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Folder Title:

Chile-Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Pat DeSouza to Inter-American, re: Meeting with Ambassador Brown (4 pages)	12/04/1997	P1/b(1)
003. profile	USG Proposed Action Items for Santiago Summit (10 pages)	ca. 12/1997	P1/b(1)
004. list	Chief Executives Attending Summit of the Americas (4 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)
005. briefing paper	Chile Trip: Briefing for the President (9 pages)	04/15/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
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FOLDER TITLE:

Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

2009-1155-F

ke2456

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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MEETING ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT

AGENDA

I. SCHEDULING ISSUES

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

II. KEY DELIVERABLES

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

III. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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Inter-American Affairs
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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.

SANTIAGO SUMMIT PREPARATORY MEETING

TAB
C

1997								1998			
May								Jan			
June								Feb			
July								Mar			
Aug								Apr			
Sept								May			
Oct								June			
Nov								July			
Dec								Aug			
SIRG MEETINGS								SIRG MEETINGS			
9th SIRG Meeting May 20-21 Punta del Este, Uruguay								10th SIRG Meeting Oct. 9-10 World Bank Washington			
Foreign Ministers Meeting June 1 Lima, Peru								11th SIRG Meeting Dec. 9-11 OAS Washington			
- Negotiated Agenda Topics for Santiago - FORMAL APPROVAL OF SANTIAGO AGENDA								- Poverty and Education Initiatives - Democracy/H.R. and Econ. Integration initiatives (except trade and cap. mkts.) - Remaining Education and Poverty Items			
								12th SIRG Meeting Jan. 15-18 Cancun, Mexico			
								13th SIRG Meeting Feb.-Mar. Santo Domingo, D.R.			
								14th SIRG Meeting (PLENIPOTENTIARY) April 1-2 Santiago, Chile			
								- Negotiation of Declaration of Principles and Summit Follow-up - Finish negotiating Plan of Action - Finalize Summit documents			
								Finance Ministerial Dec. 2-3 Santiago, Chile			
								Energy Ministerial Jan. 15-18 Caracas, Venezuela			
								Labor Ministerial early March Santiago, Chile			
								Trade Ministerial Mar. 19 San José, Costa Rica			
								Education Ministerial of Select Countries TBD by Brazil and Mexico			
								PAHO Health Meeting Aug. 28-29, Santiago			
								OAS/CIM Women's Meeting Oct. 23-24, Washington			
								Justice Experts Meeting Jan. 8-10, Santiago			
								Microenterprise Meeting Sept. 19, Washington			
								OAS/CICAD Meeting Nov. 4-7, Lima			
								Trade Prepcom Feb. 10-12, San José			
								CSBM Conference Feb. 25-27, San Salvador			
								Education Meeting Nov. 18-19, Mexico City			
								IDB Infrastructure Meeting Nov. 21, Washington			
								OAS/CICAD Meeting late Feb., Washington			
								Dem/HR Pre-SIRG Consultation Nov. 21-22, Santiago			
								OAS/CICAD Meeting Dec. 12, Washington			

SANTIAGO SUMMIT - April 18-19, 1998

January 8, 1998

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

X

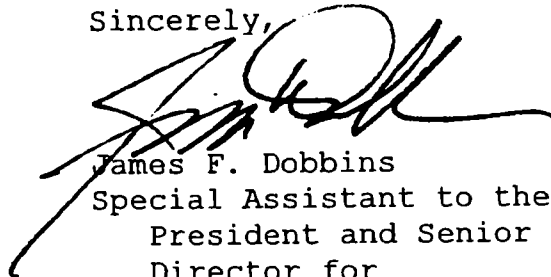
September 18, 1997

Mr. Ambler Moss
Director
North-South Center
P. O. Box 248205
Coral Gables, FL 33124-3027

Dear Mr. Moss:

On behalf of Sandy Berger, I would like to thank you for the invitation to the September 29 - 30 workshop on the hemispheric summit process. Sandy will not be able to attend, unfortunately, but we very much appreciate the interest and support for the Summit process which this meeting will sustain, and wish you a successful exchange.

Sincerely,



James F. Dobbins
Special Assistant to the
President and Senior
Director for
Inter-American Affairs



6092

9/8/97

PLEASE STAFF

September 2, 1997

Mr. Samuel Berger
National Security Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Berger:

The nations of the Americas are facing an era of unprecedented opportunity to build a genuine community of democracies bound together by open markets, shared values and strong institutional ties. The 1994 Summit of the Americas initiated a process that holds the potential to transform this vision into a working reality. In Miami, the leaders reached agreement on a consensus Declaration of Principles, and during the last two and one-half years, have been working to implement the Summit's detailed Plan of Action. As you know, the governments of the Americas are now actively engaged in preparing the next Summit, scheduled for Santiago, Chile in April, 1998.

On behalf of the North-South Center, the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at the University of California San Diego, and the Institute for International Economics, we would like to invite you to participate in a major workshop on "Monitoring Implementation of the Summit of the Americas," September 29-30. The workshop will be held in the Hall of the Americas, Organization of American States, 17 Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. Coordinated by Richard Feinberg of the University of California at San Diego and Robin Rosenberg of the North-South Center, with support from the Ford Foundation, this workshop has been timed to coincide with the meeting of the official Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) in Washington, D.C. on October 1-2.

As you know, the Miami Summit produced a large number of initiatives and an extensive Plan of Action, but there has been only limited monitoring of how much progress has been made in meeting those commitments. The North-South Center has commissioned papers from leading analysts to look closely at the progress made on 12 priority initiatives. These papers will be the subject of discussion among the workshop participants.

Research papers will be collected in an edited volume to be published just prior to the Summit of the Americas II in Santiago. In addition, we are establishing a small group of eminent citizens from across the hemisphere to assist governments in the preparation of the Santiago Summit. This Leadership Council for Inter-American Summitry will help assess the successes and weaknesses in the process

SEP 8 18:12

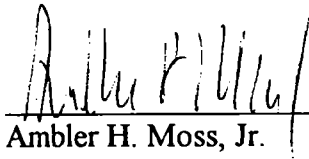
Mr. Samuel Berger
September 2, 1997
Page 2

whereby the Miami Plan of Action has been implemented, and will make policy recommendations that will be issued in a Policy Report addressed to hemispheric heads of government attending the Santiago Summit.

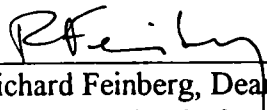
We very much hope that you will have an opportunity to take part in this important civil society initiative -- the only independent effort to systematically monitor the implementation of the 23 action initiatives from the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas and to use that assessment to inform the Santiago Summit. With your help, we hope to work in partnership with governments in the design, implementation, and monitoring of historic hemispheric agreements that have the potential to promote a prosperous and democratic future for the nations and peoples of the Americas.

Attached is a preliminary agenda. Do let us know by **September 18** whether you will be able to participate. Please forward your response by fax to (305) 284-6370. We very much hope that you will be able to join us for this important activity.

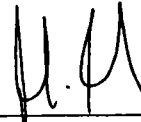
Sincerely,



Ambler H. Moss, Jr.
Director
North-South Center



Richard Feinberg, Dean
Graduate School of International
Relations and Pacific Studies
University of California, San Diego



Robin Rosenberg
Deputy Director
North-South Center

RR/vst/ncc

Enclosure

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

September 29-30, 1997

Organization of American States, Hall of the Americas
Washington, D.C.

sponsored by
North-South Center
Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies,
University of California at San Diego
Institute for International Economics
with support from the Ford Foundation

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

8:00-8:40 a.m. Registration

8:45 a.m. Welcome and Introduction

Ambler H. Moss, Jr., Director, North-South Center

*Cesar Gaviria, * Secretary General, Organization of American States*

*Ambassador Juan Martabit, * General Coordinator, Summit of the Americas, Chile*

*Ambassador Jeffrey Davidow, * Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs*

Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

9:15 a.m. Democracy, Corruption and Narcotics

Guaranteeing Democracy and Human Rights, Felipe Aguero, Ohio State University

Commentators: TBA, OAS Official

*Ambassador Adhemar Bahadian, * Brazil*

Moderator: *Richard Feinberg, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California San Diego*

Combating Corruption, *Luigi Manzetti, Southern Methodist University*

Commentators: *Nancy Zucker Boswell, Transparency International*

Anthony Maingot, Florida International University

TBA, Responsible Summit Coordinator (Venezuela)(Chile)(OAS)

Moderator: *Richard Feinberg, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California San Diego*

Discussion

11:15 a.m. COFFEE BREAK

11:30 a.m. **Democracy, Corruption and Narcotics cont'd**

Combating Illegal Drugs and Related Crimes, *Eduardo Gamarra, Florida International University*

Commentator: *Juan Tokatlian, Universidad Nacional de Colombia*

*Jane Becker, * International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S.*

Department of State

Moderator: *Jeff Stark, North-South Center*

Discussion

12:30 p.m. WORKING LUNCH

Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination

1:00 p.m. **Reforming Educational Systems**

Keynote: *Jeffrey Puryear, Inter-American Dialogue*

2:00 p.m. **Basic Health Services**

Providing Equitable Access to Basic Health Services, *Cristina Cunico, International Public Health Consultant*

Commentator: *Carol Dabbs, * United States Agency for International Development*

*Cesar Vieira, * Division of Health and Development, Pan American Health Organization*

Moderator: *Ambler H. Moss, Jr., North-South Center*

Discussion

2:45-3:00 p.m. COFFEE BREAK

Sustainable Development

3:00 p.m. **Invigorating Civil Society Participation**

Invigorating Civil Society Participation, *Guillermo Geisse, SIPMA, Chile*

Commentator: *Eric Dannenmaier, US. Agency for International Development and Center for International Environmental Law*
TBA, Responsible Summit Coordinator (Jamaica/Uruguay)

Moderator: *William Smith, North-South Center*

Discussion

4:00 p.m. **Sustainable Development Partnerships**

Building Sustainable Development Partnerships, *Jacob Scherr/Robert Watson, Natural Resources Defense Council*

Commentators: *Kirk Rodgers, * Unit for Sustainable Development and the Environment, Organization of American States*
*Jaime Aparicio, * Organization of American States*

Moderator: *Robin Rosenberg, North-South Center*

Discussion

5:00-6:00 p.m. COCKTAIL
 Aztec Patio

6:00-7:30 p.m. Meeting of Leadership Council for Inter-American Summitry
 Rowe Room (invitation only)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Economic Integration and Free Trade

8:30 a.m. **Trade, Capital Markets**

Promoting Free Trade in the Americas, *Colleen Morton, Institute of the Americas*

Commentators: *Peter Allgeier, * United States Trade Representative*
*Julius Katz, * Hills & Company*
*Miguel Rodriguez-Mendoza, * Organization of American States*
*José Serra, * Senator, Brazil*
TBA, Summit Responsible Coordinator (Costa Rica)

Moderator: *Jeffrey Schott, Institute for International Economics*

Discussion

10:00 a.m. **COFFEE BREAK**

10:15 a.m. **Trade, Capital Markets cont'd**

Developing and Liberalizing Capital Markets, Manuel Lasaga, Strategic Information Analysis

Commentators: *Richard Bernal, * Ambassador of Jamaica to the United States*
*Ricardo Haussman, * Senior Economist, Inter-American Development Bank*

Moderator: *Jeffrey Schott, Institute for International Economics*

Discussion

11:00 a.m. **Summary and Conclusions**
Robin Rosenberg, North-South Center
Richard Feinberg, University of California San Diego

12:00 noon **Adjournment**

7:00 p.m. **Policy Dinner (by invitation)**
 Washington Army-Navy Club

Project Coordinators

*Richard Feinberg, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies,
 University of California San Diego*
Robin Rosenberg, Deputy Director, North-South Center, University of Miami

* pending confirmation

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE NORTH-SOUTH CENTER

Re: Monitoring Implementation of the Summit of the Americas Workshop

FAX: (305) 284-6370

ATTN: Sherry Tross

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

I will attend workshop

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

I will attend workshop both days

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

If no, specify day you will attend:

☐ **Sept 29 only**

☐ **Sept 30 only**

I will attend lunch on September 29

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

DRAFT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504



July 24, 1997

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES F. DOBBINS

FROM: PATRICK J. DE SOUZA

SUBJECT: Information Technology Initiatives for the
President's Trip to Brazil and for the Santiago
Summit

With its education and technology policies, the Administration has an extraordinary domestic record of preparing our citizens for the 21st century. During the President's trips to Brazil and to the Santiago Summit, he has the opportunity to communicate to the hemisphere a coherent message of a 21st century model of economic development based on these twin pillars.

For the October trip, we are able to only partially back this message with deliverables. In this respect, the education pillar has advanced further than the technology pillar. However, based on my meeting with Ira Magaziner and my previous work with Tom Kalil of NEC regarding Brazil's "Internet II" proposal, I believe that the formation of an information technology working group could bridge the gap readily. This result would allow us to develop a coherent, forward-looking message of economic leadership for the hemisphere.

Policy Background

Although the President has led the way domestically, "early adopters" are now initiating this economic development strategy internationally. As background, at Tab A, I have attached a Wall Street Journal article that conceptualizes such a strategy. As noted in the article, Wolfensohn supports such a strategy at the World Bank. Also, Ron Scheman has begun to implement such a strategy at the IDB through the Informatics 2000 program. An outline for that program is attached at Tab B.

The President should take credit in the hemisphere for his leadership in this direction. It is a forward-looking economic message that is in our national interest for two reasons. First, education and technology contribute to economic growth

cc: Mack McLarty
Ira Magaziner

throughout the hemisphere, thus reinforcing democracy and social stability among our neighbors. Productivity gains through advancement of human capital and intellectual property contribute as much to economic growth as traditional modes such as a comparative advantage in tradeable goods. Second, education and information technology are areas where American firms are acknowledged leaders and can export their services.

As such, this new model fits the Administration's principal theme for the hemisphere: Making a difference in the lives of Americans and the people of the Americas.

Initiatives

In terms of education, we have made substantial progress in terms of deliverables for the President's trip to Brazil. Moreover, education has been embraced by the hemisphere as the priority basket for Santiago. Tab C outlines the education initiatives for both Brazil and the Santiago Summit.

On the other hand, in terms of technology, while the action plan for Santiago has technology initiatives in each basket (Tab D), there is still work to be done in advancing deliverables for the October trip. However, education initiatives with Brazil actually offer some relatively easy opportunities for partnership on the technology side.

In general, both countries have used reformation of telecommunications as a way to enhance education. For example, both countries have embedded subsidies in their reform telecommunications legislation (U.S., 1996; Brazil, last week) to develop an information technology infrastructure that supports schools. Moreover, each country has offered a conceptual framework for further use of information technology. The Clinton Administration has advocated the development of a Global Information Infrastructure, of which Magaziner's leadership in the Global Electronic Commerce Initiative is a part. The Cardoso Administration's Communication Ministry has developed a paper on a "National Information Infrastructure" which strikes similar themes as the U.S. proposal.

Conclusion

For the purposes of the President's trip to Brazil, technology initiatives would work well with the education initiatives to strengthen our economic ties. In this respect, such an economic message would supplement our efforts on trade.

In fact, with initiatives along these two dimensions, President Clinton would be prepared to communicate either of two messages which President Cardoso could embrace because of his compatible record:

- "Hemispheric Vision of the 21st Century" speech against the backdrop of the modern architecture of Brasilia; or
- "Advancing Human Capital Makes Good Business Sense" speech in Sao Paulo against the backdrop of 200 CEOs (primarily U.S. and Brazilian technology companies) pledging to "Adopt a School".

Recommendation

That we form a working group to develop a framework for initiatives in information technology that would blend with the education initiatives. In this way, the Administration could develop and communicate a forward-looking economic development model that leverages its strong domestic record.

TAB A

JOURNAL.

WSJ 7/7

INTERNET ADDRESS: <http://wsj.com>

The Outlook

Development Strategy: Close Information Gap

TORONTO

Deep in the Amazon jungle, the remote village of Pykany struck a deal with British retailer Body Shop, to sell essential oils from the rain forest. Nothing so unusual about that, maybe. But then the tribal chief went on the Internet and told an "electronic conference" of 100 people all over Latin America how the deal was done.

That's just a tiny example of how the latest information technology might improve the lot of the rural poor. It is hard to say whether the Brazilian chief did anything to close the vast income gap between the richest and poorest regions of the world. Yet he took a small step toward closing the information gap — the gap between those who have easy access to knowledge and those who don't.

This gap between the info-rich and info-poor is quickly becoming a fashionable topic in economic-development circles these days. And narrowing the gap is a rising preoccupation of economists, aid officials and government leaders. A conference on the topic in Toronto last month, co-sponsored by the World Bank and the government of Canada, drew more than 2,000 participants from around the world.

It was an occasion for debate and disagreement. Experts can't even agree on what is the best information strategy for the poorest peoples of the world. Some suggest that wiring the schools of sub-Saharan Africa would do wonders for economic advance — in other words, the Internet as magic bullet in the war on poverty. Others say simple technologies, such as wind-up radio, would do far more good.

"You need to do both," is the diplomatic answer of James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank. He notes that India, for instance, has both a technological elite in need of advanced technologies and an impoverished majority in need of something simpler.

Whatever the disagreements, the issue of the information gap will probably get more attention in the future, and that is good. Given that the global economy is increasingly knowledge-intensive, policy makers, business people and investors alike will pay more attention to a country's ability to absorb information, and knowledge, especially in digitized form.

...information has become a cottage industry. International Data Corp., Framingham, Mass., has compiled a popular "Information Society Index" that ranks 55 countries by their capacity to absorb knowledge. The study ranks such factors as rates of telephone, radio and computer ownership, school enrollments and degree of press freedom.

The U.S., Sweden and Canada are among those in the first rank. Argentina, Russia and South Africa are further down the list. Near the bottom are Saudi Arabia, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Egypt.

Missing from the list, though, are 150 countries that aren't even ranked, mostly because reliable data on the spread of computers, telephones and basic literacy aren't available.

It is a symptom of a troubling reality: In the electronic global village, whole neighborhoods are lacking the basics.

More than 80% of the world's population can't make a telephone call. Even in rapidly developing countries such as Peru, "telecenters" serve 640 people with basic communications such as telephone and fax service. In parts of eastern Europe, waiting time to get a phone line is 10 years or longer. In really poor countries such as Mozambique, only one person in 300 has telephone service. Wiring up such a nation would be expensive.

"Who is going to pay?" asks Venancio Massingue, a rector at Eduardo Mondlane University in the Mozambique capital of Maputo. In the Toronto conference room, with a score of international bankers and aid officials, there is an uneasy silence. Indeed, some combination of taxes, aid and private investment has usually been the winning formula for upgrading telecommunications around the world, yet many poor countries still resist letting go of state-run monopolies, and many investors are understandably wary of the least-developed nations.

Still, the recent past is studded with success stories of countries, from South Korea to Ireland, that have combined a skilled, educated populace with information technologies to bootstrap their way up the economic ladder. While the Internet may be oversold as a strategy, its use as a medium of instruction looks promising. And its role in commerce could be even more so.

Consider for a moment the information system spanning all of Latin America that has been put together by the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development. It has linked 500,000 poor households in 3,600 communities across the continent, with guidance by 5,000 technical staff members.

The project is interesting for what it hasn't done. It hasn't bought computers or software, forcing farmers to find their own Internet access, perhaps at a nearby school. It has focused on using the technologies, setting up a "virtual farmers market," for example, where Chilean potato farmers with a huge excess crop found willing buyers in Sao Paulo, Brazil. It was this same project that got the Amazonian chief on-line to share his tale of wheeling and dealing with Body Shop.

As these experiments spread, they can form a body of "best practices" in even the most basic sorts of enterprise. And as they circulate, they will bring the power of information, once reserved for giants, to even the smallest players in the global economy.

Byron Lee and W. Scott Jr.

Applying Information
Technology to Support
Economic and Social
Development in Latin
America and the
Caribbean

Events of the Informatics 2000 Initiative Task Forces

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

First Task Force Meeting	Miami, July 1 (T)
Educational Forum	Colombia, July 9-11

HEALTH

First Task Force Meeting	Miami, March 11, 12
Health Task Force Meeting	Mexico City, July 7-8

AGRICULTURE

Leadership Team Meeting	Washington, April 17
Agricultural Task Force	Miami, June 19, 20

BANKING

First Task Force Meeting	Washington, June 16
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MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE

First Task Force Meeting	
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TRADE AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

First Task Force Meeting	Washington, May 9
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CIVIL SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Leadership Team Meeting	New York, April 4-5
Civil Society Task Force	Miami, May 22-24

ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY STRATEGIES

Leadership Team Meeting Task Force Meeting	Washington, May 21 Peru, July 1-2
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POLICY AND MARKET REVISIONS

Policy Forum	Brasilia, July 14-17
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INVESTMENT FUNDING

Policy Forum	Brasilia July 14-17
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Informatics 2000 Summit

Summit Advisory Meeting	Washington, [date]
Sponsors Planning Meeting	Washington, June 26(T)
Collateral Mtg Planners Group	Washington, June 27
Ministerial Meeting	Washington, Sept. 8-9
Implementation Meetings	Washington, Sept. 10-12

6/6/97

TAB C

BRAZIL EDUCATION INITIATIVES

Agreement on Cooperative Framework to be entitled "U.S./Brazil Partnership for Education" with Partnership Implementation Committee (Small number of individuals meeting once a year to oversee implementation).

Priority Areas and Examples of Projects Having a Technology Focus:

- a) *Ensuring Every Child Learns:* Educational Standards, Assessments and Indicators;
 - Both Countries Agree to participate in the next round of the International Mathematics and Science Study;
 - USIA translates into Portuguese the Dept. of Education's "Helping Your Child Learn to Read Series;
- b) *Expanding Access and Improving Educational Outcomes through Technology;*
 - Partnership with telecomm companies to wire schools;
- c) *Enhancing Learning through Family, Community and Business Involvement*
 - President Clinton's **Technology Initiative Model**
 - President Cardoso's **"Wake Up Brazil It's Time for School Initiative"**
 - 200 CEOs (U.S. and Brazilian committing to "Adopt a School Program"
- d) *Preparing Teachers for the Challenges of the 21st Century;*
 - Presidents announce funds committed to teacher training, especially with respect to information technology;
 - President Clinton is announcing \$350 million on teacher training;

SANTIAGO SUMMIT EDUCATION INITIATIVES

- Education Basket (selected aspects involving technology)
 - action item on "distance learning through the incorporation of new technologies";
 - Training and skills improvement for workers to confront changes resulting from the development of new technologies

Education Action Items Within Other Baskets

- Education for democracy and human rights (Democracy Basket)
- Support for microenterprises; Vocational training; Programs designed to increase productivity; (Eradication of Poverty basket)
- Promoting women's education (Eradication of Poverty basket)
- Assist indigenous populations through access to education, health and work training (Eradication of Poverty basket)

TAB D

SANTIAGO SUMMIT TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

(incorporating education themes)

- Distance education through new technologies (Education basket)
- Projects for modernization of the state (Democracy basket)
- Cooperation in science and technology (Economic Integration basket)
- Improving hemispheric infrastructure, especially telecommunications (Economic Integration basket)
- Introduction of new technologies to improve productivity and spur microenterprise; (Eradication of Poverty basket)

BRAZIL POSSIBILITIES

- Common Frameworks

U.S. - Global Information Infrastructure

Brazil - National Information Infrastructure

- Common Legislative Reform Approach: Reformation of Telecommunications

Jim

Finance Ministers' Recommendations to Heads of Government for the April 1998 Summit of the Americas

We, the Finance Ministers of the 34 countries participating in the Summit of The Americas, met in Santiago, Chile on December 2-3, 1997, to discuss (i) achieving sustainable economic growth in an increasingly integrated world and (ii) building more open, transparent and integrated financial markets in the hemisphere. We issued a communique and established an action plan of six initiatives to aid in strengthening, modernizing and integrating our hemisphere's financial systems.

On the basis of our discussions, we recommend to our Heads of Government the language and initiatives below for their endorsement in the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan of the April 1998 Santiago Summit of the Americas. The recommended initiatives draw on our action plan, highlighting those items which most clearly lend themselves to Presidential endorsement.

Declaration of Principles -- Recommended Language

Economic Policy

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. We agreed that recent financial market volatility lent greater urgency to our common agenda of pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and strengthening and modernizing financial markets in our countries, and reaffirmed our commitment to deeper economic and financial integration in the western hemisphere.

Securing Long-term Progress

Our experience has shown that reform does not stop with macroeconomic stabilization. A "second generation" of reforms is needed to provide broad-based access to economic opportunity and to ensure long-term prosperity and growth. Such reforms are now underway in many countries -- in such areas as judicial processes, education, financial system development and support for microenterprises and small businesses.

Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets

Having made substantial progress in achieving our macroeconomic stabilization goals, we are now seeking to increase national savings and ensure that those savings are well invested. In this effort, our hemisphere's financial markets play a central role. Our financial markets need to be deep enough and broad enough to meet a great diversity of investment and financing needs. To achieve this, our countries must continue the process of financial market strengthening, modernization and integration that is already under way, and innovation should be encouraged.

We join our hemisphere's Finance Ministers in urging particular attention to the following issues:

(a) strengthening prudential regulation and supervision of banking activities; (b) strengthening the legal, regulatory and supervisory environment for securities markets and addressing specific operational issues; (c) improving transparency and disclosure through high quality, internationally-acceptable accounting and auditing standards; (d) promoting integration of financial markets within the hemisphere; and (e) combating financial crimes through both domestic action and greater regional and international cooperation.

Plan of Action -- Recommended Initiatives

"Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets

Governments will:

- o Strengthen banking supervision in the hemisphere through: implementation of the *Basle Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision*; training programs to strengthen supervisory capacity; and establishment sound, high-quality reporting and disclosure standards for banks, and creation of a Working Group to assist countries in this process.
- o Improve banking and securities market clearance and settlement systems in the hemisphere, in order to facilitate the transparency, efficiency and security of internal and cross-border transactions.
- o In the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process, establish a separate financial services negotiating group in the context of a single undertaking."

**Joint Ministerial Statement
Summit of the Americas
Second Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers Meeting
Santiago, Chile
December 2-3, 1997**

INTRODUCTION

1. We, the Finance Ministers of the 34 countries participating in the Summit of The Americas, met in Santiago, Chile to discuss achieving sustainable economic growth in an increasingly integrated world and building more open, transparent and integrated financial markets in the hemisphere, in accordance with the commitment of our Heads of State and Government.
2. Our discussions on economic and financial developments in the western hemisphere and globally were especially timely and useful in light of recent turbulence in world-wide financial markets. We noted that improved economic fundamentals in the region have helped to preserve confidence. We agreed that recent financial and exchange market volatility lent greater urgency to our common agenda of pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and strengthening and modernizing financial markets in our countries, and reaffirmed our commitment to deeper integration in the western hemisphere.

MACROECONOMIC POLICIES TO PROMOTE PROSPERITY

3. As recent events demonstrate, sound and consistent macroeconomic policies are essential in achieving prosperity, reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable economic growth while maintaining financial market stability. The challenge is to establish a lasting, credible policy framework that can respond to economic shocks and adapt to a changing global economic environment.
4. 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. This has instilled confidence and provided new opportunities for economic activity. It has also presented new macroeconomic challenges. In this context, we are determined to ensure that current account deficits are financed in a sustainable manner and to avoid significant and prolonged misalignments in exchange rates.
5. Our economies have benefitted from the expansion of international capital flows, and we affirm our commitment to financial integration. These flows have also presented us with important policy challenges. To that end, some of our countries have found the use of market-based prudential safeguards to be a useful complement to, but not a substitute for, sound macroeconomic policies, strong prudential regulation and supervision, and an active effort to promote capital market development.

6. In order to ensure greater prosperity, we need to complement stability with higher rates of investment in both physical and human capital. Meeting a country's investment requirements while at the same time reducing external vulnerability by avoiding unsustainable current account deficits requires increasing national savings through private and public efforts. We are working to increase national savings both directly through strengthening fiscal positions and indirectly by eliminating tax and regulatory disincentives to saving. We also encourage financial market development as a means to foster private sector savings.
7. In order to facilitate the conduct of economic policy and enhance market confidence, it is important to improve the quality and availability of macroeconomic and financial data. To that end, we welcome the adoption of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) by the IMF, which promotes the prompt dissemination of high quality macroeconomic and financial data. Seven countries of the western hemisphere have already subscribed. While recognizing that the appropriate pace of implementation varies by country, we encourage wider subscription to this standard.

STRENGTHENING, MODERNIZING AND INTEGRATING FINANCIAL MARKETS

8. Having made substantial progress in achieving our macroeconomic stabilization goals, we are now seeking to increase national savings and ensure that those savings are well invested. In this effort, our hemisphere's financial markets play a central role. Our financial markets need to be deep enough and broad enough to meet a great diversity of trade, investment and financing needs. To achieve this, our countries must continue the process of financial market strengthening, modernization and integration that is already under way, and innovation should be encouraged.
9. We recognize that lower barriers among soundly-regulated financial markets will contribute to a freer flow of capital and accelerate capital market development. We support the financial services negotiations in the World Trade Organization and urge all countries to work towards a successful outcome. We also agree that financial services warrant special attention in our efforts to develop a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). We view the integration of our financial markets as being both supportive of and a counterpart to the free trade of goods and other services.
10. We urge particular attention to the following issues, which are elaborated upon in Annex A: (a) improving transparency and disclosure through high quality, internationally-acceptable accounting and auditing standards; (b) strengthening prudential regulation and supervision of banking activities; (c) strengthening the legal, regulatory and supervisory environment for securities markets and addressing specific operational issues; (d) promoting integration of financial markets within the hemisphere; and (e) combating financial crimes through both domestic action and greater regional and international cooperation.

SECURING LONG-TERM PROGRESS

11. Our experience has shown that reform does not stop with macroeconomic stabilization. A "second generation" of reforms is needed to provide broad-based access to economic opportunity and to ensure long-term prosperity and growth. Such reforms are now underway in many countries. In addition to financial market development, next steps include:

◆ *Investment Climate*

- *Regulatory, legal and judicial reform.* Establishing the conditions that support innovation and competition -- including transparent, stable, fair and effective regulatory regimes, judicial processes and tax regimes -- is essential to promote private sector investment.
- *Fighting corruption.* Effectively fighting corruption enhances the integrity, credibility and accountability of the state and creates a more attractive investment climate.
- *Property rights and secured lending.* In order to broaden access to finance, reforms are needed to facilitate or allow the use of a variety of types of property as collateral in financial transactions, including real property and moveable tangible and intangible assets. This includes: clear and secure property rights; improved systems for titling and registering real property (especially important to enable small property owners access to financing) and improved systems for recording and enforcing security interests.

- ◆ *Credit for microenterprises.* Credit access for microenterprises is an important element of sustainable and equitable development, and we encourage measures to increase the availability of finance to microentrepreneurs.

- ◆ *Pension reform.* Pension system reforms, whether they emphasize privately administered pension funds or building up reserves in public pension funds which are then invested in financial markets, can help avoid or reduce fiscal pressures. They may also help foster capital market development.

- ◆ *Private sector participation in infrastructure finance.* The development of financing techniques which channel private savings to investment in infrastructure is necessary. Deep and broad capital markets, particularly bond markets, can help meet this need.

- ◆ *Education.* Education is an engine of sustained economic growth, as it plays a central role in enhancing productivity. An educated, trained workforce is essential to reduce poverty and promote equitable development.

12. We welcome the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative to address the multilateral debt problem of the heavily indebted poorest countries, which targets overall debt sustainability on a case-by-case basis, and enables poor countries with good policy performance to focus their energies on sustainable development and poverty reduction. We welcome the decisions that Bolivia and Guyana are eligible for relief under the HIPC initiative, and encourage continued implementation of the HIPC initiative for eligible countries in the region.

CONCLUSION

13. We thank the IDB for its work in supporting the Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues (CHFI) since our first meeting of Ministers in New Orleans in May 1996. We look forward to the Bank's participation in our future efforts. The CHFI will meet twice a year to assess economic and financial developments in the region, including progress on the issues referred to in Annex A and on the specific initiatives identified in Annex B, and to discuss issues of common interest. We look forward to the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile on April 18-19, 1998.

ANNEXES

- A. Principles for Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets
- B. Initiatives

ANNEX A: PRINCIPLES FOR STRENGTHENING, MODERNIZING AND INTEGRATING FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. Financial markets that mobilize and efficiently allocate savings are essential to meet our economies' large and diverse financing needs. They function most effectively when they operate competitively and transparently, with appropriate incentives for market participants and sound prudential regulation and supervision. We encourage strengthening, modernizing and integrating the region's financial markets based on these principles.
2. We believe this can be achieved through individual country efforts and collaboration, with the help and support of the international community. Consistent with these objectives, we welcome and endorse the *Report of the Working Party on Financial Stability in Emerging Market Economies*, which elaborates an overall strategy to strengthen financial systems, and encourage our national governments and financial authorities to consider implementing its recommendations.

Improving Transparency and Disclosure

3. We recognize the role of high quality, transparent and comparable reporting and disclosure of firms' financial information in supporting investor confidence in capital markets, and seek to

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Pat DeSouza to Inter-American, re: Meeting with Ambassador Brown (4 pages)	12/04/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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Inter-American Affairs
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FOLDER TITLE:

Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

EXHIBIT A

TIMELINE

November 21: Proposals for Dec. SIRC (drafted by Responsible Coordinators) due to Chilean Secretariat

First week of Dec: Responsible Coordinator Reports (drafted by U.S. agencies) on Illegal Drugs, Capital Markets, and Energy due to Summit Office.

December 2-3: Name: Meeting of Finance Ministers
Place: Santiago
Participants: Finance Ministers
Purpose: In the context of the Summit, to produce the action items and declaratory language on capital markets to be inserted into the Santiago Summit documents.

December 9-11: Name: 11th SIRC Meeting
Place: OAS
Participants: Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To negotiate language for the democracy/human rights and economic integration initiatives for the Santiago Summit

December 16: Responsible Coordinator Reports (drafted by Summit governments) due to U.S. Summit Office.

January 15-16: Name: 12th SIRC Meeting
Place: Cancún, Mexico
Participants: Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To negotiate the Santiago Declaration of Principles and address issues

February 10-12: Name: Third FTAA Preparatory Committee Meeting
Place: San José
Participants: Vice ministers of trade
Purpose: To prepare for the Fourth FTAA Ministerial and the Santiago Summit.

March 19: Name: Trade Ministerial
Place: San José
Participants: Ministers of trade
Purpose: To take next steps in FTAA work and to produce language for action items for the Santiago Summit Plan of Action.

April 1-2:

Name: 13th SIRG/Plenipotentiary Meeting
Place: Chile
Participants: Vice Ministers, Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To finalize the Santiago Summit documents

April 18-19:

Name: Santiago Summit of the Americas
Place: Santiago, Chile
Participants: Heads of State and delegations
Purpose: To approve Santiago Summit documents, etc.

13th SIRG
Plenipotentiary Meeting

Santiago Summit
of the Americas

WORKING SCHEDULE
PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

Education - In accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject. - Student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies, among others. - Training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.	Responsible Coordinator	Mexico
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Brazil, Canada, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, United States
- Actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out. - Education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	Responsible Coordinator	Brazil
	Co-coordinators	Canada, Peru and O.A.S.
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay
Civil Society	Responsible Coordinators	Jamaica and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Ecuador, Paraguay

EXHIBIT B
RESPONSIBLE COORDINATORS
BASKETS
USC PROPOSALS

Migrant Workers	Interested countries	El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, United States
Municipal and Regional Administrations	Interested country	United States
Corruption, Narco-trafficking and Terrorism	Responsible Coordinators	Argentina (Terrorism) United States (Narco-trafficking) Venezuela (Corruption)
	Co-coordinators	Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Peru and O.E.A.
	Interested country	Dominican Republic
Confidence and Security building measures between states	Responsible Coordinator	Chile
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and O.A.S.
	Interested countries	Mexico, United States
Strengthening Judicial Systems	Interested countries	Argentina, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, United States
Modernization of the State in the Administration of Labor Matters	Interested countries	Brazil, United States
Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) <i>To be determined after the meeting of Minister of Commerce (San Jose, Costa Rica, february 1998)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	Costa Rica
Capital Markets <i>To be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance (Santiago, Chile, december 1997)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	United States
	Co-coordinator	Barbados
	Interested country	Chile

Science and Technology	Responsible Coordinator	Colombia
	Co-coordinators	Brazil and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, El Salvador
Regional Energy Cooperation	Responsible Coordinators	United States and Venezuela
	Interested countries	Colombia, Mexico
Transport	Responsible Coordinators	Chile and I.D.B.
	Co-Coordinator	Argentina
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Mexico, United States
Telecommunications	Responsible Coordinator	Chile
	Interested country	Ecuador
Micro-enterprises and Small and Medium-sized businesses	Responsible Coordinator	I.D.B.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru, United States
Property Registration	Interested country	United States
Health	Responsible Coordinator	P.A.H.O.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, United States

Women	Responsible Coordinator	Nicaragua
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Peru, United States
Quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights of workers, freely promote respect for relevant ILO Conventions	Interested countries	Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, United States
Indigenous Populations	Interested countries	Canada, Peru
Hunger and Malnutrition	Interested countries	Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras

(*) The Caribbean Countries will decide which one of them will participate in each sectorial meeting.

U.S. Proposals for Santiago Summit Plan of Action

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
I. Education	Governments will:
- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.	• Establish standards for student performance in reading and mathematics at key grade levels, and develop the means to measure students' progress toward achieving the standards. • Ensure that an increasing percentage of all children can read independently by the end of the fourth year of primary school. • Ensure that all primary school teachers receive training to help students reach the standards and that every student has access to basic instructional materials in reading and mathematics. • Develop and convene within six months a hemispheric consultative forum, building on existing mechanisms such as OAS/CIDI and including governments, the private sector, and citizen groups, to facilitate implementation of this initiative and to ensure a continuing policy dialogue on education, and complete by 2001 a set of key policy-relevant education indicators compatible with those being developed by OECD and UNESCO.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies. †	• Increase the number of student and teacher exchanges between Summit countries by 25 percent within the next three years by adopting policies, including tax incentives, to stimulate private sector participation. • Increase the quality, accessibility, and affordability of distance education programs, in cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, as a means of achieving universal access to education and training opportunities within the hemisphere. • Double by 2002 the number of classrooms at the primary and secondary levels with access to information technology, such as computers and the Internet, for more effective teaching and learning, drawing on ongoing efforts in the private sector and international financial institutions, as well as initiatives such as the GLOBE Program for increasing Internet access and environmental awareness.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. †	Governments will: • Increase capacity and efficiency of worker training programs so that the broadest number of workers and employers will have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration; as a first step, establish within two years a comparative database on existing government, employer, and worker initiatives that support worker training, with the support of the ILO and IDB. • Develop comparative national systems for the definition and description of occupations and skills, with the cooperation of governments, workers, employers, and training providers, with the aim of improving worker employability and labor market efficiency; as a first step, develop and share implementation plans within two years, with support from the ILO and IDB.
II. <u>Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</u>	
- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.	• Create an office within the OAS to help resolve peacefully, at the request of involved member states, conflicts within and between countries. • Strengthen the sustainable hemispheric capacity to protect and support human rights by providing funding to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	• Incorporate, within three years, active methodologies for education in democracy and human rights, including women's rights, in the primary and secondary school curricula of their countries, drawing on expertise from the public and private sectors on curriculum development and reform.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.	• Develop jointly, within one year, model regulations for the formation and operation of non-profit civil society organizations and formulate a work plan for implementing such regulations in their respective countries; in carrying this out, hold working- and high-level conferences and seek technical input from the IDB, OAS, and interested members of the public.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations. †	• Develop laws and regulations, within three years, to promote transparency in local government operations and finance and create mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews. • Take action to assure a range of financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, increased local authority for raising revenue locally, and accessing private capital markets.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 In Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.	Governments will: • Improve forecasting, warning, and response capabilities to mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards and their impact on society and the economy, specifically by improving preparedness, public awareness, and forecasts, and by applying science and technology to address the effect of climate variability on areas such as health, agriculture, and water.
- Actions related to regional energy cooperation. †	• Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification.
- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. • In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.	• (Transportation) Increase cooperation in transportation and promote the integration of transportation systems and services in the Americas via the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI). • (Transportation) Establish a Hemispheric Land Transportation Standards Committee to analyze the manner in which operating and safety regulations and standards in road and rail transport are employed at the international, national, and regional levels in each country, and examine ways to mitigate the negative impact of transportation on the environment. • (Transportation) Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection. • (Telecommunications) Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access. • (Telecommunications) Agree to direct that OAS/CITEL will develop and begin to implement, on a voluntary basis and by the end of 1998, a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) for certification of telecommunications and information technology equipment, drawing on existing CITEL Guidelines for Certification and other multilateral efforts on MRAs.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline
(as approved June 1 in Lima)

USG Proposed Action Item

Governments will:

IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination

- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies.

* The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.

- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it. †

- Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000.
- Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses
- Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.

- Increase the availability and reduce the cost of land titles by: (1) decentralizing and increasing the transparency of land registries and adopting a unified approach to parcel-based property registration; (2) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration.
- Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

Electronic Commerce

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.	Governments will: • Reduce transmission of disease and raise the quality of life and productivity of the poor by applying effective, low-cost technologies for safe water supplies, sanitation, and solid waste management. • Seek to increase the availability of vaccines and basic drugs, especially for the most needy, by establishing systems that encourage the development and marketing of such vaccines and pharmaceuticals in a market-based environment; encouraging research that results in the development and production of new vaccines. • Monitor critical health issues in the region, and guide changes in health sector resources and programs for maximum impact by upgrading their contributions to and participation in regional health information networks, including surveillance for infectious diseases and progress in health sector reform.
- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.	• Review existing laws to identify legal barriers to women's full and equal participation in economic and political life and areas in which laws are needed to protect women and female children against all forms of domestic violence and, upon having done so, develop a timetable for the introduction and passage of legislation in these areas. • Establish an office and provide adequate resources, including staff, to ensure implementation of and compliance with obligations agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995.
- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. †	• Review labor codes to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, the elimination of <u>exploitative</u> forms of child labor, and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, consistent with international standards, with the assistance of the ILO. • Strengthen labor ministries to ensure that the administrative and judicial capacities exist to adequately implement core labor standards and to enable ministries to promote labor-management relations systems of collective bargaining and dispute resolution that reinforce democratic values and promote economic competitiveness, with the assistance of the ILO and IDB; ministers of labor will meet in 1999, and subsequently as appropriate, to report on national labor code reviews and assess progress toward enhancing administrative and judicial capacities.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.	Governments will: • Develop within one year national plans to improve participation of indigenous populations in society, including provision for primary education in indigenous languages as a bridge to the national language.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	(Note: Leaders in the political declaration or introductory remarks to the poverty initiative should endorse the implementation of the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action.) • Reduce child malnutrition by targeting health and nutrition programs on children younger than three years, which is the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition, giving increased emphasis to the proper feeding of children in this age group combined with increased use of immunizations, vitamin supplementation, and growth monitoring.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. profile	USG Proposed Action Items for Santiago Summit (10 pages)	ca. 12/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1934

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2456

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Clinton Presidential Records

Foreign Language Marker

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Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries:

Document Title Democracia y Derechos Humanos

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

OA/ID: 1934



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

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 3

To: <i>Mr. Arriagada</i>	From: <i>Genaro Arriagada</i>
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # <i>from State for your chop -</i>	Fax #
NSN 754-01-317-7368	5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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

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DEC 16 1997

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

Education Basket

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

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center ~~on an existing facility~~ *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 ~~military~~ *defense* spending, as well as pre-notification of military exercises. *to include*

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, ~~based on~~ *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 region's 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 targets to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gases by the year 2000.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Mobilize Non-Traditional Donors: Encourage Non-traditional donors to begin their own aid programs to help alleviate poverty in the area's least developed countries.

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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Chief Executives Attending Summit of the Americas (4 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1934

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

2009-1155-F

ke2456

RESTRICTION CODES

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List of Summit Participants

<u>Country</u>	<u>Leader</u>	<u>Responsible person</u>
Antigua and Barbuda	Prime Minister Lester Bird	KH
Argentina	President Carlos Menem	TP
Bahamas	Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham	KH
Barbados	Prime Minister Owen Arthur	KH
Belize	Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel	JD
Bolivia	President Hugo Banzer	TP
Brazil	President Fernando Henrique Cardoso	KH
Canada	Prime Minister Jean Chretien	KH/EUROPE
Chile	President Eduardo Frei	TP
Colombia	President Ernesto Samper	TP
Costa Rica	President José María Figueres (and Pres.-Elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez)	JD
Dominican Rep.	President Leonel Fernández	KH
Dominica	Prime Minister Edison James	KH
Ecuador	President Fabian Alarcón	TP
El Salvador	President Armando Calderón	JD
Grenada	Prime Minister Keith Mitchell	KH
Guatemala	President Alvaro Arzú	JD
Guyana	President Janet Jagan	KH
Haiti	President Rene Preval	KH
Honduras	President Carlos Flores	JD
Jamaica	Prime Minister P. J. Patterson	KH
Mexico	President Ernesto Zedillo	KH
Nicaragua	President Arnoldo Alemán	JD
Panama	President Ernesto Pérez-Balladares	TP
Paraguay	President Juan Carlos Wasmosy	PD
Peru	President Alberto Fujimori	TP
St. Kitts	Prime Minister Denzil Douglas	KH
St. Lucia	Prime Minister Kenny Anthony	KH
St. Vincent	Prime Minister James Mitchell	KH
Suriname	President Jules Wijdenbosch	KH
Trinidad and Tobago	Prime Minister Basdeo Panday	KH
Uruguay	President Julio María Sanguinetti	PD
Venezuela	President Rafael Caldera	TP

AS I have said before, we support the process of integration which is taking place throughout the Hemisphere. We also believe it is to our advantage and that of the rest of the hemisphere, that the United States participate as domestic products. The result has been more trade, both among members and with the rest of the world.

As I said last fall in Brazil and Argentina, we support Mercosur. Like NAFTA, it has promoted efficiency, increased incomes, and expanded external as well as internal trade. It has also reduced regional tensions, increased non-economic cooperation among its members, and promoted democracy. It's true that, as the largest market in the hemisphere, the U.S. needs to play an active role in promoting free trade. But we are very pleased to see that other countries are also playing an active role.

We want to ensure that NAFTA, Mercosur and the other hemispheric trading arrangements remain on converging courses. This is why we have set the goal of 2005 for a free trade area of the Americas, why we are about to launch negotiations toward that goal, and why we want to make substantial progress by the end of the decade.

Q: In light of the adverse impact that NAFTA has had on the smaller economies of the Caribbean and Central America, should these countries be given special treatment in the FTAA?

The negotiating process for the FTAA will seek to create opportunities for the full participation of all countries, including the smaller economies. Free trade can benefit all countries in the region, large and small.

The Caribbean Basin Initiative has provided preferential access to the U.S. market for most of the Caribbean and Central American countries. It reflected their traditionally close trading relationships with us and their own economic vulnerability, which can often translate into security challenges for us. NAFTA had the effect of undercutting some of this preferential access, and I'm committed to working with the Congress to get those benefits restored.

Q: How do you explain the reluctance of the U.S. Congress to act positively on fast track, and on the issues of IMF and U.N. funding? What does it mean in terms of U.S. international leadership in the post-cold war era?

Many members of Congress have legitimate concerns about the pace and nature of our commitments abroad, as well as the burden these commitments impose on American taxpayers. But the problems differ somewhat from one issue to another. In the case of fast track, many skeptics felt that labor and environmental standards had not been satisfactorily addressed. In the case of the IMF, there was an attempt by certain Republican legislators to tie U.S. funding for that institution to international family planning policy. I rejected this sort of linkage. In the case of the United Nations, many people raised serious and valid concerns about the efficiency with which funds are being spent. I do not perceive a general reluctance on the part of America's leaders to play a key role in the international arena, and I personally would oppose any such reluctance.

Since the Miami Summit of the Americas, U.S. actions during two critical junctures should demonstrate our commitment to play a leading role abroad. One was the Mexican peso

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Elkon, Nicole L.
Sent: Tuesday, April 14, 1998 3:49 PM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: BRIEFING FOR CHILE [UNCLASSIFIED]

@interam - As of right now, Cabinet room briefing is still on for tomorrow. Please let me know if you have any changes to the attached chart. If not, please attach this chart to your e-mail/memo to Sandy on the briefing.

thanks



Prebrief Chart.DOC



BRIEFING FOR TRIP TO CHILE

APRIL 15, 1998

4:15-5:15 p.m.



Total Time (Minutes)	Briefer	Subject
10	Sandy Berger and Mack McLarty	Introduction
5	Jim Dobbins	Trip Overview
10	Ted Piccone	Chile State Visit Deliverables • Joint Communique • Open Skies • Education MOU
25	Patrick de Souza Jim Dobbins Karl Hofmann Lael Brainard Jim Dobbins	Summit of the Americas Issues by Session Education Democracy Poverty Alleviation Trade and Finance Summit Follow-up/ Climate Change/ Other Issues
5	Sandy Berger	Summary

Participants:

The President
The Vice President
Mack McLarty
Sandy Berger
Mike McCurry
Gene Sperling
Sidney Blumenthal
Leon Fuerth
John Podesta
Jim Steinberg
Donald Kerrick
Jim Dobbins
Tony Blinken

Anne Luzzatto
Lael Brainard
Patrick de Souza
Karl Hofmann
Ted Piccone

Back Row

David Leavy
Nicole Elkon
Vinca LaFleur
David Halperin
Chap Lawson
Laura Graham

draft db 4/15/09 0 10-11-05

[REDACTED]

Thank you [TK] Thank you to all the people of Chile for the warmth with which you have received me, my wife, and the entire United States delegation.

I am honored to be here in Chile. You are justly proud of your nation's gifts -- and its accomplishments.

Visitors marvel at the beauty and extraordinary contrasts of your landscape, from the desert north, to the towering ranges of the Andes, to the mysteries of Easter Island, to the southern beaches where penguins brave Antarctic winds to emerge from the ocean.

Chilean culture moves the world -- poetry and prose, music and dance, theater and film, haunted by spirits of the past, but rich with dreams of the future. Your Nobel Prize winning poets, Gabriela Mistral [GOB-ree-EL-uh mees-TRAHL] and Pablo Neruda, have inspired and challenged readers everywhere. Neruda's spirit lives on -- and not only because his face and poems adorn posters and key chains across this country. His words and rhythms still come alive on every continent, and his presence is still felt in acclaimed Chilean works like the novels of Jose Donoso [ho-SAY doe-NOE-soe] and Antonio Skarmeta [on-TOE-nee-o SCAR-meh-tah].

Chile's economic success is recognized the world over. There is much that other nations -- developing and industrialized -- can learn from Chile about growth and fiscal stability.

And there is Chile's long and proud tradition of democracy. People everywhere watched with admiration when, as this millenium neared its end, with courage and determination, the people of Chile reclaimed their democratic heritage after two turbulent decades.

When it is working well, democracy honors all of its people. It honors its citizens by respecting their dignity and fundamental rights -- and by giving them the responsibility to govern. It honors its children, by giving each an opportunity to learn and build a future. It honors its poor, its ill, and its elderly, by offering support and ensuring that no one is left without hope. It honors its entrepreneurs, with efficient and honest government that offers the chance to create prosperity. It honors its artists, writers, and press, by ensuring freedom of expression.

It honors its soldiers, for their commitment to defend the people, not to rule them. This was a principle strongly championed by Diego Portales [dee-YAY-go poor-TAHL-ehs], who played such a vital role in your early history, as justice minister, foreign minister, and defense minister.

More than two centuries ago, the founders of my country drafted our Constitution. It aimed, as its preamble stated, to secure the blessings of liberty and to form a more perfect union. That is a continuing challenge, and we are still pursuing it. As our great president Franklin Roosevelt once said, "Democracy is a quest, a never-ending seeking for better things...."

This quest can be perilous. Amid domestic turmoil, and against a background of global confrontations, many nations of the Americas lost democracy at some point in this century, some

nations more than once. No one loves freedom's gifts more than those who suffered under dictatorship and struggled to restore democracy.

At last, freedom's trumpet sounds all across this hemisphere, and the sovereign nations of the Americas stand shoulder to shoulder as partners, with a united commitment to support democracy everywhere. To those, anywhere in the Americas, who would now seek to take away the people's precious liberties, or rule through violence and terror, let us reaffirm President Aylwin's [ahl-WEEN's] historic words at Santiago's stadium: *nunca mas* [NOON-ca mahs] -- never again.

This commitment is now embedded in solemn compacts among the nations of this hemisphere. Here in Chile in 1991, the members of the Organization of American States unanimously adopted a commitment that we will stand together to preserve democracy wherever it is threatened. Last year, the OAS amended its founding charter so member nations may suspend any regime that overthrows a government elected by the people.

We have backed our words with actions. In Haiti, nations from across the Americas, joined by others, participated in the United Nations-sponsored effort to restore a democracy that had been stolen by military force. Nations of this hemisphere stood with the people of Paraguay to preserve democracy when it was threatened there in 1996. The message should be clear to all: In this hemisphere, the people govern -- and citizens of free nations will support their brothers and sisters anytime, anyplace, to ensure that the people will continue to govern.

Solidarity among the democracies is a strong defense against the dictators. But the surest way to provide for stability of democracy in any nation is to make certain that democracy delivers for its people. Free elections are essential, but they are not enough. Across the Americas, most people support democracy in principle, but many are dissatisfied with its results. Popular frustration fuels the ambitions of democracy's foes. As Chileans so clearly understand, there must be a second generation of reforms -- beyond free elections and free markets.

For democracy to thrive, the people must know that everyone has a fair chance to prosper -- that if they work hard and follow the rules, they will reap just rewards. Leaders must ensure that the political system, the legal system, and the economic system are not rigged to favor those already in power. They must ensure that government addresses the aspirations of all -- and that everyone has a stake in shaping the future.

Making democracy deliver means strengthening the rule of law, the independence of judges and the professionalism of police, so that justice is fair, efficient, and honest. Ensuring a strong, independent legislature that represents all the people. Attacking corruption, so public contracts are awarded based on merit, not bribes. Providing bank and securities regulation that permits growth while guarding against market cheaters and market collapses. Creating loans for small businesses. Ensuring a robust free press that can ask the hard questions and publish without censorship or fear.

Making democracy deliver also means attacking threats that imperil health and life, like toxic pollution in the air and water. It means providing good schools and health care, so all children

have the opportunity to realize their dreams. It means protecting the rights of workers, women, children and minorities. Fighting drugs, crime, and terrorism. And reaching out to all sectors of society -- from the corporate executive to the grassroots activist to the working family -- to ensure everyone's participation in shaping the future.

Tomorrow, democratically-elected leaders will assemble in this great nation for the second Summit of the Americas. The world will be watching as we launch the next steps in our united effort to make democracy deliver for all of us.

Here in Chile, you have made great progress. Materially, the Chilean people have gained ground; economic growth and trade have accelerated, while unemployment and inflation have sharply declined. Chile is stable and resilient, with budget surpluses, a high savings rate, and a strong banking system.

But that is just part of the story. Chile is making its democracy work -- to ensure that, as you grow more prosperous, no one is left behind. Chile is investing in its future -- in its people. In his first address after taking office, President Frei pledged to work for all of Chile's people, and he has. Poverty has been cut in half compared to 1990 levels. The quality of education has improved substantially, especially in poorer areas. Your citizens are working to protect the environment, although, as in our country, there is still much to be done.

Chile's success goes beyond its borders. Your nation, as President Frei noted last year in Washington, was once known as the ends of the earth. But now, you are at the forefront of

progress, a leader for peace and justice -- in this hemisphere and the whole world. Democratic Chile promotes peace in El Salvador, Haiti, Bosnia, and the Persian Gulf. Democratic Chile served on the UN Security Council. Democratic Chile has taken the initiative to attack corruption and crime across the Americas.

Our President Thomas Jefferson once said the strongest government is one of which every man feels himself a part. I know that if Jefferson were here today, he would hasten to add: And every woman, too. We must continue to make democracies work better ... to deepen democracy ... so nations can grow stronger, and governments are responsive to the will of all the people -- not just a powerful few.

We will do so together. The friendship between the United States and Chile dates back to 1810, when our nation, still in its youth, recognized the independence of your nation. But our friendship has never been stronger than it is today.

We are your largest trading partner -- trade between us has grown at an average rate of 13 percent a year since 1993. The United States wants, and will resolutely pursue, a free trade agreement between our nations. I will not be satisfied until we achieve that goal. I will continue to work with our Congress for the authority necessary to obtain such an agreement. [*Waiting for Gene Sperling clearance on two preceding sentences.*] It is in not the United States' interest to lag behind as your dynamic economy moves ahead. Tomorrow, we will also begin the historic effort to fulfill the commitment we made four years ago in Miami -- creating a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005.

While we pursue free trade, the United States and Chile will expand our economic ties. One by one, day by day, our business owners and workers are moving ahead, building successful joint enterprises, in ventures ranging from mining to insurance to retailing. We have also signed an Open Skies agreement, our first in South America. It will allow the air carriers of both of our nations greater freedom to increase passenger and cargo services. It will bring our nations closer together by lowering fares for travelers and shippers.

But at the heart of our partnership for the next generation is our effort to work together on education. President Frei and I share the powerful conviction that education is the key to the future. Without strong schools that inspire our children to come to class each day ready to learn, we leave generations without skills, without dreams, without hope. We perpetuate inequalities between rich and poor. We undermine the ability of our people to prosper in a global economy that will only grow more interdependent in the 21st century.

To meet this challenge, President Frei and I have reached a new agreement to draw on our national experiences -- to learn from each other -- so we can make the best use of resources and improve education in both countries. We will increase student exchanges between our nations. We will give students in both countries greater access to technology. We will work together to improve teacher training. We will encourage communities and businesses to become more involved in schooling.

The potential for cooperation between our two great countries is boundless. We have worked side by side as guarantors of the talks between Peru and Ecuador to build a lasting peace -- and

as peacekeepers on their disputed border. We are coordinating our aid to less wealthy countries - for development and democracy -- to ensure that every dollar and every peso is well-spent. On this very day, a consortium of universities, from our nations and others, starts work on a powerful new telescope at Cerro Tololo [SEH-row toe-LOW-low] , the observatory in northern Chile that has already been the sight of dramatic discoveries about the nature of our universe.

As we travel to the 21st century, Chile can continue to rely on the United States, as friend and ally. We have a great stake in Chile's continuing success. You make the hemisphere safer and more prosperous. You are a great partner in sharing the burdens posed by common regional and global challenges. We welcome the growing strength of others who believe in freedom, human dignity and the possibility of a brighter future.

The partnership between our two nations is part of a larger picture. Tomorrow all the democratic nations of the Americas will come together to advance the fight against common threats, expand economies, widen opportunity, and deepen freedom. As Neruda once wrote, "Our dreams become one."

There is extraordinary power in our unity -- power that can change the world forever. Together, we can shine the light of hope in every corner of our hemisphere. The best way to celebrate our freedom and growing prosperity is not to rest on our laurels, but to move *al tiro* [ahl TEER-o], right away, to take democracy to the next level -- to bring security and a better life to all.

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005. briefing paper	Chile Trip: Briefing for the President (9 pages)	04/15/1998	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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FOLDER TITLE:

Chile - Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [2]

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