growing global trade and investment

31. Trade and investment are essential to increased prosperity, sustainable economic growth and job creation. [We attach high priority to full and effective implementation of the WTO agreements to support the goals of further trade liberalization and the need to ensure that everyone enjoys the benefit of globalization.] Globalization will only be sustainable if all workers enjoy the benefits of the resulting economic gains. We welcome the WTO's first Ministerial Conference in Singapore in December, and the important trade agreements covering \$1 trillion in information technology goods and telecommunications services achieved earlier this year. We believe that it will be in the interests of all WTO members to secure a financial

1 services agreement by the end of this year, on a full MFN basis, that contains significantly
2 improved market access and national treatment commitments from a broader range of countries.
3 We shall negotiate constructively to achieve such a result and urge our partners to join us in this
4 effort. Similarly, we look forward to a successful completion in 1998 of the OECD negotiations
5 on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

6
7 32. Support for further liberalization requires full and effective implementation of the Uruguay
8 Round Agreements. We restate the primacy of an open, multilateral, trading system based on the
9 WTO, and endorse and reaffirm our commitment to the program of work already assigned to the
10 WTO by these agreements and by Trade Ministers at Singapore. We will pursue initiatives to
11 open markets and expand trade, recognizing the WTO's agenda already provides agreed
12 timetables to pursue further trade liberalization, and taking into account advances of the world
13 economy, the widening membership of the multilateral system and the important traditional trade
14 barriers that remain. We are committed to building the widest possible support for this process.
15 Where it is possible to identify early opportunities for sectoral liberalization which command
16 widespread support from our partners and private sectors (as was with the ITA) we will move
17 forward expeditiously.

18
19 33. We attach a high priority to expanding the membership of the WTO on the basis of
20 commitments to adhere to WTO rules and to provide commercially meaningful market access.
21 [As agreed at Singapore,] we also support the further integration of the least-developed countries
22 in the trading system, [by providing predictable and favorable market access conditions for their
23 products, fostering the expansion and diversification of their exports.] and we look to the WTO-
24 UNCTAD-ITC Conference to enhance their capacity to benefit from increased trade and
25 investment. Next year marks the 50th anniversary of the GATT and the founding of the
26 multilateral system and it provides an occasion to reflect on what we have achieved and an
27 opportunity to look to the future.

28
29 34. The development of electronic commerce has the potential to yield great benefits to all our
30 citizens and enterprises. To do so, it must be able to grow in a predictable and stable
31 environment [that relies primarily on private sector initiatives]. We have directed our officials
32 work to identify and analyze the areas where international consensus or arrangements might
33 facilitate global electronic commerce, with the OECD, WTO, other appropriate international
34 organizations, and the private sector.

35 36 **Customs Standardization**

37
38 35. In Lyon we initiated an effort to standardize and simplify customs procedures. We urge that
39 our customs experts complete their work in the next year and report to our representatives at our
40 next meeting on their efforts to standardize both the data required by customs administrations to
41 carry out their responsibilities and the form in which data are to be reported electronically, and to
42 reduce data requirements to a minimum consistent with effective administration of customs
43 responsibilities. We also reaffirm our commitment to look at the scope for multilateral rules on
44 the simplification of trade procedures agreed at Singapore.

Tax Competition

36. The globalization of national economies has increased the challenge of harmful tax competition. As stated in the Lyon communiqué, tax schemes aimed at attracting financial and other geographically mobile activities can create harmful tax competition between states, carrying risks of distorting trade and investment, and could lead to the erosion of national tax bases. Harmful tax competition also undermines the fairness and neutrality of the tax system. Hence we attach great importance to the work undertaken by the OECD. We hope that the OECD can produce its conclusions and recommendations on this subject in time for our consideration at next year's Summit.

NUCLEAR SAFETY

37. We have made significant progress in implementing the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ukraine on Chornobyl Closure. To date, projects have been agreed totaling over \$1 billion. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MOU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs in 2000 and beyond after Chornobyl's closure. We call upon Ukraine to continue to undertake the reforms necessary for sustainable growth, particularly in its energy sector.

Chornobyl Sarcophagus

38. We agreed on the importance of securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chornobyl reactor. This task is inevitably beyond the resources of Ukraine alone. This is a major challenge for the international community. We endorse the setting up of a multilateral funding mechanism and have agreed that the G7 will contribute \$[x] over the lifetime of the project. We call upon concerned governments and other donors to join us at a special pledging conference this fall to ensure full implementation of this project.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1997 12:27:54.00

SUBJECT: French proposed Denver Summit Communique Language

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura L. Efros (CN=Laura L. Efros/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

At our week-end meeting with the Denver Summit Sherpas, the French Sherpa proposed that the following paragraph be added to the Communique. All agreed to consider the French proposal and to consult with capitals in order to properly respond to it.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

We will be receiving comments from other countries tomorrow on this and other sections of the draft communique, and will prepare a revised draft by the end of the week. I will need your preliminary proposed revisions/edits on Thursday, with a cleared inter-agency position by Friday. Please call me at 6-5363 if you have any "process" questions.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 00:01:21.00

SUBJECT: communique with final FASS Africa edits

TO: kenichi.kobayashi (kenichi.kobayashi @ mofa.go.jp @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

as i mentioned to you this evening, i have been informed that the version of the communique we circulated on saturday afternoon at airlie house did not include the latest revisions on the Africa section by the foreign affairs sous sherpas. the attached draft of the communique contains this section, as submitted. please accept my apologies for any inconvenience this may have caused. pls call if you have any problems receiving the attached.

- bill antholis===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

; ~

! "# \$ % & ' () * + , - . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; < = > ? @ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [\] ^ _ ` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z { | } Root Entry F jCompObjbWordDocumentv+ObjectPoolbjbj

FMicrosoft Word 6.0 Document
MSWordDocWord.Document.6;
Oh+'0\$Hl
D h(C:\MSOFFICE\WINWORD\TEMPLATE\NORMAL.DOTDRAFT COMMUNIQNational Security Co
uncilWhite House@ee= ev+B`""##: %: %: %& |&0'0'0'@'P'&*C"F((((((x)z)z))r*ry**T.
+H*: % (z) ((((*: %: % (((((: % (x) N % % # d \$: %: % (x) ((Draft Communiqu
Denver Summit O
f The Eight

We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have considered the challenges and opportunities for our countries of the aging of our populations, and ways to foster the creation of good jobs for our people in a globalized economy. We have agreed on measures to protect the global environment and have taken steps to protect people from the dangers of emerging infectious diseases. We have continued and extended our work to counter [the global threats to our nations] [international threats] from international crime, illegal drugs, terrorism, and nuclear dangers. We have resolved to help African efforts to integrate more completely into the global economy, so that the twenty-first century will bring prosperity to the nations of that continent. We have reaffirmed our nations commitment to a political strategy of global integration, that includes strengthening democracy worldwide and promotin

g human rights, promoting adherence to [the rule of law] [the norms and principles of international cooperation], and helping prevent and resolve conflicts that threaten international peace and security. [F: To this end, we have agreed to work closely with all willing partners, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, which have a leading role to play in fostering global partnership, for peace security, and sustainable development.]

Continuing the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. [R: We welcome the process of unprecedented transformation of Russia into a democratic nation with basic market structures now in place, and reiterate our shared firm commitment to the promotion of an early full involvement of Russia in all institutions of the G-7.] [Standing invitations are from now on extended to Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings.] [We also affirm that cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We would undertake best efforts for Russia to make considerable progress toward her accession to the WTO and the OECD, on appropriate terms, and to conclude as soon as possible an agreement to participate in the Paris Club as a creditor.]

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. Increasing openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity by allowing countries to specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. A principal challenge, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.

At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. The problems of one country increasingly affect other countries. Even as increasing interdependence and economic integration open up new possibilities for prosperity, they carry risks. [Try to improve this sentence: We must make sure that at all segments of our society prosper amidst global integration.] [We must ensure that globalization benefits all segments of our society and cooperate to meet shared problems effectively.] No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations, [G: in particular, to give the younger generation a clear perspective for an active and successful life.]

In order to reap the benefits of globalization and other structural changes, it is essential that all countries embrace sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly. Many of the challenges we all face today, both domestic and international, call for similar policy responses, such as making high quality education and training available to all our people, and increasing the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions. [UK, J: Proposed reference to Kobe Labor Ministerial; encouraging younger generation employment.]

The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimoto's Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue working or other socially productive activities [EC: continue active lives] well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of the elderly as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including by removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving.

We examined the differing implications for our nations of population aging for the sustainability of our pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in maintaining their public pension systems. Different ways may be suggested to address this issue: increase labor force participation for young seniors, save more. Investing in human capital, through life-long learning, will be crucial.

8b. All countries will be affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. This in turn adds even greater urgency to the need for efforts to optimize current spending. We discussed the need to examine our welfare systems to make them more efficient and sustainable in order to foster the well-being of present and future generations. In doing so, we must ensure that the costs of old age do not overburden younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to increase our understanding of the aging process and ways to reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve research on population aging.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions of sma

ll and medium-sized enterprises to employment [and dynamism] in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises may be a key to job creation. In our discussion we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including unnecessary regulation, [UK, EC : the problem of access to innovation], [EC: difficulties in entering international markets], and the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of these companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports, and we stress the need to remove obstacles.

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing amounts of time to these issues. This year we discussed two key areas extensively.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed

the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development. Looking ahead to the holding of a Rio plus 10 conference in 2002, we call on the Special Session to consider inviting eminent experts to assess the challenges of sustainable development at the start of the 21st century.

[We recognize that rapid progress

in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable development. We agree on the need to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound

d technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environment Facility with fair burdensharing among donors. We note the need to address the question of arrears.]

Reform of UN Institutions

Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four [five] priority areas of freshwater, oceans, land resources [forests], and sustainable energy use.

To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported a refocused mandate for UNEP, as the leading global environmental authority

(Note: it has been proposed that the following sections be removed from the Communique and placed In the Foreign Ministers Statement:

[so as to make UNEP the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global development].

[In particular, UNEPs tasks include: monitoring, analyzing and reporting on the state of the environment; serving as a forum where problems and long term goals are identified, and policy advice provided; ; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; catalyzing international cooperation and action, and fostering negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements.]

The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should [elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability][consider the international environmental agenda and make reform and policy recommendations to the Governing Council].

The new Executive Director should be selected in a timely manner, with a view to addressing the challenges ahead.

We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.

[The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the

institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institutions dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough-going reform of UNEP, and to consider the possibility of creating in the medium term an

Alternative 1

environmental [organization][structure] of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy setting in the field of environment.]

Alternative 2

[improve coordination of UN environmental institutions, with UNEP as the main pillar.]

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change.

Alternative 1 (US, C, J):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that accepts meaningful, realistic, equitable, legally binding emission limitations and reduction targets, keeping accountability and transparency, to control greenhouse gas emissions]

Alternative 2 (EU,G,F,UK):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement containing legally binding commitments regarding quantified objectives for the limitation and substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets]

Alternative 3 (F suggestion):

[In order to control greenhouse effect gas emissions, we must forge, at the third conference of Parties of the UN framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a protocol setting, with appropriate national and regional flexibility in implementation, coordinated policies and measures, and legally binding emission reduction targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Alternative 4 (UK suggestion):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate and sets realistic and legally binding targets to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010].

We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that [maximizes] [allows appropriate] national [and regional] flexibility in meeting targets.

Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measurable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we

Alternative 1:

[urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We also commit to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCED Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We therefore]

call on all countries to work with us to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it.

Alternative 2:

[We urge the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an intergovernmental initiative for co

ordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

[Freshwater [awaiting proposed redrafts]

Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues. In particular, we encourage the CSD to develop initiatives to [effectively] alleviate freshwater problems, in particular in developing countries, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality, sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements.

Our ultimate goal should be to make ample supplies of safe drinking water and sanitation available throughout the world and to manage water resources to improve agricultural production and protect the aquatic environment. To achieve these objectives, we aim to improve our national programs and policies, support bilateral and regional assistance, and promote global and regional cooperation efforts.]

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies (ECAs) as expeditiously as possible. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Children's Environmental Health

Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats[, including impacts of global climate change]. Together, our governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, and provide for microbiologically safe drinking water.

[Oceans (including oil spill and earthquakes/tsunamis)]

[To be drafted]

[Space Station]

[We welcome the signing, timed to coincide with the Denver Summit, of the Agreement on cooperation in establishing the international space station as an example of a constructive interaction of States in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.] (Awaiting possible signature by Denver)

[
Energy]

[The new Special Session should initiate a common framework in the CSD for promoting sustainable energy use, focusing on energy efficiency and the use of renewables; the links to poverty, including addressing the needs of people without access to energy services; full resource cost pricing; and the promotion of cleaner technology.]

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS [F: are responsible for a third of all deaths from disease in the world], pose significant challenges to the health, security, and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, [UK: building on existing regional surveillance systems]; strengthen research; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. [F alternative: In the coming year, our governments will enhance scientific research in view of better control of infectious diseases; promote the coordination of existing efforts to develop a global surveillance network; improve the international response to outbreaks; and help to build medical and institutional capacities, including availability of international standard products to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally.] Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization (WHO).

[EC: While insisting on prevention and promoting new treatment of AIDS for the benefit of the greatest number, developing ...] Developing a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. This remains an urgent global public health imperative. We will [work to] provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists, governments in the developed and developing world, and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention and a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Transnational Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to [strengthen document security] [keep our borders secure through strengthened document security] and strategies to combat alien smuggling, to prevent illegal trafficking of firearms, and to adapt our response to new threats deriving from emerging trends in transnational organized criminal activity such as high tech crime. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on the implications of crimes involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Narcotic Drugs

We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires forceful and effective action against both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in the producer states [and in the development of alternative means for poor countries to earn a livelihood where they are committed to the eradication

of illicit drug production - UK]; support further efforts to develop multilateral means to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. In all of these areas, our governments will make proposals in the framework of the UN Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We reaffirm our opposition to concessions to terrorist demands and our determination to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating an UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all states [to promote the use of encryption in a way which allows, when necessary, lawful government access to combat terrorism][to develop national policies on encryption based on guidelines developed by the OECD to assist in combating terrorism].

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that [all] states adopt and/or ratify the [major] international counterterrorism conventions by the year 2000. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to [exchange information security practices for] international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform [in the political, financial, economic and social fields, and undertake to intensify our role in the various working groups set up by the General Assembly].

In this regard, we welcome progress that has occurred [since Lyon] [especially in the governance and management of economic and social programs since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon.]

We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annans reform proposals and look forward to their rapid implementation and to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary Generals specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

[We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.]

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UNs Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UNs funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.

III. PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT: A FOCUS ON AFRICA

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to help African countries become full participants in the expansion of global prosperity. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures, [(including excessive military expenditures)], and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994.

EC-UK Sherpa proposal, with Japan comments: [Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system, and we look to the forthcoming WTO/ITC/UNCTAD high-level meeting to take important steps in this direction. We want to increase the capacity of least developed countries to benefit from increased trade and investment by improved coordination of trade-related technical assistance and to work towards [EC, UK: the elimination of tariffs] [J: further reductions of tariffs on an autonomous basis] and the simplification of the rules of origin on these exports.] Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. [Consistent with WTO obligations,] we will provide strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for those Sub-Saharan countries that are undertaking the most significant liberalizing initiatives in their markets. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion

programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of African countries to achieve development objectives, including accelerating growth, catalyzing private capital flows and alleviating poverty. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. It is therefore essential that we work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and human resource development, including health and education of their people. [In this regard, it is desirable to establish cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts in African development.]

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen coordination with other donors, including emerging donors. We will use the Special Program for Africa, Consultative Groups, round tables and other existing mechanisms to accomplish these objectives. The UNs system-wide Special Initiative on Africa should help the action-oriented programs of the United Nations to play an important role and we will work with the Secretary General, UN agency heads and interested African governments to ensure it does so effectively while facilitating reform efforts by African governments. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africas efforts to energize and focus its activities, including promoting private capital formation, developing efficient capital markets and strengthening information networks. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative, an action plan drawn up by Africans for Africa. Taking into account country specific needs, we intend to support their efforts [to implement these initiatives][through a concerted program to offer the necessary equipment and training for governments and private organizations to establish information networks in Africa and to link them with each other and to the rest of the world]. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also welcome the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.]

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those that threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict r

esolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.

Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding womens political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established. We have asked our Ministers report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

[Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate Corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]

Nonproliferation Arms Control and Disarmament

Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. We will continue our cooperation in the safe and effective management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes through concrete initiatives, [including French-German-Russian and US-Russian technology demonstration projects.] [in particular, the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Arussia to produce MOX fuel from weapons-grade plutonium, with the participation of the United States in the conversion of weapons plutonium.]

We have worked together to advance the international nonproliferation regime and to contribute to our common arms control and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all states to sign

n and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so. We reaffirm our determination to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention by developing measures to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Consistent with our strong support for the NPT, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives contained in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted at the NPT Review and Extension Conference, including the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a weapons-usable fissile material cutoff treaty.

We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty in strengthening European security. We welcome the decision by the 30 States Parties to conclude adaptation of this agreement as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the regions security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by 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] [countries of the Middle East region][Iran, Iraq, or Libya] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities. We reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework, to freeze and dismantle North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. [In this context, full compliance with non-proliferation obligations is of major importance.] [Full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations remains of major importance. The Eight therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program and in preserving all information relating to its past activity.] We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international nonproliferation norms. We also encourage them to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force.

We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end rea

ffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. [We also encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons, and endorse their and other efforts to protect our citizens from illegal trafficking in firearms.]

Export Control Regimes

We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Antipersonnel Landmines

Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To that end, [we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and through the Ottawa Process.] [we note that through the Ottawa Process, formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened this September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel landmine ban by the end of the year. We also take note of the complementary efforts at the CD.] We welcome the restrictions on antipersonnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of Chinas imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on Chinas commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kongs continued stability and prosperity and preserving its high degree of autonomy, way of life, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome Chinas commitment to hold free and fair elections for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by Chinas assurances on the Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The momentous changes in Zaire highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a political administration. We believe it is important to remain engaged in Zaire to assist in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic recovery. We look forward to close cooperation with the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of Zairian institutions will depend on the new authorities demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in

Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We shall take a positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of a subsequent international presence in Haiti after the termination of the UNSMITH mandate.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process faces a severe crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the [core understandings of the] Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace [the establishment of a viable and sustainable autonomy for the Palestinians, including sizable redeployments], security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations on pending interim agreement and those pertaining to permanent status issues. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks on order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We Affirm the importance of the multilateral activities of the peace process.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

We again call upon the

Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,] desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [and to end its use of] [rejecting] terrorism [and assassination] as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;] and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Sa

Iman Rushdie. [We commit ourselves to cooperate in pressing Iran to change and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits [under the present circumstances.] we reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability [or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions]. [We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction; we shall continue to prevent Iran from acquiring any materials or equipment that would assist its weapons of mass destruction programs.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

We actively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of functioning and effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCEs conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.

Establishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.

Cyprus

The Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

[Albania]

[The situation in Albania and its implications for the stability in the Balkans are of utmost importance. We call for a political, institutional, economic and humanitarian settlement in the primary interest of the Albanian people. We welcome the efforts made by the international community in Albania, in particular by the United Nations, the OSCE, the EU and the WEU. We express our warm appreciation for the creation and deployment authorized by the UN Security Council of a Multinational Protection Force (MPF) under Italian leadership and for the results achieved so far.]

[Afghanistan]

[We are seriously concerned with the developments in Afghanistan, continued fierce military confrontation and catastrophic economic and humanitarian situation in that country. The new spiral of military conflict is fraught not only with tragic consequences for this country, but also with a destabilization of the situation in the region. Peace is attainable only through political negotiations under the UN auspices with active assistance of all countries concerned. Everything should be done to ensure the commencement of the realization of decisions of Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.]

[Korean Peninsula]

[Noting the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal, we continue to support the proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula and call upon DPRK to accept the proposal without delay, as well as to seriously engage in North-South dialogue.]

[Cambodia]

[The current political instability in Cambodia is a serious setback for peace as well as for the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to make their very best efforts to achieve political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as in implementation of a free and fair election.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham next year.

PAGE

Denver Communiqué DRAFT- PAGE 15-DRAFT DATE \15/27/97; TIME 11:34 PM

; SummaryInformation(i@i@lj@Microsoft Word 6.04; +,

; %%E%F%G%H%Y%&&&(I(@.Y.Z.k9l99999gEhEoE

GGJJKKCOuOQQST,T;TUUVVWWw``Kehe[i

\i]ikio"o#ovvvyC>?0IEFL]]^U]]cV]]U]^

UZ]cY@Z Ep;Qey{6CB CDJKNfgmnpqrwyzucuDcPuDPZcuD]^V]U]^U] U[]^]M,-

[illegible]

h,4h.,4 h4h.&`0 p@P"4 h4h.&`0 p@P"v`w``bbJeKeieje\ijiD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%vD%D%vD%D% h,4 h. h4 h. h4 h.! h,4 h.]ilimioo#o\$onpopssvvD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%u D%TD%D%D%D% h4 h. h4 h.4 h,4 h.#8@ H4 h,4 h.#8@ Hvvvyyyy\zD%D%D%D%D%kD%kD%D%JD% h4)h.* h4 h.@ 4 h4 h.&`0 p@P"4 h4 h.&`0 p@P"z]z{{{~DD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%uD%\$ h 4 h.h! h,4 h. h4)h. h4)h.DEQIJlmD% D%D%D%8D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%T D%D%D%D% D%D%D%|D%D%D%|D%D%D%|D%D%D%|D%D%D% h4 h. h40h. h40h. h4 h.?@[D%D%D% D%uD%D%uD%D%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D% h4 h. h4 h.! h,4 h.! h,4 h.% h,4 h.h/0wx::RSdez{D%D%D% D% D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D% h4 h. h4 h."~st56DED%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% %D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% h4 h. h4 h."?ABCLMD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%eD%cD%c\Z`%& h,4 h.l h,4 h. g tB! h4 h. h4 h.MND% h4 h.K @ Normal]a c.@. Heading l <Ujck"A@"Default Paragraph FontXOXPointC 04h @ Header!OSubPoint &@! Footnote

!!!-!,!!!!!! !.
!-!. -
.....-.!g
%T08B1NX7dpd|~@+%
hdj
jiQIJlma_bz{)
=!&.|9BMQ Wv`]iv\zDM|}~#\*-6AILS\b!! `foxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.D
OCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ
\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\
AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCNational Security Council
"H:\DENVER\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM525A.DOCWhite HouseC:\-DOC\COMM525A.DOC@Canon BJC-70
LPT1:BJSERS1Canon BJC-70
dD.
odhh
Canon BJC-70
dD.
odhh
77
77CTimes New RomanSymbol&Arial5Courier New"hqF{
lemfYHDRAFT COMMUNIQUNation
al Security CouncilWhite House; ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 18:27:21.00

SUBJECT: Cloning memo

TO: Lana_Skirboll (Lana_Skirboll @ NIH.GOV @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is the memo I just forwarded to Bill Corr and asked that he forwarded
to you. It is confidential and should be held close. ===== ATTACHMENT 1

=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D83]MAIL46746674Z.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CLOSE HOLD

May 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: Toby Donenfeld, Office of the Vice President
Nancy Ann Min, Office of Management and Budget
Bill Corr, Dept. of Health and Human Services
Greg Frasier, Dept. of Agriculture
Elgie Holstein, Dept. of Energy

FROM: Elizabeth Drye, Domestic Policy Council
Rachel Levinson, Office of Science and Technology Policy

SUBJECT: Paragraph on Cloning for Denver Summit

The French have proposed a paragraph on cloning for inclusion in the Summit of the Eight joint communique. **We need your comments on the text -- and on our proposed revised text -- by 5:00 pm Thursday, May 29. Please fax your Department's comments to Elizabeth Drye at 456-7431.** In reviewing the texts, please keep the following in mind:

- 1) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission is scheduled to complete its report the week of June 9th. We will ask our negotiators to reserve the right to modify the U.S. position pending the completion and our review of this report. We expect, however, that NBAC will recommend a legislative ban.
- 2) We will recommend to our negotiators that the U.S. not actively advocate including a paragraph on cloning, and that the U.S. oppose including the paragraph if it remains broadly drawn.
- 3) Three other countries have stated their reactions to the French proposal. The German's support it. The Canadians want to delete the final sentence regarding a "universal ban" (note that we suggest modifying the last sentence to read "universal moratorium"). The Japanese are not yet prepared to comment without further technical review.

If you have any questions, please contact Rachael (202-456-6137) or Elizabeth (202-456-5573). Thanks in advance for your review.

Attachment

cc: Sherman Boone, National Economic Council

FRENCH PROPOSAL

Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.

OUR PROPOSED REDRAFT

We are hopeful that the recently reported breakthrough in entire animal cloning will yield enormous medical and agricultural benefits. We have also taken note with great concern that this scientific advance could open the way to using this technology (by which we mean somatic cell nuclear transfer technology) to create a child. We agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections already underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal moratorium on the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 16:30:50.00

SUBJECT: French Proposal Re: Cloning for Denver Summit

TO: William P. Marshall (CN=William P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here's France's proposed language before our edits.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 05/28/97

04:30 PM -----

Sherman G. Boone

05/28/97 09:49:51 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc: Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP

Subject: French Proposal Re: Cloning for Denver Summit

Dan Tarullo asked that, in his absence, I forward a copy of the proposal tabled by France over this past week-end for a paragraph on human cloning to be incorporated in the Denver Summit Communique. He wanted me to check with you whether it is "affirmatively desirable" or harmful for us to include a reference such as this in the communique. It is assumed that we will have to work on the language in any case.

Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.

(I sent this language to Elizabeth Drye and Rachel Levinson yesterday.)

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-05-28

Subject: French Proposal Re: Cloning for Denver Summit

Creator: Sherman G. Boone

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 08:32:53.00

SUBJECT: reply with attachment

TO: Sabine.Hader (Sabine.Hader @ bonn.bmf.bund400.de @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
the revised communique, including
the foreign affairs sous sherpas africa update.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
; ~

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}Root Entry F jCompObjbWordDocumentv+ObjectPoolbjbj

FMicrosoft Word 6.0 Document
MSWordDocWord.Document.6;
Oh+'0\$HI
D h(C:\MSOFFICE\WINWORD\TEMPLATE\NORMAL.DOTDRAFT COMMUNIQNational Security Co
uncilWhite House@ee= ev+B`""##:%%:%&|&0'0'0'@'P'&*C"F((((((x)z)z)z)r*ry**T.
+H*:%(z)(((((*(:%:(%(((:(%:(%:(x)N%#d\$:%:(%:(x)(' (Draft Communiqu
Denver Summit O
f The Eight

We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major i
ndustrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internation
ally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity
and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first
century. We have considered the challenges and opportunities for our countrie
s of the aging of our populations, and ways to foster the creation of good jobs
for our people in a globalized economy. We have agreed on measures to protect
the global environment and have taken steps to protect people from the dangers
of emerging infectious diseases. We have continued and extended our work to c
ounter [the global threats to our nations] [international threats] from interna
tional crime, illegal drugs, terrorism, and nuclear dangers. We have resolved t
o help African efforts to integrate more completely into the global economy, so
that the twenty-first century will bring prosperity to the nations of that con
tinent. We have reaffirmed our nations commitment to a political strategy of g
lobal integration, that includes strengthening democracy worldwide and promotin
g human rights, promoting adherence to [the rule of law] [the norms and princip
les of international cooperation], and helping prevent and resolve conflicts th
at threaten international peace and security. [F: To this end, we have agreed

to work closely with all willing partners, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, which have a leading role to play in fostering global partnership, for peace security, and sustainable development.]

Continuing the i

mportant steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. [R: We welcome the process of unprecedented transformation of Russia into a democratic nation with basic market structures now in place, and reiterate our shared firm commitment to the promotion of an early full involvement of Russia in all institutions of the G-7.] [Standing invitations are from now on extended to Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings.] [We also affirm that cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We would undertake best efforts for Russia to make considerable progress toward her accession to the WTO and the OECD, on appropriate terms, and to conclude as soon as possible an agreement to participate in the Paris Club as a creditor.]

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. Increasing openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity by allowing countries to specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. A principal challenge, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.

At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. The problems of one country increasingly affect other countries. Even as increasing interdependence and economic integration open up new possibilities for prosperity, they carry risks. [Try to improve this sentence: We must make sure that at all segments of our society prosper amidst global integration.] [We must ensure that globalization benefits all segments of our society and cooperate to meet shared problems effectively.] No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations, [G: in particular, to give the younger generation a clear perspective for an active and successful life.]

In order to reap the benefits of globalization and other structural changes, it is essential that all countries embrace sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly. Many of the challenges we all face today, both domestic and international, call for similar policy responses, such as making high quality education and training available to all our people, and increasing the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions. [UK, J: Proposed reference to Kobe Labor Ministerial; encouraging younger generation employment.]

The

Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimotos Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue working or other socially productive activities [EC: continue active lives] well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of the elderly as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including by removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving.

We examined the differing implications for our nations of population aging for the sustainability of our pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in maintaining their public pension systems. Different ways may be suggested to address this issue: increase labor force participation for young seniors, save more. Investing in human capital, through life-long learning, will be crucial.

8b. All countries will be affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. This in turn adds even greater urgency to the need for efforts to optimize current spending. We discussed the need to examine our welfare systems to make them more efficient and sustainable in order to foster the well-being of present and future generations. In doing so, we must ensure that the costs of old age do not overburden younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to increase our understanding of the aging process and ways to reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve research on population aging.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment [and dynamism] in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of

dynamic young enterprises may be a key to job creation. In our discussion we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including unnecessary regulation, [UK, EC : the problem of access to innovation], [EC: difficulties in entering international markets], and the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of these companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports, and we stress the need to remove obstacles.

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing amounts of time to these issues. This year we discussed two key areas extensively.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development. Looking ahead to the holding of a Rio plus 10 conference in 2002, we call on the Special Session to consider inviting eminent experts to assess the challenges of sustainable development at the start of the 21st century.

[We recognize that rapid progress in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable development. We agree on the need to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environment Facility with fair burdensharing among donors. We note the need

eed to address the question of arrears.]

Reform of UN Institutions

Strong int

ernational institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Ses

sion should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four [five] priority areas of freshwater, oceans, land resources [forests], and sustainable energy use.

To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported a refocused mandate for UNEP, as the leading global environmental authority

(Note: it has been proposed that the following sections be removed from the Communique and placed In the Foreign Ministers Statement:

[so as to make UNEP

the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global development].

[In particular, UNEPs task

s include: monitoring, analyzing and reporting on the state of the environment; serving as a forum where problems and long term goals are identified, and policy advice provided; ; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; catalyzing international cooperation and action, and fostering negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements.]

The newly forme

d High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should

[elaborat

e upon and advance the necessary reforms needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability][consider the international environmental agenda and make reform and policy recommendations to the Governing Council].

The new Executive Director shou

ld be selected in a timely manner, with a view to addressing the challenges ahead.

We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.

[The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the

institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institution

s dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough-going reform of UNEP, and to consider the possibility of creating in the medium term an

Alternative 1

environmental [organization][structure] of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy setting in the field of environment.]

Alternative 2

[improve coordination of UN environmental institutions, with UNEP as the main pillar.]

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change.

Alternative 1 (US, C, J):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that accepts meaningful, realistic, equitable, legally binding emission limitations and reduction targets, keeping accountability and transparency, to control greenhouse gas emissions]

Alternative 2 (EU,G,F,UK):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement containing legally binding commitments regarding quantified objectives for the limitation and substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets]

Alternative 3 (F suggestion):

[In order to control greenhouse effect gas emissions, we must forge, at the third conference of Parties of the UN framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a protocol setting, with appropriate national and regional flexibility in implementation, coordinated policies and measures, and legally binding emission reduction targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Alternative 4 (UK suggestion):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate and sets realistic and legally binding targets to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010].

We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that [maximizes] [allows appropriate] national [and regional] flexibility in meeting targets.

Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measureable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we

Alternative 1:

[We urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We also commit to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCED Inter-governmental Panel on Forests. We therefore]

call on all countries to work with us to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it.

Alternative 2:

[We urge the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

[Freshwater [awaiting proposed redrafts]

Inc
reased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues. In particular, we encourage the CSD to develop initiatives to [effectively] alleviate freshwater problems, in particular in developing countries, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality, sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements.

Our ultimate goal should be to make ample supplies of safe drinking water and sanitation available throughout the world and to manage water resources to improve agricultural production and protect the aquatic environment. To achieve these objectives, we aim to improve our national programs and policies, support bilateral and regional assistance, and promote global and regional cooperation efforts.]

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies (ECAs) as expeditiously as possible. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Children's Environmental Health

Protect
ing the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats[, including impacts of global climate change]. Together, our governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, and provide for microbiologically safe drinking water.

[Oceans (including oil spill and earthquakes/tsunamis)]

[To be drafted]

[Space Station]

[We welcome the signing, timed to coincide with the Denver Summit, of the Agreement on cooperation in establishing the international space station as an example of a constructive interaction of

States in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.] (Awaiting possible signature by Denver)

[
Energy]

[The new Special Session should initiate a common framework in the CSD for promoting sustainable energy use, focusing on energy efficiency and the use of renewables; the links to poverty, including addressing the needs of people without access to energy services; full resource cost pricing; and the promotion of cleaner technology.]

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS [F: are responsible for a third of all deaths from disease in the world], pose significant challenges to the health, security, and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, [UK: building on existing regional surveillance systems]; strengthen research; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. [F alternative: In the coming year, our governments will enhance scientific research in view of better control of infectious diseases; promote the coordination of existing efforts to develop a global surveillance network; improve the international response to outbreaks; and help to build medical and institutional capacities, including availability of international standard products to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally.] Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization (WHO).

[EC: While insisting on prevention and promoting new treatment of AIDS for the benefit of the greatest number, developing ...] Developing a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. This remains an urgent global public health imperative. We will [work to] provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists, governments in the developed and developing world, and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention and a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Transnational Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to [strengthen document security] [keep our borders secure through strengthened document security] and strategies to combat alien smuggling, to prevent illegal trafficking of firearms, and to adapt our response to new threats deriving from emerging trends in transnational organized criminal activity such as high tech crime. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on the implications of crimes involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Narcotic Drugs

We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires forceful and effective action against both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in the producer states [and in the development of alternative means for poor countries to earn a livelihood where they are committed to the eradication of illicit drug production - UK]; support further efforts to develop multilateral means to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to

tngthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. In all of these areas, our governments will make proposals in the framework of the UN Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We reaffirm our opposition to concessions to terrorist demands and our determination to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating an UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosive detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all states [to promote the use of encryption in a way which allows, when necessary, lawful government access to combat terrorism][to develop national policies on encryption based on guidelines developed by the OECD to assist in combating terrorism].

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that [all] states adopt and/or ratify the [major] international counterterrorism conventions by the year 2000. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to [exchange information security practices for] international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

United Nations Reform

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform [in the political, financial, economic and social fields, and undertake to

intensify our role in the various working groups set up by the General Assembly].

In this regard, we welcome progress that has occurred [since Lyon] [especially in the governance and management of economic and social programs since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon.]

We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annans reform proposals and look forward to their rapid implementation and to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary General's specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

[We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.]

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UN's funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary General's recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UN's development work.

ARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT: A FOCUS ON AFRICA

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to help African countries become full participants in the expansion of global prosperity. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures, [(including excessive military expenditures)], and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations .

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994.

EC-UK Sherpa proposal, with Japan comments: [Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system, and we look to the forthcoming WTO/ITC/UNCTAD high-level meeting to take important steps in this direction. We want to increase the capacity of least developed countries to benefit from increased trade and investment by improved coordination of trade-related technical assistance and to work towards [EC, UK: the elimination of tariffs] [J: further reductions of tariffs on an autonomous basis] and the simplification of the rules of origin on these exports.] Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. [Consistent with WTO obligations,] we will provide strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for those Sub-Saharan countries that are undertaking the most significant liberalizing initiatives in their markets. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of African countries to achieve development objectives, including accelerating growth, catalyzing private capital flows and alleviating poverty. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. It is therefore essential that we work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and human resource development, including health and education of their people. [In this regard, it is desirable to establish cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts in African development.]

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen coordination with other donors, including emerging donors. We will use the Special Program for Africa, Consultative Groups, round tables and other existing mechanisms to accomplish these objectives. The UNs system-wide Special Initiative on Africa should help the action-oriented programs of the United Nations to play an important role and we will work with the Secretary General, UN agency heads and interested African governments to ensure it does so effectively while facilitating reform efforts by African governments. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa's efforts to energize and focus its activities, including promoting private capital formation, developing efficient capital markets and strengthening information networks. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative, an action plan drawn up by Africans for Africa. Taking into account country specific needs, we intend to support their efforts [to implement these initiatives][through a concerted program to offer the necessary equipment and training for governments and private organizations to establish information networks in Africa and to link them with each other and to the rest of the world]. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict

ict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also welcome the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.]

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those that threaten those objectives. We recognized our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through

due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.

Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding womens political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established. We have asked our Ministers report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

[Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate Corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]

Nonproliferation Arms Control and Disarmament

Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. We will continue our cooperation in the safe and effective management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes through concrete initiatives, [including French-German-Russian and US-Russian technology demonstration projects.] [in particular, the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Arussia to produce MOX fuel from weapons-grade plutonium, with the participation of the United States in the conversion of weapons plutonium.]

We have worked together to advance the international nonproliferation regime and to contribute to our common arms control and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all states to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so. We reaffirm our determination to strengthen

n the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention by developing measures to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Consistent with our strong support for the NPT, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives contained in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted at the NPT Review and Extension Conference, including the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a weapons-usable fissile material cutoff treaty.

We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty in strengthening European security. We welcome the decision by the 30 States Parties to conclude adaptation of this agreement as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the region's security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by 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] [countries of the Middle East region] [Iran, Iraq, or Libya] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities. We reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework, to freeze and dismantle North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. [In this context, full compliance with non-proliferation obligations is of major importance.] [Full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations remains of major importance.] The Eight therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program and in preserving all information relating to its past activity.] We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international nonproliferation norms. We also encourage them to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force.

We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. [We also encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts to

identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons, and endorse their and other efforts to protect our citizens from illegal trafficking in firearms.]

Export Control Regimes

We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Anti-personnel Landmines

Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To that end, [we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and through the Ottawa Process.] [we note that through the Ottawa Process, formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened this September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel landmine ban by the end of the year. We also take note of the complementary efforts at the CD.] We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its high degree of autonomy, way of life, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome China's commitment to hold free and fair elections for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by China's assurances on the Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The momentous changes in Zaire highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a political administration. We believe

e it is important to remain engaged in Zaire to assist in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic recovery. We look forward to close cooperation with the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of Zairian institutions will depend on the new authorities demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in

Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We shall take a positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of a subsequent international presence in Haiti after the termination of the UNSMITH mandate.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process faces a severe crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the [core understandings of the] Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace [the establishment of a viable and sustainable autonomy for the Palestinians, including sizable redeployments], security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations on pending interim agreement and those pertaining to permanent status issues. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks on order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We Affirm the importance of the multilateral activities of the peace process.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

We again call upon the

Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,] desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [and to end its use of] [rejecting] terrorism [and assassination] as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;] and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie. [We commit ourselves to cooperate in pressing Iran to change and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits [under the present circumstances.] we reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that

t might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability [or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions]. [We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction; we shall continue to prevent Iran from acquiring any materials or equipment that would assist its weapons of mass destruction programs.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

We actively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of functioning and effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCEs conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.

Establishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.

Cyprus

The Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

[Albania]

[The situation in Albania and its implications for the stability in the Balkans are of utmost importance. We call for a political, institutional, economic and humanitarian settlement in the primary interest of the Albanian people. We welcome the efforts made by the international community in Albania, in particular by the United Nations, the OSCE, the EU and the WEU. We express our warm appreciation for the creation and deployment authorized by the UN Security Council of a Multinational Protection Force (MPF) under Italian leadership and for the results achieved so far.]

[Afghanistan]

[We are seriously

concerned with the developments in Afghanistan, continued fierce military confrontation and catastrophic economic and humanitarian situation in that country.

The new spiral of military conflict is fraught not only with tragic consequences for this country, but also with a destabilization of the situation in the region. Peace is attainable only through political negotiations under the UN auspices with active assistance of all countries concerned. Everything should be done to ensure the commencement of the realization of decisions of Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.]

[Korean Peninsula]

[Noting the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal, we continue to support the proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula and call upon DPRK to accept the proposal without delay, as well as to seriously engage in North-South dialogue.]

[Cambodia]

[The current political instability in Cambodia is a serious setback for peace as well as for the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to make their very best efforts to achieve political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as in implementation of a free and fair election.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham next year.

PAGE

Denver Communiqué DRAFT- PAGE 15-DRAFT DATE \ 5/27/97; TIME 11:34 PM

; SummaryInformation(i@i@lj@Microsoft Word 6.04; +,

,

; %E%F%G%H%Y%&&&&(l(@.Y.Z.k9l99999gEhEoE

GGJJKKCOuOQQST,T;TUUVVWWw``Kehe[i

\i]ikio"o#ovvvyC>?01EFL]]^U]]cV]]U]^

UZ]cY@Z Ep;Qey{6CBCDJKNfgmnpqrwyzucuDcPuDPZcuD]^V]U]^U] U[]^]M,-

(
)

D%HD%HD%D%D%

[illegible]

h,4 h. h4 h. h4 h.! h,4 h.]ilimioo#o\$onpopssvvD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%uD D%TD%D%D% h4 h. h4 h.4 h,4 h.#8@ H4 h,4 h.#8@ Hvvyzy\zD%D%D%D%kD%kD%JD% h4)h.* h4 h.@ 4 h4 h.&`0 p@P"4 h4 h.&`0 p@P""z]z{{{~DD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%uD%\$ h 4 h.h! h,4 h. h4)h. h4)h.DEQIJlmD% D%D%D%8D%D%D%D%D%D%D%T D%D%D% D%D%|D%D%|D%D%|D%D%|D%D% h4 h. h40h. h40h. h4 h.?@[D%D% D%uD%D%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D%TD%uD%D% h4 h. h4 h.! h,4 h.! h,4 h.% h,4 h.h/0wx.;RSdez{ D%D% D% D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D% D%D% h4 h. h4 h."~st56DED%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D% D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% %D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D% h4 h. h4 h.""?ABCLMD%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%D%eD%cD%c\Z`%& h,4 h.l h,4 h. g tB! h4 h. h4 h.MND% h4 h.K @ Normal]a c.@. Heading l <Ujck"A@"Default Paragraph FontXOXPointC 04h @ Header!OSubPoint &@! Footnote Referenceh)@l Page Number\$@B\$ Footnote Textlc(@QLine Number @b Footer!

!!!--!,!!!!!!.. !.

!--. -

.....-.!g

%T08B1NX7dpd|~@+%

hdj

jiQIJlmA_bz{)

=!&.|9BMQ Wv`]iv\zDM|}~#\*-6AILS\b!! `foxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.D

OCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ

\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\

AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCfoxC:\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM524A.DOCNational Security Council

"H:\DENVER\AIRLIE\CMNQ\COMM525A.DOCWhite HouseC:\-DOC\COMM525A.DOC@Canon BJC-70

LPT1:BJSERS1Canon BJC-70

dD.

odhh

Canon BJC-70

dD.

odhh

77

77CTimes New RomanSymbol&Arial5Courier New"hqF{

lemfYHDRAFT COMMUNIQUNation

al Security CouncilWhite House; ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 08:57:07.00

SUBJECT: communique with final FASS Africa edits

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mquinn1 (mquinn1 @ erols.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin.Ritterhoff@ms01.do.treas.sprint.com@INET@LNGTWY (Robin.Ritterhoff@ms01.do.treas.sprint.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ekagan2 (ekagan2 @ erols.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

the communique we circulated on saturday afternoon at airlie house did not include the latest revisions on the Africa section by the foreign affairs sous sherpas. the attached draft of the communique contains this section, as submitted. please accept my apologies for any inconvenience this may have caused. pls call if you have any problems receiving the attached.

- bill antholis===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

; ~

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789;:<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}Root Entry F jCompObjbWordDocumentv+ObjectPoolbjbj

FMicrosoft Word 6.0 Document
MSWordDocWord.Document.6;
Oh+'0\$Hl
D h(C:\MSOFFICE\WINWORD\TEMPLATE\NORMAL.DOTDRAFT COMMUNIQUNational Security Co
uncilWhite House@ee= ev+B`""##:%%:%&|&0'0'0'@'P'&*C"F((((((x)z)z)z)r*ry**T.
+H*:%(z)(((('*(:%:(%(((:(%:(%((x)N%#d\$:%:(%((x)` (Draft Communiqu
Denver Summit O
f The Eight

We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major i
ndustrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internation
ally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity
and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first

century. We have considered the challenges and opportunities for our countries of the aging of our populations, and ways to foster the creation of good jobs for our people in a globalized economy. We have agreed on measures to protect the global environment and have taken steps to protect people from the dangers of emerging infectious diseases. We have continued and extended our work to counter [the global threats to our nations] [international threats] from international crime, illegal drugs, terrorism, and nuclear dangers. We have resolved to help African efforts to integrate more completely into the global economy, so that the twenty-first century will bring prosperity to the nations of that continent. We have reaffirmed our nations commitment to a political strategy of global integration, that includes strengthening democracy worldwide and promoting human rights, promoting adherence to [the rule of law] [the norms and principles of international cooperation], and helping prevent and resolve conflicts that threaten international peace and security. [F: To this end, we have agreed to work closely with all willing partners, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, which have a leading role to play in fostering global partnership, for peace security, and sustainable development.]

Continuing the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. [R: We welcome the process of unprecedented transformation of Russia into a democratic nation with basic market structures now in place, and reiterate our shared firm commitment to the promotion of an early full involvement of Russia in all institutions of the G-7.] [Standing invitations are from now on extended to Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings.] [We also affirm that cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We would undertake best efforts for Russia to make considerable progress toward her accession to the WTO and the OECD, on appropriate terms, and to conclude as soon as possible an agreement to participate in the Paris Club as a creditor.]

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. Increasing openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity by allowing countries to specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. A principal challenge, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.

At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. The problems of one country increasingly affect other countries. Even as increasing interdependence and economic integration open up new possibilities for prosperity, they carry risks. [Try to improve this sentence: We must make sure that at all segments of our society prosper amidst global integration.] [We must ensure that globalization benefits all segments of our society and cooperate to meet shared problems effectively.] No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological i

nnovations, [G: in particular, to give the younger generation a clear perspective for an active and successful life.]

In order to reap the benefits of globalization and other structural changes, it is essential that all countries embrace sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly. Many of the challenges we all face today, both domestic and international, call for similar policy responses, such as making high quality education and training available to all our people, and increasing the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions. [UK, J: Proposed reference to Kobe Labor Ministerial; encouraging younger generation employment.]

The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimotos Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue working or other socially productive activities [EC: continue active lives] well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of the elderly as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including by removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving.

We examined the differing implications for our nations of population aging for the sustainability of our pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in maintaining their public pension systems. Different ways may be suggested to address this issue: increase labor force participation for young seniors, save more. Investing in human capital, through life-long learning, will be crucial.

8b. All countries will be affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. This in turn adds even greater urgency to the need for efforts to optimize current spending. We discussed the need to examine our welfare systems to make them more efficient and sustainable in order to foster the well-being of present and future generations. In doing so, we must ensure that the costs of old age do not overburden younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance

structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to increase our understanding of the aging process and ways to reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve research on population aging.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions of small

and medium-sized enterprises to employment [and dynamism] in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises may be a key to job creation. In our discussion we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including unnecessary regulation, [UK, EC: the problem of access to innovation], [EC: difficulties in entering international markets], and the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of these companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports, and we stress the need to remove obstacles.

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global in

tegration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing amounts of time to these issues. This year we discussed two key areas extensively.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed

the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to

o reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development. Looking ahead to the holding of a Rio plus 10 conference in 2002, we call on the Special Session to consider inviting eminent experts to assess the challenges of sustainable development at the start of the 21st century.

[We recognize that rapid progress in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable development. We agree on the need to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environment Facility with fair burdensharing among donors. We note the need to address the question of arrears.]

Reform of UN Institutions

Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four [five] priority areas of freshwater, oceans, land resources [forests], and sustainable energy use.

To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported a refocused mandate for UNEP, as the leading global environmental authority

(Note: it has been proposed that the following sections be removed from the Communique and placed In the Foreign Ministers Statement:

[so as to make UNEP the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global development].

[In particular, UNEPs tasks include: monitoring, analyzing and reporting on the state of the environment; serving as a forum where problems and long term goals are identified, and policy advice provided; ; integrating environmental concerns into the UN system; catalyzing international cooperation and action, and fostering negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements.]

The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should [elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability]

lity][consider the international environmental agenda and make reform and policy recommendations to the Governing Council].

The new Executive Director should be selected in a timely manner, with a view to addressing the challenges ahead.

We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.

[The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institutions dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough-going reform of UNEP, and to consider the possibility of creating in the medium term an

Alternative 1

environmental [organization][structure] of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy setting in the field of environment.]

Alternative 2

[improve coordination of UN environmental institutions, with UNEP as the main pillar.]

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change.

Alternative 1 (US, C, J):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that accepts meaningful, realistic, equitable, legally binding emission limitations and reduction targets, keeping accountability and transparency, to control greenhouse gas emissions]

Alternative 2 (EU,G,F,UK):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement containing legally binding commitments regarding quantified objectives for the limitation and substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions]

tions and achieve ambitious targets]

Alternative 3 (F suggestion):

[In order to control greenhouse effect gas emissions, we must forge, at the third conference of Parties of the UN framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a protocol setting, with appropriate national and regional flexibility in implementation, coordinated policies and measures, and legally binding emission reduction targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Alternative 4 (UK suggestion):

[We must forge, at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate and sets realistic and legally binding targets to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010].

We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that [maximizes] [allows appropriate] national [and regional] flexibility in meeting targets.

Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measureable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we

Alternative 1:

[urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We also commit to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCED Inter-governmental Panel on Forests. We therefore]

call on all countries to work with us to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement nat

ional forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nations forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it.

Alternative 2:

[We urge the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

[Freshwater [awaiting proposed redrafts]

Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues. In particular, we encourage the CSD to develop initiatives to [effectively] alleviate freshwater problems, in particular in developing countries, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality, sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements.

Our ultimate goal should be to make ample supplies of safe drinking water and sanitation available throughout the world and to manage water resources to improve agricultural production and protect the aquatic environment. To achieve these objectives, we aim to improve our national programs and policies, support bilateral and regional assistance, and promote global and regional cooperation efforts.]

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies (ECAs) as expeditiously as possible. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Childrens Environmental Health

Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats[, including impacts of global climate change]. Together, our

governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, and provide for microbiologically safe drinking water.

[Oceans (including oil spill and earthquakes/tsunamis)]

[To be drafted]

[Space Station]

[We welcome the signing, timed to coincide with the Denver Summit, of the Agreement on cooperation in establishing the international space station as an example of a constructive interaction of States in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.] (Awaiting possible signature by Denver)

[Energy]

[The new Special Session should initiate a common framework in the CSD for promoting sustainable energy use, focusing on energy efficiency and the use of renewables; the links to poverty, including addressing the needs of people without access to energy services; full resource cost pricing; and the promotion of cleaner technology.]

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS [F: are responsible for a third of all deaths from disease in the world], pose significant challenges to the health, security, and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, [UK: building on existing regional surveillance systems]; strengthen research; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. [F alternative: In the coming year, our governments will enhance scientific research in view of better control of infectious diseases; promote the coordination of existing efforts to develop a global surveillance network; improve the international response to outbreaks; and help to build medical and institutional capacities, including availability of international standard products to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally.] Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization (WHO).

[EC: While insisting on prevention and promoting new treatment of AIDS for the benefit of the greatest number, developing ...] Developing a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease

ase. This remains an urgent global public health imperative. We will [work to] provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists, governments in the developed and developing world, and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention and a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Transnational Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to [strengthen document security] [keep our borders secure through strengthened document security] and strategies to combat alien smuggling, to prevent illegal trafficking of firearms, and to adapt our response to new threats deriving from emerging trends in transnational organized criminal activity such as high tech crime. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on the implications of crimes involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Narcotic Drugs

We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to

the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires forceful and effective action against both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in the producer states [and in the development of alternative means for poor countries to earn a livelihood where they are committed to the eradication of illicit drug production - UK]; support further efforts to develop multilateral means to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. In all of these areas, our governments will make proposals in the framework of the UN Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We reaffirm our opposition to concessions to terrorist demands and our determination to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating an UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all states [to promote the use of encryption in a way which allows, when necessary, lawful government access to combat terrorism][to develop national policies on encryption based on guidelines developed by the OECD to assist in combating terrorism].

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that [all] states adopt and/or ratify the [major] international counterterrorism conventions by the year 2000. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to [exchange information security practices for] international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.

[Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experim

ents which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]

United Nations Reform

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform [in the political, financial, economic and social fields, and undertake to intensify our role in the various working groups set up by the General Assembly].

In this regard, we welcome progress that has occurred [since Lyon] [especially in the governance and management of economic and social programs since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon.]

We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annans reform proposals and look forward to their rapid implementation and to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary General's specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

[We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.]

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular

ar at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UNs funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.

III. PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT: A FOCUS ON AFRICA

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to help African countries become full participants in the expansion of global prosperity. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures, [(including excessive military expenditures)], and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994.

EC-UK Sherpa proposal, with Japan comments: [Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries

into the world trading system, and we look to the forthcoming WTO/ITC/UNCTAD high-level meeting to take important steps in this direction. We want to increase the capacity of least developed countries to benefit from increased trade and investment by improved coordination of trade-related technical assistance and to work towards [EC, UK: the elimination of tariffs] [J: further reductions of tariffs on an autonomous basis] and the simplification of the rules of origin on these exports.] Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. [Consistent with WTO obligations,] we will provide strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for those Sub-Saharan countries that are undertaking the most significant liberalizing initiatives in their markets. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of African countries to achieve development objectives, including accelerating growth, catalyzing private capital flows and alleviating poverty. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. It is therefore essential that we work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and human resource development, including health and education of their people. [In this regard, it is desirable to establish cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts in African development.]

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen coordination with other donors, including emerging donors. We will use the Special Program for Africa, Consultative Groups, round tables and other existing mechanisms to accomplish these objectives. The UNs system-wide Special Initiative on Africa should help the action-oriented programs of the United Nations to play an important role and we will work with the Secretary General, UN agency heads and interested African governments to ensure it does so effectively while facilitating reform efforts by African governments. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa's efforts to energize and focus its activities, including promoting private capital formation, developing efficient capital markets and strengthening information networks. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative, an action plan drawn up by Africans for Africa. Taking into account country specific needs, we intend to support their efforts [to implement these initiatives][through a concerted program to offer the necessary equipment and training for governments and private organizations to establish information networks in Africa and to link them with each other and to the rest of the world]. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also welcome the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.]

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those that threaten those objectives. We recognized our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent

years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

Human rights are at

the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.

Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential

to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding women's political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established. We have asked our Ministers report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

[Democracy, economic growth

and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate Corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials.

We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]

Nonproliferation Arms Control and Disarmament

Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central

Asia. We will continue our cooperation in the safe and effective management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes through concrete initiatives, [including French-German-Russian and US-Russian technology demonstration projects.] [in particular, the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Arussia to produce MOX fuel from weapons-grade plutonium, with the participation of the United States in the conversion of weapons plutonium.]

We have worked together to advance the international nonproliferation regime and to contribute to our common arms control and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all states to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and call on all states that have not yet ratified it to do so. We reaffirm our determination to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention by developing measures to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Consistent with our strong support for the NPT, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives contained in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted at the NPT Review and Extension Conference, including the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a weapons-usable fissile natural cutoff treaty.

We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty in strengthening European security. We welcome the decision by the 30 States Parties to conclude adaptation of this agreement as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the regions security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by 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] [countries of the Middle East region][Iran, Iraq, or Libya] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities. We reaffirm our support for implementing the Agreed Framework, to freeze and dismantle North Korea's nuclear program. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. [In this context, full compliance with non-proliferation obligations is of major importance.] [Full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations remains of major importance. The Eight therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program and in preserving all i

information relating to its past activity.] We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international nonproliferation norms. We also encourage them to adhere to the CTBT so that it can enter into force.

We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements of the UN Register on Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. [We also encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons, and endorse their and other efforts to protect our citizens from illegal trafficking in firearms.]

Export Control Regimes

We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Anti-personnel Landmines

Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To that end, [we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and through the Ottawa Process.] [we note that through the Ottawa Process, formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened this September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel landmine ban by the end of the year. We also take note of the complementary efforts at the CD.] We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's comm

itments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kongs continued stability and prosperity and preserving its high degree of autonomy, way of life, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome Chinas commitment to hold free and fair elections for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by Chinas assurances on the Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The momentous changes in Zaire highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a political administration. We believe it is important to remain engaged in Zaire to assist in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic recovery. We look forward to close cooperation with the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of Zairian institutions will depend on the new authorities demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We shall take a positive note of the Secretary Generals new recommendations on the nature of a subsequent international presence in Haiti after the termination of the UNSMILH mandate.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process faces a severe crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the [core understandings of the] Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace [the establishment of a viable and sustainable autonomy for the Palestinians, including sizable redeployments], security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations on pending interim agreement and those pertaining to permanent status issues. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We welcome all efforts to promote the regions development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We Affirm the importance of the multilateral

ral activities of the peace process.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

We again call upon the

Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,] desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [and to end its use of] [rejecting] terrorism [and assassination] as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;] and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie. [We commit ourselves to cooperate in pressing Iran to change and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits [under the present circumstances.] we reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability [or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions]. [We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction; we shall continue to prevent Iran from acquiring any materials or equipment that would assist its weapons of mass destruction programs.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

We actively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of functioning and effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCEs conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.

Establishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.

Cyprus

The Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

[Albania]

[The situation in Albania and its implications for the stability in the Balkans are of utmost importance. We call for a political, institutional, economic and humanitarian settlement in the primary interest of the Albanian people. We welcome the efforts made by the international community in Albania, in particular by the United Nations, the OSCE, the EU and the WEU. We express our warm appreciation for the creation and deployment authorized by the UN Security Council of a Multinational Protection Force (MPF) under Italian leadership and for the results achieved so far.]

[Afghanistan]

[We are seriously concerned with the developments in Afghanistan, continued fierce military confrontation and catastrophic economic and humanitarian situation in that country. The new spiral of military conflict is fraught not only with tragic consequences for this country, but also with a destabilization of the situation in the region. Peace is attainable only through political negotiations under the UN auspices with active assistance of all countries concerned. Everything should be done to ensure the commencement of the realization of decisions of Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.]

[Korean Peninsula]

[Noting the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal, we continue to support the proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula and call upon DPRK to accept the proposal without delay, as well as to seriously engage in North-South dialogue.]

[Cambodia]

[The current political instability in Cambodia is a serious setback for peace as well as for the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to make their very best efforts to achieve political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as in implementation of a free and fair election.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham next year.

PAGE

[illegible]

al Security CouncilWhite House; ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 16:29:12.00

SUBJECT: cloning

TO: William P. Marshall (CN=William P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

here's our redraft. Please call. We can come down. ===== ATTACHMENT 1
=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D62]MAIL47049574Q.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

We agree that the recently reported breakthrough in animal cloning could yield enormous medical and agricultural benefits. We have also taken note with great concern that this scientific advance could open the way to using [somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child]. We agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of [somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child] while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections already underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal moratorium on the use of [somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child].

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1997 13:39:38.00

SUBJECT: additional for Dan

TO: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Cloning: DPC has been sent France's proposed paragraph on cloning. The initial reaction is that they are not yet ready to make an international statement. (Japan's response was that experts need to consider this further.) U.S. industry is opposed to limitations, but recognize that there likely will be some construct. The President's Commission on Cloning is due to report its findings on or about June 7; it is likely to recommend domestic legislation and international cooperation, though it is difficult to anticipate the Commission's conclusions. Given the President's apparent strong feelings on this issue, DPC is preparing a strategy and circulating appropriate language that we can counter-propose, as appropriate, on the cloning issue.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-05-29

Subject: Cloning and stuff

Creator: Elizabeth Drye

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-05-29

Subject: Re: Cloning memo

Creator: Elena Kagan

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-MAY-1997 20:15:06.00

SUBJECT: Cloning memo to POTUS

TO: Toby Donenfeld (CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Rachael, Toby, can you get any comments on this draft to me by the ungodly
hour of 10:00 am tomorrow? Thanks. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D69]MAIL42492784L.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

May 29, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Elena Kagan
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Cloning Policy Options

Two upcoming events create the need to develop a position on legislation banning the cloning of human beings. First, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) is about to complete the review you requested of the ethical and legal issues associated with cloning human beings. On Saturday, June 7, at its final public meeting, NBAC is expected to vote in favor of a legislative ban. Second, France has proposed that the Denver Summit communique include a paragraph urging countries to pass domestic legislative bans, and to work together toward a global ban.

We recommend: (1) that you support domestic legislation banning human cloning, and that you announce specific legislation at the top of your June 10th press conference; and (2) that the U.S. support France's proposed cloning paragraph while insisting on critical modifications.

DISCUSSION

NBAC's Findings and Recommendations

In its draft final report, NBAC unanimously concludes that **"it is morally unacceptable for anyone . . . to attempt to create a child"** using the technology that created Dolly the sheep -- that is, the transfer of the nucleus from an adult somatic (non egg or sperm) cell into an enucleated egg. NBAC bases this conclusion on safety concerns, finding that the technology is "likely to involve substantial risk to the potential child." The report also states that "serious ethical concerns... require a great deal more widespread and careful thought and public deliberation before this technology should be used."

The Commission notes that current restrictions effectively prohibit federally funded and regulated entities from attempting to clone a human being through somatic cell nuclear transfer. However, fertility clinics and other privately-funded clinical and research establishments face no prohibition on human cloning. NBAC expresses doubt in certain organizations' willingness to adhere to a voluntary moratorium.

NBAC clarifies that some forms of "human cloning" -- such as the cloning of DNA sequences, cell lines, and tissues -- are scientifically important and not ethically problematic. Moreover, NBAC finds that nuclear transfer cloning in animals is ethically acceptable and promises

important benefits. Hence, NBAC concludes that restrictions on cloning should preclude these activities.

Accordingly, NBAC calls for carefully-worded national legislation prohibiting anyone from "attempting to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques." The Commission specifies that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use in humans. NBAC also recommends that the U.S. cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually-supported cloning restrictions.

National Legislation

We recommend that you embrace NBAC's proposal to establish a narrowly crafted time-limited legislative moratorium. Legislation is the only way to establish a comprehensive, enforceable prohibition on cloning entire human beings in all research and clinical settings. If carefully written, it will not preclude important research.

Reaction to proposed legislation should be primarily favorable. A national and international consensus is emerging that attempting to apply the technology used to clone Dolly to humans is morally wrong. The American Medical Association has conveyed this view to NBAC, and the World Medical Association has issued a similar statement. Given NBAC's recommendation, we expect many in the scientific and ethics communities to support a legislative moratorium.

But some who agree that cloning a human being using nuclear somatic cell transfer is morally unacceptable will oppose a legislated moratorium. In particular, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries strongly oppose legislation. These two industries are deeply concerned that a legislative debate will produce broadly drawn language that impairs critical research. Some academic researchers may share this view. Fertility clinics may also oppose legislation, but to date have not signaled a position. Finally, some in the right-to-life community will argue that NBAC's proposed approach will not fully protect embryos.

We recommend that you announce your support for legislation and propose specific legislative language on June 10, at your scheduled press conference, three days after NBAC's recommendation will become public. By acting quickly you can maintain your leadership on the issue and carefully frame the legislative debate. As a practical matter, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry associations understand you may choose to take this approach and, notwithstanding their opposition to a bill, have quietly advised us on legislative language.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____

Group of Eight Statement on Cloning

France has proposed the following paragraph for inclusion in the G-8 communique:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.

Germany will support the statement; Canada will support it with some modification.

U.S. biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries strongly oppose including any paragraph on cloning in the communique. They fear that it will not be carefully drafted and may inadvertently extend to the cloning of genes and cells as well as entire human beings. Further, industry is concerned a statement on cloning could ultimately provide cover for protectionist efforts to restrict U.S. biotechnology products and activities.

Nevertheless, we recommend that the Administration support the french proposal with critical modifications. Specifically, we suggest that the U.S. insist on changes to: (1) affirm the potential medical and agricultural benefits of cloning technology; (2) limit the prohibition to "the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to create a child;" and (3) propose a time-limited moratorium instead of a ban. USDA and HHS support this position.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-05-29

Subject: Cloning memo

Creator: Elizabeth Drye

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-MAY-1997 16:20:46.00

SUBJECT: Memo to agencies on cloning

TO: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by Sherman G. Boone/OPD/EOP on 05/29/97

04:20 PM -----

Elizabeth Drye

05/29/97 11:10:12 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sherman G. Boone/OPD/EOP, Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

cc:

Subject: Memo to agencies on cloning

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D81]MAIL45098584B.116 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CLOSE HOLD

May 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: Toby Donenfeld, Office of the Vice President
Nancy Ann Min, Office of Management and Budget
Bill Corr, Dept. of Health and Human Services
Greg Frasier, Dept. of Agriculture
Elgie Holstein, Dept. of Energy

FROM: Elizabeth Drye, Domestic Policy Council
Rachel Levinson, Office of Science and Technology Policy

SUBJECT: Paragraph on Cloning for Denver Summit

The French have proposed a paragraph on cloning for inclusion in the Summit of the Eight joint communique. **We need your comments on the text -- and on our proposed revised text -- by 5:00 pm Thursday, May 29. Please fax your Department's comments to Elizabeth Drye at 456-7431.** In reviewing the texts, please keep the following in mind:

- 1) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission is scheduled to complete its report the week of June 9th. We will ask our negotiators to reserve the right to modify the U.S. position pending the completion and our review of this report. We expect, however, that NBAC will recommend a legislative ban.
- 2) We will recommend to our negotiators that the U.S. not actively advocate including a paragraph on cloning, and that the U.S. oppose including the paragraph if it remains broadly drawn.
- 3) Three other countries have stated their reactions to the French proposal. The German's support it. The Canadians want to delete the final sentence regarding a "universal ban" (note that we suggest modifying the last sentence to read "universal moratorium"). The Japanese are not yet prepared to comment without further technical review.

If you have any questions, please contact Rachael (202-456-6137) or Elizabeth (202-456-5573). Thanks in advance for your review.

Attachment

cc: Sherman Boone, National Economic Council

FRENCH PROPOSAL

Human cloning:

We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.

OUR PROPOSED REDRAFT

We are hopeful that the recently reported breakthrough in entire animal cloning will yield enormous medical and agricultural benefits. We have also taken note with great concern that this scientific advance could open the way to using this technology (by which we mean somatic cell nuclear transfer technology) to create a child. We agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections already underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal moratorium on the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child.