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Folder Title:

Santiago SOA [Summit of the Americas] II, 1997

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Patrick Desouza to Samuel Berger, re: Sanitago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Eric Farnsworth, Ana Maria Salazar, and Dan Lesmez to Mack McLarty, re: "Out-of-the-box" Summit Initiative (2 pages)	12/05/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

Santiago SOA [Summit of the Americas] II, 1997

2009-1155-F
ke2454

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

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

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

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

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

Education Basket

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

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Integration Basket

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

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

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

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

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

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

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

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

Hemispheric Institutions

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



United States Department of State

Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520-6258

March 25, 1997

TO: Jim Dobbins
FROM: Jeff Davidson
SUBJECT: Themes for the Santiago Summit

Thank you for your note of March 24 regarding USG preferences for the Santiago Summit agenda. I agree that the SIRG should periodically monitor progress in negotiating the trade and capital markets initiatives; we will press for this in future discussions with the Chileans.

On the environment, let me recall for you my comments at the last IWG meeting. Last June, the foreign ministers, led by Deputy Secretary Talbott, agreed that the Santiago Summit would develop new initiatives to further the overall goals of strengthening democracy, achieving economic integration, and alleviating poverty. They made that decision in light of the fact that the Bolivia Summit was to focus on environmental matters. And, in December, the Santa Cruz Summit generated 65 new action items on the environment in addition to the 31 items adopted at the Miami Summit.

We need to use the Santiago Summit to review progress on and renew our commitment to the hemispheric environmental agenda, lest we give to the public the impression that we are wiping the slate clean and starting over. As you know, Secretary General Gaviria will be giving a report in Santiago of progress on the Santa Cruz agenda, to which we can submit our own national progress report. And certainly, in our public affairs strategy for Santiago, we will emphasize that one of the major subjects to be reviewed there is environmental protection and development.

In addition, the USG will work to ensure that environmental aspects of action items developed under the Santiago themes are fully considered throughout the Summit and in its resulting documents.

If you have any further questions, please give me a call.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

March 24, 1997

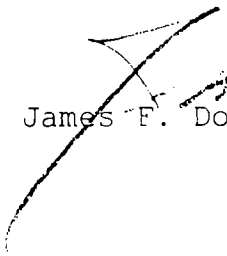
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAVIDOW

Jeff:

In response to your draft memo on USG preferences for the Santiago Summit, I suggest:

- Including the environment as a major objective, and
- Arranging some means for the SIRG to be kept informed regarding the progress of work in the trade and capital market tracks. Periodic updates by representatives of the countries chairing these sessions would seem the appropriate vehicle.

If you anticipate difficulty accommodating these suggestions, let's discuss further.


James F. Dobbins

cc: Richard C. Brown, EPSC

PAT DeSouza
NSC

United States Department of State

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C. 20520

March 14, 1997

TO: ACDA - Lawrence Scheinman, 647-3259
CEQ - David Sandalow, 456-2710
DOD/ISA - Maria Fernandez, 703-695-8404
DOL - Andrew Samet, 219-5980
DOT - Charles Hunnicut, 366-7417
NSC - James Dobbins, 456-9130
ONDCP - Bob Brown, 395-6742
OVP - Mike Orfini, 456-9500
State/INL - Bob Gelbard, 736-4885
State/DRL - John Shattuck, 647-5283
State/ARA/JSOAS - Harriet Babbitt, 647-0911
State/S/CT - Phil Wilcox, 647-0221
State/S/P - Luigi Einaudi, 647-4147
State/E - Lisa Kubiske, 647-9763
State/G - Stan Myles, 647-0753
Treasury - David Lipton, 622-0417
USTR - Peter Allgeier, 395-9675
USIA - Stephen Chaplin, 619-5093
USAID - Mark Schneider, 647-9671
USDOC - Regina Vargo, 482-4736

FROM: ARA - Jeff Davidow (W)

SUBJECT: Draft of USG Preferences for the Santiago Summit

I have attached a draft outlining USG preferences for the Santiago Summit. As agreed at the March 12 IWG meeting, the initiatives were reconstituted and put in the format requested by the Chileans. In order to comply with the deadline imposed by the Chileans, I must have your comments on this paper by no later than March 21. If we do not receive your comments by March 21, we will have to assume your agreement.

You will note that the format requested by the Chileans gives only summaries of the initiatives. Be assured that your original documents will be used in subsequent consultations and in the negotiation of the final language of the Summit documents. However, you should be aware that since we foresee only about 10 to 15 action items in each initiative, we will need to select the most important action items from your submissions. We will be getting back to you in the coming weeks to get your views for those action items which you consider the most important.

USG PREFERENCES FOR THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT AGENDA

Introduction

The Santiago Summit presents an opportunity for leaders to further the goals laid out at the Miami Summit and position the Hemisphere to face the challenges of the next century. The agenda for Santiago should take clear and concrete steps needed to reach those goals as well as to expand the potential for new and innovative areas of hemispheric cooperation.

Still, recognizing that hemispheric summits must be capable of producing tangible results, we agree with the other countries of the Americas that the agenda for the Santiago Summit should be limited to seven or eight workable initiatives. Furthermore, given the likelihood of summits occurring about every three years, initiatives should focus on measurable actions achievable within a two- to three-year period.

This paper outlines several initiatives that respond to the most pressing needs and challenges of the hemisphere. Once negotiated among all of the Summit governments, we envision the final versions of these initiatives each having from 10 to 15 individual action items.

1. Strengthening and Ensuring Democratic Government

This initiative will demonstrate the Hemisphere's commitment to democratic rule and the willingness to work vigilantly to maintain and deepen it. A critical but often-overlooked component of democracy is **local government**. Leaders could commit to strengthening local governments by ensuring direct resource transfers from the national level, facilitating experience-sharing associations among municipal officials, and creating avenues for public participation at the local level. The initiative could also include actions in support of **human rights** that focus on protection of rights for pre-trial detainees, adequate provision of public defender services, and improvement in inhumane prison conditions. Leaders could also declare the importance of improved **civil-military** relations, take steps to train civilians who work in defense ministries, and endorse the work undertaken in building mutual confidence by the defense ministerials and the OAS.

2. Safeguarding Citizen Security

Illegal drugs, corruption, and **terrorism** present threats both internal and external to the safety of our people. Leaders could insist on the implementation of the balanced and comprehensive **Anti-Drug Strategy** of the Hemisphere as well as commit to implementing related regional and global agreements. Specifically, leaders could agree to develop national drug control strategies that address drug consumption and abuse as well as production and trafficking. Steps could also be taken against transnational and domestic crime by calling for regional cooperation and training programs in **law enforcement**.

Summit governments could commit to seeking ratification of the **OAS Anti-Corruption Convention** and implementing its various components. Specific actions may also include

measures to prevent election fraud, development of a hemispheric approach to regulation of public securities and their markets, and protective measures for those who report corrupt practices. Finally, leaders could undertake within a three-year period to establish terrorist acts as serious common crimes and to adhere to international terrorism conventions.

3. Enhancing Economic Integration and Stability

This initiative would carry out actions under the theme of "Achieving Economic Integration and Free Trade." As previously agreed in the Summit Implementation Review Group and other fora, steps to be taken on trade and capital markets will be negotiated for the Santiago Summit via separate tracks, though the final products will be folded into the principal Summit documents at the SIRG's final plenipotentiary meeting in early March 1998.

In addition, leaders could consider measures to upgrade the hemisphere's transportation network. This would include training programs, exchange of information on transportation technologies, and mechanisms to spur investment in land, air, and sea transportation infrastructure projects. Measures would also take into account the environment- and health-related aspects of transportation.

4. Reducing Poverty by Reducing Barriers

The benefits of economic growth should extend to all sectors of society. Leaders could address poverty by taking actions to reduce barriers in order to give the poor more opportunities to participate in educational, health, and financial systems as well as the labor force. Education should be at the core of this initiative, including measures to establish national performance standards and increase community and parental involvement in primary schools. Better health is critical and a campaign to address the AIDS epidemic and other innovative health programs will be critical. Worker productivity could be enhanced by providing training, improved access to labor courts, and dialogues among businesses, workers, and the government. Governments could also commit to establishing a regulatory environment that is conducive to micro-entrepreneurs and meets the needs of poor depositors and borrowers. Property ownership among the poor could be expanded by decentralizing land registries, ensuring transparency in property transactions, and developing regulations to promote the development of mortgage markets.

Conclusion

The United States strongly supports the inclusion of the above initiatives in the Summit agenda to be decided by foreign ministers in Lima. We also recognize that the Summit process must be guided by the principles of consensus, transparency, and openness. We are prepared to work actively within the established negotiation framework.

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