

# FOIA MARKER

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

---

**Collection/Record Group:** Clinton Presidential Records  
**Subgroup/Office of Origin:** Special Projects  
**Series/Staff Member:** Todd Stern  
**Subseries:**

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13858  
**FolderID:**

---

**Folder Title:**  
Chile

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	64	7	11	1

**JOINT DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE STATE VISIT OF  
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON**

On the invitation of the President of the Republic of Chile, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, the President of the United States of America, Mr. William Jefferson Clinton, made a State visit to Chile, April 16-17, 1998. The President of the United States was accompanied by his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and by a high-level delegation composed of Secretary of State Madeleine Korbelt Albright, Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Commerce William Daley, Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley, United States Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, Director of National Drug Control Policy Barry McCaffrey, Counselor to the President and Special Envoy to the Americas Thomas "Mack" McLarty, and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Samuel R. Berger.

In recent years, the United States and Chile have established solid and stable relations, based on a mutual commitment to respect democracy and human rights, open markets and free trade. This joint vision was reaffirmed during the State visit of President Frei to the United States in February 1997 and was strengthened on the occasion of the State visit of President Clinton. Today, the Presidents note with satisfaction the progress achieved in their bilateral relations, and state that this will have a positive impact on the quality of life of their peoples, and to that effect agree on the following Joint Declaration:

During working meetings held at the Palacio de la Moneda, Presidents Clinton and Frei reviewed the excellent state of bilateral relations, assessed progress made since the State visit of President Frei to the United States in February, 1997 and identified areas for future collaboration. As part of the high-level Consultative Framework begun by Presidents Clinton and Frei in 1994, they reaffirmed their desire to continue strengthening the comprehensive ties between the two countries.

The Presidents reiterate the political commitment of their Governments to ensure that the Second Summit of the Americas, to take place April 18-19 in Santiago, contributes to strengthening hemispheric relations

and to improving the development and well-being of the peoples of the Hemisphere in concrete and positive ways. In that context, they discussed the four major areas of the agenda: Education, Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights, Economic Integration and Free Trade, and the Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination.

In addition to underscoring the importance of the Declaration and Plan of Action which will be adopted by the thirty-four Heads of State or Government at the Summit, both Presidents agreed on the need to continue working together on the process of integration and free trade at the hemispheric level, reaffirming their commitment to the formal start of negotiations for the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) during the Santiago Summit.

The Presidents agree on the great importance of education as the most effective tool to attain full development, and in particular to reinforce the values of democracy, to give hope to our peoples for a better life, and to prepare our citizens for the 21st century global economy. Within this context, they welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Education, which will put technology at the service of creating opportunities for the poorest segments of the population and other disadvantaged groups, improve quality and standards, strengthen professional development of teachers and enhance cooperation in all levels of education. They also applauded the signing of an agreement by which Chile will join the "GLOBE Program" designed to link schools and scientists around the world through the Internet, so that information and experiences can be exchanged and so that students can make environmental scientific observations for use by researchers.

The Presidents agreed upon a program of cooperation between their respective agencies for international development, including jointly funded scholarships for training in such areas as combating poverty, strengthening democracy and education, and economic integration.

The Presidents reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to achieve a comprehensive free trade agreement that includes both countries, and to adopt specific measures aimed at promoting the competitiveness of their respective countries in the global economy. In this regard, they noted

with satisfaction the significant progress made in improving agricultural trade relations through the Consultative Commission on Agriculture created by the two Presidents last year. In light of the economic development achieved in recent years in both countries and with a view to promoting cooperation bilaterally and in regional and multilateral areas, including the World Trade Organization, Free Trade Area of Americas, and the Asia Pacific Economic Council, the Presidents agreed to establish the U.S.-Chile Joint Commission on Trade and Investment. This consultative mechanism will be comprised of the relevant Ministries involved in these topics and will be chaired by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations and the U.S. Trade Representative, who will meet at the time of the Second WTO Ministerial Conference to sign the appropriate agreement. The Committee will hold its first meeting prior to October, 1998. On that occasion, it will examine the full range of measures affecting the various dimensions of trade, including such new areas as electronic commerce. It will also discuss ways of addressing restrictive trade practices, and the consequences of such practices, in the context of a global economy.

The Presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the WTO, including full, effective implementation of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round. Both countries pledge to continue promoting within the WTO full multilateral liberalization of trade, complementing negotiations already scheduled for the agriculture and service sectors.

On bilateral commercial matters, the Presidents underscored the value of completing as soon as possible the efforts to sign a bilateral Open Skies agreement in order to provide their citizens better air transport services and to facilitate commerce and exchange between their countries. They also agreed that their ministries should deepen bilateral cooperation by exchanging commercial missions and information on major infrastructure projects, as well as creating databases on commercial opportunities in each country.

The Presidents reviewed topics of common interest relating to recent world economic events, and recognized the importance of applying sound macroeconomic policies, including balanced budgets and financial transparency, which have enabled both nations to continue experiencing high levels of economic growth, despite difficulties in other regions of the world.

In order to strengthen bilateral financial cooperation, United States and Chilean banking oversight authorities have signed a Statement of Cooperation to Enhance Cooperation in the Supervision of Cross-border Banking Institutions.

The Presidents affirm their desire to strengthen cooperation on the environment and sustainable development. They firmly support the principles and objectives of the Kyoto Protocol, and are convinced that the market mechanisms that it establishes will be a great help to mobilize the resources of the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

They recognize the potential of the Clean Development Mechanism to become an important resource for attracting private sector initiatives and investment in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, forests and other activities that reduce, absorb or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions.

They agreed that all countries should be involved in global efforts to address climate change, taking into account their common, but differentiated responsibilities.

Developed countries must set the example in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a matter of priority, while developing countries should participate meaningfully in efforts to address climate change, for example, by taking on emissions targets whenever possible.

They commit their governments to work together on these issues in preparation for the next conference of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change this November in Buenos Aires.

Concerned by the profound impact caused by the El Nino weather phenomenon throughout the Americas, the Presidents welcomed the signing of a Declaration of Intent to advance the launching of a Pan-American Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness. Such a system will utilize the latest technology to help governments and private citizens better prepare themselves to be able to reduce the damages caused by climate-related phenomena.

They agreed to instruct their experts to explore the mutual benefit that could accrue to their respective nationals under a bilateral Social Security agreement that would eliminate double taxation of Social Security contributions and help improve benefit rights for people who have worked in both countries.

The Presidents also welcome the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between our Governments' authorities for the Promotion and Development of Public Policies for the Strengthening of Government Administration.

Presidents Clinton and Frei reiterated their commitment to continue their efforts to promote international peace and security, and cooperation with respect to compliance with agreements and treaties at the international and regional levels. In that regard, they applaud the work of the Defense Consultative Commission and the Global Security Dialogue. They noted the importance their Governments attach to policies designed to achieve greater transparency, both in terms of defense expenditures and conventional arms transfers, and to foster mutual confidence and security-building measures. In that spirit, the leaders support the adoption of regional transparency measures for conventional arms purchases.

Recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary this month, and in order to make its modernization a reality, the Presidents instructed their Foreign Ministers to consult with their colleagues in the Hemisphere to establish effective means through which the OAS could be revitalized, with due regard to its relations with other hemispheric institutions, and to agree on a timetable for the review and reform to be completed.

The Presidents also reviewed the situations in Iraq, the Middle East and Bosnia, where Chile and the United States are participating with peacekeeping forces under the mandate of the United Nations, and they agreed to maintain such important joint efforts on behalf of international peace.

In their capacity as Guarantors of the Rio Protocol, the Presidents reviewed recent progress achieved by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru

and continue to urge both parties to settle their dispute by the May 30 target date agreed to by both parties.

The Presidents agreed to continue negotiations to reach a prompt agreement on cooperation that will provide for coordination of efforts of both countries to take more effective and timely action against illicit traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their related crimes, as well as to prevent the abuse of those substances. All this, with the aim of reaching full implementation of the principles and policies contained in the Hemispheric Strategy adopted in the framework of the Interamerican Commission for Drug Abuse Control.

They also look forward to the early completion of a customs mutual assistance agreement to advance cooperation against fraud.

To facilitate and further advance our close ties, the Presidents agreed to establish a Bilateral Consultative Mechanism at the Foreign Ministry level, and to advance its operations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

**WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON**

President of the  
United States of America

**EDUARDO FREI RUIZ-TAGLE**

President of the  
Republic of Chile

The White House  
Office of the Press Secretary  
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

**FACT SHEET: U.S.-CHILE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

President Clinton and President Frei reaffirmed the strong ties between the United States and Chile and strengthened the partnership between the two nations in confronting the common challenges and opportunities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. On the eve of the Second Summit of the Americas, and in the wake of the 1994 Miami Summit, the United States and Chile stand in the forefront of hemispheric efforts to safeguard our environment, deepen democracy in the Americas, and to make it work for all our citizens through improving education, committing to economic growth with equity, and preparing ourselves to face the new transnational threats of tomorrow.

• **Protecting the Environment**

**JOINT ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

President Clinton and President Frei today agreed that developing countries should participate meaningfully in efforts to address climate change, taking on emissions targets whenever possible. The Presidents also affirmed their support for the goals of the Kyoto Protocol, negotiated by more than 120 nations last December. The leaders also agreed that industrialized countries should reduce greenhouse gas emissions "as a matter of priority" and committed their governments to work together in preparation for the next conference of parties to the climate treaty, this November in Buenos Aires. President Clinton and President Frei emphasized the role of "market mechanisms" in promoting clean energy, energy efficiency and other activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Their statement recognized the opportunities for the private sector in meeting the challenge of climate change.

Today's joint announcement compliments President Clinton's comprehensive climate change strategy including win-win initiatives to effectively address climate change while promoting economic growth and competitiveness. It includes a \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and R&D spending to spur clean energy technology, partnerships with industry to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions, steps to reduce federal energy use, and an

electricity restructuring plan that will reduce emissions through market competition.

COOPERATION ON EL NINO

The Presidents announced their joint cooperation to launch a Pan-American Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness (PACIS). The United States and Chile will be charter members of this system, which will build on the demonstrated accuracy and timeliness of El Nino forecasting provided to the Americas by the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction. PACIS will put in place a climate forecasting system to reduce the impact of weather disasters by giving governments, business and citizens the tools to predict and mitigate the effects of climate fluctuations. This information will provide benefits in terms of the provision of shelter, health care, forest and water management, agriculture, and food security.

Chile will also this year co-sponsor with the United States a first hemispheric meeting of disaster preparedness and climate change experts.

• **Education**

Building on the U.S.-Chile Fulbright agreement signed last year, a U.S.-Chile Memorandum of Understanding on Education will strengthen cooperation between both countries in educational reform, and includes:

- ✓ Links between U.S. and Chilean classrooms, teachers and students through information technology to enrich learning.
- ✓ Joint research on the use of information technology to create educational opportunities for poor children.
- ✓ Development of bilingual software and teaching materials so that technology is placed at the service of all our citizens.
- ✓ Cooperation to develop high-speed research networks especially advancing the Next Generation Internet Initiative.
- ✓ Joint efforts to enhance quality and standards through the design of new assessment tools based on Chile's national assessment efforts and the U.S. "Report Card for the Nation and the States".
- ✓ Exchanges at all levels of education to promote training and professional development.
- ✓ Cooperative work with multilateral lending agencies to lead the way in conceiving of new ways to finance education.

In addition, the United States and Chile will share our efforts on a new hemisphere-wide web-site Americas.edu, which will advance the Summit's priority commitment to education. Chile will also

become the 66<sup>th</sup> country in the world to join the GLOBE Program for environmental observation and learning around the world, via the Internet.

- **Economic Cooperation**

Both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to expanding economic opportunity for all citizens through open and transparent markets and a comprehensive free trade agreement that includes the United States and Chile. Towards that end, the two leaders agreed to broaden the scope of trade ties by establishing a U.S.-Chile Joint Commission on Trade and Investment. The Commission will examine the full range of measures affecting our growing bilateral trade (\$6.7 billion in 1997), and ensure that trade differences are resolved constructively. In addition, both countries banking supervisors agreed to deepen their cooperation in bank regulation, recognizing that market confidence is important in a world in which capital markets are increasingly integrated. The respective Commerce Departments will deepen bilateral cooperation by exchanging commercial missions and information on major infrastructure projects.

- **Development Partnership**

The United States and Chile have agreed on a program of donor cooperation between their international development agencies, including joint funding of scholarships for training. This effort will form the core of a broader cooperative program to help ensure that the Summit of the Americas' commitments on poverty alleviation, education, strengthening democracy and promoting economic integration are followed through across the hemisphere.

- **Delivering Public Services**

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the United States and Chile will bring relevant authorities from both governments together to collaborate on the study and implementation of public policies that strengthen government administration and make governance more efficient, effective, and responsive to the citizens it serves. Both governments are committed to delivering public services in ways that work better and cost less.

- **Security**

Helping to define the new security reality of the Americas in the next century, the United States and Chile, through their Defense Consultative Commission and Global Security Dialogue, will advance and support the concept of a hemispheric convention on transparency in conventional arms purchases. The United States

and Chile are also cooperating in international peacekeeping, and against nontraditional threats, such as narcotics trafficking and related crime. They welcome the full implementation of the OAS Anti-Drug Strategy for the hemisphere, which will lead the way to a hemispheric alliance against drugs.

###

REPUBLICA DE CHILE  
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

1.- The Presidents affirmed their desire to strengthen cooperation on the environment and sustainable development. They firmly support the principles and objectives of the Kyoto Protocol and are convinced that the market mechanisms that it establishes will be a great help to mobilize the resources of the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2.- They recognized the <sup>practical</sup> application of the CDM as <sup>to become</sup> an important resource for attracting private sector initiatives and investment in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, forests and other activities that reduce, absorb or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions.

3.- They agreed that all countries should be involved in global efforts to address climate change, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities.

4.- Developed countries must show the way in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a matter of priority, while developing countries should <sup>efforts to address</sup> ~~make efforts to~~ participate meaningfully in ~~improving~~ climate change, by taking ~~voluntary~~ emissions targets whenever possible. <sup>for example</sup>

5.- They committed their Governments to work together on these issues in preparation for the next conference of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change this November in Buenos Aires.

①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧, ⑨, ⑩, ⑪, ⑫, ⑬, ⑭, ⑮, ⑯, ⑰, ⑱, ⑲, ⑳, ㉑, ㉒, ㉓, ㉔, ㉕, ㉖, ㉗, ㉘, ㉙, ㉚, ㉛, ㉜, ㉝, ㉞, ㉟, ㊱, ㊲, ㊳, ㊴, ㊵, ㊶, ㊷, ㊸, ㊹, ㊺, ㊻, ㊼, ㊽, ㊾, ㊿

①) can't see evidence at  
forward moment

③) countries to pain. of imp

⑤) not easy for any one  
country to extend itself  
(given G-77 politics)

705

Good for G-77

- investment
- good for env.
- good economically - self  
permits

Melunka

4-16

Avoid focusing on choice -  
rather see that LDCs  
want to voluntarily produce

ready to be partners in  
CL

It's not like come over  
to give her options to play

LDCs are phony

Choice always forward thinking  
open'ed of  
mkt mechanisms

Loretta re Chole

(1) signif. step forward

(3) 2<sup>d</sup> country to acknowledge  
shows momentum

UP <sup>1997</sup> Bala Sur pel  
UP { Page million  
UP { Fred Hiatt

Loretta & Loretta  
in March issue  
was discussed.

## **Early Credit Meeting**

1. Peter Orszag
2. Bill Antholis
3. Jonathan Gruber
4. Joe Aldy
5. Dirk Forrister

## PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF BARILOCHE

The Presidents of the United States and the Republic of Argentina met to discuss a number of far-reaching issues of singular importance which will affect our future. Ensuring the welfare of our planet demands dealing with them urgently. For that reason, we are especially pleased to be able to announce today several initiatives designed to protect the environment and conserve natural resources.

The first of these initiatives is in the critical area of global climate change. Pictures from space show the atmosphere surrounding, protecting and nourishing our earth affected by changes brought about by human activities which have led to an unprecedented increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases. If we lack the courage and foresight to develop a strategy to reduce the levels of greenhouse gas emissions, the climate of our planet will be radically changed forever. Serious consequences include intensified floods and droughts, the growth of deserts in places like Patagonia and the Southwest United States, the spread of contagious diseases, and the loss of coastal zones from sea level rise.

In keeping with the spirit of the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the nations of the world will meet in December in Kyoto, Japan to agree on levels of greenhouse gas emission limitations or reductions. The United States is committed to realistic and binding targets for our greenhouse gas emissions. It is also committed to pursuing flexible and cost-effective means to meet those targets. For that reason, we seek to mobilize the resources of the private sector in developed countries through mechanisms which allow them to choose solutions that make good economic sense and that are effective against global warming -- by undertaking projects in developing countries which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This mechanism, known as joint implementation, will be highly attractive to the market place if businesses know that they will be given credit for the emissions reduction efforts they undertake.

Argentina's impressive economic stability and growth are a clear indication that it too believes in the power of the market place. For this reason, Argentina joins the United States in supporting credits for projects implemented jointly as a means of encouraging private sector initiatives and investments in Argentina and around the world in cleaner energy, energy

efficiency and reforestation. Furthermore, Argentina agrees with the United States that the only real answer to a global problem like climate change is a global response, and that countries, both developed and developing, must be meaningfully involved. The Statement of Intent that we have signed during this Presidential visit signals our mutual recognition of this fact.

Today both our countries are calling upon all nations to agree that Kyoto is part of an ongoing process of achieving a meaningful solution to global climate change. Developed countries must meet their obligations, and developing countries must participate meaningfully in this global regime, including by addressing emissions limits for developing countries.

U.S.-Argentina cooperation on environmental issues goes beyond our agreement on the steps to be taken on climate change. During this decade, Argentina has become intensely active in scientific research concerning the ozone layer. Argentine stations participating in the Global Ozone Observation System have found themselves cooperating closely with the principal atmospheric and space investigative centers of the United States in programs which have improved the capacity for investigation and evaluation of the phenomenon of ozone depletion and of the augmentation of ultra-violet radiation reaching the earth's surface.

Our governments also have common interests in the results of negotiations in the broad area of global challenges ranging from discussion at the International Forest Forum to the control of dangerous chemical products and from the convention on Biodiversity to the Convention on Desertification, which held the first meeting of its Parties' Conference last week in Rome.

The values of the citizens of a nation are reflected in the natural heritage that they choose to conserve as parkland for the enjoyment and spiritual nourishment of generations to come. In one of the first and certainly one of the most beautiful of Latin American national parks, we are very pleased to announce the signing of an agreement between the U.S. National Park Service and the National Parks Administration of Argentina on cooperation in the management and protection of national parks and other protected natural and cultural heritage sites. This agreement will encourage collaboration between our two governments and facilitate the exchange of information and informal educational activities related to parks management and the conservation of biodiversity as well as other protected

areas in urban, mountainous and coastal areas of Argentina and the United States.

In addition, the U.S. and Argentina are today signing two agreements for cooperation in the activities that will improve our ability to monitor the Earth from outer space. The partnership between our two countries in space activities has been one of the high points of our bilateral relationship in recent years, as was demonstrated at the first U.S.-Argentine Conference on Space, Science, and Technology for Society, held just last month in Buenos Aires. The Conference showed, by the sheer numbers and enthusiasm of the participants and attendees, that cooperation in space is an area that excites not just scientists from the United States and Argentine space agencies, NASA and CONAE, but also young students, business people and professionals. U.S.-Argentine cooperation on the SAC-A and SAC-C satellite projects will improve our ability to monitor and understand changes in the environment. SAC-A will enable both our space programs to develop and test the technologies to be used in the study of global change of our environment. SAC-C will improve our ability to monitor and understand land use changes in forest, agricultural, desert, and marine coastal areas and monitor pollution. These advances, in turn, will make possible cooperation on future satellite missions of mutual benefit in the SAC series.

Concern for the environment is the way we express our hope that our children will be able to enjoy the natural bounty that we inherited from our own parents. In the GLOBE Program (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment), young people in Argentina and around the world have been encouraged to take part in scientific research relevant to the global environment and to make their observations available to scientists through the Internet. This kind of interactive, participatory experience teaches environmental awareness directly to the people to whom the environment matters most: the young. Today we are happy to announce the participation of the Argentine School of Esperanza, in Antarctica, in the GLOBE program.

From climate change to parks to outer space to education, these new initiatives are an indication that our two countries believe in working together to solve problems that affect us all. We take pride in our increased cooperation on the environment as evidenced by the agreements we have reached and see it as a portent of closer dialogue in the future.

## SPEAKERS AT BARILOCHE EVENT

Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director of the Argentine National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE), which is overseeing the construction of two Argentine satellites that will be launched from NASA rockets. Former Director of Planning of the Secretariat of Science and Technology (1993-96). Graduate and former Professor at the Balseiro Institute in Bariloche. Associate Researcher in Material Sciences at Stanford University.

Prof. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director of the Bariloche Foundation. The Bariloche Foundation's Institute of Energy Economics is the lead research organization for the development of Argentina's national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and national action plan for addressing emissions. Professor Suarez, who completed advance studies in France, Chile and Argentina, is an international expert in energy and the environment.

Colonel Robert D. Cabana, NASA Astronaut. A Marine aviator and graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Colonel Cabana first flew on the Space Shuttle in 1990. In 1998, Col. Cabana will command the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the International Space Station. This same mission will launch an Argentine satellite. Cabana has flown three space missions and logged over 600 hours in space.

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

**PHONE: (202) 456-6224**

**FAX: (202) 456-2710**

TO: Todd FAX: x6-2215

FR: David

PAGES: 2

MESSAGE: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## FACT SHEET: CLIMATE CHANGE

### TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

President Clinton and President Frei today agreed that developing countries should participate meaningfully in efforts to address climate change, taking on emissions targets whenever possible.

In a joint statement, the Presidents also affirmed their support for the goals of the Kyoto Protocol, negotiated by more than 120 nations last December. They agreed that industrialized countries should reduce greenhouse gas emissions "as a matter of priority" and committed their governments to work together in preparation for the next conference of parties to the climate treaty, this November in Buenos Aires.

President Clinton and President Frei emphasized the role of "market mechanisms" in promoting clean energy, energy efficiency and other activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Their statement recognized the opportunities for the private sector in meeting the challenge of climate change.

In a related announcement, the Presidents announced the establishment of a Pan-American Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness. Noting the vulnerability of their countries to climate change, the Presidents agreed to launch a hemisphere-wide system to improve climate forecasting and help prepare for natural disasters.

### GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Kyoto Conference in December, combined with unusual weather patterns from El Nino during the past several months, have focused considerable attention on the problem of climate change. In the United States, the months of January and February were the warmest and wettest on record. In Chile, [text to follow].

The world's leading scientists have confirmed that human activity is having a discernible influence on the Earth's climate. They project that rising emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide – produced largely by fossil fuel combustion – will raise average global temperatures by 2 to 6 degrees in the coming century. Likely consequences include rising sea levels, more severe storms and droughts, and the spread of infectious disease.

President Clinton's comprehensive climate change plan includes win-win initiatives to effectively address climate change while promoting economic growth and competitiveness. It includes a \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and R&D spending to spur clean energy technology, partnerships with industry to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions, steps to reduce federal energy use, and an electricity restructuring plan that will reduce emissions through market competition.

4/15/98 11:30AM – DRAFT

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
REMARKS TO BUSINESS LEADERS  
SANTIAGO, CHILE  
APRIL 16, 1998**

Acknowledgments: President Frei, President of AmCham, Chilean business leader [TK]

I am pleased to be joined by a strong American delegation – the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the National Security Advisor, the U.S. Trade Representative, my Special Envoy for the Americas, our Director for National Drug Control Policy, and [how many] distinguished Members of Congress – [WHO].

Their presence reflects the importance we attach to our growing relationship with Chile. I'm told that when this city was founded in 1541, it was called Santiago del Nuevo Extremo [new-AY-vo ex-TREH-mo] – Santiago of the New Frontier. Now, on the verge of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this place once again is a window through which we can see tomorrow's horizon, with a vibrant society and thriving middle class, a flourishing open economy and a commitment to liberty. All of you are helping to build that bright future for your country and our region as a whole.

The Summit of the Americas that President Frei will host this weekend is testament to the promise before us. Never have the Americas been so united in values, interests and goals. Chile and the United States are seizing this promise, as the scope of our partnership shows -- fighting poverty... improving the quality of justice ... reducing the harm from El Nino... stemming the spread of dangerous weapons in Iraq... promoting peace among our neighbors. Nowhere are the opportunities greater, and the promise of our partnership more evident, than in helping the nations and the people of the Americas succeed in the global economy.

When it comes to sound economic reform, Chile has set a standard for the hemisphere – with prudent fiscal and credit policies, tough supervision of the financial sector, open trade and investment and, most important, a commitment to lift its people's lives. Between 1990 and 1997, economic growth here in Chile averaged 7 percent a year. Inflation dropped from almost 30 percent to 6. The level of Chile's domestic savings is unparalleled in Latin America. And millions of Chileans have been lifted out of poverty.

Chile stands at the vanguard of a new revolution of the America's, as nations cast off the failed policies of the past and point their markets toward the future. Many challenges remain, to be sure, but progress is unmistakable. Markets are opening up. Trade barriers are coming down. Nations have reined in runaway inflation. When I visited last year, Brazil's Finance Minister told me their inflation was 5 percent, the same as a few years earlier – but now it is 5 percent a year, not 5 percent each week. And in Central America, where deadly conflicts raged for three decades, peace and stability have taken hold. Economic growth is taking off.

As a result, Latin America and the Caribbean have just enjoyed one of their best economic years

in decades, combining an average growth rate of more than 5% with the lowest rate of inflation in 50 years.

This growth has spurred, and been spurred by, an explosive increase in commerce within this hemisphere and the world. And it's not just goods that are flowing across our borders. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of minutes for telephone calls from the United States to South America nearly tripled. In that same period, the number of planes that left Miami for Central and South America surged by 52 percent. Young people from our countries are studying in each other's schools and colleges in ever increasing numbers. These exchanges of people and ideas, as well as goods and services, enrich our societies, our cultures and our way of life.

Just as integration means flows of products, people and information, it also means flows of capital. This region has worked hard to strengthen its financial systems while continuing to reap the benefits of foreign investment. It was just one month after our Miami Summit in 1994 that the Mexican peso crisis struck. But Latin America learned the right lessons, deepening its reforms instead of closing its doors. Mexico is back and is now my country's second largest export market. Asian leaders look to Latin America for advice on financial reform.

Argentina fundamentally restructured its banking system. Mexico is breaking new ground on financial transparency, such as publishing economic and financial data on the Internet. Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Colombia subscribe to the IMF's new standards on openness. Last December, our Finance Ministers committed in Santiago to tighten banking supervision; fight money laundering; and provide new credit to the smallest entrepreneurs.

Of course, we know there is more to do to consolidate these gains. But Latin America has found its voice, its confidence and its seat at the international table.

The United States is delighted by our neighbors' progress. Our futures are joined like a cord that gains its strength from many threads that are tightly intertwined. Today, more than 40% of our exports go to our hemispheric neighbors. Our exports in this region are growing more than twice as fast as anywhere else in the world. And with three of our four top energy suppliers in the Americas, this hemisphere literally fuels our growth.

The United States will continue to support emerging economies worldwide. We have, after all, just 4 percent of the world's people. We can only maintain our own standard of living if countries like Chile grow. Your prosperity lift ours just as a healthy U.S. economy lifts yours. If there are more good jobs here with higher incomes, if more people have a chance to reach their full potential, then you can be an even stronger partner, not only for us but all around the world.

America will also keep leading for open markets. At our Summit this weekend, we'll take the next step toward open trade in our hemisphere by launching comprehensive negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas – as we committed to do in Miami. The FTAA will embrace 800 million consumers from Alaska to Argentina. It will create opportunities for producers throughout the Americas – and new jobs and higher living standards for our workers. It will help lock in the market reforms throughout the hemisphere which are so crucial to continued growth. I'm especially pleased that, for the first time ever, a special committee has been created to

expand the role of environmental and labor groups in our trade deliberations. All stakeholders will have access to the process. Their voices and concerns will be heard.

The benefits for America's workers, companies and consumers from expanding trade in the hemisphere make clear why Fast Track trading authority remains an essential priority. This tool will help us shape our trade agenda to maximize our interests and ideals – not only in the Americas but around the world. I am totally committed to work with Congress to build support for Fast Track. But make no mistake: Even before we secure Fast Track, our agenda of opening markets and creating jobs will stay in the fast lane. So will our engagement with this hemisphere, where so much of our destiny lies.

Even as we seize the opportunities of the new economy, all our nations must do more to ensure that its benefits and burdens are shared fairly. With the greatest respect to President Kennedy, a rising tide doesn't necessarily lift all the boats, unless we make a special effort to make it so. Without wise policies and strong institutions in this fast-paced global economy, people without the right training and skills can be stranded on yesterday's shore – while those without the tools to navigate change can sink in its surging waves. If people lose faith that democracy and free markets will help them improve their daily lives, the public support that is the backbone of democracy can weaken and even collapse.

So even as we encourage more business contracts, we also must strengthen the social contract. We need to find ways to give everyone a place in the future we are building.

We must start with our children, who are the future, by assuring they have a world-class education – the best path out of poverty. An educated society means an educated workforce, which is good for business too. And we must give every child a chance to go to school by getting them out of the workplace. The United States is working with Central America to launch a new initiative to combat child labor while helping parents find good jobs. And earlier this year, I asked Congress to increase ten-fold our investment in combating child labor worldwide. Today, I ask other countries to join that fight.

We must deepen democracy, including a free press and an honest, efficient judiciary. More than any other form of government, democracy honors all its people with rights, respect, a chance to get ahead and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives. We must have strong protections for workers so that trade enhances living standards instead of undermining them. We must reduce the gap between rich and poor – which is wider in Latin America than any region in the world. We must continue to fight the corruption, drugs and crime that erode the fabric of our societies. And we must invest in the future by protecting our environment, so the price for growth is not poisoned rivers and polluted air.

Harnessing the forces of globalization to work for all our citizens is a challenge for countries worldwide. I discussed it with leaders in Africa as they work to establish the foundations of democracy and broad-based growth. It will be a major focus of our Summit of the Americas, where, now that free market democracy is in place, we are taking on the next generation of reforms to make democracy deliver for all our people. It will be at the top of the agenda next month at the Summit of the Eight in Birmingham, where the industrialized democracies are working to prepare their people for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We all stand to gain from working together

– and we have much to learn from each other.

Earlier today, I went with President Frei to the neighborhood of San Miguel, where we met with community leaders engaged in grassroots reform. We talked about every day issues like education, health care and jobs – the things that matter most to working families from Santiago to San Diego. They told me how a local business college has helped them build new skills in management, marketing and computers – tools and training that have enabled them to start good businesses of their own. And I learned how Chileans at every level of society are working to widen the circle of opportunity and help their country to thrive.

I want our nations to work together to help all of our people succeed. I'm especially impressed by President Frei's commitment to improve and expand access to education. In the new economy, education is the leading economic indicator. America's balanced budget includes the biggest new investment in education in more than 30 years. Chile has doubled its social spending since 1990, largely for education, with more classrooms, longer school days and better access for disadvantaged kids. Now, with our new agreement on education, we'll increase our exchanges of students and teachers; develop higher standards for learning and teacher training; and work to bring technology into every classroom, so every child has access to the same universe of knowledge, no matter how poor their background or how remote their school.

We're also working to preserve our environment for future generations. One of the most severe challenges we face is the threat of global warming. I applaud President Frei for affirming today that every country must do its part to solve this global problem. Developed countries should show the way in reducing emissions – and developing countries should participate meaningfully, including through emissions targets whenever possible. This can help emerging economies achieve their goals for long-term growth. It will help us chart an energy course for the future that allows strong growth and environmental protection to go forward hand in hand.

From Miami to Santiago, our cooperation in the Summit of the Americas has set clear goals for the future. Through bold commitments to improve education, support for a special rapporteur on freedom of expression, a center to strengthen justice systems, a new Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs and additional steps to alleviate poverty, the Santiago Summit will make a real difference in our people's daily lives.

If we keep working to deepen democracy, promote prosperity and expand opportunity, we need not fear the future. For can make the 21<sup>st</sup> century the best our people have ever known. But even as we reach for new horizons, let us hold to our most cherished ideals – liberty, justice, equality and dignity for all.

In 1811, as Chile struggled for independence, it chose July 4 – America's Independence Day – to dedicate its national flag. At a celebration held by U.S. citizens in Santiago, the American flag and the new Chilean banner were raised together in many public places, entwined with one another. Today, that partnership can fulfill its potential at last. As never before, our nations' goals and dreams are intertwined. Let us work together to make them real for tomorrow's generation. Let us make the Americas a model of hope and unity for the world.

###

4/15/98 12 noon

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
REMARKS AT JOINT DECLARATION  
SANTIAGO, CHILE  
APRIL 16, 1998**

It was my great pleasure to host President Frei at the White House just over one year ago. Now I am glad to be in Chile to build on our friendship and deepen our progress in creating a better future for all our people. As the tides of change have swept our hemisphere over the past 15 years, Chile has set an impressive standard in strengthening its democracy, opening its economy and lifting its people from poverty. And as Chile's stability and prosperity have grown, it has become a responsible leader in our hemisphere and a strong partner for the United States. Today, we looked at ways to sustain and strengthen those achievements – and to harness the powerful forces of change to the benefit of all our citizens.

We have revitalized and expanded our joint Trade and Investment Commission to keep our economic relations on a mutually beneficial path – boosting prosperity and jobs in both our countries and resolving disputes when they arise. We look forward to concluding a new Open Skies agreement that will help our trade take off – with better services, more flights and lower prices for passengers and shippers alike [TK status with Piccone].

We also addressed the crucial importance of strong financial safeguards and openness – an essential shield against the shock of market volatility. Our banking officials will be strengthening their cooperation in regulating banks that do business across our borders – improving financial security and increasing investor confidence.

But even as we continue to open markets and promote trade, we must continue to work to extend their benefits to all our people. Nothing is more important than educating our children. I applaud President Frei for his commitment to this issue, at home and across the Americas. Building on the Fulbright agreement we signed last year, we have forged a joint declaration on education – increasing our exchanges of students and teachers; developing high standards for learning and teacher training; and bringing technology within reach of every classroom, so that every child, no matter where he or she lives, will be able to explore a world of information with the stroke of a computer keyboard. And we'll work together to help other nations advance their own reforms.

We've also signed a GLOBE agreement to help our children learn about the environment. Through this innovative program, Chilean students will be linked through the Internet to tens of thousands of young people worldwide to share information about science and ecology and help build a healthier planet. And we've agreed to work together to create a Pan-American climate forecasting system. By using the latest technology and skills, we can better predict and lessen the impact of disruptive weather systems like El Nino.

One of the greatest challenges to our environment is the threat of climate change. There is compelling evidence that growing emissions of greenhouse gases are causing the warming of our planet, which could lead to profound and damaging changes in the way we live our lives. We

agreed to work together to address this problem. And I applaud President Frei for affirming today that all countries have an important role to play. Developed countries must lead the way in reducing emissions. And developing countries must participate meaningfully, including through emissions targets whenever possible. Together, we can chart an energy course for the future that allows strong growth and strong environmental safeguards to go forward hand in hand.

Our increasing cooperation in all these areas is testament to Chile's progress and its firm commitment to build a hemisphere of democracy, prosperity and peace. Through our close collaboration in the Summit of the Americas, we helped keep the spirit of Miami alive as we paved the way to Santiago. Today, we agreed our two nations will work together to realize our Summit goals by coordinating our assistance to other countries as they work to promote reform. Our burdens are lighter and our strides are longer because we are moving forward together. That is the promise of the growing partnership between the United States and Chile.

###