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Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Pre-Summit Materials-General

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg re Deputies Meeting (5 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Ronnell, Steven
OA/Box Number: 11854

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip of the President to Santiago, Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20
1998: Pre-Summit Materials-General

2009-1155-F

kc1136

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]
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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]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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well as in those areas requiring greater dynamism and stimulus.	
2. In the framework of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that drives our nations, we reiterate our decisive will to strengthen consultations among our governments and to always privilege a dialogue in matters of interest for the Hemisphere.	
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS	
3. We express our firm conviction that citizen's participation will only be increased by democracies that vigorous and experiencing constant improvement. By adapting government structures to systems that are increasingly more agile and representative, we will ensure that the important principles of respect for human beings and the full development of their capacities shall attain the effectiveness they deserve. For that purpose, permanent efforts must be made both internally as well as in the field of international cooperation, in order to make these objectives possible and increase support mechanisms intended to continuously develop the democratic system.	Paragraphs 3 and 4 should be reversed. Para 4 is a more general comment about democratic rule and therefore should come first. Para 3 is about citizen participation and refinement of democratic institutions and should come next. The objective of this paragraph is to underscore the role of citizen participation. We believe the paragraph could be restated as follows: "Strong citizen participation is essential to the healthy functioning of democracy and the observance of human rights. We pledge to ensure that our government institutions are modernized to promote such participation domestically and internationally and to be more responsive to the needs of our peoples." We would also like to see added the concepts of civil society and strong democratic government on the local and regional level since they are referenced in the Plan of Action.
4. The experience of our countries indicates wazzu that Democracy, in addition to being an indispensable civic exercise for the generation of the nations' periodic representative authorities, requires instruments and mechanisms permitting to strengthen its conceptual and ethical basis; to enhance its development and safeguard its operation. For these purposes, we unequivocally state our firm intention to continue to build an hemispheric community based on governments emanating	The concept of this paragraph could be more clearly stated as follows: "While free and fair elections are essential to the democratic system, it is equally important to promote democratic values and culture. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

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from and authentic democratic will. The consolidation of a democratic culture will permit us to turn into a reality a more fair, dignified, prosperous, tolerant and free society in the Americas.	
5. We reaffirm our interest in continuing to enhance the instruments intended to strengthen the respect for human rights, being the fundamental basis for a sound and pluralistic democracy, as well as their universal, indivisible and inter-dependent nature, as established in universally accepted international treaties. A particularly important element in this context is the subscription by the Hemispheric governments of the international agreements dealing with this issue.	As drafted, human rights are only referred to in their relation to international treaties. Also, the language implies that governments agree to all agreements in this area without specifying which agreements or the status of their negotiation. We would like to see a more explicit statement on the support of human rights. The reference to international treaties could be summarized as: "We recognize the importance of international human rights treaty instruments and underline the importance of promoting their universal acceptance."
PEACE AND SECURITY	
6. Peace among peoples constitutes the fundamental basis of human harmonious relations and the main requirement to enable the full development of nations. With legitimate pride, we confirm that this is the predominant concept in our Hemisphere. It is our objective to safeguard and increase all those actions intended to secure this superior asset. It is also our desire to share this hope and effort with all other regions of the world, that must encompass all countries in the planet.	
7. In current times, where there is no room for ideological borders, the concept of security, as originally conceived by the nations of the Hemisphere in an environment of cold war and bi-polar confrontation, must adapt to this new vision. To that end, we call upon the regional institutions of the Hemisphere to analyze and propose cooperation mechanisms in this area that are in tune with the evolution of world events and with other relevant concepts that may have an impact on security and harmonious relations among our countries.	

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8. Notwithstanding the above, we have verified different experiences leading to the promotion of mutual confidence and security measures between States, which have demonstrated their validity and importance. We reaffirm our interest to continue to develop initiatives in this field, as well as to implement the agreements arising from the Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures held in the Hemisphere to this date.	
FACTORS AFFECTING STABILITY	
9. World and regional reality clearly demonstrate the emergence of new common threats, resulting from phenomena such as drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption and other forms of international crimes that not only hinder the normal economic, social and cultural development of our societies, but also our democratic stability. Equally dangerous for the region are the consequences of those crimes, which manifest themselves in an alarming increase in urban delinquency, the school attrition rate, abusive labor practices on women and the youth, as well as other alterations that affect the normal development of our societies. We congratulate ourselves in the fact that the Hemisphere has taken appropriate and timely measures to confront these new forms of crime and reaffirm our intention to continue to deepen cooperation in this field and, if needed, to define additional joint actions to counteract this disgrace.	We believe it would be appropriate to include in this section a reference to the Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, which is currently contemplated in the Plan of Action. This is a significant step forward for the hemisphere, and it should have specific mention in the Declaration, as follows: "We reaffirm our strong commitment to work individually and collectively to combat illegal narcotics and related crimes. As part of an ongoing Alliance Against Drugs, we resolve to strengthen our efforts to assure that drug traffickers and those who profit from their crimes will find no refuge from justice in the hemisphere. We also resolve to create a credible and objective process for evaluating national counternarcotics performance." We would like to add to the list of "new common threats" the crime of money laundering. It should be noted here because this crime deserves mention as it is often a transnational phenomenon that can be unwittingly facilitated by greater integration of financial markets.
GLOBALIZATION	
10. We trust that the process of globalization characterizing the current development of humanity will increase hemispheric relations	We are not aware of any multilateral treaty that establishes the "right to a healthy environment." We would prefer wording, and this may be

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based on the fundamental principles of independence and sovereignty. Similarly, we reaffirm that only by means of an inter-dependence founded on the sovereign equality of States and on common principles and values permitting an economic growth based on practices of free trade; on the respect for rights of our citizens to a healthy environment; and on policies that ensure the required equity, shall we strengthen the peace and sustained progress in which the Hemisphere lives.	a point of translation, that tracks more closely with the Rio Declaration, Principle 1, which speaks of citizens being "entitled to a healthy environment. Also, we believe another issue that is relevant to this topic is the rights of workers. We have suggested language to address all of these concerns, as follows: "promote economic growth and development based on the practices of free trade and on respect for the rights of workers, while protecting the environment." Also, we have questions about the reference to "policies that ensure the required equity." As drafted, this could be construed to imply an obligation by governments to ensure the proper distribution of income.
11. The phenomenon of globalization offers new opportunities for the planet's sustainable development and opens a broad field to attain a more efficient cooperation on the part of the international community. However, we must not ignore the fact that highly inconvenient and risky situations could occur, translating into an increase in the differences in economic development among nations, inducing to social and political exclusion, with the serious negative repercussions that such situation would produce.	Paras 11 and 12 mischaracterize globalization as the cause of "social and political exclusion" and "volatility of capital." Globalization, however, is a reality that brings both benefits and challenges. Furthermore, finance ministers met in Santiago in December and agreed to language to be incorporated into this Declaration. We intend to submit this language for the current section entitled, "Integration and Free Trade," In their language, the ministers make reference to the financial volatility of markets, which makes para 12 unnecessary. We would therefore prefer more positive language that combines the ideas of paragraphs 11 and 12 as they pertain to globalization, as follows: "The nations of the hemisphere, recognizing the challenges posed by globalization, and the need, particularly of vulnerable groups in society, to adjust to the new realities globalization brings with it, agree to work together to ease the transition to the ever more global economy."
12. We call upon the international community to make all possible efforts in order to timely develop resolution mechanisms for the problems that arise from globalization, in particular those relating to the volatility of capital. We live in an increasingly inter-dependent	See comment above.

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global economy, and if the appropriate prevention and correction mechanisms are not adopted on time, potential de-stabilizing factors could be evident for individual economies.	
EDUCATION	
13. We agree that education constitutes the strategic basis for the development of our nations and a superior tool to consolidate the cultural identity of our peoples.	This section is largely a restatement of the Plan of Action, which is not parallel with the rest of the Declaration. We would therefore propose deleting paragraphs 15 and 17. We believe this section should instead contain exciting language to reflect adequately the emphasis leaders place on this initiative. It should give central focus to the four principles of the Action Plan: equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency. We could highlight a few of the more innovative ideas from the Plan of Action, but there is no need to restate every component of the Action Plan.
14. We are convinced that Education is the main instrument to convert our countries into those sound democracies we all long for, and that it constitutes the fundamental element to have access to higher levels of development. Only through education shall we make our men and women into citizens with opportunities to access the world of knowledge, of technology and of the new ways of individual and social growth that are nowadays only available to minorities. Currently, the true wealth of nations lies in the quality of the people who are part of them. The development of the capacities of men and women sets the limits and possibilities of the nations' welfare.	
15. We have extensively discussed the projects that are being implemented in each of our countries to increase and duly respond to the educational needs of our populations, giving also due consideration to those factors arising from an adequate appreciation of the cultural identity of each nation and community that comprise them.	As stated above, we would propose deleting this paragraph. If there is a consensus for its inclusion, however, we would offer the following comments. We should not refer to "projects" or "proyectos," but rather to

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	fundamental efforts to strengthen all aspects of education systems to meet the challenges with which they are confronted. The Plan of Action captures this thought. The issue of educational reform in most of our countries is controversial and politically difficult. This paragraph should give as much impetus and support as possible to those serious efforts to raise educational quality and equitable access.
16. Recognizing that in the Hemisphere education faces common challenges, prospects and difficulties, and agreeing with the solutions to respond to such situation, we undertake to implement educational policies that enforce the criteria of equality, equity, and pertinence.	The four principles from the Plan of Action are <u>equity</u>, <u>quality</u>, <u>relevance</u>, and <u>efficiency</u>. "Relevance" is incorrectly translated as "pertinence" and "efficiency" is missing. As stated above, we would support deleting the summary of the action items in the following paragraph and instead highlight a few innovative actions in this section to reinforce the four principles. Examples could include: linking schools in the Americas through technology to increase mutual understanding, developing comparable indicators of educational quality; and using exchanges to spread understanding of the best innovations in teaching and managing education institutions. There should also be a reference to the <u>development of worker training programs</u> under this cooperative effort.
17. We agree that this matter must be addressed as a whole, in such way that it not only comprises an increase in and reallocation of resources within the countries in order to achieve these goals, but rather also incorporating duly upgraded plans and programs. These plans should contemplate the development of sound training in values and a combination between the capacity to compete and experience solidarity. With that we will seek to prepare persons for their dynamic incorporation to the world of labor and their responsible participation as citizens; to introduce educational technologies that are available and have demonstrated their efficiency; to permit access to	This paragraph should be dropped for reasons stated above. If there is consensus for including it, however, we would offer the following comments: The reference to an "increase in resources" is not appropriate to all countries. In our own case, for example, most educational funding is provided by states and local school districts. The Plan of Action stresses the "optimization of resources" in support of the four principles, and there should be a similar reference here.

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information technology to the most extensive levels; and enable the permanent training of teachers, including an exchange of pupils and teachers between the various countries of the region, as well as initiatives intended to strengthen higher education.	The phrase "training in values," could be improved upon so as not to sound like an indoctrination program. Perhaps the language could be changed to reflect "training to reinforce values." The final sentence is not a true representation of the contents of the Plan of Action. There is too much emphasis placed on educational technology. There should not be a close link between "teacher training" and "teacher and student exchange" as these are separate concepts. Finally, "initiatives in higher education" is misleading; the Action Plan speaks only of involving higher education in strengthening primary and secondary education and in carrying out educational exchange.
18. With this purpose, we reaffirm our intention to continue to strengthen international cooperation and request international institutions to substantially increase the attention they give to the issue of Education. Considering the importance we assign to this issue, we have attached specific concepts and proposals on that area to the Action Plan.	
ACCESS TO AN AGILE, EFFICIENT, AND INDEPENDENT JUSTICE SYSTEM	
19. Convinced of the need to satisfy, on a timely and effective manner, the demands for justice of our populations, we are conscious that this must be an area of renewed attention and upgrading. We will strive to reinforce and adapt, whenever necessary, the systems of administration of justice, adopting the relevant measures so that all the population may have a prompt, impartial and agile access to it. We undertake to review the administration systems and organizational structure of the public services that make up the system of administration of justice, to analyze its social gains and carry out the	Leaders should be more forward leaning in our prescription for judicial reform. Instead of pledging to do more studies in the last sentence, leaders could make a specific reference to cooperative training and study opportunities, as envisioned in the proposal for the Judicial Studies Center. Such a reference could be formulated as follows: "We undertake to review the management systems and organizational structure of the public services that constitute the justice administration system, to examine their benefit to society. In order to bolster the training opportunities available in this hemisphere to those in our

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relevant economic and statistical studies.	judicial systems, we will establish a Judicial Studies Center."
POVERTY, SOCIAL EQUITY AND PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION	
20. Overcoming poverty and social exclusion continues to be the largest challenge confronted by our Hemisphere. We are conscious that the positive growth indicators shown in the Americas in the last years have not translated into a solution for poverty, inequity and social exclusion, which still persist in vast sectors of our countries. The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system.	The significant theme of the section on poverty should be removing the barriers that deny the opportunity to participate in the economy. A significant barrier in this area is access to credit and other financial services, which is addressed in the microenterprise section of the Action Plan. A second barrier is clear land titling and registration. Lack of access to quality healthcare and malnutrition are barriers to development of human potential. We also believe that this language should reflect the issues taken up in the Plan of Action. We would like to offer the following wording that the chair could use with regard to the basic rights of workers by adding after the first clause in the first sentence, "creating the conditions that will generate quality jobs and respect for the rights of workers." The paragraph would be amended to read: "The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, creating the conditions that will generate quality jobs and respect for the rights of workers, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system."
21. To adequately respond to this challenge, we will apply those policies that have demonstrated their validity in practice, both in the macro-economic field, that of integration and cooperation, as well as in specific projects in areas such as fostering micro, small and medium-size enterprises, by adequately allocating resources and specifically training those sectors that require it.	

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ENVIRONMENT	
22. We reassert that human beings have the right to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature, and that to attain it we must increase our national efforts as well as those of international cooperation deriving from the approval of the Action Plan of the Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996.	As this is the only reference to the Santa Cruz Summit in the Summit documents, we would like to see more specific language with regard to it and, more broadly, the environment, as follows: "We recognize that despite our efforts, degradation of the environment and natural resource base presents an increasing threat to our future and to the quality of life for our citizens. We therefore reconfirm our dedication to production and consumption patterns that lead to sustainable development. To this end, we must increase our national and international efforts in this area, including the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Santa Cruz Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Bolivia in December 1996. The annual sustainable development ministerials, called for in the first Summit of the Americas, will review progress toward these ends and develop recommendations for further action."
INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	In response to the Second Meeting of Finance Ministers of the Western Hemisphere, held December 2-3, 1997 in Santiago, we would like this heading to read: "Integration, Financial Stability and Free Trade" We would also like to point out that energy ministers will produce language for incorporation in this section in their Jan. 15-16 meeting in Caracas. The issues of infrastructure, transportation, and telecommunications, and science and technology are absent from this section and should have some reference. In the area of telecommunications, a reference to "the use of the Internet in developing global electronic commerce" would identify an innovative proposal contemplated in the Plan of Action.

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	We also believe that it would be appropriate to include a reference to the workforce in this section of the Declaration. This issue was not significantly treated in the Miami Summit, and we believe leaders should therefore make a more direct statement about the importance of the labor sector. We could suggest the following language, to be added to this section: "A strong and viable labor sector is vital to the achievement of hemispheric integration and to the equitable distribution of its benefits. Consistent with the Declaration of Buenos Aires of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in October 1995, we are committed to policies that will foster a healthy, educated, productive and secure workforce, which shares in the benefits of economic growth." "We recognize the need to strengthen the capacity of Ministries of Labor to support more fully the hemispheric integration process. Ministers of Labor should meet and consider ways to make a positive contribution to this process."
23. We reassert our full conviction that hemispheric integration constitutes an essential and complementary element to national policies to attain a level of development permitting us to overcome the most urgent problems affecting our countries. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment toward a global, dynamic and equitable integration process, that in addition to increasing the links between our peoples, will favor the performance of the objectives we have posed for ourselves.	We note that the language recommended by finance ministers in December has not been included. We have reviewed the ministers' language and adapted it to the format of this Declaration. We would therefore like to propose a new paragraph be added between paragraphs 23 and 24, as follows: "Within the region, we have made significant progress in establishing sound fiscal and monetary policies, in opening our economies and in achieving and maintaining price stability. Improved economic fundamentals in the region have helped to preserve confidence against a backdrop of global financial instability. Recent financial market volatility lends greater urgency to our common agenda of pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and strengthening and

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	modernizing financial markets in our countries, and reaffirms our commitment to deeper economic and financial integration in the Western Hemisphere. We welcome our Finance Ministers' December 1997 action agenda to strengthen and modernize financial sectors in the region. Implementation of the <i>Basle Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision</i> is fundamental to our efforts to ensure financial sector growth and stability throughout the hemisphere."
24. The establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, at the latest by the year 2005, continues to be a priority. By subscribing this Declaration, we announce with satisfaction our commitment to start specific negotiations leading to that objective, based on the proposal made at the Ministerial Conference on Trade of San Jose de Costa Rica, while approving the methodology and work schedule proposed to us.	As was agreed earlier, this language will be produced by trade ministers at the March 19 Trade Ministerial in San José. We therefore reserve comment on language pertaining to this topic until that time.
HEMISPHERIC INSTITUTIONALITY	
25. The Chiefs of State and Government of the Americas recognize that the resolution of the situations discussed in this Declaration require gradual and irreplaceable national efforts, as well as adequate and dynamic international cooperation. For this purpose, we call upon the international institutions of the Hemisphere and upon other world institutions working on these issues, to increase and speed up their decision making processes, determine new priorities in accordance with the agreements arising from this Summit and, accordingly, rationalize their resources in order to serve, with due promptness and efficiency, the needs for which they were established.	
26. We consider that the time has come to make a critical analysis of the hemispheric institutionality, with the aim of approaching the turn of the Century with international structures that constitute a better support for the reforms that our States must continue to implement.	We believe that a thorough review of hemispheric institutions should be conducted by a commission composed of eminent persons from both governments and the private sector. Recommendations of the commission will of course be reviewed by the foreign ministers and

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
For this purpose, we request our Minister of Foreign Affairs to become a means of evaluation and analysis, proposing ideas to us settled by them on this matter, giving due consideration to the contribution meant by these institutions and agencies in terms of the development of our countries, as well as the potential they represent. It is our intention that this assessment should entail specific and innovating proposals in all areas of hemispheric activities.	eventually by the Heads of State and Government at the next Summit. This method will take advantage of the technical expertise available in the hemisphere on this topic and ensure a thorough political vetting.
27. We agree to meet during the year ____ in a III Summit of the Americas	We believe that we should not fix an exact year but instead opt for a general statement confirming the need to have periodic Summits in the hemisphere "every three to four years." We cannot fix the exact year because of electoral schedules and much depends upon the calendar of the host government.
Santiago, April 19, 1998	

The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

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

- Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes a rapporteur for a free press
- Provides for a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- Attacks the global scourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- Strengthens dispute settlement mechanisms among States and encourages greater openness in defense policies and arms transfers 
- Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$5.9 billion over three years

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

- Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations 
- Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development 
- Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks 
- Stimulates development of the Internet and other technologies
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$18.9 billion over three years

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- Streamlines property registration for the poor
- Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water 
- Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$12.5 billion over three years

 Denotes environmental component

The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

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

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

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

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

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

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

Resources Available for Santiago Summit Initiatives

Projections for FY 1998-2000

(US\$ million)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**USAID
Summit of the Americas
Grant Funding 1998-2000
(\$ Millions)**

Overall Education:	79.0
Evaluations, assessments and indicators	5.5
Preparation of Teachers and Educational Administrations	11.0
Education reform, including more local and community control	11.0
Bilingual education and foreign language teaching	2.75
Technical and vocational training for workers	11.0
Textbooks and other educational materials	11.0
Information and distance learning technologies	2.75
Exchanges and internships	24.0
Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights Overall:	339.0
Modernization of municipal and regional governments	25.0
Corruption (this may be more of a procedure-oriented project than of resources from the Bank)	25.0
Strengthening justice system	90.0
Upgrading and modernizing labor ministries services to workers	1.0
Strengthening Civil Society	36.0
Human Rights	22.0
Education for Democracy	26.0
Prevention and Control of Illicit Drugs: Alternative Developments	114.0
Economic Integration and Free Trade Overall *	28.0
Cleaner energy, including renewable sources	6.0
Infrastructure, especially transportation and telecommunications	4.5
Science and technology, including disaster mitigation	15.0
Strengthening Financial Markets	2.5
Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination Overall	537.0
Promotion of microenterprise and small and medium-sized business	120.0
Land and parcel property registration for the poor	10.0
Health care, especially in the areas of low cost vaccine production, application of information technologies, and basic sanitation	20.0
Strengthening women's position socially, especially in the area of legal reform for equality and attacking domestic violence	
Respect for core labor standards	12.0
** Hunger and malnutrition, especially pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and the elderly	375.0
Region total 1998 - 2000	983.0
* This total does not include approximately \$225 million USAID will provide for environmental and agricultural programs.	
** Includes \$340 million in Food Assistance	