

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Special Envoy for the Americas-Farnsworth, Eric

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1047

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
26	6	7	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
002. email	Patrick DeSouza to the National Security Advisor, re: Choice of Next Host for Summit of Americas (1 page)	01/06/1998	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: [Chile State Visit] (4 pages)	11/28/1997	P1/b(1)
005a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)
005b. memo	[duplicate of 003] (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Special Envoy for the Americas
 Farnsworth, Eric
 OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

*Encl
Looks positive
Let's discuss
cc: NLSW*

NLSW

Encl

Sylve

Dog

FILE CLASSIFICATION: LIP.SUM

Des

Fast Track

DATE: January 22, 1998

TO : David Lipton, Under Secretary
Mack McLarty, Special Counselor to the President
Amb. Charlene Barshefsky, USTR
Amb. Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary, State

CC : Amb. James Dubbins, Special Assistant to the President, NSC
William Schuerch, DAS
Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, USAID
Amb. Victor Marrero, U.S. Representative, OAS
Amb. Richard Brown, Coordinator, Summit

FROM : ~~L. Ronald Schengan, US EXD~~

SUBJECT : Summit of the Americas in Santiago

Having reviewed the documents relating to the forthcoming Summit of the Americas in Santiago, I would like to suggest that several important initiatives in the trade area could be advanced at the Summit in spite of the uncertain status of U.S. Fast Track Authority.

Specifically, I suggest we consider a broad program financed by the IDB to upgrade the capacity of the Latin American countries, especially the smaller ones, to meet and enforce the measures to which they are committed in the WTO agreements, as well as those that will be required in the forthcoming FTAA agreements. We have already suggested such a program to the IDB as a result of the meeting between Amb. Barshefsky and President Iglesias last year and its design is now well underway. It might be very helpful to refer to it at the Summit.

On the substance, the need is great for such a program. The capacity of the governments to make the necessary changes to their domestic laws, institutional and administrative practice, as well as to enforce the issues relating to rules of origin, competition, transparency, government procurement, market access, etc., is limited both by experience and depth of staffing. Similarly the capacity of the governments to address the large body of complex rules and requirements for the financial infrastructure that will be necessary for cross border investment is also weak. Although the Finance Ministers are addressing these issues in their periodic summits, implementation capacity is spotty. I believe that there is considerable benefit to have the Presidents endorse programs to provide technical support and training for

the trade ministries, customs agencies, tax agencies and other trade and investment agencies throughout the hemisphere.

This type of program falls squarely within the mandate of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the IDB, which has more than adequate resources to dedicate a program for this purpose. We also have both the capacity and the mandate to support a major proactive program to upgrade labor ministries and enforce labor codes which I have addressed in a separate memo. I suggest these programs be highlighted at the forthcoming Summit to demonstrate forward movement in these areas and gain impetus for the issues that will be required to build the infrastructure for hemispheric trade. These types of initiatives will be especially important if we decide to hold back on fast track this year.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

NEED
 Eric
 Steve
 D✓
 Desc-26

FILE CLASSIFICATION: lip.lab

DATE: January 22, 1998

TO : David Lipton, Under Secretary

Mack McLarty, Special Counselor to the President
 Alexis Herman, Secretary, Department of Labor
 Amb. Charlene Barshefsky, USTR
 Ambassador Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary, State
 Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, USAID

CC : William Schuerch, DAS
 Amb. James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President, NSC
 Amb. Richard Brown, Coordinator, Summit
 Amb. Victor Marrero, U.S. Representative, OAS

FROM : ~~L. Ronald Schuman, US EXD~~

SUBJECT : Labor Program for the Inter-American System

Need copy

Following up on my memo of July 29, 1997, regarding a pro-active approach to labor issues in the Americas, President Iglesias invited Secretary of Labor, Alexis Herman, to meet at the Bank on January 8, 1998. The meeting addressed several matters relating to a more comprehensive effort to address labor issues including strengthening labor ministries, research on the economic impact of labor reforms and standards, assisting labor ministries to enforce labor codes, and, in general, promoting a more constructive dialogue regarding a forward-looking labor policy.

In particular, we discussed ways to:

1. Make greater use of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) which, according to the basic agreement establishing the Fund, can apply its special window for human resources development to labor issues. The Bank can design a program that will assist the labor ministries to upgrade their management, enforce labor codes, and to engage labor unions and employers in improving negotiating capabilities.
2. Considering that the Latin American countries have already committed themselves to comply with many ILO standards and rules, it is appropriate to help them design a program to upgrade their domestic laws, administrative practices and enforcement procedures to comply more effectively with these labor codes. The MIF currently has several hundreds of millions of dollars available for programs under this rubric.

3. Organize a tripartite committee among the Bank, OAS and ILO to undertake research and analysis of labor issues, similar to the the tripartite committee formed by the IDB, OAS and CEPAL for trade issues. Since the labor ministries already have an existing mechanism under the OAS, the IDB would seek to collaborate with the OAS to upgrade this function.

President Iglesias also indicated his positive view that a ministers of labor meeting should be held immediately before or after the forthcoming Summit of the Americas in Santiago.

KISSINGER ASSOCIATES
350 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK NY 10022-6022
(212) 759-7919
FACSIMILE: (212) 759-0042

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

NO. OF PAGES: 7
(Including this one)

DATE: JANUARY 27, 1998

RECIPIENT:

NAME: MACK MELARTY

LOCATION: THE WHITE HOUSE

FAX NO.: 202-456-2215

SENDER:

NAME: D. ROTHKOPF

MESSAGE:

IF I'D HAVE HAD MORE TIME, I WOULD
HAVE SENT A SHORTER MEMO.

Needs
Eric
Post

JANUARY 26, 1998
VIA TELEFAX: 202-456-2215

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: DAVID ROTHKOPF

RE: THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT AND BEYOND:
U.S.-LATIN RELATIONS RECONSIDERED

The pursuit of free trade within this hemisphere has been seen as the lynchpin of U.S.-Latin relations since the Bush Administration. NAFTA was the first important step in this approach and building on NAFTA either through NAFTA accession agreements or through bilateral trade agreements with other nations in the Americas have been viewed to be the natural next steps. While other elements of the complex North-South relationship have also received attention, it has been trade that has captured the attention of counterpart nations throughout the hemisphere, of the business community and of the media. EAT

Now however, it seems unlikely that additional free trade agreements of the nature of those anticipated and cited as a goal in numerous Administration speeches will be achievable during the remainder of this term of the Clinton Administration. Therefore, in anticipation of the upcoming Summit of the Americas II to be held in Santiago, Chile later this spring, the U.S. must reconsider its priorities and develop a new, achievable approach that will serve our crucial national interests in the region.

Reasons the Moment Demands a Positive, Forceful New Approach

One such alternative approach would be to de-emphasize the region, to withdraw and to rely on the comparative disinterest many Americans have in foreign affairs. This would be a crucial mistake on several levels.

1. U.S. national security interests in the region are among the most serious we face anywhere in the world. Narcotics trafficking and related crime are a threat to us domestically and to key governments in the region. Immigration flows from Latin America are significant and could also become destabilizing in a number of key U.S. communities and in terms of U.S.-Latin relations. The region is now home to the number one supplier of oil to the U.S., and to another supplier in the top 10.
2. During the past 10 years, U.S. trade to Latin America has grown at a faster rate than that with any other region of the world. U.S. trade with the region is very important economically and growing more important. Of the top 10 "big

- emerging markets", Brazil has been the country showing the number one increase in consumption of U.S. exports during the past several years.
3. U.S. economic leadership in the region is threatened by increased interest in the countries of Latin America from both Europe and Asia.
 4. U.S. leadership in shaping developments in the region to better suit our interests with regard to the above issues as well as those pertaining to judicial reform, the environment, labor issues, political reform, capital markets reform, standards development, non-proliferation, and other such concerns is not a given. If we cede the lead, others from the region and elsewhere will seek to step in and present a new agenda that is not necessarily in our interest. They already have.

For these reasons, the U.S. needs to present a new approach that ~~reasserts our engagement~~ in the key issues of the region. This will have the following important consequences:

1. It sends a message to the region that U.S. remains engaged and is committed to building closer relations in the hemisphere during the years ahead. This will assuage the disappointment of those looking to the U.S. for leadership in the recent past (on issues such as trade liberalization) and it will send an important message to those who would fill any void left by the U.S..
2. It sends a message to the world that the U.S. is not entering a period of retreat and isolation—the dangers of which should be evident.
3. It sends a message to the Congress, the American people and key communities in the U.S., that the Clinton Administration remains aggressively committed to international engagement and the strengthening of the New American Economy.

Turning a Setback into an Advance: A New Period of Initiative

While it may sound like a rationalization, the fact is that the importance of "fast-track" and near-term bilateral trade agreements to the U.S. relationship with Latin America have been considerably overstated. Having fast-track and the ability to secure such agreements would have been helpful and would have sent a strong message about our commitment to the region. But, there are a broad range of extremely important issues that need to be addressed in the hemispheric dialogue and there are a number of significant ways the U.S. can advance its economic, political, security and social interests in the hemisphere without fast-track.

Indeed, even in the area of narrowly defined trade policy, there are a variety of remaining policy options that would move us in important ways toward the goals for hemispheric progress and integration set in Miami.

These include:

Consolidating Past Successes: Reaching A Stand-still Agreement

If we cannot all move forward together at the same speed right now, we may well be able

to agree to establish a floor for future openness and a ceiling for future tariffs by agreeing to a standstill on backsliding. This may meet initial resistance among some governments...but it is an idea with Latin origins, I first heard it articulated by Miguel Rodriguez of the OAS one or two months ago.

Harmonization: Regulatory, Standards, Commercial Law and Customs Convergence

Tariffs are only a subset of the barriers to more open trade facing businesses seeking to operate in the region. These barriers as a class should be the target of trade policy. Some fall outside the traditional ambit of government negotiators (infrastructure deficiencies are one example), but many are just the kind of thing that the negotiators can address. We can shift some of our resources to more forcefully advancing harmonization of regulatory regimes, product health and safety standards, other commercial standards, commercial law regimes and customs procedures. While these are widely different, all are achievable, could represent progress toward the eventual goal of the FTAA and would be meaningful. The counter argument in this case is that certain countries (read Brazil) do not want to have a staged, incremental negotiation where sub-agreements are reached in sequence. They feel this undermines leverage regarding the "larger" issues that will wait to the end of the negotiation. This position defies logic in that there will be stages to any negotiation and it also runs in the face of Latin arguments that signs of progress are necessary now. Nonetheless, it is a serious hurdle to such an approach.

Commercial
facilitation
in Costa Rica
etc.

Opening the Core Dialogue: Initiating U.S./NAFTA-Mercosur Informal Discussions

No FTAA will be possible until NAFTA and Mercosur come to terms on how to harmonize their approaches to trade issues. More centrally, no deal will be possible until the U.S. and Brazil agree. Initiating an informal dialogue that is intended to continue throughout the run-up to the FTAA makes a good deal of sense. Indeed, the idea of an annual meeting among NAFTA and Mercosur trade ministers makes a lot of sense and could be objectionable to few. This is the axis on which hemispheric trade will turn and we should get past our inclination to try to "counter" the efforts of the Brazilians, or minimize them at every turn. Indeed, we must recognize that the only way this deal works is if we find a way to make a real partnership emerge.

no

A Hallmark of Leadership: Allowing Others to Advance Ideas Important to the U.S.

This last point leads directly into one of the opportunities presented by the moment. It is a political reality that the United States will not be able to lead in the region in the way many had hoped we would. Past strategies that eschewed massive parallel negotiations, or sub-regional dialogues in favor of "picking off" bilateral partners one at a time and thus eroding the leverage of any non-U.S. bloc are now not possible. Past strategies of forcefully asserting our leadership are not credible as they once were. But, lead we must...within the context of a multilateral environment. And, as we are finding on many fronts, the key to multilateral leadership is knowing how and when to let others advance ideas that are in our interest, when to lay back and trust the processes we have created...and to trust our own leverage and ability to guide things from a position other than the chairman's chair. Everyone knows we are the most powerful, what they don't know is whether we are big enough to lead in a world in which compromise and true

cooperation are essential.

I believe we are...and more importantly, I believe that is our best option right now.

The Chilean Five-Part Plan for the Summit

As you know, Chilean special emissary for the second Summit of the Americas, Genaro Arriagada, has a focused, well-thought out five part plan for the Summit of the Americas. As he explained that plan to me during the hour he and I spent together last week, the principal components of the plan are:

Expanding Regional Economic Coordination

The Chilean idea is built around a greater effort being made to coordinate the development of capital markets in the hemisphere. In addition, it includes a special focus on "prudential" steps to handle future market shocks--an opening to a discussion of limited capital controls. While I believe the idea can go much further, see below, this is an important area--perhaps at the moment the important area and one in which we can advance important U.S. interests.

Institutionalizing and Advancing the FTAA Process

Arriagada focused here on agreeing in Santiago to establish within 30 days of the Summit a real secretariat to oversee progress toward the FTAA goal of free trade in the hemisphere by 2005. He mentioned Miami as a possible location for the Secretariat...although he also said some people liked the idea of a moving secretariat that might make three stops between now and 2005. He mentioned a chair or secretary general from Canada with several vice chairs from other countries--including presumably one from the U.S. This group would then oversee progress toward the FTAA, serve as a clearinghouse and give the entire effort the feeling of being like a GATT round. He also said, interestingly, that he felt shortly after Santiago that there would be a willingness among the Latins to schedule discussions on labor issues. He specifically mentioned Lampreia expressing more openness to this idea than in the past. If he can help arrange this, it is a perfect example of where it is much in our interest to let someone else lead...although again, urging him forward and getting a concrete result at the earliest possible date would be a good thing.

*Establish
Secretariat*

Advancing Judicial Reform in the Hemisphere

With 16 or so countries in the hemisphere working on this...and given its importance to our counter-narcotics efforts, our anti-corruption initiative, transparency to markets and the efficiency of institutions, this is clearly of value and should be embraced. The issue here is what is being done concretely. Sweeping statements, even earnest ones, will ring flat in a Summit atmosphere where many journalists are looking for the "what was achieved here?" ("Is this a flop?") story.

Undertaking a Major New Initiative in Education Across the Americas

I understand that you and Arriagada went to see the World Bank and the IDB on this and as you know, I feel very strongly that a meaningful initiative here would be crucial. It is one of the best ways to address both the social equity issues that are of increasing importance in the hemisphere and to address concerns about labor disequilibria (better educated workers will demand and receive higher pay, reducing gaps with our workers and the resultant tensions in our trade discussions.) The trick is having a significant dollar commitment (the billion dollar plus number Arriagada mentioned was solid) and a significant tangible result (training 30,000 new teachers in 3 years was also mentioned--and also will resonate as more than a gesture.)

JK

Launching New Efforts at Development Cooperation

This effort--to get Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile to commit to help smaller countries in the region with their development efforts--sounds positive but is of less resonance here in the U.S. Nonetheless, it could be offered as an example of non-U.S. funded multilateral efforts among emerging nations to help themselves--welcome in the current environment.

Commitment for periodic meetings

Having only five main objectives--possibly enhanced by a firm commitment by the leaders to meet again at a certain time in a certain place--offers the focus needed if any message is to emanate from Santiago. Having the host nation take the lead on them is appropriate and removes a burden from the U.S. We can enjoy the position of being the key player in the mix, the one whose blessing is required to make an approach work, but absolved of the obligation to lead and relieved of the resentments attendant thereto.

Variations and Adjustments to Consider

Obviously, we will not simply go along for the ride on the above efforts. Indeed, Arriagada was singing your praises particularly, noting how powerful it was for the World Bank and the IDB to see a proposal made by the U.S. and Chile side-by-side, acting as a team.

||

Having said that, on some of the above issues slight adjustments will strengthen the proposals and add to the impact here in the U.S.. For example, it is my strong sense that the issue of economic coordination can be especially significant given the current crisis in Asia and its possible subsequent effects. It is unlikely this issue will disappear from the scene prior to Santiago, and indeed, it is quite possible the concerns about Asian deterioration, contagion and global market consequences will be even higher at that time. Using Santiago to mandate and institutionalize economic policy coordination among the nations of the hemisphere makes enormous sense, will be timely, and could be quite significant if taken seriously. Indeed, under certain conditions, the participation of Secretary Rubin (or alternatively Larry Summers) in the event with their counterparts would be meaningful and will take the focus away from the narrower trade issues--which are significantly less important than the macro/market questions such an institutionalized coordination effort would address. At the same time, having a forum in which pressure/persuasion can be applied to dissuade nations in crisis from back-tracking on

JK

liberalizations in the area of trade and elsewhere would be very helpful from the trade standpoint, as well.

Similarly, the FTAA story would be stronger from our perspective if Miami were the site, if a U.S. vice chair is committed to, and if we can somehow get them away from the all or nothing approach. Having landmarks to achieve sends an important sign to the world about progress in the hemisphere, provides stimulus to markets and makes real progress more likely and measurable. Also, of course, if we can get an agreement to meet later on the labor issues, that would be very important politically.

On judiciary issues, the drug question will resonate here more and specific deliverables should be sought. On the education issue, emphasis on distance education plays to certain U.S. technological strengths, can be used to build our ties with the region (links to our universities, etc.) and can make real the idea that integration and liberalization will ultimately be that rising tide that lifts all boats. Creating a more sweeping training program (G.I. Bill for Workers) here in the U.S. for workers displaced by shifting global labor pools and linking it to this project would have special resonance. (And right now, I am thinking that it is only on the back of such a bill that any near term fast-track legislation must ride.)

Conclusion: Where to Go After Santiago

Naturally, what is described here is just one approach to making Santiago a success regionally and in the U.S. It glosses over many elements of what we will and should face, but I hope it makes it clear that there are ways this meeting can be much more than just a wake for fast-track legislation—a view which is U.S.-centric in the extreme to begin with and is substantively off base on top of it.

As the planning proceeds for Santiago--and as I said, I am happy to help in any and every way possible--I would like to add one final word that we do not conclude our focus on Latin America for this Administration with the final farewells in Chile. It may be tempting given the complexities of U.S. politics, shifting personnel and other issues to note how much has been accomplished, kick everything down to the working level and wait for 2001. Given the myriad challenges we face in the region--questions of political stability in key countries, economic challenges to others, the impact of spreading narco-crime and the emergency of narcocracies at the federal and provincial level in key countries, and our own deep economic, security and social interests in the region, it is just as crucial that as we plan for Santiago, we plan for the follow-up to Santiago and make that plan just as concrete and full of big ideas as possible. And then, of course, we will have to implement it. But, please, let's not rest on the Administration's record, no matter how good it may be.

DJR

January 21, 1998

*Summit
file*

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY
FROM: ANDREW FRIENDLY
SUBJECT: SANTIAGO ADVANCE MEETING

As you know, last week the Chilean government hosted representatives from the countries invited to the Summit in April in order to discuss the schedule and logistics for the meeting. All but the Caribbean countries were represented by somebody from their foreign ministry or their embassy in Chile.

SCHEDULE AND ISSUES:

Most of the working meetings and events surrounding the Summit are planned for the Sheraton Hotel since all of the leaders, except President Clinton, will be staying there. The Summit starts at 9 am on Saturday, April 18th with an Inaugural Ceremony in one of the hotel's ballrooms and planned remarks by President Frei and President Clinton. The first working session is that morning in another ballroom of the hotel and is scheduled to last until 12:45 pm. There will be an official photo and lunch at the Camino Real Restaurant on a hill overlooking Santiago until 2:45 pm and the second session, back at the hotel, will start an hour later and last until 6:30. President Frei will host a performance and dinner at La Moneda that night for the leaders and spouses only. At the same time, the foreign ministers will be having a dinner, possibly with the other ministers who will be in Santiago, at the Mapocho Station Cultural Center. (Mapocho is a former train station that has been converted into a center for performances and exhibits. During the Summit week, it will contain exhibits and food from all the countries of the Americas. Our Embassy has arranged for Herbie Hancock and his band to represent the U.S. A number of U.S. companies are helping to sponsor the events and exhibits.)

Sunday's schedule starts at 9:45 with the final working session at the Sheraton. President Frei will host a lunch in his suite before the closing ceremony and communique signing in another hotel ballroom. According to the Chileans, President Clinton and President Frei are expected to host a press conference until 4:30 pm. Both the lunch and the press conference are new additions to the Summit schedule and take away from any free time that the President might have had that afternoon. Presumably, the State Visit would start that night with a State Dinner hosted by the Freis.

The schedule for the State Visit is still to be determined, but the Chileans have made it clear that the President will be expected to lay a wreath at the O'Higgins statue in Santiago, speak to the Congress in Valpariso (a 45 minute helicopter ride away on the coast), meet with President Frei for bi-lateral discussions, and perhaps have a meal with Frei at his summer house in Vina del Mar (a 15

minute drive from the Congress). The President would presumably return to the U.S. that night. Other events that should be kept in mind include Ambassador Guerra's desire to have the President address the business community -- perhaps at the American Chamber of Commerce; a meeting with any opposition leaders, if necessary; and a meet and greet with the Embassy staff.

According to the Chilean protocol chief, there is no official spousal program yet, but Mrs. Frei is considering organizing one. Since she will be hosting the First Ladies for their meeting in Santiago in October, it is unclear how many will be coming in April. I talked with Patti Solis yesterday about Mrs. Clinton's schedule and the possibility of stopping in other countries before coming to Santiago for the State Visit portion. Patti is very interested in your suggestions for possible stops, but is also concerned that the Chileans will eventually lay on a spousal program that Mrs. Clinton would be obligated to attend. Maybe you want to feel out the Chileans about Mrs. Clinton not arriving until Sunday evening.

Visually, the visit is shaping up to be very flat. There is nothing attractive about the meeting venues and the only sight that looks foreign, La Moneda, is late on a Saturday night -- a black hole for the press. I don't know how much we can change the Summit designs, but we might have some flexibility for the State visit sights or events. Maybe the business event could be at a factory or the stock exchange, something other than a hotel ballroom. Also, the lack of free time for the President poses a significant problem to appease the President's desire to "see something" of real Chile. Shots of Mrs. Clinton in pretty places with real Latin Americans might be a good way to fill the vacuum of good pictures on Saturday and Sunday.

The most significant event of the meeting last week was the draw for seating and placement assignments for all the working sessions, the official photo, and the closing ceremony. We participated in the draw, but made a case with the Chilean protocol chief that as the former host of the Summit, President Clinton should be treated differently. Our Embassy will continue to work the issue to ensure that the President is seated to the right of President Frei and is treated appropriately at the other events. Oscar Pizarro told Charles Shapiro, our DCM, that our concerns would be answered and not to worry. I will let you know if you need to help push the issue.

OTHER CONCERNS

Some other issues that you should be aware of:

- Brazil, on behalf of the MERCOSUR countries, made a motion to be seated together and treated as a block for the meetings -- the Chileans avoided dealing with the issue for now
- the Chileans are sending a military plane to Miami and San Jose to pick up whatever leader wants a ride to Santiago on Friday, April 17th. They will be taken home on Sunday night.
- all the leaders are expected to make some remarks upon arrival at the airport on Friday

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

- the airport in Santiago will be shut down to all commercial traffic on Friday and Sunday, supposedly the airlines were told of this many months ago
- all of the leaders except President Clinton will travel by bus to the lunch and dinner at La Moneda

[REDACTED]

[001]

CONCLUSION

All in all, the Chileans are far along in the Summit planning and seem to be very well organized.

[REDACTED]

That being said, however, the Summit lacks energy or character. We should start to work with the communications office on ways to infuse the weekend with some color and visuals. Perhaps the Chileans will be open to some suggestions.

The biggest outstanding issue is still our plans for the State Visit. We owe them an answer right away. I don't think we have a real choice other than to do it on Sunday night and Monday, but maybe you could force the NSC and scheduling to settle the matter.

- ① NCLSON
- ② Eric
- ③ Steve

Tie to Mark's earlier memo

④ Rese / 7/10 Aug

Discuss w Jeff and Mark



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. Reel Brown

FAX: (202) 647-0791 reel box

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: January 6, 1998

TO: Mr. Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President and Special Envoy for the Americas

FAX: 202-656-7215 PHONE: _____

FROM: Assistant Secretary Jeffrey Davidow

PHONE: 202-647-9227

REMARKS:

Please see attached.

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

January 5, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House - Mr. Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas

FROM: ARA - Amb. Jeffrey Davidow
AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *[Handwritten signature]*

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas

In order to make Santiago a success, regardless of fast track, we continue to assume the launching of negotiations for the FTAA. However, that announcement, while essential for a positive Summit public perception, will not suffice. Particularly, if fast track is not on hand, the other baskets of the Summit will have to produce clear, visible, easily understood "historic" leaps forward on the road to 21st century democratic development.

With that in mind, we had breakfast recently with Enrique Iglesias and think he is ready to guarantee several (five) exciting parallel funds/programs to be announced at Santiago. Each one will finance a specific Plan of Action commitment in a headline-making magnitude.

With respect to the IDB:

--The education basket would continue to hit educational quality and achieving universal primary school completion BUT the bank would be announcing a \$500 million fund to train a specific number of teachers and produce the textbooks to do the job. Funds also would go for cross-border job training of workers and a broad hemisphere integrating scholarship program to train thousands of students in different countries. The money would come from \$1.4 billion in local currency in the hemisphere representing either repayments of previous FSO soft loans in those countries or their "never paid" local currency contributions to the FSO. (We note that Treasury is thinking about using the FSO in different ways and we will have to consult with them on this matter.) Enrique will be negotiating this with the big countries (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, etc.) at a February meeting with Finance Ministers, prior to the more formal Cartagena annual bank meeting.

--Underpinning the second generation of democratic institution-building are justice reform and strengthening local government. Enrique will have the IDB announce its willingness to finance the Regional Center for Judicial Studies to improve judicial training throughout the hemisphere. The association of judicial schools in Montevideo will be given the funding to mount a curriculum strengthening program around the hemisphere and then finance specialized courses for in-service training of existing judges.

--Local government is the other new democratic reform area. The IDB is already starting to make loans down to the municipal level, with national government guarantees. It also will be willing to finance another Regional Center for Local Government Public Administration that will develop a new curriculum to train the cadre of local government officials who have to be created over the next decade. AID is putting aside funds to contribute to both local government and judicial centers.

--Education, justice and local government all help address poverty, but the more direct impact will be through a new program of support for microenterprise expansion and property registration. Enrique hopes to be able to announce a private commercial bank consortium led by the Chilean Development Bank to provide capital to back a major expansion in micro-lending. At the same time, we hope to piggy-back new IDB grant money for loan capital on what we are doing (\$30 million/year) with the same NGO micro-lenders. On property, the IDB and World Bank can package what they already are doing for modern titling which mounts into the hundreds of millions of dollars with a tighter focus on titling for the poor.

--Citizen security translated as halting crime in the streets is another priority action item where the bank is breaking new ground and where the first loans down to the municipalities of Cali, Bogota, Medellin and Montevideo can be announced. Though not in the Summit Action Plan, these programs, which heavily involve police training for the first time, can be linked to our own ICITAP activities.

--Civil society is an area where we have an enormous amount of pressure from our own NGOs to show some progress. While they are involved in each of the other areas, the bank also is looking at ways to generate new funding for strengthening the environment for civil society. Both Enrique and the countries at the last SIRG also emphasized some legitimizing system for NGOs--even if it is done by the NGOs themselves--to ensure that NGOs represent someone other than themselves.

Enrique understands the need to translate all of this into 30-second sound bites, but we think he needs our help to do it. Once our technical people come up with the 2-3 pager in each of these areas, we will try and get public relations types to produce the 30-second sound bite for the bank--and for us.

Drafted:AA/LAC:MLSchneider
Ext. 24800 12/30/97
u:\aapub\docs\igl

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Patrick DeSouza to the National Security Advisor, re: Choice of Next Host for Summit of Americas (1 page)	01/06/1998	PI/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

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

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

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

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

Education Basket

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

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Integration Basket

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

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

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

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

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

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

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

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

Hemispheric Institutions

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



fax cover

Date: 1/7

United States Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States
 U.S. Department of State, ARA/USOAS, Washington D.C. 20520

To: Eric Farnsworth

At: _____

Fax: 456 - 7586

Phone: _____

Number of pages including cover sheet 7

FROM: SCOTT HAMILTON

FAX: (202) 647-0911/647-5973 TEL: (202) 647-9916

Additional Message: Eric - briefly, there are 2 tracks,
which we hope will converge on or about Summit
time. The OAS track involves us introducing the topic
in the next few weeks at the Political/Judicial C'tee,
using the attached paper to stimulate discussion. The
Summit track (of which, more on the phone) involves
giving high level impetus to the OAS deliberations (language
attached as agreed so far, bracketed text still to be
agreed). Goal is to go to OAS General Assembly
in Caracas (June) with commitment to take action.
Regards, Scott

Freedom of the Press at the OAS

Summary and Introduction

The OAS recognizes the importance of freedom of expression, of which a free press is an integral part, in ensuring that representative democracy flourishes in the hemisphere. OAS bodies charged with promoting and protecting free expression -- the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights ("IACHR" or "commission") and Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("court") -- have done a creditable job, especially over the past 10 years, in promoting these values. Both are part-time bodies with broad mandates and limited resources, however, meaning that the OAS is not always able to respond to threats to freedom of the press in a timely manner. Promoting freedom of the press in the hemisphere demands more than a part-time commitment from the OAS. The OAS should consider building on existing models in ensuring that the OAS' commitment to a free press is made fully effective. The OAS could consider adapting models from the UN or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as considering building on existing OAS models. Member states should aim to agree on increasing OAS attention to freedom of the press issues before the next GA.

Caracas June 98

Importance of a Free Press to a democratic society

The OAS places a high value on representative government. All its members are now democracies. But the cultivation of democratic values continues to be a challenge facing all members. A free press plays a crucial role in consolidating democratic values and is essential to the development of a healthy democracy. There is an indissoluble link between representative government and a free press.

It is important to note that a free press is vital for both instrumental and intrinsic reasons. The press performs an accountability function, strengthening the bond between government and citizens, and an intermediation role, assisting governments explain their views to the public and transmitting citizens' views to government. The press performs a crucial educational function as well, informing the public of civic responsibilities. Equally important, a free press is an important value in its own right, independent of its instrumental importance; it is the voice of democracy.

While a free press is important at any stage of societal development, this is especially so when a hemisphere, like this one, is in the process of strengthening democratic institutions. The OAS demonstrates its commitment to representative democracy by supporting the many "technical" improvements necessary to the efficient functioning of public institutions. Devoting increased attention to freedom of the press could help facilitate greater citizen participation in their societies.

The OAS recognizes the importance of Freedom of the Press

Freedom of expression, of which a free press is an integral part, is enshrined in OAS instruments. The American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man states, for example, that "Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression, dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever." (Chapter I, Art. IV). Recognizing the vital role that free expression plays in a democratic society, the IACHR's Statute instructs the commission to pay special attention to this right, among others (Art. 20 (a)). The American Convention expands on this theme, establishing a more detailed protection for "Freedom of Thought and Expression." (Art. 13).

The OAS has had some success in protecting Freedom of Expression

Both the commission and the court have made significant contributions to the promotion of freedom of expression over the years, despite their limited resources. In recent examples, the IACHR found laws that punish the insulting of public officials to violate free expression and recommended that states repeal or reform their laws (1994 Annual Report at p.197); recommended that a book ban be lifted (1996 Annual Report at p. 234); found violations of free expression in the seizure of books and the denials of visas to attend a conference (1995 Annual Report at p.113); and, in a friendly settlement case, a state agreed to repeal a law used to punish a journalist for insulting a minister and apply the repeal retroactively to the journalist's case (1994 Annual Report at p. 40).

For its part, the court has expounded its views broadly and favorably towards free expression, for example, in holding compulsory licensing of journalists to violate freedom of expression (Advisory Opinion OC-5, 1985 Annual Report at p.19); and, at the request of the commission in a case involving an alleged army murder of a journalist, the Court ordered precautionary measures by the State to protect witnesses and survivors (1991 Annual Report at p.15).

But OAS efforts in this area suffer from systemic weaknesses

~~The commission and court are the only OAS bodies mandated to promote and protect freedom of expression.~~ But they are both ~~part-time~~ bodies. In addition, both commission and court have limited resources, and have broad responsibilities. Even when in session they have many competing demands.

The consequences are serious for freedom of the press in the hemisphere. The OAS is not always able to respond to threats to freedom of the press in a timely manner. An effective OAS response is contingent on the commission or court being able to staff the matter and discuss it among themselves which, given the backlog of cases in both institutions, is very difficult to do. Only in "urgent cases, when it becomes necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons" or cases involving "extreme gravity and urgency, and when necessary to avoid irreparable damage to persons" can matters be handled

expeditiously (commission regulations, Title II, Chapter I, article 29.2; court rules of procedure, Title II, Chapter I, article 25).

Moreover, the OAS currently has no mechanism capable of seeking to resolve disputes before they reach the status of formal complaints to the commission.

Significant challenge for the hemisphere

The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) held its "Hemispheric Conference on Unpunished Crimes Against Journalists" from July 31-August 1, 1997. Its report noted that threats to freedom of expression in the hemisphere have "serious consequences for freedom of expression, in all its manifestations, such as freedom of the press and the right to information, and for society and democracy...." IAPA also noted that over the last 10 years, 173 journalists have been murdered for practicing their profession and the majority of those cases have gone unpunished. IAPA repudiated the murder of journalists as restricting freedom of expression; repudiated impunity; and demanded punishment. In calling on national governments to enact laws protecting journalists, IAPA urged the OAS to "include the issue of unpunished crimes against journalists on its agenda of hemisphere topics and also to include it as a topic at its next General Assembly." It also issued 4 recommendations designed to bolster the IACHR's ability to protect and promote freedom of expression.

→ Show to get to

In addition, UNESCO passed a similar resolution at its 29th General Conference in Paris (1997). UNESCO confirmed that "freedom of expression is a fundamental right of everyone and is essential to the realization of all the rights set forth in international human rights instruments" and specifically cited the American Convention on Human Rights. UNESCO called on governments to pass laws to protect journalists exercising their profession.

Possible role for the OAS

If there is agreement that the current limited capacities of the commission and court should be supplemented by an OAS mechanism capable of providing a full-time focus on free press issues in a non-adversarial manner, two principal matters would need to be considered: (1) a proposed mandate for an OAS mechanism; and (2) options for the legal/administrative structure of the mechanism.

(1) Proposed mandate for OAS mechanism: ensuring full-time attention.

Such a mandate could:

-- Use a version of the "friendly settlement" function, as currently practiced by the commission (commission regulations, Title II, Chapter I, Art. 45). The commission serves as an "organ of conciliation" at the request of the parties, putting itself at the parties' disposal with a view to reaching an amicable resolution of the matter.

-- Closely cooperate with member states. Purpose is to contribute to resolution of issues, using good offices.

-- Advocate and promote full compliance with OAS principles and commitments regarding freedom of the press.

-- Serve as an early warning function, addressing serious problems caused by, *inter alia*, obstruction of media activities and hostile working conditions for journalists.

-- Prepare reports on activities.

-- Promote professional education and development through seminars and conferences.

(2) Options for legal/administrative structure

The OAS may wish to consider the following five possibilities. It should be understood that most of the options could have budgetary implications for the OAS, which would need to be discussed further.

(a) Media High Commissioner. The UN has a full-time High Commissioner for Human Rights and a High Commissioner for Refugees. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has a Representative for National Minorities. The OSCE is now considering establishing a Representative on Freedom of the Media. These organizations decided that certain matters demand increased attention and a strong degree of insulation from political winds. The OAS could do the same.

(b) Center for the Promotion of Freedom of the Media, in the Secretary General's office. This would ensure institutional continuity, in that the existence of the staff would not be dependent on the Secretary General of the moment.

(c) OAS Representative on Media Freedom, to be associated with the commission in some form, perhaps with staff of one or two. The Representative would sit in commission offices, liaise with commissioners as necessary, but not be an additional commissioner. A full-time Representative would be essential. The exact relationship to the commission would need to be discussed (e.g., process by which a matter is brought to the attention of the Representative--directly by aggrieved parties? states? only through the commission's filter?). This would take particular advantage of commission resources and expertise. Could the OAS' Department of Public Information play a role?

(d) Increase substantially the commission's resources available for promoting a free press.

(e) "Press freedom advisor" in the Secretary General's office. The Secretary General could reprogram one advisor position and hire a recognized expert in the field.

less
inst. national
weight

Strengthen freedom of thought and expression as a human right whose full exercise is key to the consolidation of democracy, by fully cooperating with and supporting OAS activities in this regard through its organs and appropriate bodies, such as the IACHR, including considering additional actions or measures, and taking corresponding decisions, [*such as the preparation of annual reports by an ombudsman*], to defend and promote freedom of the media in the hemisphere.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. cable	Re: [Chile State Visit] (4 pages)	11/28/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: MCLARTY

SIT: DELAURENTIS DESOUZA DOBBINS HOFMANN ORFINI PICCONE

SIT: NSC

<PREC> ROUTINE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 021340Z JAN 98

FM AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 5267
INFO RUEHBU/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES 1181
RUEHMN/AMEMBASSY MONTEVIDEO 0450
RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO 0006
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 0649
RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 0381
RHEHAAA/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC
RUEAWJB/DOJ WASHDC
RUMIAAA/USCINCSO MIAMI FL
UNCLAS SANTIAGO 000007

① [handwritten]
② [handwritten]
③ [handwritten]
④ [handwritten]

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/EPSC AND ARA/BSC
JUSTICE FOR OIA

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: PREL, KSUM, SOCI, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENT FREI ON SOA OBJECTIVES

1. PRESIDENT FREI OUTLINED CHILE'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS IN PREPARED REMARKS DELIVERED TO THE ANNUAL YEAR-END GATHERING OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON DECEMBER 23. IN ADDITION TO HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUMMIT, THE STATEMENT OUTLINED CHILE'S PROGRESS OVER THE PAST YEAR IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT, EXTOLLED THE EXPANSION OF FREE-MARKET WORLD TRADE, AND NOTED CHILE'S "MODEST CONTRIBUTION" TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY VIA PARTICIPATION IN UN PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES AND AS A SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER.

2. WITH RESPECT TO SOA II, FREI SAID:

(BEGIN TEXT, INFORMAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION)

THE SECOND SUMMIT SHOULD PRODUCE CONCRETE RESULTS, SETTING CLEAR PRIORITIES AND MAKING PRECISE DECISIONS. THE SUMMIT SHOULD PRODUCE THE FRAMEWORK TO ESTABLISH SUBSEQUENTLY THE THEMES, CALENDARS AND OBJECTIVES TO PERMIT PROGRESS TOWARD THE GOAL OF FORMING A GREAT ZONE OF FREE TRADE IN THE CONTINENT BY THE YEAR 2005.

WE HOPE AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE SUMMIT WILL ADOPT A SET

UNCLASSIFIED

ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02

OF INITIATIVES IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION, PROMOTING HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN THIS ARENA TO PROVIDE RESOURCES AND TO UTILIZE THE MODERN TECHNOLOGY THAT SOME HAVE MORE THAN OTHERS. ~~THE IDEA IS TO STIMULATE AN AREA THAT, IN EFFECT, CONSTITUTES THE BACKBONE OF DEVELOPMENT.~~

Backbone of development

WE HOPE ALSO TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS IN OTHER AREAS RELATED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY, INCLUDING, FOR EXAMPLE, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS OF THE CONTINENT.

TO (CHILE) FALLS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BRINGING TO FRUITION, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE, THIS PROJECT AND THE CONSENSUS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT. THIS TASK REMINDS US, ONCE AGAIN, THAT OUR EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES SHOULD NEVER BE SEPARATED FROM OUR PRINCIPLE OBLIGATION (AS A GOVERNMENT). THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF OUR PEOPLE CONTINUES TO BE THE CENTRAL OBJECTIVE OF MY GOVERNMENT. AND THIS OBJECTIVE NOT ONLY SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC PRIORITIES, BUT ALSO IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(END TEXT.)

3. COMMENT: PRESIDENT FREI'S COMMENTS WERE INTENDED FOR HIS DOMESTIC AUDIENCE AS WELL AS THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. THEY SERVE AS A REMINDER THAT HE SEES THE SUMMIT NOT ONLY AS A CHANCE FOR CHILE TO HOST AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING, BUT ALSO AS AN IMPORTANT DOMESTIC POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIS GOVERNMENT TO PROJECT ITSELF AS AN ASSERTIVE ADVOCATE OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AN OPEN AND DYNAMIC ECONOMY. END COMMENT.

SHAPIRO

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

<^SSN>0007

<MSGID> M3091096

UNCLASSIFIED



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

January 2, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House - Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas

FROM: ARA - Amb. Jeffrey Davidow
AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *MS*

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas

In order to make Santiago a success, regardless of fast track, we continue to assume the launching of negotiations for the FTAA. However, that announcement, while essential for a positive Summit public perception, will not suffice. Particularly, if fast track is not on hand, the other baskets of the Summit will have to produce clear, visible, easily understood "historic" leaps forward on the road to 21st century democratic development.

With that in mind, we had breakfast today with Enrique Iglesias and think he is ready to guarantee several (five) exciting parallel funds/programs to be announced at Santiago. Each one will finance a specific Plan of Action commitment in a headline-making magnitude. We also have pursued with the OAS an idea that could institutionalize the Summit process, and in the process give the OAS a 21st century make-over.

With respect to the IDB:

--The education basket would continue to hit educational quality and achieving universal primary school completion BUT the bank would be announcing a \$500 million fund to train X number of teachers and produce the textbooks to do the job. Funds also would go for cross-border job training of workers and a broad hemisphere integrating scholarship program to train thousands of students in different countries. The money would come from \$1.4 billion in local currency in the hemisphere representing either repayments of previous FSO soft loans in those countries or their "never paid" local currency contributions to the FSO. (We note that Treasury is thinking about using the FSO in different ways and we will have to consult with them on this matter.) Enrique will be negotiating this with the big countries (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, etc.) at a February meeting with Finance Ministers, prior to the more formal Cartagena annual bank meeting.

2

--Underpinning the second generation of democratic institution-building are justice reform and strengthening local government. Enrique will have the IDB announce its willingness to finance the Regional Center for Judicial Studies to improve judicial training throughout the hemisphere. The association of judicial schools in Montevideo will be given the funding to mount a curriculum strengthening program around the hemisphere and then finance specialized courses for in-service training of existing judges.

--Local government is the other new democratic reform area. The IDB is already starting to make loans down to the municipal level, with national government guarantees. It also will be willing to finance another Regional Center for Local Government Public Administration that will develop a new curriculum to train the cadre of local government officials who have to be created over the next decade. AID is putting aside funds to contribute to both local government and judicial centers.

--Education, justice and local government all help address poverty, but the more direct impact will be through a new program of support for microenterprise expansion and property registration. Enrique hopes to be able to announce a private commercial bank consortium led by the Chilean Development Bank to provide capital to back a major expansion in micro-lending. At the same time, we hope to piggy-back new IDB grant money for loan capital on what we are doing (\$30 million/year) with the same NGO micro-lenders. On property, the IDB and World Bank can package what they already are doing for modern titling which mounts into the hundreds of millions of dollars with a tighter focus on titling for the poor.

--Citizen security translated as halting crime in the streets is another priority action item where the bank is breaking new ground and where the first loans down to the municipalities of Cali, Bogota, Medellin and Montevideo can be announced. Those programs, which heavily involve police training fore the first time, can be linked to our own ICITAP activities.

--Civil society is an area where we have an enormous amount of pressure from our own ngo's to show some progress. While they are involved in each of the other areas, the bank also is looking at ways to generate new funding for strengthening the environment for civil society. Both Enrique and the countries at the last SIRG also emphasized some legitimizing system for NGOs--even if it is done by the ngos themselves--to ensure that ngos represent someone other than themselves.

Enrique understands the need to translate all of this into 30-second sound bites, but we think he needs our help to do it. Once our technical people come up with the 2-3 pager in each of these areas, we will try and get public relations types to produce the 30-second sound bite for the bank--and for us.

Chris Kennedy
discuss w/ RCB in

Cancer ^{ALM}
no UEG ^{action}
involvement ^{schwarz}

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



JAN 6/98 **USIA**

January 5, 1998

The Honorable Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President and Special
Envoy to the Americas
The White House

*Eric - I need
your counsel on this
one before we respond.*

Dear Mack:

*Mack
cc: NLSW*

I have a concern about the upcoming Cancun Preparatory Meeting for the Summit of the Americas that, while in itself unmomentous, has implications that I hope merit your consideration.

For two years, USIA has been successfully engaging in the creation of a hemisphere-wide network to promote and strengthen civic education in the Americas: the importance of the Rule of Law, civil control of the police and military, reliable rules in business and finance, human rights and democratic participation. We have come to feel that an education program around these issues can build broad and active support in many countries.

We were led to understand that education would be one focus of the upcoming Summit meeting in Santiago this spring and that civic education or education for democracy, would be an important component of this meeting. But as the draft language has taken shape, we find that the education initiative from Mexico certified at the December SIRG, while it contains nothing objectionable, is generally broad and vague on the issue of education for democracy.

A number of educators and NGOs both here in the U.S. and elsewhere with whom we have been dealing, favor adding a proposal on education for democracy put forward by the Chilean government that is much more to their liking -- and to ours.

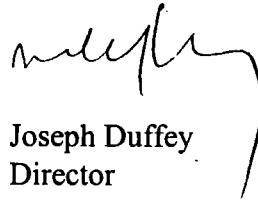
Here is the problem: our own Summit organizers at the Department of State, understandably concerned about a smooth process and a simple clean document, appear to have opted for the Mexican language without inclusion of the Chilean draft. In some circumstances, their arguments would no doubt serve to carry the issue but on this occasion many of us here think they are missing an important point -- a point that actually goes to the heart of the entire Summit process.

It seems to us we very much need to encourage NGOs and other public constituencies to become engaged with the Summit process and to feel in some significant way a part of it. When these groups do take an interest and mobilize themselves it does not serve us well to brush them aside because their activities complicate the smooth efficiencies so admired by our professional diplomats.

I have enclosed the text of Chile's draft for you to take a look at, and some material about the work of CIVITAS Pan Americano in which USIA has been deeply involved. I would hope that you might agree that the length and character of the Chilean draft poses no great obstacles for the U.S. and that the benefits of our responsiveness to this important group of educators make it worthwhile for us to support the incorporation of the Chilean draft in the Summit Action Plan.

To me this provides a small illustration of a matter which does have a large importance: in the new foreign affairs environment, our diplomacy needs to be much more responsive to the concerns of constituencies that we sometimes give scant attention to when traditional national security matters seem so overwhelming.

Sincerely,



Joseph Duffey
Director

Proposal from Chile

Education for Democracy

Education for democracy is a basic instrument for raising the levels of awareness and commitment of our societies with regard to democratic principles and values. There is an acknowledged need to forge ahead in this area of training, with a view ensuring that the concept of democratic citizenship in the Americas develops fully.

Renewed impetus to education for democracy in the Americas, one that is comprehensive and all-inclusive, in a context of growing interdependence, technological development, and globalization, must give rise to a new, modern concept of citizenship.

This concept should be based on the full and effective exercise of human rights, reflecting such values as tolerance, solidarity, fairness, and respect for the diversity and cultural identity of our peoples, which will make it possible to defend and strengthen democracy as the most effective form of government in the Hemisphere.

Action Guidelines

In order to achieve these objectives, the following measures are proposed:

- a) Establish a Technical Working Group to evaluate the regional situation with regard to education for democracy and to formulate recommendations, so that the Governments of the region may foster policies, programs, and projects on this topic in their respective countries;
- b) Promote periodic meetings between specialists in this area, with a view to analyzing and proposing a set of actions for the Governments of the Hemisphere to consider and possibly incorporate into domestic programs and policies;
- c) Assign the OAS Unit for the Promotion of Democracy the task of preparing study guides for educators on democracy and human rights that can be incorporated into the primary and secondary school curricula of the countries of the Hemisphere, in order to provide students with a framework of democratic concepts and practices that bolster their future active participation in family life, society, the workplace, and national affairs.

**FURTHERING A CULTURE OF LAWFULNESS:
THE ROLE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
IN COUNTERING CRIME AND CORRUPTION**

INTRODUCTION

ROY GODSON

*Professor of Government, Georgetown University
President, National Strategy Information Center*

Organized crime and corruption threatens the quality of life in many parts of the world. Some of the reasons for the growth of this threat — economic, political, and cultural — are not new. Others emanate from recent developments — the end of the Cold War; the fragmentation of states; mass movements of people; as well as from the increasing globalization of trade, finance, transportation, communications, information, and culture.

The result is that criminal enterprises and their corrupt allies, inside and outside government, are increasingly undermining human rights and civil liberties; threatening legitimate business; and distorting economies and economic development. They are also taking advantage of globalization and more open borders to pursue lucrative opportunities abroad and to elude or circumvent local and national criminal justice systems and law enforcement.

Increasingly many governments, global and regional international bodies, such as the United Nations, the European Union, the Organization of American States, as well as many nongovernmental specialists, now recognize that organized crime and corruption are regional and global threats that require transnational governmental and nongovernmental responses.

The major governmental response so far has been to focus on enhancing national law enforcement capabilities and coordinating the responses of regional and global enforcement bodies and criminal justice systems in a manner consistent with human rights and civil liberties. Some progress has been

made in these areas. However, as most governments recognize, there is still a long way to go before this regulatory response is adequate to the global challenge.

Furthering A Culture of Lawfulness

A second, complementary, approach however, is to secure the attention and mobilize the resources of the nongovernmental sector throughout the world. It is neither desirable nor feasible to leave the increasing problem of crime and corruption exclusively to governments and law enforcement bodies. Civic, business, labor, religious, social — and, yes, educational — organizations all have a role to play in mitigating, if not eliminating, one of the scourges of contemporary world society. There are many ways in which nongovernmental organizations and civic society can help. But one of the most important is fostering a culture of lawfulness. Indeed one of the bulwarks protecting and enhancing democratic society is such a culture. The average person must come to believe that the legal norms and systems for changing, administering, and enforcing the laws are basically just, and that they enhance and protect the quality of life. Without such a culture, which day in and day out influences people's expectations and behavior, no government or law enforcement system can function effectively.

How to bring about and further such a culture is not self evident. There are many paths and techniques, some more effective than others. Some are addressed by the culture writ large. Some are strategically focused on particular segments of society and particular institutions that play a decisive role in influencing society. With regard to the former, popular music, books, films, video games and the national celebration of particular heroes and acts can play a significant role in influencing culture.

With regard to the latter, civic, moral, ethical, religious and legal education, particularly of young people, and through them, their parents and the local community, would appear to be one of the most promising avenues.

Now reaching young people, as is well-known to any educator or parent, usually is not easy. There are a variety of factors that affect the attitude and behavior of young people — family, peers, experiences, and civic organizations. All seem to be important and all need to be involved in furthering the culture we seek.

The Role of School-Based Education

This meeting, however, focuses on the role of formal education. Fortunately, most but not all young people attend primary school and more and more of them are completing secondary school. Moreover, schools are amongst the most well-endowed civic organizations in any society — they are located in every city and town and in most villages throughout the world. They have a building. They have teachers, who are often respected not only by children, but also by parents and community leaders. Most schools have books, curricula, and more and more they have sophisticated technology.

Schools not only have formal curricula and instruction, they also have the facilities and opportunities to organize extra-curricular activities. Primary and secondary schools probably are amongst, if not the single most important civic organization that can contribute to furthering a culture of lawfulness. This is not yet widely recognized, but it is coming to be increasingly accepted in many parts of the world.

Now just how can schools that accept this role go about this process? As is discussed in the papers prepared for this conference, and as many of the participants already know from their own experiences, several approaches to content have been developed and used in various parts of the world. All of them appear to be promising. However, none has yet been shown to be so effective that it is clearly the best — the most effective method of furthering a culture of lawfulness.

Diverse Approaches

Let me summarize these approaches. I will emphasize their diversity. However, they are not mutually exclusive. In reality, there are important similarities in these approaches and they sometimes overlap.

One approach is to stress broad civic or citizenship education. The focus here is to develop good citizens. Good citizens, who understand that they have an opportunity and obligation to participate in the rule making and governing of society, will accept a culture of lawfulness, and hence they need no special focus on crime and corruption.

A second approach is to focus on legal socialization, particularly the legal education of young people. Here the approach is focused on teaching about the law, legal rule making and enforcement. Until now, in these programs there has been little focus on the specifics of organized crime and corruption.

A third approach is moral education — teaching children about their opportunities and obligations to make moral and ethical decisions that daily affect their lives and to draw implications from their decisions that will pertain to legality, corruption, and even, in one major region, to anti-Mafia activities.

Although there are a number of school-based education programs focused on specific criminal behavior — drug use, juvenile delinquency — so far only a few programs have sought to deal with substantive threats to democratic society emanating from local, regional, and transnational crime and corruption.

By organized crime, we are referring to individuals who have an ongoing working relationship with each other, who make their living primarily from a variety of profit making, covert activities that most states deem criminal or illegitimate. The organization can take various forms — from tight

vertical hierarchies with life long commitments, to much looser, more ephemeral ongoing horizontal relationships. Organized criminal groups maintain the option to use or exploit the use of violence and corruption and do not accept the norms of the community which prohibit the use of these instruments.

By corruption, we are referring to the misuse or illegitimate use of institutional power — public and private — for personal profit and/or political gain. Although corruption exists without the presence of organized crime, criminal enterprises on a local or national level cannot long exist without the corruption and collaboration of public and private sector officials.

School-based education that seeks to help tackle these problems requires first a commitment on the part of national and local school authorities. This would mean a consensus that part of valuable primary and secondary school time — either in the formal curriculum or in extra-curricular hours — should be devoted to the subject. Second, special curricula would have to be adopted from the few pioneering projects that already have been tested and used, focusing on the causes of organized crime and corruption; the evil effects on society in the short and long terms; and how, as individuals, children and society as a whole are required to cooperate nationally and globally. Finally, and perhaps most important, teachers would have to be trained to teach such a curriculum. There would have to be an initial period of training in the new curriculum, followed by periodic updates. Here, of course, there is a role for professional law enforcement and judicial personnel. They not only could assist teacher training, enriching the training with their personal knowledge and experience on local crime and corruption, they also could serve as resource personnel in the classroom or extracurricular programs.

With regard to specific pedagogical techniques, again there is little consensus about which approach is most useful. A variety of learning strategies and approaches have been used at various educational levels and no single one, at this stage, clearly stands out as the most effective model. Again, to stress the diversity in the various approaches, perhaps they can be characterized as ranging from (a) the more passive approach, which conveys information and analysis from teacher to student; to (b) a

more active process of student participation in problem solving, in this case to reduce crime and delinquency in the local school and community.

Our Expectations

Whichever content and pedagogical approaches are chosen, and whatever the levels of educational skill and commitment in any given society, we should not expect school-based education to assume the full burden of developing and furthering a culture of lawfulness. School-based education nevertheless may be one of its most significant ingredients.

Furthermore, we should not expect this first ever international meeting on the subject to examine all the issues and approaches of school-based education in furthering a culture of lawfulness.

We aspire instead to further a multiyear dialogue on this subject in all corners of the globe. We specifically propose to examine school-based programs in various parts of the world, and to learn what we can from these experiences. We hope to consider what it will take to mobilize communities to support effective school-based programs. We hope to provide an opportunity for educational specialists, curriculum planners, and government officials from various parts of the world to consider what kinds of resources, administrative support, curricula, and teacher training needs will genuinely make a difference. We do this not with the expectation that we can “solve” the problem. Rather we engage in this dialogue in the expectation of furthering a culture that will help resist the inroads of crime and corruption that increasingly plague mankind as we approach the dawn of the twenty-first century.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

CONFERENCE REPORT

CIVITAS

DIA AMERICANO



SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 2, 1996
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Santiago Summit Deliverables

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
<p>I. Education: The Key to Progress and Equity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focuses attention on primary and secondary educational systems, typically under-funded in the region, and promises to increase teacher training, provide educational programs for workers to meet market changes, enhance standards, augment international exchanges, and bring environmental education into schools. ¹★ - Emphasizes the need for education of democratic values. - The IDB will support the initiative with a \$500 million fund for teacher preparation and teacher training materials. ³ - IDB will also make available funding for up to \$1.4 billion for job training for workers and scholarships for thousands of students from different countries. ³
<p>II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</p>	<p>Democracy/Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses freedom of the press in the region by charging the OAS with taking actions to promote and defend the freedom of the media in the hemisphere, including having an ombudsman make annual reports. ² - Establishes a regional information network to combat physical and sexual abuse of children. ¹ <p>Enabling Civil Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commits governments to do more to allow NGOs and community groups to take part in decision-making that affects people's lives. ¹ - Sets the stage for a new IDB program on civil society, with the overall goal of securing direct financing for NGOs and community groups in the region. ¹ <p>Strengthening Local Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extends democratic reform and institution-building to the subnational level, allowing people to have more access to information, public hearings, decision-making, etc. ¹ - Training will be provided for a new cadre of professional local government officials via a regional center funded by the IDB. ³ <p>Human Rights of Migrant Workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protects rights of migrant workers, including workplace conditions and wage remittance. ² - Advances measures against alien smuggling through law enforcement and public information campaigns. ² <p>(Reflects an advance in hemispheric relations by having Summit leaders address this contentious issue in a cooperative manner.)</p>

1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments
 2 Pending further negotiations
 3 To be announced at the Summit
 ★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	<p>Corruption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picks up the pace on implementing the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption by establishing a monitoring mechanism in the OAS.¹ <p>Counternarcotics Alliance and Better Extradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a Hemispheric Anti-drug Alliance, to include a credible multilateral process for the evaluation of national counternarcotics performance.¹ - Pushes for better, more rapid extradition of criminals.² <p>Terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creates cooperative programs to stop terrorists from operating in the hemisphere, including ratification of global treaties against terrorism and passing tough laws to enact them.¹ <p>Military Transparency and Conflict Resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthens OAS presence in the mediation and conciliation of conflicts between states.² - Endorses a hemispheric treaty on transparency in major arms acquisitions.² - Advances plan to make defense expenditures transparent.² - Promotes the creation of cross-border parks in disputed areas as an innovative measure for building mutual confidence.²★ <p>Judicial Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boosts judicial reform by establishing a regional Judicial Studies Center to develop curricula and provide technical assistance to the hemisphere's various judicial schools.² <p>Labor Ministry Modernization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bolsters labor ministries to help create better services to workers, including greater authority to obtain safer, healthier workplaces and labor market data, with the help of the IDB and ILO.²
<p>III. Enhancing Economic Integration and Free Trade</p>	<p>Free Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launches negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas² <p>Financial Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advances measures to create more stability in financial markets, strengthening the supervision, transparency and standards of internal and cross-border financial transactions.¹

1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments
 2 Pending further negotiations
 3 To be announced at the Summit
 ★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	<p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses the devastating effects of El Niño, which are projected to be at their peak by the Summit, by increasing cooperative research and mitigation efforts.¹ - Recognizes the link between technology and development and proposes new public-private initiatives in research and development. <p>Regional Energy Cooperation and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeks regional advancement of the Kyoto Agreements through a commitment to limit, reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions and participate in the new Clean Development Mechanism.² ★ - Upgrades the region's sustainable energy programs, focusing on cleaner energy, etc..¹ ★ <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launches open skies regimes in the hemisphere, to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.² - Develops safer air, sea, and transportation systems taking into account protection of the environment.¹ ★ <p>Telecommunications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulates global electronic commerce and use of the Internet, television, and radio to improve economic growth and information exchange.¹ - Seeks hemispheric implementation of the WTO telecom agreement's regulatory principles by 2000.¹ - Establishes bases for certification of telecommunications equipment and for future negotiation of Mutual Recognition Agreements, which will result in better access to the region's markets.¹
<p>IV. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination</p>	<p>Microenterprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commits to provide access to credit for a significant number of the 50 million small businesses in the hemisphere by 2000.¹ - Seeks to create more jobs and business opportunities for the poor through a number of innovative measures to provide training and access to new technologies for micro-entrepreneurs.¹ <p>Property Registration for the Poor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makes land titles more accessible to the poor, empowering them to participate in the financial system and thereby create wealth.¹

1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments

2 Pending further negotiations

3 To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	<p>Healthier People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduces illness in the hemisphere by increasing vaccination programs for major diseases.¹ - Sets the stage for real-time exchange of information between doctor, specialist, and patient via telemedicine.³ - Promotes low-cost-technology solutions to provide better drinking water and improved sanitation and solid waste management.¹★ <p>Women in Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commits to legal reform to eliminate discrimination and domestic violence against women and to protect children's rights.¹ <p>Basic Workers' Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moves to have governments adopt international core labor standards to improve working conditions (e.g., right to organize, stop exploitative child labor and forced labor, etc.) for all workers in the hemisphere.² - Integrates youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce.¹ <p>Indigenous Populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pushes for greater education, job and business opportunities for indigenous populations.¹ <p>Reducing Hunger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourages programs to reduce child malnutrition in the hemisphere, with a focus on the crucial developmental ages of zero to three years of age as well as proper nutrition for nursing mothers.¹
Summit Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commits in principle to hold periodic hemispheric summits as a method for advancing the hemispheric agendas.² - Institutionalizes the formulation, implementation, and monitoring processes of Summits.² - Gives the OAS a major role in the Summit follow-up process, especially the implementation and formulation phases.² - At the Summit, leaders will discuss environmental issues by conducting a review of the progress in the Santa Cruz Sustainable Development Summit, drawing on a report by Secretary General Gaviria. ★ - The U.S. will also produce in advance of the Summit a comprehensive report on Miami Summit implementation, drawing on input from lead Summit governments.
Hemispheric Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creates a commission to develop recommendations for reforming the inter-American system to face the challenges of the 21st Century.²

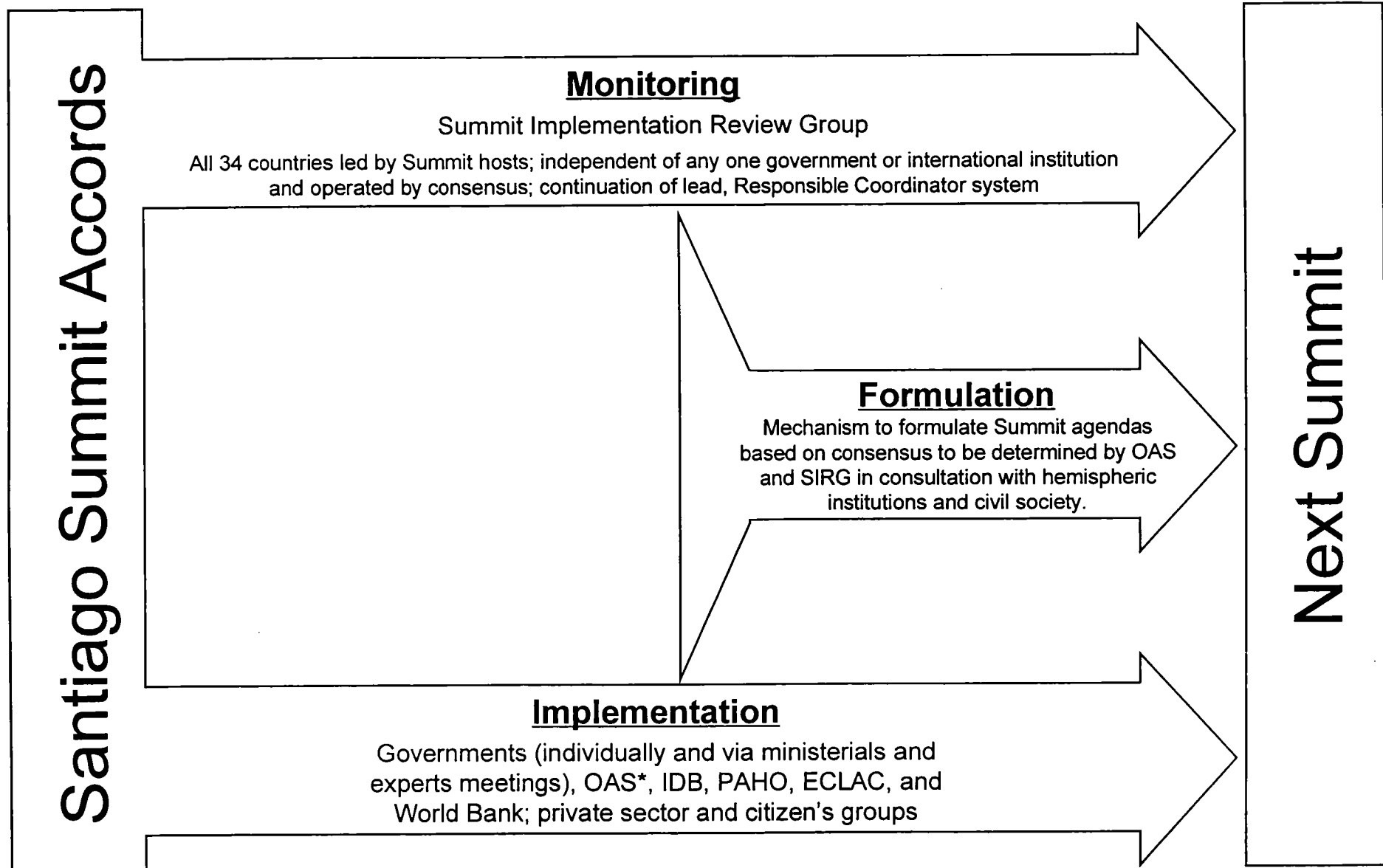
1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments

2 Pending further negotiations

3 To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Summit Follow-up and Preparation



*OAS Secretary General will (a) serve in a personal capacity as an advisor to the SIRG leadership; (b) coordinate with other inter-American institutions to provide administrative and technical support for the monitoring and implementation processes; and (c) take steps to have the OAS serve as the institutional memory of the monitoring and implementation processes.

Proposed Action Plan Language on Summit Follow-up

Future Summits and Summit Follow-up

We have made significant progress both collectively and individually on our hemispheric agenda since the Miami Summit. Recognizing the value of a thoughtful, concerted effort to continue building a community of democratic nations, we will undertake to implement this Plan of Action on the national and international levels. While our governments have the primary responsibility and obligation to carry out this effort, the firm dedication of international organizations and the active participation of our citizens are vital to success. In order to be accountable to our citizens in following-up on Summit commitments, we will strengthen our process of monitoring the implementation process in a manner that is objective and independent of any one country or institution.

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere, agree that Summits of the Americas are a vital part of our ongoing dialogue and should be held periodically in order to give direction of the highest order to the-hemispheric agenda. Accordingly, we are determined to institutionalize the implementation and monitoring processes as well as the formulation of agenda for future Summits, drawing on the support of multilateral institutions and the input of other relevant actors in the hemisphere.

Specifically, governments will:

- Continue the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), and assign to it the task of monitoring progress and challenges in carrying out Summit commitments. The SIRG, composed of Vice-Ministerial representatives from all member countries, will be led by a Summit Executive Steering Group consisting of the present Summit host, all past hosts, and the future host and will continue to operate under the principle of consensus. The Secretary General of the OAS will be invited to serve in a personal capacity as an advisor to the Summit Executive Steering Group.
- Invite the Organization of American States (OAS) in coordination with the SIRG, to develop a process and an appropriate mechanism, adhering to the principle of consensus, to formulate agenda for future Summits of the Americas, in consultation with other hemispheric institutions and representatives of civil society organizations.
- Charge foreign ministers to meet annually to review the work of the SIRG and assess progress in the implementation of the Summit Plan of Action.
- Entrust to Responsible Coordinating countries or international organizations the task of coordinating hemispheric actions on specific initiatives with the support of the relevant international organizations.
- Recognize that the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank are instrumental in the implementation of the commitments agreed to in this Plan of Action and should

play an important role in their respective areas of specialty in close consultation with Summit governments.

- Request that the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank offer administrative support to governments in carrying out this Plan of Action. Representatives of these institutions and the Summit leadership troika will consult periodically on the administrative and technical requirements to advance both the monitoring and implementation processes as well as the coordination of activities undertaken by these organizations in their respective areas, drawing on the good offices of the OAS Secretary General to facilitate such consultations.
- Request the OAS to serve as the “institutional memory” of the monitoring and implementation processes by establishing a center for documentation within the Organization and drawing on existing resources on the Internet and elsewhere.
- Promote the meaningful participation of citizen groups and organizations, the private sector, and individuals in the implementation of this Plan of Action and in the preparation of future Summits, and invite them to engage in studies and analysis on implementation efforts with the purpose of improving upon them.

Strengthening the Inter-American System

We note with pleasure that the Organization of American States will celebrate its 50th anniversary later this year. As our nations adapt to the realities of revitalized democratic rule, liberalized markets, and an increasingly globalized world economy, the institutions and organizations that serve the hemisphere must also be positioned to optimize their relevance and effectiveness. The major hemispheric institutions – the OAS, IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC – must be poised to support and facilitate our collective and individual efforts.

Therefore, governments will:

- Undertake a review of the roles, objectives, and organization of the hemisphere’s institutions to ensure the most effective structures can emerge to serve the governments, nations, and peoples of the hemisphere in the 21st Century. A special commission of 16 distinguished representatives of the public and private sectors will be convened by October 1998 to carry out this review and will make recommendations to leaders at the next Summit of the Americas. The heads of the four hemispheric institutions will submit nominations for eight private commissioners to the Summit leadership troika; eight public sector commissioners will be nominated by the troika, based on geographical representatives and in consultation with other Summit governments. The work of the commission will be facilitated by the OAS.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

TAB A

MEETING ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT
Tuesday, January 13, 1998, 11:00 a.m.
White House Situation Room

AGENDA

I. SCHEDULING ISSUES

- TIMING OF STATE VISIT
- VISITS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
- OTHER KEY MILESTONES
- FUTURE INTERAGENCY MEETINGS
- TIMING OF FUTURE SUMMITS

II. KEY DELIVERABLES

- DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
- INSTITUTIONALIZING SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING
- FTAA/FAST TRACK
- LABOR MINISTERIAL
- FINANCIAL MARKETS ISSUE
- SECURITY/DEFENSE INITIATIVES
 - MULTILATERAL DRUG ALLIANCE
- ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE
- PRESS FREEDOM
- JUDICIAL STUDIES INSTITUTE
- EDUCATION

III. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. memo	[duplicate of 003] (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Farnsworth, Eric
OA/Box Number: CF 1047

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas, April 1998 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2550

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

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

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

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

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

Education Basket

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

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Integration Basket

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

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

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

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

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

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

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

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

Hemispheric Institutions

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

SANTIAGO SUMMIT PREPARATORY MEETINGS

TAB
C

		1997						1998					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
SIRG MEETINGS	<p>9th SIRG Meeting May 20-21 Punta del Este, Uruguay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated Agenda Topics for Santiago 	<p>Foreign Ministers Meeting June 1 Lima, Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORMAL APPROVAL OF SANTIAGO AGENDA 					<p>10th SIRG Meeting Oct. 9-10 World Bank Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and Education Initiatives 	<p>11th SIRG Meeting Dec. 9-11 OAS Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy/ H.R. and Econ. Integration initiatives (except trade and cap. mkts.) Remaining Education and Poverty Items 	<p>12th SIRG Meeting Jan. 15-16 Cancun, Mexico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiation of Declaration of Principles and Summit Follow-up 	<p>13th SIRG Meeting Feb.-Mar. Santo Domingo, D.R.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish negotiating Plan of Action 	<p>14th SIRG Meeting (PLENIPOTENTIARY) April 1-2 Santiago, Chile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize Summit documents 		
	SECTORAL MEETINGS	<p>Finance Ministerial Dec. 2-3 Santiago, Chile</p>	<p>Energy Ministerial Jan. 15-16 Caracas, Venezuela</p>	<p>Labor Ministerial Jan. 15-16 Santiago, Chile</p>	<p>Trade Ministerial Mar. 19 San José, Costa Rica</p>	<p>Education Ministerial of Select Countries TBD by Brazil and Mexico</p>							
<p>PAHO Health Meeting Aug. 28-29, Santiago</p> <p>Microenterprise Meeting Sept. 18, Washington</p>		<p>OAS/CIM Women's Meeting Oct. 23-24, Washington</p> <p>OAS/CICAD Meeting Nov. 4-7, Lima</p> <p>Education Meeting Nov. 18-19., Mexico City</p> <p>IDB Infrastructure Meeting Nov. 21, Washington</p> <p>Dem/HR Pre-SIRG Consultation Nov. 21-22, Santiago</p> <p>OAS/CICAD Meeting Dec. 12., Washington</p>	<p>Justice Experts Meeting Jan. 8-10, Santiago</p> <p>Trade Prepcom Feb. 10-12, San José</p> <p>CSBM Conference Feb. 25-27, San Salvador</p> <p>OAS/CICAD Meeting 1st Feb., Washington</p>										

SANTIAGO SUMMIT - April 18-19, 1998

MEETING ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT

AGENDA

I. SCHEDULING ISSUES

- TIMING OF STATE VISIT
- VISITS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
- OTHER KEY MILESTONES
- FUTURE INTERAGENCY MEETINGS
- TIMING OF FUTURE SUMMITS

II. KEY DELIVERABLES

- DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
- INSTITUTIONALIZING SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING
- FTAA/FAST TRACK
- LABOR MINISTERIAL
- MULTILATERAL DRUG ALLIANCE
- ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE
- PRESS FREEDOM
- JUDICIAL STUDIES INSTITUTE

III. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶

To ERIC	From JED
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # 67586	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

5089-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NSC White

TWELFTH MEETING OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW GROUP (SIRG)
CANCUN - JANUARY 15 TO 16, 1998
Intercontinental Hotel

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Thursday, January 15

- 8:00 a.m. Accreditation
- 8:30 a.m. Opening by Coordinator General, Ambassador Juan Martabit
- 8:35 a.m. Welcome by the Government of México
- 8:45 a.m. Address by Ambassador Genaro Arriagada, Advisor to the President of the Republic of Chile for the Summit of the Americas
- 8:55 a.m. Address by Special Envoy of the President of the United States of America, Counselor Thomas MacLarty
- 9:05 a.m. Address by Ambassador Jeffrey Davidow
- 9:15 a.m. Beginning of the debate according to the agenda
- Explanation of the format for deliberations by Ambassador Juan Martabit
- 9:30 a.m. Address by OAS Secretary General César Gaviria
Mechanism for following up and implementing the Summit
- 9:50 a.m. Pause
- 10:00 a.m. Debate
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch

4

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
Ministry of Foreign Relations
General Coordinations
Second Summit of the Americas

4:00 p.m. Debate
6:00 p.m. Pause
6:15 p.m. Debate
7:30 p.m. End of the Session
8:00 p.m. Dinner hosted by the Government of the State of Quintana Roo

Friday, January 16

8:30 a.m. Discussion of the Political Declaration
10:00 a.m. Pause
10:15 a.m. Debate
12:30 p.m. Lunch
4:00 p.m. Debate
6:10 p.m. Presentation by the President of the Inter-American Dialogue, Mr. Peter Hakim
6:30 p.m. Presentation of the Presidency
- Summary of the Deliberations
- Explanation of the Schedule for Future Work
7:00 p.m. End of the Session

FAX TRANSMISSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(202) 622-1266
FAX: (202) 622-1273

To: Mark Wells, Christian Kennedy Date: March 30, 1998
Fax #: Pages: 1, including this cover sheet.
From: Rachel Bayly *RS*
Subject: SOA/Civil Society

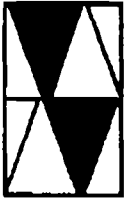
COMMENTS:

Thanks for soliciting our views.

Regarding the suggestion that language be added to the Plan of Action on Civil Society, last paragraph, specifying "e.g., a Foundation of the Americas."

1. The U.S. should not propose this addition; and
2. If another country proposes this addition, the U.S. should not endorse it but, rather, should oppose it on the basis that it reduces the IDB's flexibility to establish appropriate mechanisms. (It raises expectations that such a Foundation will be established when, in fact, it may not be the most appropriate mechanism. Having made the request to the IDB, the hemisphere's governments do not need to specify the mechanism(s).)

There is no reason to introduce or support such specificity.



Inter-American Dialogue

① NELSON
② [unclear]
3 [unclear]

Board of Directors

Peter D. Bell
Co-Chair
United States

Alejandro Foxley
Co-Chair
Chile

Jessica T. Matthews
Co-Vice Chair
United States

Juan Manuel Santos
Co-Vice Chair
Colombia

Sergio Bizar
Chile

Oliver Clarke
Jamaica

José María Dagnino Pastore
Argentina

Karen DeYoung
United States

Richard W. Fisher
United States

Lourdes Flores Nano
Peru

Ivan L. Head
Canada

Carla A. Hills
United States

Osvaldo Hurtado
Ecuador

Abraham F. Lowenthal
United States

Roberto Murray Meza
El Salvador

Luis Noyales
United States

John K. Petty
United States

Jacqueline Pitanguy
Brazil

Roberto Teixeira da Costa
Brazil

Raúl R. Alfonsín
Emeritus
Argentina

Sol M. Linowitz
Chair Emeritus
United States

Javier Pérez de Cuellar
Chair Emeritus
Peru

Peter Hakim
President

FACSIMILE

To: Mr. Thomas "Mack" McLarty
The White House
(202) 456-2215

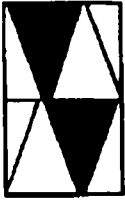
From: Office of Peter Hakim
Samuel S. Robfogel
Tel: (202) 463-2562
Fax: (202) 822-9553
E-mail: robfogel@iadiolog.org

Date: March 26, 1998

SURE ?
briefly look
(front)

Total number of pages including this one: 4

Please see the attached.



Inter-American Dialogue

Board of Directors

Peter D. Bell
Co-Chair
United States

Alejandro Foxley
Co-Chair
Chile

Jessica T. Matthews
Co-Vice Chair
United States

Juan Manuel Santos
Co-Vice Chair
Colombia

Sergio Bizar
Chile

Oliver Clarke
Jamaica

José María Dagimiro Pastore
Argentina

Karen DeYoung
United States

Richard W. Fisher
United States

Lourdes Flores Nano
Peru

Ivan L. Head
Canada

Carla A. Hills
United States

Oswaldo Hurtado
Ecuador

Abraham F. Lowenthal
United States

Roberto Murray Meza
El Salvador

Luis Nogales
United States

John R. Petty
United States

Jacqueline Pithangy
Brazil

Roberto Teixeira da Costa
Brazil

Raúl R. Alfonsín
Emeritus
Argentina

Sol M. Lowy
Chair Emerita
United States

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Chair Emeritus
Peru

Peter Hakim
President

March 26, 1998

Mr. Thomas McLarty
Special Envoy for Latin America
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

Peter Hakim and Nancy Birdsall are hoping to include a statement in support of the Foundation of the Americas in the Plan of Action for the Summit in Santiago. I am attaching the language they suggest be included and the section from the draft Plan of Action in which it would be inserted. They wonder if you would be willing to encourage that this be put forward on behalf of the United States in the upcoming deliberations on the final Summit document

Peter is currently in El Salvador and apologizes for not being able to transmit this to you directly. He will try to call you first thing Friday morning, but wanted to be sure you had this text now, as we understand the US negotiating position is being finalized today. In addition, he wanted you to know that this suggested text is also being sent to Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia in Brazil, who has been supportive of this initiative.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Samuel S. Robfogel

SANTIAGO ACTION PLAN

REQUESTED REVISION TO LAST BULLET OF CIVIL SOCIETY, PAGE #7

Entrust the OAS to encourage support among governments and civil society organizations, and to promote appropriate programs to carry out this initiative, and request the IDB to develop and implement, along with interested states and other Inter-American institutions, hemispheric financial mechanisms (e.g., a "Foundation of the Americas") to this end. This would facilitate civil society's constructive contribution to Hemispheric goals, including reducing poverty, improving education, and strengthening democracy, by promoting productive and sustained dialogue among governments, civil society and private business.

03/25/98

18:57

202 822 3615

VP IDB

0002

202 738 7618

AMERISUMIT.DOS

008/027

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
 Ministry of Foreign Relations
 General Coordinations
 Second Summit of the Americas

contents that develop democratic culture at all levels, in order to teach individuals ethical values, a spirit of cooperation and integrity. To that end, the participation of teachers, families, students and outreach workers will be stepped up in their work related to conceptualizing and implementing the plans for shaping citizens imbued with democratic values.

Civil Society

Governments will:

- Promote, with the participation of civil society, the development of principles and recommendations for institutional frameworks to stimulate the formation of responsible, transparent non-profit and other civil society organization, including, where appropriate, programs for volunteers, and encourage, in accordance with national priorities, public sector-civil society dialogue and partnerships in the areas that are considered pertinent in this Plan of Action. In this context the OAS may serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences and information.
- In this process, draw upon existing initiatives that promote increased participation of civil society in public issues, such as relevant successful experiences from the National Councils for Sustainable Development and the Inter-American Strategy for Public Participation, among others. As soon as possible, governments will adopt work plans to implement legal and institutional frameworks based on the principles and recommendations in their respective countries.
- Entrust the OAS to encourage support among governments and civil society organizations, and to promote appropriate programs to carry out this initiative, and request the IDB to develop and implement along with interested states and other Inter-American institutions, hemispheric financial mechanisms specially devoted to the implementation of programs oriented toward strengthening civil society and public participation mechanisms.

Migrant Workers (1)

Governments will:

- Reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction by reasons of race, sex, language, or religion, is a priority for the international community and is the responsibility of every nation.

Pending Argentina's approval.

April 2, 1998; 6PM--FINAL

Basic Rights of Workers

... Governments will:

- Exchange informational materials regarding their labor legislation, with the objective of contributing to better mutual knowledge of such legislation as well as to promote core labor standards recognized by the ILO – freedom of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; the prohibition of forced labor; the elimination of all exploitative forms of child labor; and non-discrimination in employment. Such information will also include references to the mechanisms and/or legal authorities of Ministries of Labor to implement core labor standards as a fundamental component of productive workplaces and positive labor-management relations.
- For these purposes carry out the exchanges by, among other means, furnishing informational materials on relevant changes to their labor legislation, mechanisms and/or legal authorities for implementation of core labor standards, and progress in the area of labor-management relations, to be provided at a meeting of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, to be held in 1998 and their other meetings, as appropriate, including with the assistance of the OAS, ILO and IDB.
- Further secure their observance and promotion of internationally recognized core labor standards. In this context, they recognize the ILO as the competent body to set and deal with these standards and support the ongoing work of the ILO with regard to exchanges of information and the negotiation of a new Declaration of Principles on Fundamental Rights of Workers and appropriate follow-up; believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards and should lead to higher levels of employment; similarly reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and, in this regard, note that the WTO and ILO Secretariats shall continue their collaboration.

Texto acordado entre los Estados Unidos, Chile, México, Brasil

*Educativos
Luzmeza*

Para ser añadida al párrafo 3 de la Sección Financiamiento, Estrategias de Cooperación Horizontal Multilateral y Seguimiento de la Iniciativa sobre Educación

"...proporcionen su apoyo a programas e iniciativas que sean consistentes con las metas, objetivos y acciones propuestos en este capítulo del Plan de Acción. **Con este fin, se insta al BID a que colabore con los países miembros para incrementar a más del doble durante los próximos tres años, el aporte de nuevos préstamos para la educación primaria y secundaria, en comparación con los aportes de los últimos tres años. Solicitamos también que el BID establezca un fondo regional especial para la educación hemisférica, utilizando los recursos existentes en dicha institución. Este fondo apoyaría los esfuerzos para mejorar el rendimiento y los estándares educativos en toda la Región.**"

Agreed Text From United States, Chile, Mexico, Brazil

To be added to the Education Initiative Section, Funding, Horizontal Multilateral Cooperation Strategies and Follow-Up, Paragraph 3:

"...support for programs and initiatives that are consistent with the goals, objectives, and actions proposed in this Chapter of the Plan of Action. **To this end, the IDB is encouraged to work with member countries to substantially increase the share of new lending for primary and secondary education, by more than doubling the quantity over the next three years, compared to the previous three years. We also request that the IDB establish a special regional fund for hemispheric education, utilizing the existing resources of this institution. This fund would support efforts to raise educational standards and performance throughout the region.**"

April 2, 1998, 5 PM – Final

Modernization of the State in Labor Matters

Governments will:

- Promote measures to provide high quality services to workers and employers, placing emphasis on greater decentralization of their functions, the incorporation of new technologies, active labor market policies, better and more timely information regarding the labor market, and improvement of safety and health conditions in the workplace.
- Give special attention to the incorporation of socially-disadvantaged groups into the workforce, including women, minorities, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable populations, and to the services offered by the Ministries of Labor that take into consideration their special needs. At the same time, governments will further strengthen their overall efforts, and coordination among involved agencies, to address the issue of children at work. The Ministries of Labor will exchange experiences on best practices in these areas.
- Do whatever is necessary to assure that the Ministries of Labor have the means to carry out this Plan of Action in areas within their jurisdiction.
- Request the participation of the ILO, the IDB and the OAS to assist Labor Ministries to support international activities and exchange information on modernization methods and strategies.



INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20577

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

① Eric
② Desi

January 29, 1998

Mr. Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mock
Dear Mr. McLarty:

We are writing to let you know of the progress that has been made in the past few months toward the establishment of the Foundation of the Americas. We are grateful for your help in shaping the concept of the Foundation, and will look for your continuing involvement as we move toward its formal launching.

Please find enclosed the most recent draft of the proposal for the Foundation. Three important changes have been made in the document that initially emerged from the deliberations of the Advisory Committee. First, the mission is now focused on building partnerships between governments, business, and civil society-rather than directly funding civil society organizations. Second, governments are given a role in nominating and selecting half of the board members (a change that we have learned is essential to gain political and financial support). And third, we propose that the Foundation begin operations as it continues to raise its initial endowment, which we believe will increase the prospects of a successful endowment campaign.

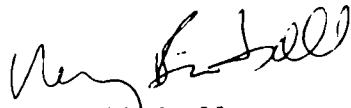
We are encouraged by the progress that has been made in the building of the Foundation, which includes the following accomplishments:

- o We have assembled a small organizing committee to generate support for the Foundation from governments, business, and private foundations. Former President of Bolivia Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada is chairman of the committee. Other members are Israel Klabin, the President of the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development; Ole Lonsmann-Poulsen, Danish Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Billie Miller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Barbados; Laura Novoa Vasquez, a Chilean attorney and President of the Board of Corporation Participa; and Makoto Utsumi, Advisor to the President of Nikko Securities and former Vice Minister of Finance of Japan.
- o The Ford Foundation has approved a small grant to facilitate the work of the committee. Several private foundations have expressed interest in helping to launch the new Foundation by providing resources for the first years of operation and matching support for the endowment.

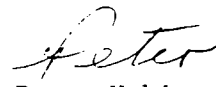
- o Our discussions with Chilean and U.S. authorities lead us to believe that the Foundation will likely be included in the agenda for the April Summit of the Americas in Santiago, and that it will be endorsed by the participating heads of government. The Foundation was discussed at the meeting of the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), in Cancun, Mexico on January 16. At the meeting representatives of the governments of Jamaica and Uruguay, who are responsible for formulating recommendations in the civil society area, proposed language recommending that the creation of the Foundation be part of the SIRG proposal to the heads of state.
- o We are discussing with the Board of Directors of the IDB a proposal for IDB support of the Foundation, for presentation to the IDB's Board of Governors at their next annual meeting in March. We hope the Bank will approve financial support for the Foundation once there is assurance that it will not be the only supporter of the Foundation.

We would welcome your reactions to the revised proposal and our plans for moving forward. We will continue to keep you informed of the Foundation, and will want to call on your advice from time to time. We appreciate your participation in this effort.

Yours sincerely,



Nancy Birdsall
Executive Vice President
Inter-American Development Bank



Peter Hakim
President
Inter-American Dialogue

Enc.

*Wade -
Please extend thanks, wd,
to Eric Farnsworth.
Nancy*

THE FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAS

The Foundation of the Americas will engage civil society organizations in active partnerships with governments and businesses in efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, achieve equitable economic growth, and advance social justice in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation will be a private grantmaking institution with a multilateral character, drawing its leadership and financing from throughout the hemisphere and beyond.

Objectives of the Foundation

The Foundation will work with local and national governments, corporations, and international agencies to enhance the competence and contribution of civil society groups in Latin America and the Caribbean--including private agencies that deliver education, health care, legal counsel, and other services to poor citizens; civic organizations that encourage political participation; policy and research centers that analyze and seek solutions to social problems; and community groups that engage in cooperative action for social and economic advance. These are organizations that are growing in number and importance in every country of the region. They play a vital role by offering their members and associates experience and skills in leadership, democratic procedures, and citizen participation, and by delivering key services to families and communities.

Specific activities that the Foundation would seek to support are:

- Government and business initiatives to establish independent foundations (like the proposed Civil Society Foundation in Uruguay).
- Government reforms to improve the legal and regulatory environment in which civil society groups operate.
- Initiatives that build confidence between civil society groups and governments.
- Joint efforts by local governments, business forums, and community groups to improve local schools and offer health services.
- Programs and initiatives that facilitate individual and corporate giving.
- Independent programs to evaluate and certify the professional capacity of civil society groups.
- Programs for the administrative and financial training of the boards and staff of civil society groups.

- Exchanges of experiences among civil society institutions within and among countries, including forums and publications that disseminate practical research results, best practices and opportunities for collaboration.
- Policy research to strengthen and inform civil society initiatives and bring the results of the research to the attention of policymakers and non-governmental leaders.

Governance and Management of the Foundation

The Foundation of the Americas will be governed by a Board of Directors of some 16 to 20 members. One-half of the Directors would be selected by a vote of the IDB's Board of Governors from candidates nominated by IDB member countries. The remaining Directors would be selected by the President of the IDB and Secretary General of the OAS (and could include individuals who are not citizens of IDB member countries). Directors will serve as individuals, not as representatives of governments or other organizations. They will be chosen for their leadership, commitment, and integrity, and will come from diverse backgrounds, professions, and countries, both in the region and elsewhere.

The Board will have responsibility for selecting and supporting the Foundation's chief executive officer. It will periodically review the mission of the Foundation, develop a strategic plan to guide the Foundation's operations, assist in raising money, and approve an annual budget. The Foundation will be small, having no more than a handful of regular staff. Rather than undertaking its own programs, it will emphasize partnerships with national and local governments, international agencies, corporations, and other private and public organizations. In each country in which it operates, the Foundation would maintain an open dialogue with government and would ensure agreement on its operating procedures.

Financing

The IDB will provide the leadership in establishing the Foundation, and most of the initial financing for the Foundation will come from the IDB and the IDB's member countries. Support will also be sought from the World Bank, industrialized country governments, private foundations, corporations, and individuals. It is anticipated that the Foundation will start operations with an annual budget of some \$10 million, an amount sufficient to enable it to attract strong leadership and make a solid start toward accomplishing its mission. To assure a secure, long-term financial base for the Foundation, an endowment of \$100 million will be sought within the first years of operation and increased over time. The Foundation would prepare annual programmatic and financial reports for review by the IDB and its other financial supporters.

December 23, 1997

The Summit Process

In the Santiago Summit Plan of Action, recently approved by the Hemisphere's presidents and prime ministers, the Summit follow-up process is clearly spelled out. The Plan of Action relates the three aspects of the Summit process: implementation, monitoring, and preparing for future Summits of the Americas.

Implementation, involves carrying out of the specific mandates contained in the chapters of the Plan of Action. Responsibility for implementation rests primarily with Summit governments, though the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank are to support governments, as appropriate, and are charged with specific tasks as well.

Monitoring the progress of implementation and assessing the degree to which Summit mandates are fulfilled falls to the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG). The SIRG operates under the authority of the Foreign Ministers and is led by a "troika" of representatives from the past, present, and future Summit hosts. The SIRG operates independently of any one government or institution and makes decisions by consensus.

Preparing for future Summits, i.e., negotiating the plans of action and declarations, is also a responsibility of the SIRG, under the guidance of Foreign Ministers. The OAS and other relevant international institutions may also give input to the SIRG in formulating Summit agendas.

The U.S. fully supports this process and will continue to serve as one of the co-chairs. While the U.S. strongly supports more participation by the OAS in the implementation aspect of the Summit process, it does not believe, nor does the Plan of Action advocate, that the OAS should be in charge of the monitoring function.

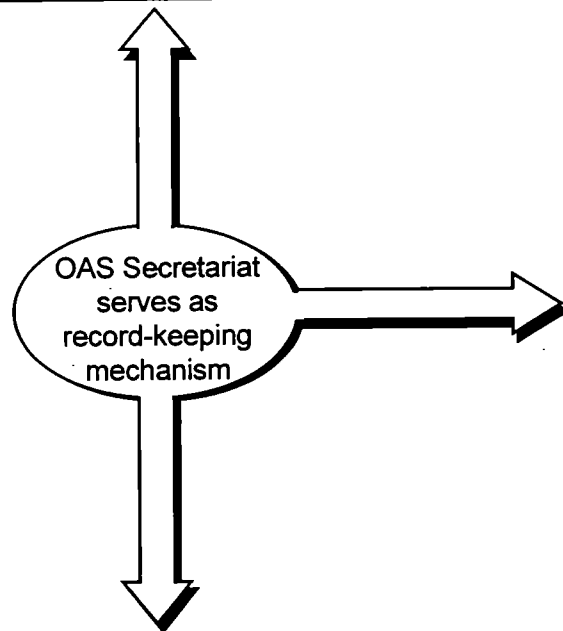
The Action Plan is clear on the Summit process and it should not be re-opened for negotiation in Caracas. The Caracas ministerial SIRG should focus on drawing up a work plan for the SIRG to use in its monitoring responsibilities which identifies precise areas to review in the coming twelve months in order to ensure that each of the Summit mandates is receiving due attention in the follow-up process.

'The Summit' of the Americas Process

Santiago Summit Accords

Implementation : Governments, international organizations (OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and World Bank), private sector and civil society organizations

- Carry out the specific commitments contained in the Santiago Summit documents
- Primary responsibility lies with governments
- International organizations support efforts as directed by leaders
- OAS, IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC lend technical support to meetings of ministers and experts
- When appropriate, sectoral meetings take place under OAS/CIDI when appropriate



Formulation:
Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG)

- Makes preparations for next Summit
- Guided by Foreign Ministers
- Receives input from OAS and other involved institutions

Monitoring: Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG)

- Assesses degree to which mandates have been fulfilled
- Operates by consensus
- Led and funded by troika of Summit hosts
- Reports to Foreign Ministers annually
- Composed of National Coordinators of 34 countries
- Receives technical support from OAS Secretariat
- Officials of the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and World Bank attend to achieve greater coordination

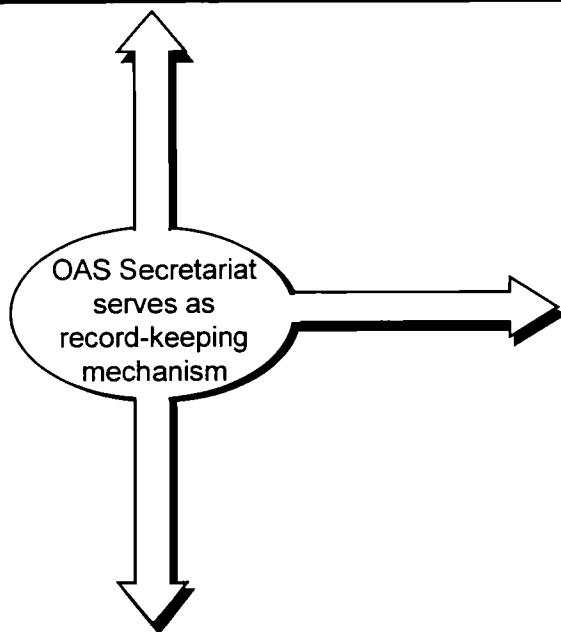
Canadian Summit

'The Summit' of the Americas Process

Santiago Summit Accords

Implementation : Governments, international organizations (OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and World Bank), private sector and civil society organizations

- Carry out the specific commitments contained in the Santiago Summit documents
- Primary responsibility lies with governments
- International organizations support efforts as directed by leaders
- OAS, IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC lend technical support to meetings of ministers and experts
- When appropriate, sectoral meetings take place under OAS/CIDI when appropriate



Formulation:

Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG)

- Makes preparations for next Summit
- Guided by Foreign Ministers
- Receives input from OAS and other involved institutions

Monitoring: Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG)

- Assesses degree to which mandates have been fulfilled
- Operates by consensus
- Led and funded by troika of Summit hosts
- Reports to Foreign Ministers annually
- Composed of National Coordinators of 34 countries
- Receives technical support from OAS Secretariat
- Officials of the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and World Bank attend to achieve greater coordination

Canadian Summit

**NRDC International
Energy Project**

Memo

To: Patrick DeSouza
Eric Farnsworth
Christian Kennedy
Mark Wells

From: Rob Watson, NRDC

Date: February 17th, 1998

Re: Hemispheric Energy Priorities for Santiago

Gentlemen, it was a pleasure to meet with most of you last week. In my frenzy to leave for China and get married, I'm forwarding you a list of initiatives that has gone through a preliminary vetting with a group energy experts in the NGO community, private sector and academia from around the hemisphere. I thought you would find it interesting to know what many non-governmental experts think are the top issues in the energy/environment nexus. Ultimately, this group will prioritize one to three of these initiatives (each of which contains up to several sub-elements) for submission to the leaders.

Some of the initiatives are new (sustainable transportation—in particular note the alternative fueled Urban Mass Transit initiative as a possible idea for Santiago), while most were agreed to in Miami and Santa Cruz. What will be really new is the prioritization and the call to focus on one or two issues to try and get measurable results, rather than being spread so thin that progress is impossible or unnoticeable.

I will be back in town March 16th and look forward to discussing these issues with you.

A. Introduction

The April, 1998 Summit of the Americas II in Santiago, Chile will bring together leaders of the Western Hemisphere to discuss national initiatives related to education, economic integration, governance and development. Independently, civil society groups from the Hemisphere are joining together to develop a consensus agenda on development and the environment for consideration by the leaders.

These top three initiatives have come from a list of more than a dozen proposals that covered all of the major elements of a sustainable energy strategy for the hemisphere. Over 100 experts in 20 countries were consulted during the development of these priority energy initiatives. The experts came from a wide range of disciplines, including the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations.

Some of the proposed initiatives are already covered by existing agreements reached in Miami and Santa Cruz, while others currently are not being carried out. It is the belief of this expert group that a hemispheric Plan of Action on energy must first concentrate on these top priorities before addressing other areas. Because initiatives are merely empty words without actions to follow up, we have included specific target dates as a reminder that ultimately countries will be judged by what they do and not what they say. The current process of slowly moving ahead with a broad array of programs is not consistent with the urgent need to improve the environmental and economic performance of the hemisphere's energy system. For this reason, we urge our nation's leaders to adopt this priority agenda, attain some measurable progress, then establish a new set of priorities for implementation.

B. Hemispheric Energy Goals

The following goals are central to any hemispheric energy agenda:

1. Making existing and future energy consumption and production more efficient and clean, less carbon intensive, and renewable;
2. Enhancing access to affordable energy services to those who are without or are under-served;
3. Minimizing society's energy costs through a least-life-cycle-cost mix of resource and end-use options that incorporates environmental and social externality costs;
4. Promote energy integration of the Hemisphere's countries.

C. Hemispheric Energy Initiatives

PROPOSAL #__: Democratic Participation in Energy Decision Making

Governments will:

- Create mechanisms for democratic participation for private sector and civil society representatives in regulatory and institutional energy decision-making processes that allow for diverse viewpoints to be considered. Such mechanisms include public comment periods, collaborative consultation, legal and procedural appeal opportunities and the creation of public involvement departments within regulatory bodies and other decision-making institutions.

PROPOSAL #__: Create Legislative and Institutional Basis for Sustainable Energy Strategies

Governments will:

- Develop a regional clearinghouse of information on regulatory and legislative strategies for

promoting sustainable energy by the end of 1998.

- Develop independent, professional, and expert energy policy and regulatory institutions with a strong legislative mandate and adequate financial resources by the end of 2000.
- Develop least-cost national energy strategies that fully explore all options, including efficiency, renewable energy, as well as clean conventional energy, incorporating environmental and social costs in the analysis by the end of 2000.
- Identify legal and administrative barriers to promoting sustainable energy strategies and develop proposals to create policy and financial incentives that remove barriers by the end of 2000.

PROPOSAL #__ : Implement Mechanisms to Encourage Utility and Energy Service Company Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Supply

Governments will:

- Create regulatory and market/tax incentives for large-scale utility and private energy service company investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy supply by 2000.
- Eliminate pricing and regulatory policies which subsidize, favor, or encourage increased energy sales, consumption, or the use of fossil fuels by 2001.

PROPOSAL #__ : Develop Sustainable Energy Markets

As the privatization and restructuring of national electricity systems proceeds,

Governments will:

- Develop terms of competition that describe rules of entry into a competitive wholesale electricity market and that do not discriminate against private or intermittent power sources or demand-side agents by 1999.
- Liberalize energy prices to reflect cost-of-service and market value, with provisions for "lifeline" tariffs for those least able to afford full market rates by 2000.
- Introduce net metering for customers who self-generate with renewable energy by 2001.
- Base competition in the wholesale market on the internalized cost of environmental pollution, cultural disruption, and natural resource exploitation by 2003.

PROPOSAL #__ : Integrate Rural Development and Rural Electrification

Governments will:

- Provide access to commercial energy services to 95% of the rural population in each country by the year 2005.
- Include the affected population in the design and implementation of rural energy programs.
- In the design and implementation of rural energy development programs, consider the full range of energy service needs of a community -- including cooking and heating, water pumping and purification for domestic and agricultural needs, storage and processing of agricultural products, refrigeration of medical and food products, lighting, and other electrical needs.
- Pursue least-cost rural energy strategies, including non-grid alternatives for the electrification of remote sites.
- Identify opportunities to link rural energy development (including more efficient use of biomass for cooking, heating and rural electrification) with rural economic and social development projects and programs.
- Promote increased efficiency, commercialization, and availability of biomass-based fuels for rural energy and non-energy needs.

PROPOSAL #__ : Sustainable Transportation

Governments will:

- Launch a Hemispheric Sustainable Transportation Initiative in 1998 that includes:
 - The use of comprehensive transport planning methods that integrate land-use planning, intermodal connections between personal vehicles, mass transit and non-motorized transportation;
 - The adoption of hemispheric energy efficiency testing and evaluation methods for vehicles by the year 2000.
 - The development and adoption of cost-effective minimum fuel economy standards for new personal and commercial vehicles by the year 2003;
 - Fund a 21st Century Urban Mobility Initiative through the Inter-American Development Bank to put alternative-fueled busses and Curitiba-style infrastructure in every city with more than 500,000 people in the hemisphere by 2005.
- Ban the sale of leaded gasoline by the year 2000 and promote renewable, biomass-based fuels.
- Evaluate and develop maximum allowable gaseous emissions standards and testing centers for new personal and commercial vehicles by the end of 2003.
- Develop market-based measures which reward vehicles that are more efficient or less polluting than the minimum allowable standard and penalize vehicles that are less efficient or more polluting than the minimum standard.

PROPOSAL #__ : Harmonize Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for Buildings and Equipment

Governments will:

- Develop a plan for harmonization of regional or hemispheric minimum energy efficiency standards for new buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel equipment by the end of 1999.
- Agree on hemispheric energy efficiency testing and evaluation methods for buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel consuming equipment by the end of 2000.
- Certify an adequate number of national and regional testing centers to evaluate electric and fossil fuel consuming appliances by the end of 2001.
- Agree to a first tier of regional or hemispheric minimum energy efficiency standards for new buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel appliances by the end of 2003.

PROPOSAL #__ : Energy Efficient or Renewable Technology Procurement

Governments will:

- Create an Energy Efficient and Renewable Technologies Consortium to promote the production of energy efficient and renewable technologies to service country and regional markets in 1999.
- Create national or regional "purchasers cooperatives" comprised of utilities, government agencies, international financing institutions and private business by the end of 2000.

PROPOSAL #__ : Promote the Production of Renewable and Energy Efficient Equipment in the Hemisphere

Governments will:

- Identify locally manufactured equipment whose efficiency is lower than that of similar

internationally produced products by the end of 1998.

- Design fiscal and financial incentives to help industries improve the energy efficiency of their products by the end of 1999.
- Promote collaborative ventures between industry, public sector, and applied research institutions to accelerate the production of energy efficient or renewable equipment and also, increase the national human capacity in this field, by the end of 1999. This includes packages of energy efficient and renewable technologies that take advantage of the economies obtained by combining efficient and renewable equipment.

PROPOSAL # __: Establish an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources Fund

Governments will:

- Create a revolving fund using national and/or international financial community funds by the end of 1999.
- Promote the use of the fund's resources among public and private entities.

PROPOSAL # __: Create Hemispheric "Centers of Excellence" in Energy

Governments will:

- Determine sustainable energy training needs in the Hemisphere through the Hemispheric Energy Working Group by the end of 1998.
- Identify potential "Centers of Excellence" in each country and request proposals for carrying out tasks at the country or regional level, including budget and resources available.
- Choose sufficient number of Centers and create a network between them to meet needs by the end of 1999.
- Develop curriculum in analytical and methodological issues related to sustainable energy development.
- Develop training programs in these methodologies and in the installation, operation and maintenance of energy efficient equipment and materials.
- Begin training analytical and field specialists by the end of 2000.

Coordinated
w/ Chris Kennedy

RCB no additional points
to raise beyond Pymms

Enviro meeting 2/11/98

talk to RCB
Chris

want to be more integrated into trade process,
just like business community. San Jose.

- * - bring back linkage between trade & environment
- * - ~~don't~~ back off, keep leadership of process
- * - present enviro principles to business leaders.
in San Jose.
- * - March 17 Andover/Intel reception. Attend
- CCR host ministerial April 2/3, de-linked
from Santiago.

Santa Cruz implementation = profound disappointment

* encourage GOC to incorporate NGO participation?

enviros concentrate on unimortary, need new \$

Priority
of Santa Cruz

Miller → debt swap for nature.
\$ already in budget

* Implementation - Gervia report. Highlight
several (6-10) dove enhanced efforts
to implementation. Focus -
" Peoples Summit "



NATIONAL
WILDLIFE
FEDERATION®

*People and Nature:
Our Future Is in
the Balance*

John J. Audley, Ph.D.
Program Coordinator for Trade
and the Environment

1400 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Tel: 202-797-6603

Fax: 202-797-5486

Email: audley@nwf.org

Website:

<http://www.nwf.org/international>



Natural Resources
Defense Council

1200 New York Ave., N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005

202 289-2364

Fax 202 289-1060

rwatson@nrdc.org

100% Post-Consumer Recycled

Robert K. Watson
Senior Research Associate

The
Nature
Conservancy

CATHERINE SCOTT
Senior Advisor for
International Policy

International Headquarters
1815 North Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia
22209

703 841-7439

FAX 703 841-7400

E-MAIL CSCOTT@tnc.org

recycled paper

Jan Lovejoy

WMS To EP Sandalow
 Date 1/23 Time 12:02

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M Kathleen Rogers
 of Audubon
 Phone 861-2242
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Mtg w/ Mack
w/SPs Matt Wildlife
Audubon re public
forum Santiago
Hear Voice Mail
 Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 - 200 SETS 23-421 - 400 SETS CARBONLESS

4567215

To EP
 Date 2/9 Time 12:40

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M John Audley
 of Matt Wildlife
 Phone 796 797-6603
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Lovejoy AISC
Orlando Made staff
Wills
ARC (EISC NPS
Sandalow)
 Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-023 CARBONLESS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

James H. ...

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: *David Sandalow*
Ted Picone / Pat de Souza / Karl Hoffman

FAX: *6-2710*
6-9130

PHONE:

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT: *Environ deliverable suggestion for Santiago*

DATE: *1/27*

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): *4*

MESSAGES:

per our conversations -

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2000.

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying, or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

**Options for 'Green' Actions/Announcements by POTUS
on Margins of the Santiago Summit**

(Items are not in rank order and need not be exclusive, i.e. more than one could be done.)

-- Announce that he will instruct Treasury to make available **\$10 million**, from the \$27 million already contained in the FY98 Foreign Operations appropriations bill, to support the costs to the U.S. Treasury of selling, reducing or canceling official debts of Latin American and Caribbean countries, in debt-for-nature swaps. (These funds are already in the budget and can be made available by Executive decision.)

-- Announce that Administration will support the **Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998** (the Portman-Kasich-Hamilton debt swap bill). This bill would authorize up to \$400 million over three years to support the costs of debt swaps with governments worldwide, exclusively to protect globally significant tropical forests. Initial Western Hemisphere beneficiaries are listed in the bill as Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, and Peru. Possible site visit to a location (to be determined) in Chile where good environmental work is being done with support from "Fondo de las Americas," the Chilean EAI debt-swap fund. (The Portman bill would use rules similar to those of the existing EAI funds).

-- Announce a **commitment to working in partnership with neighbors and allies to develop a Clean Development Mechanism** (the post-Kyoto successor to Joint Implementation) under the Convention on Climate Change, that can be a real force for mitigating the potential threat of Global Warming, including through forest protection (forest destruction is the source of over 20 percent of global CO₂ emissions).

-- Announce a package of proposals on **sustainable forestry**, a topic of high interest in Chile (see Attachment).

-- Announce a **commitment to increased international cooperation by the U.S. Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and Geological Survey** with their opposite numbers around the hemisphere, to serve mutual goals of sustainable development with conservation of nature. To be real, such an announcement should contain a commitment to seek increased funding for those agencies' international efforts. **\$1 million in FY99?**

-- Announce a **commitment to increased conservation research** on topics of broad hemispheric interest, to help the U.S. and our neighbors to conserve nature effectively at lowest cost. Mention specifics such as 1) research to **design better habitat protection for migratory birds**, and 2) support better storage and retrieval of biodiversity data, such as by support of **new computer networking proposals "NABIN" and "IABIN."** To make research commitments 'real', announce **plans to invest \$5 million over FY1999-2001.**

ATTACHMENT

Forestry Initiatives for Santiago

POTUS could:

Reaffirm the political commitment of the United States to the 1995 "Santiago Declaration" for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, and urge national policy makers and forest managers to follow the principles and criteria approved in Montreal for temperate forests and by ITTO for tropical timber producers.

Encourage policies and practice of public agencies and private land owners and concessionaires to set aside significant areas of natural forest as permanent reserves for the preservation of ecological processes and viable populations of species that are characteristics of a forest ecosystems.

Offer the advice and assistance of the U.S Forest Service in the development and installation of national forest inventory and analysis systems that would monitor the extent and health of forest systems, so that natural forests can be managed for multiple uses within the capability of ecological sustainability. This program would capitalize on the international remote sensing capability of the Forest Service to identify forest cover patterns, and to monitor: forest concession management; the effectiveness of reduced impact harvesting; forest fuel loads; and the incidence of forest pest and disease occurrences that are a threat to sustainability. The Administration could (for example) announce the intent to request \$5 million for three years for technical assistance and training, beginning in FY 1999. This program would assist countries to meet their reporting commitments under the Santiago Declaration.