

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:

1935

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	6	7	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Santiago Summit and Chile State Visit (5 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)
002. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [State Visit Agenda] (2 pages)	03/30/1998	P1/b(1)
003. memo	[duplicate of 001] (5 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)
004a. briefing paper	Arms Transfers to Latin America Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
004b. briefing paper	Ecuador-Peru Peace Process Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
005a. briefing paper	Chile's Relations with Asia (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
005b. briefing paper	Conventional Arms Transfers to Chile Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
006. briefing paper	FTA-Related Labor and Environmental Issues (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
007a. briefing paper	Chilean Environmental Issues (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
007b. briefing paper	Chile's Role in Peacekeeping and UN Reform (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
007c. briefing paper	Trade Irritants (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F

ke2463

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007d. briefing paper	Chilean Political Situation (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

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Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: DeSouza, Patrick J.
Sent: Friday, March 27, 1998 6:42 PM
To: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; Poole, Jennifer C.
Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: Steinberg/McLarty Meeting Monday [UNCLASSIFIED]

Attached is the agenda for Monday's meeting, cleared by Mack's office.



Steinberg SANTIAGO
SUMMIT 71.d...

SANTIAGO SUMMIT: DEPUTIES MEETING

Monday, March 30, 1998

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

AGENDA

SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

- NEXT SUMMIT
- TRADE
- LABOR
- FINANCE
- EDUCATION
- SECURITY
- ARMS TRAFFICKING
- ANTI-CORRUPTION
- COUNTERNARCOTICS
- PERU - ECUADOR
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- JUSTICE

STATE VISIT DELIVERABLES

- EDUCATION
- OPEN SKIES
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- FINANCE
- COMMERCE

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002. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [State Visit Agenda] (2 pages)	03/30/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

FROM: KENNEY, K

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805498

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPERS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 15 OF 15

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9805498
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED (with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

SUBJECT: Issue Papers for the Summit of the Americas
POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Issue Papers as follows:

- Arms Transfers to Latin America Issues
- Ecuador-Peru Peace Process Issues
- Education for Democracy


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary 

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED (with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

MAR 30 09:03

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. briefing paper	Arms Transfers to Latin America Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
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OA/Box Number: 1935

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004b. briefing paper	Ecuardo-Peru Peace Process Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

Incorporating formal instruction on the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy into education at the primary and secondary levels will be one of the most effective ways we have of developing citizens who will make freedom and opportunity come to life.

The initiative on education for democracy springs from the recognition that citizen participation in government is enhanced through close links between educational institutions, government, and the private sector, including non-governmental organizations.

Civitas, an international consortium dedicated to promoting democratic citizenship through education, has held a series of regional conferences since 1995 on civic education or education for democracy. The USG has co-sponsored these conferences, including Civitas Panamericano in Argentina in 1996. Civitas Panamericano sought to build regional and international networks of expertise and technology among government and non-government organizations in order to strengthen civic participation, democratic values, and free market economics throughout the Americas.

There are now Civitas projects, supported in part by the USG, proposed or underway in nearly every country in the region, and a growing network of NGOs associated with these projects. Major U.S. NGOs, including the American Federation of Teachers, are closely involved with many of these projects.

TALKING POINTS

- Sustaining a functioning democracy is hard work. We believe that one of the best ways to protect and nourish a democracy is through education.
- Through the efforts of our governments and our vibrant civil society, we can work together to educate our youth about the importance of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of the democracies of this hemisphere.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805497

By KDC NARA, Date 05/13/04
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

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LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 14 OF 14

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9805497
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets for the POTUS trip to
Santiago, Chile

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Fact Sheets as follows:

- USAID Support for Summit Implementation
- Education and Technology
- Democracy and Human Rights

Kristie A. Kenney
Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary *for*

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 30 9:01

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: USAID SUPPORT FOR SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION

Over the coming three years, from 1998 to 2000, USAID will provide approximately \$1 billion in grant funding for implementation of the Santiago Summit Plan of Action. From this total, \$120 million is targeted for microenterprise development, and \$375 million will go towards addressing problems associated with the reduction of poverty and eradication of discrimination. USAID support for strengthening democracy and human rights will total about \$350 million. Funding of education initiatives will amount to \$80 million and support for economic integration and free trade will be \$30 million.

The Santiago Summit focuses on a "second generation" of political and economic reforms key to effective responses to the development challenges facing the hemisphere. The transcendent nature of education and its critical importance to the second generation of economic and political reforms is a main theme of the Summit.

Plan of action initiatives included within the poverty basket emphasize the need to remove barriers that deny the poor access to economic opportunity. Efforts USAID will support include access of the poor to: credit; secure title to land and other property; quality health care; and decent wages and working conditions. USAID will also promote reforms that eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and indigenous peoples.

Plan of action initiatives included within the democracy basket focus on programs aimed at guaranteeing citizens full participation in the political life of their nations. Concrete measures USAID will undertake include: the establishment of independent judiciaries; freedom of the press; and extension of democracy to local governments with emphasis on improved capacity at the local level to assume new functions.

Education is vital for economic growth, social advance and deepening of democratic trends. To improve education throughout the hemisphere USAID will provide funds to: strengthen the teaching profession; assure adequate investments at the primary and secondary level; provide local communities with more control over schools; and establish standards for educational performance.

To foster economic integration USAID will provide assistance to smaller economies to support full participation in the FTAA process. Efforts will focus on the development of modernized customs systems, competition policy and food safety.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

U.S. leadership in bringing technology to the classroom has found its echo in the Education Initiative of the Santiago Summit of the Americas Plan of Action. The plan calls for using information and distance learning technologies to improve educational outcomes for all students, but especially the most disadvantaged. The Initiative includes developing worthwhile content for distance learning and computer use. It recommends using distance learning to help teachers update their knowledge and continuously enhance their professional development. The Summit countries have agreed to use technology to link schools throughout the Hemisphere to increase ties between people and improve teaching of languages and culture as "virtual" exchange programs that will enhance effective learning by students.

Other countries besides the United States have made great strides in using education and information technologies. Mexico is a world leader in distance learning and uses a wide array of program content and satellite technology to reach students. Brazil has just recently embarked on an ambitious program to put computers in schools and increase connectivity to remote regions of the country. In many countries primary and secondary school students are using technology links to monitor our environment under the GLOBE program.

As part of its "Informatics 2000" initiative, the Inter-American Development Bank is working with governments to develop a way to link teachers throughout the Hemisphere, so that they work collaboratively in areas like best practices, materials development, and research. The World Bank is rapidly expanding its lending and technical support for distance learning and school computerization projects, while helping Summit governments define their national strategies for using technology to improve the quality of education and expand its availability.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

When the area's presidents met at the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas, they declared that democracy and human rights were the central political priorities of the Americas. Marking the first time in history of the Americas that all governments but one were freely elected, the gathering in Miami set as a prime goal consolidation and strengthening of democracy for the betterment and development of all people.

In this context, the threats against the democratic system were also addressed: corruption, terrorism, violence, and illicit drugs. In 1995-96, the Summit governments negotiated the world's first convention against corruption. Twenty-three governments have signed it and nine have already completed the ratification process. Two major hemispheric conferences on terrorism produced unprecedented levels of information exchange and cooperation among all governments in combating this critical problem. Fighting the scourge of illicit drugs, governments agreed to a comprehensive anti-drug strategy and a thorough-going money laundering regime to reduce trafficking and deprive drug kingpins of their ill-gotten gains. The efforts had the collateral result of getting at one of the most important sources of crime and violence in the hemisphere.

The protection and promotion of human rights are a continuing concern to all Summit governments and consist of more than preventing "political arrests" or torture. In celebrating the 50th anniversaries of the Universal Declaration of Human rights and the OAS Charter and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the governments renewed commitments to improve the status of indigenous populations, migrant workers, women and children, the disabled, training for law enforcement personnel in human rights, increase support for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Governments also are initiating programs with the goal of ending violence towards women and exploitation of children.

The Santiago Summit focuses on some new areas for improvement. Protecting the basic freedom of speech and expression has been targeted as fundamental to ensuring the application of all other basic human rights. A special press rapporteur is being created under the auspices of the Inter-America Human Rights Commission. A comprehensive judicial reform package is also included in the Summit document as well as the creation of a Justice Training Center. Workers rights and more protection of the rights of women and children are key components of the Action Plan. Santiago clearly builds on and in some cases goes beyond the democracy package instituted in Miami. But the challenges the hemisphere continues to face in furthering human rights and democracy are considerable.

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RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805496

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPERS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

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DOC 13 OF 13

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9805496
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
(with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

SUBJECT: Issue Papers for the POTUS Trip to
Santiago, Chile

The Department of State forwards the attached official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Issue Papers as follows:

- U.S. Peace Corps in Chile
- Implementation of February 1997 Frei State Visit
- Chile's Relations with Asia
- Chilean Social Security Reform
- Chilean Counternarcotics Efforts and Law Enforcement
- Conventional Arms Transfers to Chile Issues

Kristie A. Kenney
Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary *for*

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED
(with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

MAR 30 1998

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U.S. PEACE CORPS IN CHILE

During the Peace Corps' 27-year presence in Chile, more than 2,400 Volunteers have served in a variety of project areas in communities throughout the country. From 1961 to 1981, Volunteers worked in agriculture, forestry, and education, and later made important contributions in youth rehabilitation and parks management. In 1981, the PC withdrew from Chile for ten years and returned in 1991.

Over the last seven years, Volunteers have focused their efforts on assisting Chileans to improve municipal government institutions, such as helping communities work together to prepare local development plans. Peace Corps Volunteers have also contributed to the protection of Chile's environment by working with local schools to develop and integrate environmental themes into their curricula. These efforts have made tangible contributions to Chile's development.

The Peace Corps program in Chile will close in September 1998. Chile has achieved a relatively high level of development compared to many other Latin American countries. PC, therefore, decided in 1995 to close the program in Chile and re-direct resources to needier countries.

Servicio Pais (National Service) was created in 1994 by Chile's Council to Overcome Poverty, a non-partisan panel appointed by President Frei that enables young college graduates to spend one year working in the poorest, most remote municipalities of Chile. Members of Servicio Pais will contribute to national efforts to alleviate the most extreme conditions of poverty. They receive a government stipend similar to the living allowance that Peace Corps Volunteers and AmeriCorps Members receive. The first group of Servicio Pais members entered into service in 1995, and since then, more than 400 have completed service. Peace Corps Chile has maintained a close working relationship with Servicio Pais since late 1995. The two have worked side-by-side on a number of local projects, including one that Mrs. Clinton may inaugurate when she visits Temuco on Saturday, April 18th. In 1997, a delegation of Servicio Pais staff members traveled to Washington, where they visited Peace Corps and AmeriCorps headquarters to learn more about USG volunteer programs.

TALKING POINTS

- The Peace Corps program in Chile has been one of our most successful in Latin America, and we appreciate the generous hospitality that the Chilean people have offered to our Volunteers.
- Our Volunteers will depart Chile in September, thankful for the opportunity to have lived and worked with Chileans throughout the country.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF FEBRUARY 1997 FREI STATE VISIT

A number of bilateral consultative mechanisms were either established or enhanced as a result of the Frei state visit.

Defense Consultative Commission (DCC): In an effort to forge closer security ties in the post-Pinochet period, the second Department of Defense-led DCC was held in Santiago in December 1997; a third is planned for the fourth quarter of 1998 in Washington. The Commission's objectives are to institutionalize regular consultations in defense and security matters and to build a shared conceptual framework to strengthen the bonds of trust between the defense establishments of Chile and the United States. Initially three committees were created which meet at least once annually: Military Cooperation, Science and Technology, and Education of Civilians in the Field of Defense.

Global Security Dialogue: Atmospherics were excellent at the first meeting of this State Department-led political-military consultative mechanism in Santiago on January 13-14, 1998. Participants discussed many regional and bilateral security-policy issues including improvements in the Southern Cone's security climate, the Peru-Ecuador peace process, Confidence Building Mechanisms, and the proposal for a regional dialogue on security issues. The next meeting will be in Washington in 1999.

U.S.-Chile Consultative Committee on Agriculture: Secretary Glickman, during his December visit to Chile, signed an agreement with Chilean Minister of Agriculture Mladinic that created this group. This was the culmination of much effort during the year to resolve long-standing agricultural trade issues and strengthen the bilateral relationship in agricultural matters. The committee is expected to facilitate resolution of other issues (e.g. barriers to U.S. beef and poultry) and to promote cooperation in international agricultural fora.

New Fulbright Agreement: The agreement, signed during the Frei visit, established Chile as a full partner in program implementation but was only recently submitted for Chilean congressional approval. GOC appointment of four Chilean board members awaits this approval, which may be achieved before the visit. The agreement calls for both countries to match contributions; the FY-98 USG direct allocation is \$1,030,000.

Talking Points

- We are pleased by the progress we have made since your visit to establish institutional mechanisms to strengthen and improve our bilateral cooperation. We welcome not only the dialogue, but also the means to resolve issues before they become disputes.
- We look forward to implementing the new Fulbright Agreement.
- Our deepened security-related consultations are especially important. We need to forge strong institutional ties in the area of defense cooperation.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. briefing paper	Chile's Relations with Asia (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2463

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]

CHILEAN SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

Chileans are proud of their private pension fund system, launched in 1981 by the Pinochet government to replace a state-administered system notorious for poor service and inflation-ravaged pensions. The new privately administered, national program of retirement savings, together with a fall-back government-guaranteed minimum pension, has been a key to the country's economic success.

The system is internationally recognized as a success, serving as a model for similar reforms in other Latin American countries, and contributing significantly to a booming economy. Overall returns have been high, bolstering confidence in the system, although lower returns recently have raised questions about whether returns will remain at high levels. Large cash flows into the system, accumulating to roughly one-third of GDP by the end of 1997, have made the 15 privately managed mutual funds, Pension Fund Administrators (AFPs, Administradores de fondos de pensiones, in Spanish), a major source of corporate finance. Pension funds have contributed to a sharp increase in the domestic savings rate, thus diminishing dependence on foreign capital for financing investments.

Workers must contribute 10 percent of their salaries plus insurance premiums and fees to the highly regulated AFPs, which invest largely in Central Bank instruments and large capitalization, liquid stocks. Regulators have recently allowed funds to be invested, on a limited basis, in high-quality foreign securities and new ventures in Chile. Both the workers' contributions and the investment income earnings are tax-deferred, with taxes being assessed only when proceeds are withdrawn.

Despite its successes, the system is not problem-free. Fees are high, although competition among the AFPs for customers is intense. Due to the narrow range of permitted investment options, returns vary little among the AFPs and the local stock market is heavily dependent on AFP-managed capital. The system also shifts the risk of economic fluctuations on investment returns to workers, thus compelling tight government regulation.

TALKING POINT

- We are impressed by the innovative reforms you have made in your pension system. It is working very well to benefit the Chilean people, and the system has become a model throughout Latin America.

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

CHILEAN COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS
AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chile is not a center for the production or transportation of illegal drugs. This situation is changing as drug producers utilize Chile as a source of precursor chemicals and for drug transshipment to the U.S. and Europe. Chile's proximity to producer countries, dynamic economy, and relatively developed banking system make it vulnerable to money laundering. Drug use, previously limited to the lower classes, has become more prevalent in the upper income neighborhoods and offices in Santiago. Following the August 1997 revelation that the late Mexican drug lord, Amado Carrillo Fuentes, had resided in Chile for several months, Chilean authorities moved quickly to make arrests and seize related assets. Their cooperation with U.S. authorities in investigations in both Chile and the U.S. contributed to the freezing of tens of millions of dollars in U.S. bank accounts.

For many years the U.S. Government has been discussing with the Government of Chile (GOC) the need to negotiate a modern extradition treaty to replace the outdated instrument currently in force, signed in 1900. New legislation passed by the Chilean legislature last year has removed a principal impediment pertaining to the inability of Chilean authorities to represent the U.S. Government extradition proceedings in Chile. However, the change will not become effective until the year 2003. Accordingly, Attorney General Reno wrote a letter last year to her Chilean counterpart, Justice Minister Alvear, urging the GOC to explore the possibility of an interim solution to this issue, so as to enable prompt negotiation of a new treaty.

The U.S. State Department has provided a total of \$170,000 over the past four years to support the implementation of effective money laundering and precursor chemical controls as well as narcotics investigation, interdiction, demand reduction and rehabilitation. The Chilean Government has consistently indicated that its top priority is training of existing law enforcement officers, prosecutors, magistrates and certain private parties in interdiction, control and prevention. Modest training support has been given to the two main law enforcement institutions in Chile, the Carabineros and the Investigations Police (PICH). These institutions are modern, disciplined, professional and respected internationally for their expertise in many areas of law enforcement. At the Santiago Summit, we will sign a memorandum of understanding with the Chilean Government establishing a joint information coordination center (JICC) in Chile.

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-2-

TALKING POINTS

- An updated bilateral extradition treaty to address international crime and narcotics offenses should be a priority issue for our two countries.
- We share your concerns over the growing problem of drug trafficking through Chilean territory, and will continue to support your law enforcement efforts.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. briefing paper	Conventional Arms Transfers to Chile Issues (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F
kc2463

RESTRICTION CODES

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805491

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
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9805491
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2184

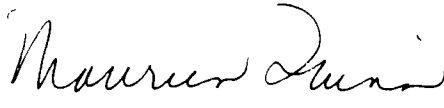
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets for the Summit of the Americas
POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Fact Sheets as follows:

- The Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)
- Poverty Alleviation
- Education and the Santiago Summit
- Ecuador-Peru Peace Process


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

MAR 29 1998

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: THE FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA)

The hemispheric leaders made a commitment at the 1994 Miami Summit to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Since Miami, the FTAA process has moved from the preparatory to the negotiation stage. At the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, the 34 leaders will launch comprehensive and substantive FTAA negotiations, which are to conclude no later than 2005.

Given the expanding number of bilateral and multilateral agreements among countries in our hemisphere, the FTAA should serve to unify the Americas and ensure the U.S. products and services are not discriminated against in the region. Since the U.S. market is open to other countries' products, other countries' markets should be open to ours. The average tariff in Latin America and the Caribbean is four times as high as ours. Opening markets and removing barriers is the goal.

Negotiating Site and FTAA Chairmanship. The United States will play a leadership role at the critical times of the negotiations, at the beginning and the end. Miami will be the venue for the negotiations for the next three years, followed by Panama and Mexico City. (Miami was not only the site for the first leaders' meeting, it is also the hub for the U.S.' trade with Latin America.) As we approach the conclusion of the negotiations, the United States and Brazil will co-chair the process beginning in 2002 until the end. Canada -- the host of the next Trade Ministerial and our NAFTA partner -- will head the FTAA process for the next 18 months after the Santiago Summit.

Negotiating Structure. Ministers agreed on the principles and objectives that will guide the process; set up the initial nine negotiating groups, which play to U.S. strengths including agriculture, market access, services, and intellectual property; and assigned countries to serve as the chairs and vice chairs of the different negotiating groups. The United States will initially chair the government procurement group.

Concrete Progress. The mandate from Miami called for "concrete progress" by the end of the century. Thus, we are seeking the adoption of specific business facilitation measures such as customs procedures and professional services. Ministers also established an expert government-private sector committee on electronic commerce which will provide recommendations to them.

Labor/Environment. The FTAA process will also include a civil society committee that will expand, for the first time, the participation of environmental, labor, and academic groups. This is a major step forward and clearly establishes that all stakeholders will have direct access to the FTAA process, through ministerial consideration of all views.

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FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA)**Negotiation Sites**

May 1998-Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001-Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003-Dec. 2004
Miami, Florida	Panama City, Panama	Mexico City, Mexico

Chairmanship of the FTAA Negotiation Process

May '98-Oct '99	Nov '99-Apr '01	May '01-Oct '02	Nov '02-Close
Canada	Argentina	Ecuador	Brazil & U.S. - Co-Chair
Argentina - Vice Chair	Ecuador - Vice Chair	Chile - Vice Chair	

Negotiating Groups for the first 18 months (May '98-Oct '99)

Negotiating Group	Chair	Vice Chair
Market Access	Colombia	Bolivia
Investment	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic
Services	Nicaragua	Barbados
Government Procurement	United States	Honduras
Dispute Settlement	Chile	Uruguay & Paraguay
Agriculture	Argentina	El Salvador
Intellectual Property	Venezuela	Ecuador
Subsidies, Antidumping, & Countervailing Duties	Brazil	Chile
Competition Policy	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago

Participation of Civil Society in FTAA

Environment, Labor, and Academic Issues Committee	Chair - To be determined	
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Electronic Commerce

Expert Committee on Electronic Commerce	CARICOM - Chair	
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Consultative Group on Smaller Economies (May '98-Oct '99)

Smaller Economies	Jamaica - Chair	Guatemala-Vice Chair
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**Venue of Meetings of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC)
(May '98-Oct '99)**

1. Buenos Aires, Argentina	2. Suriname	3. Bolivia
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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Despite the hemisphere's improved economic performance over the past five years, much more needs to be done to reduce poverty levels. Almost 40 percent of the population continues to live in poverty. Latin America has the highest levels of income inequality in the world. Persistent poverty and inequality weaken political support for continued market-based reforms.

At the Miami Summit, leaders of the hemisphere launched a cooperative effort to address the pressing poverty problems of the region. These initiatives require adopting economic policies to stimulate growth. However, there is a growing recognition that growth alone will not solve the poverty problem. Greater economic assistance must be given directly to combat poverty.

The poor's lack of access to credit contributes greatly to keeping millions in poverty. Therefore, strengthening microenterprises and the informal sector is a key Summit initiative. Generating more credit to microenterprises raises the income levels of poor families, generating more jobs, and greater productivity.

The property registration initiative is an important measure to increase the assets of the poor. Secure title to property creates millions of new stakeholders, stimulates more investment in their lands, and provides collateral for other income earning activities.

The education initiative, which focuses on improving the access of the poor to quality primary and secondary schools, is critical to breaking the persistent cycle of poverty and inequality.

Two of the most serious consequences of poverty are malnutrition and hunger. Approximately 11 million pre-school children in this hemisphere suffer from malnutrition. The Summit gives high priority to promoting programs to reduce malnutrition in this vulnerable age group. .

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

At the December 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas, the Hemisphere's leaders agreed that by the year 2010, 100 per cent of the Americas' children would have access to and complete quality primary schooling. That Summit also committed the Hemisphere to at least 75 per cent secondary school enrollment. As enrollment rates nearly reach these numbers in many countries, the Santiago Summit reiterates these goals but re-emphasizes quality issues in access to and completion of primary and secondary education for all students.

The Education Initiative is the first one in the Santiago Plan of Action. The Summit leaders want to highlight their commitment to educational reform, recognizing that education is key to future prosperity and democratic stability. IDB and World Bank education statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean point to the need for quick, effective action: a 14 per cent adult illiteracy rate; only 48 per cent of the children entering first grade reach fifth grade; 4 million of the 9 million children in first grade last year did not pass.

In many countries of the Hemisphere, only wealthier people can afford to give their children good primary and secondary education, usually in private schools. Consensus has emerged that access for all to high-quality primary and secondary education is necessary for Latin America and the Caribbean to meet their development goals. Reform is underway and a strong, eloquent, public commitment by the Summit leaders will underscore and sustain this new effort.

The Education Initiative developed under Mexico's leadership is built on four essential principles: equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency. Under this Initiative, governments will improve primary and secondary education opportunities for all with domestic actions and multilateral cooperation, by: targeting resources on the disadvantaged; establishing systems to evaluate educational quality; upgrading the skills of teachers and school managers; strengthening preparation for the world of work; developing democratic and good environmental values; promoting access to information and communication technologies; and increasing educational exchange. The IDB, World Bank, and OAS will assist in meeting these commitments.

The Initiative highlights distance learning and technology, areas where American firms excel. American students, academicians, teachers and interns will have expanded opportunities for exchanges because of the Initiative.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: ECUADOR-PERU PEACE PROCESS

Ecuador and Peru have had a disputed border since colonial times. Following a war in 1941 in which Peru defeated Ecuador, the two Parties concluded the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries that defined the border and provided for its demarcation. The demarcation process broke down in the late 1940's, however, after more than 90 per cent of the border had been successfully demarcated.

In early 1995, Peru and Ecuador engaged in sustained combat in a remote undemarcated area. Dozens were killed, hundreds wounded, and escalation to cities was feared. As Guarantors of the 1942 Rio Protocol, the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile became actively engaged in the search for a diplomatic solution. With Guarantor help, Ecuador and Peru agreed on February 17, 1995, to stop fighting and seek a peaceful settlement of all remaining issues between them.

By October 1995, Guarantor military observers (MOMEF) had organized the withdrawal of some 5,000 troops from the disputed Cenepa Valley and supervised demobilization of 140,000 troops on both sides. The combat zone was demilitarized and Ecuador and Peru began to contribute officers to the observer mission. The United States initially provided most logistical support for MOMEF, but in November 1997 the other Guarantors assumed greater responsibilities, most notably with Brazil providing helicopter support.

In 1996, the Foreign Ministers of Ecuador and Peru worked out the topics and procedures for formal talks. In discussions in Brasilia between April and September 1997, Ecuador and Peru presented their positions, which remained far apart. On November 26, however, the Parties accepted a Guarantor proposal to focus talks on four areas: a) a commerce and navigation treaty; b) a comprehensive agreement on border integration; c) fixing the land boundary; and d) mutual security issues.

In Rio de Janeiro on January 19, 1998, Ecuador and Peru signed a workplan that set up four commissions, one in each Guarantor capital, to address the four areas identified in November. Both nations appointed national figures to the commissions, which were installed simultaneously February 17. The workplan sets May 30 as the target date for completion of a definitive settlement, which would complete the demarcation of the border and guarantee Ecuador access to the Amazon River in perpetuity.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

FROM: KENNEY, K

White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805485

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPER FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
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FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
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DOBBINS
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9805485

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

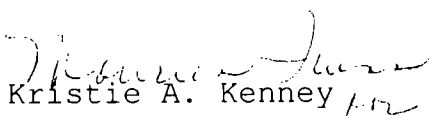
UNCLASSIFIED (with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

SUBJECT: Issue Paper for the POTUS Trip to Santiago, Chile

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Issue Paper as follows:

- FTA-Related Labor and Environmental Issues


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

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MAR 30 6:19

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. briefing paper	FTA-Related Labor and Environmental Issues (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

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ke2463

RESTRICTION CODES

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805486

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
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FOR INFO
BLINKEN
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COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 10 OF 10

UNCLASSIFIED



9805486

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

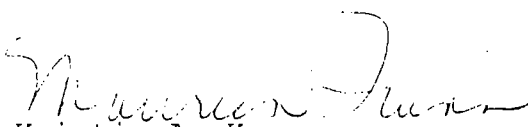
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Public Statements Building Blocks for the Summit of
the Americas POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official
material to the National Security Council. A disk with the
listed material is also attached.

Public Statements Building Blocks as follows:

- Summit: Presentation on Democracy


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 30 5:13

POTUS 4/18-19 TRIP PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS

SUMMIT: PRESENTATION ON DEMOCRACY

Historical Background:

- Democracy is the culmination of our common quest for freedom in this Hemisphere. With one glaring exception -- Cuba -- all citizens of the Americas live in free, open societies. This was true when we met in Miami in 1994 and is even more so today as we meet in Santiago
- Since Miami, democracy has prospered, not only in the good times, but through times of economic hardship and political turmoil. I believe it has become an irreversible feature of this hemisphere's political landscape. When challenged by political and economic crisis, as occurred in Venezuela, democracy and its institutions have triumphed and emerged stronger than before.
- Latin America is the proving ground where civil society's triumph over Marxism and authoritarianism has led to unprecedented economic growth and unprecedented citizen participation. Average annual growth for the entire region has topped 4 percent. Countries like Chile illustrate how democracy, economic growth and open markets complement each other in creating a better life for all of its citizens.
- Since 1992, over 50 presidential, legislative, and municipal elections have been held in the Americas -- last year's successful municipal election turnout in Colombia, in the face of guerrilla threats, is a fitting testimony to the persistence of the region's democratic culture.
- The wave of democratization that took hold in the 1980s paved the way for its consolidation in the 1990s, and the attainment of tangible benefits:
 - the peaceful resolution of conflicts -- the Peru-Ecuador border dispute, the Guatemalan peace accords that ended a 36-year civil war;
 - political pluralism -- the first time in over 60 years one-party rule was broken in Mexico; the success of the former guerrilla group in El Salvador's local and parliamentary elections;
 - accountability in government -- a hemisphere-wide agreement to counter money-laundering and corruption.

- Civic institutions have grown and flourished. Since civilian rule returned to Brazil in 1985, literally hundreds of NGOs and volunteer associations have been established; all governments are committed to judicial reforms and have taken concrete steps to streamline their courts and protect defendants' rights. The creation of ombudsmen roles and other institutional mechanisms to monitor respect for human rights is commonplace. In countries like Colombia, Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, local governments have been strengthened, devolving political power and decisions on public spending, education, policing and citizens' issues to affected local communities.

KEY DEMOCRACY ISSUES:

- At this Santiago Summit there are 11 items in the democracy basket. Five of those were taken up originally at the Miami Summit and we have made impressive progress on each of these. The other six: education for democracy; local government; migrant workers; judicial systems; and enhanced labor ministries are promising expansions to our hemispheric agenda.
- While democratic practices are now ingrained throughout the region, and the holding of elections as well as the peaceful turnover in governments are routine occurrences, we must remain vigilant and nurturing. Democracy, like scientific progress, is 99 percent hard work and 1 percent luck. Sustained institutional reform is a priority issue for our Hemisphere. We must expand the culture and values through which democracy can flourish by moving on to "second generation reforms" through: the strengthening of grassroots civic participation; bolstering the rule of law through transparent governance and independent, efficient judiciaries; providing civic education to students and quality services to workers, and encouraging and protecting civil society groups.
- Our Santiago plan of action also takes up realities that undermine democracy such as the flow of narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. I am pleased that the United States has proposed a multilateral process to evaluate our cooperative efforts to deal with narco-trafficking and substance abuse.
- A notable addition to this Summit's agenda is support for freedom of the press, so crucial both to guaranteeing human rights and strengthening democracy. The creation of a special rapporteur within the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights makes our Hemisphere a model for the rest of the world community.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805483

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
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HILLIARD
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SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 9 OF 9

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9805483
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2187

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

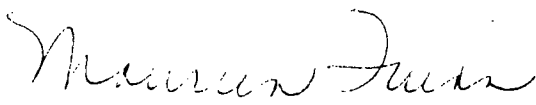
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets for the Summit of the Americas
POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Fact Sheets as follows:

- Judicial Reforms and Judicial Training
- Child Labor in Latin America


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

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MAR 30 6:17

FACT SHEET: JUDICIAL REFORMS AND JUDICIAL TRAINING

The lack of effective justice systems throughout Latin America and the Caribbean threatens to undermine the democratic progress of the last decade. Governments are being openly challenged by their electorates to end impunity, combat corruption, provide protection from rising domestic and international crime, and to create a secure legal environment for trade and investment.

Governments are responding to this challenge with proposals for fundamental reform. Judicial councils and other changes in the structure of judiciaries are being made to improve management and the quality of appointments. New criminal procedure codes are being adopted throughout the region, replacing the traditional investigative judge with an adversarial, prosecutorial system. Police forces are more civilian in structure. Alternatives to judicial resolution of disputes are being developed to relieve the burden on court systems and provide greater access to justice for members of the population who have generally gone without legal services. Non-government organizations and other civil society organizations are developing to fill areas not being covered by the government and to maintain pressure for reform.

Many of the reforms being implemented have been developed with the assistance of international donors. The U.S. Government has provided over \$300 million toward this end over the last decade. The Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, among other donors, are now offering far greater resources to expand this work. It is necessarily a long-term effort, but the urgency with which judicial reform is now being approached throughout the region is cause for optimism that important improvements are in the making.

To facilitate this process, the Summit will endorse establishment of a justice studies center for the hemisphere, whose purpose will be to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation to improve justice systems. While there is already cooperation among countries and donors, it remains ad hoc. It is often difficult in a particular situation to identify the best source of information or technical assistance for the task at hand. The justice studies center would serve as a central repository for information in particular areas and stand ready to assist with technical tasks, such as development of curricula for judges or prosecutors, as may be requested by different countries or institutions. The center promises to become an important link to a better future for the Americas.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: CHILD LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA

Child labor has become a matter of great concern in Latin America. Conditions vary greatly across countries in this diverse region. The International Labor Organization estimates that 1 in 5 children in Latin America are economically active (approximately 15-18 million children in the region). This figure is consistent with high rates of school absenteeism, drop-out and repetition and high levels of poverty -- none of which are reduced when children join the workforce.

Children work both in the formal and informal sectors. Child labor is more prevalent in rural areas. Child laborers are concentrated in the informal sector of the economy. In some countries, a significant percentage of working children is under the age of 10. Children work long hours, are exposed to physical, psychological and social hazards that prevent their normal development and are exposed to intolerable forms of exploitation such as slavery, servitude, forced labor and sexual abuse.

In the rural areas, children mostly work in agriculture -- cultivating and harvesting coffee, banana, sugar cane, sisal, tobacco, oranges and many other fruits and vegetables. In urban areas, children can be found working in trade, domestic service, construction and manufacturing sectors, as well as begging and performing different tasks on the street. Many children who work do so in unsafe and unhealthy conditions; they often work long hours for very little pay. Children are exposed to toxic and dangerous chemicals, insect bites and other hazards in the agricultural sector. In manufacturing, they suffer cuts, fractures, burns, skin diseases and respiratory illnesses.

The International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) is fully operational in 14 Latin America and Caribbean countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela). IPEC is currently working with local governmental and non-governmental organizations to address the issue of child labor in the region. During the First Latin America Tripartite Meeting at the Ministerial level on the Elimination of Child Labor held in Cartagena, Colombia in May 1997, Ministers of Labor signed a declaration defining a plan of action to guide the development of national policies on child labor. Programs to assist working children and their families are being implemented with IPEC support.

Although progress is being made towards the elimination of child labor in Latin America, more needs to be done. The U.S. is

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-2-

aiding this effort by supporting a number of projects in the region. Through IPEC, the U.S. Department of Labor has funded a project to combat child labor in the footwear industry in Brazil and has pledged \$1 million towards programs against intolerable forms of child labor in Central America.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805482

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: QUESTION & ANSWER FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
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FOR INFO
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COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 8 OF 8

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9805482

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

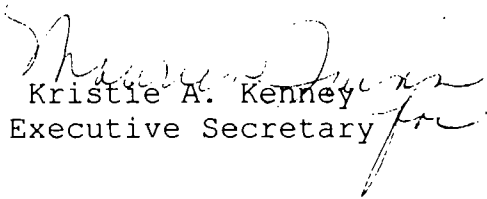
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Question and Answer for the Summit of the Americas
POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Question and Answer as follows:

- Colombia: Guerrilla Violence, Peace Process


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

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MAR 30 6:17

QUESTION AND ANSWER

COLOMBIA: GUERRILLA VIOLENCE, PEACE PROCESS

Q: What is the U.S. doing to help Colombia with its violent civil conflict? Is your assistance for counterinsurgency purposes? Are you involved in efforts for peace?

A: We condemn the guerrillas and the illegal paramilitaries who are waging a brutal war on Colombia's civilian population. We have also called on the Colombian government to ensure that its security forces rigorously respect human rights when conducting security operations. As I mentioned, our decision to grant a national interests certification will enable us to fully engage with the Colombian government in fighting narcotics trafficking and the violence it spawns. However, our assistance is for anti-drug purposes only. We support efforts to end the violence in Colombia and we are considering how we can best support international efforts to create a viable peace process. In this regard, we call on all Colombians to do everything they can to support the quest for peace.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Friday, March 27, 1998 3:01 PM
To: DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.; Sigler, Ralph H.
Subject: TRAVEL TO CHILE FOR SUMMIT

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 SANTIAGO 001052

FOR DS/P/PL PATRICK DURKIN

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: ASEC, KSUM, OTRA, CI
SUBJECT: TRAVEL TO CHILE FOR SUMMIT

REF: STATE 05507

1. PER QUESTIONS RAISED REFTEL, COUNTRY CLEARANCE IS NOT NECESSARY. HOWEVER, WHEN TRAVEL PLANS ARE FINALIZED, PLEASE ADVISE VIA CABLE OF EACH PERSON TRAVELING, AND INCLUDE: DOB, PASSPORT NUMBER, CLEARANCE LEVELS. RSO HAS RECEIVED CREDENTIAL APPLICATIONS FROM THE USMS, USDA, DOC, DOE AND FBI. THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

THE FOLLOWING IS INCLUDED FOR TRAVELERS INFORMATION:

2. PLEASE BE REMINDED THAT EMPLOYEES WITH DIPLOMATIC OR OFFICIAL PASSPORTS MUST OBTAIN DIPLOMATIC OR OFFICIAL ENTRY VISAS THROUGH A CHILEAN EMBASSY OVERSEAS. THOSE WITH TOURIST PASSPORTS DO NOT NEED VISAS, AND MAY ENTER ON TOURIST CARDS FILLED OUT ON THE AIRPLANE. TRAVELERS WITH TOURIST PASSPORTS ARE REQUIRED TO PAY A ONE TIME FEE OF U.S. DOLLARS 45 EACH TO ENTER THE COUNTRY.

3. BANCO EDWARDS AND AFEX HAVE MONEY EXCHANGE FACILITIES LQN THE GROUND FLOOR CUSTOMS AREAS AS YOU LEAVE THE AIRPORT (AFEX AT THE VERY END ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE AND BANCO EDWARDS ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE). THERE ARE ALSO NUMEROUS AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINES LOCATED THROUGHOUT SANTIAGO, INCLUDING AT THE AIRPORT, WHICH ARE CONNECTED TO BOTH CIRBUS AND PLUS ATM NETWORKS. THE EMBASSY HAS A 24-HOUR MOST MACHINE WHICH CAN ACCESS ANY U.S. ACCOUNT UNDER THIS SYSTEM. CURRENCY RECEIVED IS CHILEAN PESOS AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE. YOU ARE URGED TO BRING A MOST CARD TO POST SINCE THIS IS A MORE ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT WAY TO CHANGE MONEY. MONEY EXCHANGE WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE AT THE CONTROL ROOM IN THE HYATT HOTEL.

4. THE EMBASSY COMMUNITY HAS A SMALL COMMISSARY WHICH IS AVAILABLE TO OFFICIAL VISITORS.

5. THE CLIMATE IN CHILE IS TEMPERATE, BUT Milder THAN THAT OF WASHINGTON D.C. SEASONS ARE REVERSE OF THOSE IN THE U.S. YOUR VISIT WILL OCCUR IN THE AUTUMN. REGARDLESS OF THE SEASON, THE TEMPERATURE DROPS CONSIDERABLY AT NIGHT.

6. ALL AREAS OF SANTIAGO ARE AFFECTED BY A HIGH INDEX OF POLLUTION WHICH APPEARS AS A HEAVY SMOG IN THE WINTER AND DUST IN THE SUMMER. POLLUTION LEVELS RISE TO UNACCEPTABLE LEVELS (PM-10 LEVELS OF 240 MCG./M3) ON AN AVERAGE OF FIVE TO SIX TIMES PER YEAR. THE MAJOR HEALTH EFFECTS INCLUDE DIFFICULTIES WITH BREATHING,

RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS AND AGGRAVATION OF EXISTING RESPIRATORY CARDIOVASCULAR, ALLERGIC AND ASTHMATIC DISEASES. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE FOR THE ELDERLY AND CHILDREN, AND FOR THOSE WITH CONFIRMED ASTHMATIC AND ALLERGIC SYMPTOMS. THE MOST SEVERE POLLUTION OCCURS DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY TO OCTOBER.

7. IN ORDER TO DRIVE A VEHICLE IN CHILE, YOU MUST HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL DRIVERS LICENSE. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THIS MAY RESULT IN ARREST AND CONFISCATION OF THE RENTAL VEHICLE.

8. THREAT ASSESSMENT:

THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC THREATS DIRECTED AGAINST OFFICIAL VISITORS OR TOURISTS AT THE PRESENT TIME. VISITORS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE CRIMINAL ENVIRONMENT IN SANTIAGO, WHICH IS RATED MEDIUM FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. STREET CRIME, COMMON TO MANY SOUTH AMERICAN CITIES, IS A PROBLEM. ONE SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY ALERT IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA. ANY THREAT INFORMATION DEVELOPED IN THE FUTURE WHICH WOULD CHANGE THIS ASSESSMENT WILL BE FORWARDED VIA SEPTTEL.

9. TRAVELLERS ARE REMINDED THAT USIS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING ALL IN-COUNTRY PRESS ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOTH MISSION PERSONNEL AND OFFICIAL VISITORS. MEDIA INQUIRIES OR REQUESTS FOR INTERVIEWS MADE DIRECTLY TO THE VISITOR DURING THE COURSE OF A VISIT SHOULD BE DIRECTED EITHER TO THE EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE OR TO THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER. WHERE CONTACT WITH THE MEDIA WOULD SERVE TO PROMOTE USG INTERESTS, USIS WILL WORK WITH VISITORS PRIOR TO THEIR ARRIVAL TO DETERMINE THE DESIRED LEVEL OF COVERAGE, PROVIDE UP-TO-DATE MEDIA GUIDANCE, AND MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTACT WITH THE PRESS. ON-SITE USIS STAFF IS ALSO AVAILABLE TO ASSIST VISITORS AND DELEGATIONS AT MEETINGS WHERE MEDIA COVERAGE IS ANTICIPATED.

10. POINT OF CONTACT IS JANET SHAFER, REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER. SHE CAN BE CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE AT THE EMBASSY (56)(2) 330-3324, OR AT HOME (56)(2) 232-0315.

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 SANTIAGO 001052

FOR DS/P/PL PATRICK DURKIN

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: ASEC, KSUM, OTRA, CI

SUBJECT: TRAVEL TO CHILE FOR SUMMIT

REF: STATE 05507

GUERRA

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 26 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805365

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BUILDING BLOCKS FOR PRES TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
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DOC 5 OF 5

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



UNCLASSIFIED

March 26, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Building Blocks for the President's Trip
to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.

Maurant Davis
Kristie A. Kenney *for*
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Miami: Departure Remarks

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MIAMI: DEPARTURE REMARKS

How Hemispheric Integration Benefits Americans:

- To preserve our own freedom and promote our values, to keep the U.S. economically strong and prosperous, to protect our citizens from such transnational threats as terrorism, drug trafficking and environmental degradation, we must be fully engaged in promoting democracy and prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- What happens there -- in Latin America and the Caribbean -- affects our daily life here, and vice-versa.

Trade As The Engine of Growth:

- International trade now accounts for more than 30 percent of our GNP; it accounted for about 8 percent in the 1960's. To a large degree, this expansion of trade has been the engine driving American prosperity in the 1990's.
- We are now experiencing the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation since the 1960's -- a combination so unusually favorable that many economists are revamping their economic models. That would not have been achievable without expanding trade and the more competitive economic environment caused by economic globalization. And the economy's ability to create 15 million jobs since 1993 would not have been possible without American leadership in tearing down barriers to trade around the world.
- Latin America and the Caribbean has been central to our economy's growth. Our exports to that region more than doubled between 1990 and 1997, and are growing at twice the rate of our overall exports.

A Large and Growing Market:

- The Western Hemisphere as a whole has a population of 800 million people, and a GDP of almost \$10 trillion. U.S. exports to our hemispheric neighbors account for more than 40 percent of our world-wide exports.
- Latin America and the Caribbean (without Canada) is our fastest growing market. Our exports to that region last year reached \$134 billion. For the last half of 1997, our exports to Latin America exceeded those to the European Union.

- Last year, Mexico overtook Japan as our second largest market (after Canada).
- Latin America and the Caribbean have a combined annual GDP approaching \$2 trillion. There are now about half a billion consumers in this market, with rising incomes which to a large extent are spent on US goods and services. The region overall buys more than 40 percent of its imports from us.

An Area of Immense Economic Potential:

- Latin America and the Caribbean has enormous potential for growth. It is very much in our interest to share in that growth.
- Over the past ten years, virtually every country in the region has undertaken serious economic reforms to stimulate investment and growth. One example is the opening to trade. In the mid-1980's, Latin America's tariffs averaged close to 50 percent; they are now in the low 'teens. Exchange controls have been greatly reduced or eliminated entirely in most countries. State-owned enterprises are being privatized.
- The commitment to continuing reform has been tested and been proven strong, withstanding both the regional turmoil coming out of Mexico's 1995 crisis and by the current Asian financial crisis. The region has shown firm determination to continue restructuring its economic and political systems as the foundation for self-sustaining and broadly-shared growth.
- Perhaps the most important element of the reform process is that it has gone beyond unilateral decisions country by country. The hemisphere as a whole is criss-crossed today by a network of trade agreements which lock in the market opening policies of the past decade.
- The reforms are bearing fruit. In contrast to the 1980's (when GDP per capita actually fell by about 1 percent per year), the region is experiencing solid growth in the 1990's. Per capita GDP in the 1990's grew by about 2 percent per year.
- Inflation continues to decline. Last year Latin America's average inflation rate fell to below 11 percent, the lowest in 50 years. Government finances are much improved. The image of Latin America as the region of profligate spending by irresponsible politicians with three-digit inflation rates is clearly out of date.

- However, it is the behavior of private investors which is probably the most significant indicator of a region's health. The world's investors are demonstrating their faith in the region not with words but by betting their cash on its future. Last year, private capital flows to Latin America were a record \$73 billion. Perhaps even more impressive is the fact that a growing proportion of those flows (two-thirds in 1997) are in the form of long-term direct investment. US firms and individuals have invested more than \$150 billion (historical cost basis) in Latin America, which produced \$21 billion of direct investment income last year. It's important also to note that the region's stock markets are recovering well from the "Asian flu". Indeed, the major markets (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) are higher today than they were in December 1996 or December 1994.

Latin America is Moving -- And We Can't Afford to Be Side-Lined:

- This new dynamism of Latin America's economies has inspired a strong movement toward economic integration -- which in turn has stimulated even more economic reform and growth. Virtually every country in the region is now a member of a sub-regional integration grouping moving toward a free trade area, customs union, or common market: NAFTA, MERCOSUR, the Andean Pact, the Central American System of Economic Integration, the Caribbean Common Market, as well as a series of other multilateral arrangements.
- The Free Trade Area of the Americas would be the unifying structure for all these sub-regional groupings. It would ensure that all producers in the Americas, from the Arctic to Tierra del Fuego, have a level playing field.
- But without the FTAA as a unifying structure, there is a real risk that the hemisphere would divide itself into mutually exclusive trading blocs. Producers from non-member countries would continue to pay tariffs, but producers from member countries would not. That is a future which I do not want the U.S. to have to face.
- There is also growing interest by non-hemispheric countries in this dynamic region. For example, the European Union has begun a process aimed at reaching a free trade agreement with MERCOSUR, has concluded a framework agreement with Chile, and has agreed to negotiate a comprehensive trade and political agreement with Mexico.
- All this is healthy. We don't want to limit competition whether within the U.S., in the hemisphere, or in the world at

large. But we must recognize our own responsibility to be part of that competition.

- We cannot afford to stand on the sidelines of a rapidly integrating Latin America. We must continue to move quickly toward a hemispheric-wide arrangement where U.S. and other hemispheric producers will compete on an equal basis.

Growing Interdependence:

- Interdependence between the US and Latin America is a basic truth. It goes far beyond trade and economics. And it is growing, as technological change draws us ever closer.
- The same laws of globalization that we see in manufacturing or banking also operate in other areas such as the narcotics trade, international terrorism, illegal migration, or environmental degradation. U.S. isolation is no longer an option. The only choice we now have is HOW to engage with the rest of the hemisphere, not WHETHER.
- Many of the challenges which we face today reach across borders and do not lend themselves to resolution by exclusively national means or even limited regional cooperation. Anyone who is interested in keeping drugs off our streets and out of our schools, who wants to conserve the environment for our children and grand-children, who wants American families to feel safe from terrorist threats or other forms of trans-national crime, that person has a vital stake in the prosperity and stability of Latin America and the Caribbean -- and in a strong and effective cooperative relationship between the U.S. and the rest of the hemisphere.

The Summit Process:

- This is what the Summit is all about.
- Never before has the U.S. had such favorable conditions for leadership in the hemisphere, for pursuing our interests and for achieving the goals which we now all share.
- Almost four years ago in Miami, the hemisphere's leaders celebrated the new consensus that governments should be democratic and economies market-based. We agreed at that time on a Plan of Action with 23 specific initiatives to turn these principles into reality.
- This was an extraordinary achievement. Never before had there been in the hemisphere such agreement on common values -- much

less agreement on such a broad spectrum of specific objectives and programs. No other developing region in the world has a common program as comprehensive and specific as this.

- And there has been real progress in implementing the initiatives launched in Miami. These programs have a direct impact on Americans by facilitating trade, combating disease, improving air and water quality, and cutting down on the factors that have stimulated the massive migration of population in some parts of the region.

The Agenda in Santiago:

- In Santiago, we will re-affirm and refine the programs which we launched in Miami. And we will initiate some new actions to move us closer toward our mutual goals.
- The centerpiece of the Santiago Summit will be EDUCATION, with particular emphasis on making quality education available to all groups of society. It has been shown that to ensure growth and equity, and to reduce poverty nothing is more important in the longer run than universally available and relevant education.
- We are also working on programs to make DEMOCRACY more effective, not only by strengthening the electoral process but also by bringing democratic institutions into the daily life of the hemisphere's citizens. We will also seek ways to revitalize our hemispheric institutions to allow us to better serve our people in the next millennium.
- Our third objective is to build the hemisphere's wealth through INTEGRATION AND TRADE. As many of you know, we expect in Santiago to launch the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Work towards an FTAA will be complemented by programs to create healthier, more stable financial markets, to improve infrastructure and to protect the environment by addressing climate change and clean energy.
- Finally, we will strengthen our efforts to alleviate POVERTY, and to spread the benefits of growth to the poor and marginal groups of society. We will be working to remove the barriers to full participation by these groups in society and in the economy.

Counternarcotics:

- One of the crucial issues to be addressed in Santiago is the fight against illegal drugs. Many consider this to be the

number one security threat facing our region. The dangers posed by the traffic in illicit narcotics affect virtually all countries in the hemisphere. The narcotics trade undermines democracy, weakens the legitimacy of governments, encourages corruption, and takes a huge physical, emotional, and economic toll across the Hemisphere.

- There has been a growing realization throughout the region that what is needed is a comprehensive, multinational approach to combat the production, transporting and consumption of illegal drugs. The problem is too international in scope to be handled effectively by one country alone.
- The Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, which we expect will emerge from the Santiago Summit, will call for the establishment of a multilateral evaluation process that is objective and technically based, to be developed by the experts of the Organization of American States.

A Comprehensive Strategy:

- The Summit agenda is both broad and specific. But I see our objectives as integrated and mutually-reinforcing parts of a comprehensive strategy.
- The evidence of the 1990's is that decreased inflation, trade liberalization, and greater incentives for investment and productivity have revived growth and halted the drift toward greater poverty and inequality in Latin America.
- This reinforces democratic institutions and the political and social stability so important not only to the daily life of citizens, but also to the success of business enterprises.
- Effective and responsive government also helps build the trust which is indispensable to implementing far-reaching market reforms.
- Education and other investments in human capital promote both growth and social justice.
- And economic reforms are moving the region toward broad-based prosperity which demonstrates the validity of democratic institutions.
- For the United States, in turn, Latin American growth within an environment of democracy and improved social conditions means unprecedented opportunities to advance our own economic

and political interests and improve the lives of our own people.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 26 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805364

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRESS FACT SHEETS FOR PRES TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
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SCHWARTZ

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DOC 6 OF 7

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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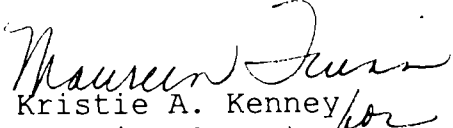
March 26, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Press Fact Sheets for the President's Trip
to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Fact Sheet: Summit of the Americas Process
Fact Sheet: U.S. Trade & Investment Relations
with Latin America
Fact Sheet: U.S.-Chile Relations
Fact Sheet: Counternarcotics and Law Enforcement
Accomplishments in the Western Hemisphere
Fact Sheet: Climate Change

MAR 27 8:41

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS PROCESS

The hemisphere's democratically elected leaders will meet April 18-19, 1998, in Santiago, Chile to celebrate our mutual commitment to bettering the lives of all people of the Americas through democracy and economies led by market forces. This Summit will build upon the hemispheric agenda agreed to at the Miami Summit, which President Clinton hosted in December 1994.

Education is the central theme of the Santiago Summit, with democracy and human rights, economic integration and free trade, and poverty and discrimination are also being addressed. Furthermore, leaders are expected to launch negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), whose creation by 2005 was a goal established at the Miami Summit. Actions on the environment will be woven throughout the action plan; OAS Secretary General Gaviria will also present a report on progress in implementing the 1996 Bolivia Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development.

The Santiago Summit Plan of Action focuses on medium term actions that will have a direct, positive impact on peoples' lives. Many actions focus on so-called "second generation" reforms like education and strengthening justice systems, including an Inter-American Justice Studies Center.

In Santiago, leaders will also review progress made on the 23 initiatives of the Miami Summit. Since Miami we have pursued common strategies against narco-trafficking and money laundering, adopted the world's first ever anti-corruption convention and prepared the technical groundwork for the FTAA. Governments collectively launched new efforts in mutual security and confidence building, capital markets and encouragement of microenterprises and small businesses. New funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) supports education and increased access to health care for the neediest of the hemisphere's citizens. We have also made progress on ambitious initiatives on sustainable energy use and development and other environmental areas.

Summit preparation and follow-up have been institutionalized in the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), which is co-chaired by Chile and the US. Trade Ministers met in San Jose, Costa Rica last month and agreed on the principles and processes that will guide the FTAA negotiations. To maintain momentum and fulfill the Miami Declaration's mandate of "concrete progress by the turn of the century", we are urging our FTAA partners to consider a variety of interim arrangements and business facilitation measures.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: U.S. TRADE & INVESTMENT RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

U.S. trade with Latin America is burgeoning. In 1997 our merchandise exports to the region reached \$134.5 billion, 20 percent of our global exports. U.S. exports to Latin America continue to grow more than twice as fast as our exports to the rest of the world. In 1998 we expect U.S. exports to Latin America to exceed our exports to the European Union. Altogether the U.S. supplies an estimated 40% of Latin America's imports.

NAFTA partner Mexico -- which surpassed Japan as our second largest export market in 1997 -- continues to dominate U.S. trade flows with Latin America, absorbing over 50% of our regional exports. MERCOSUR (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) along with associate member Chile absorbed 20 percent of U.S. exports to the region and is a fast-growing market, as is the Andean Community (Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia) which absorbed an additional 12 percent. Central America and the Caribbean are small but booming markets for U.S. products.

Trade within and among Latin American regional free trade areas (MERCOSUR, the Andean Community, the Central American Common Market and CARICOM) is expanding rapidly. More than 30 free trade accords have been signed in the region since 1990. We support such agreements so long as they meet WTO standards and do not create new barriers to non-participants.

The growth in intra-regional trade has deepened regional cooperation and economic integration, and has helped to cement democratic institutions and lock-in economic structural reforms. A Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) will further enhance economic integration through the region-wide adoption of consistent, state-of-the-art trade and investment disciplines.

We continue to encourage more open investment regimes in the region. The U.S. currently has over \$150 billion in direct investment in Latin American and Caribbean countries and we invested over \$24 billion in 1997 alone. Our Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) program is providing greater protection for U.S. investors in Argentina, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Grenada, and Trinidad & Tobago. We have signed new BITS with Honduras, Haiti and Nicaragua and are actively negotiating agreements with Bolivia and Venezuela.

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FACT SHEET: US-CHILE RELATIONS

Relations between the United States and Chile are better now than at any other time in history. The United States Government applauded the rebirth of democracy in Chile in the late 1980's and early 1990's. The maintenance of a vibrant democracy and healthy economy are the most important U.S. interests in Chile. President Eduardo Frei's February 1997 state visit to Washington forged closer ties with the U.S., leading to President Clinton's state visit to Chile in April 1998. The two governments consult frequently on all issues of mutual concern ranging from education through international trade. Four special high-level bilateral commissions exist to regularly discuss specific issues on defense, global security, agriculture and science.

The U.S. seeks expanded economic ties with Chile and enhanced cooperation on the full range of bilateral and multilateral issues of interest including defense, international peacekeeping, regional security and confidence-building, and free trade.

The U.S. believes that an economically strong and democratically healthy Chile will benefit the entire hemisphere. If the President were to obtain fast-track authority from the U.S. Congress, negotiating a free trade agreement with Chile would be a first priority. Chile's economic program of private sector-led, export-driven growth has been a model for economic modernization and liberalization in the hemisphere during the past decade. Macroeconomic stability and a strong natural resource base contribute to an investment climate that is a steady magnet for U.S. investment.

The U.S. is Chile's single-largest trading partner: our exports were valued at \$4.4 billion in 1997, while U.S. imports from Chile totaled \$2.3 billion, yielding a surplus of \$2.1 billion. U.S. mining companies have the two largest foreign investments in Chile. Important U.S. exports to Chile include machinery, computers, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications equipment, and vehicles. Besides copper and other minerals, Chile exports forest, paper and pulp products, wine, fish, and fruits and vegetables. Chile's economy has been hurt by recent falling prices for copper and its other dollar-denominated exports due to the Asian financial crisis. Peso-denominated exports have benefited though and, overall, real GDP growth in 1998 is only expected to decline slightly below the 1997 level of seven percent.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: COUNTERNARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

This year's Andean coca cultivation total of 194,100 hectares was the lowest in a decade. The 27 percent decline (on top of last year's 18 percent drop) in Peru was the most dramatic and it brought Peruvian cultivation to the lowest level on record. This was the result of a policy that has effectively combined law enforcement and developmental assistance. Interdiction efforts to choke off the air bridge that carries Peruvian coca to Colombia, is depriving Colombian traffickers critical materials and driving down the price of Peruvian coca. This has led many Peruvian farmers to abandoned coca in favor of alternative development opportunities. Crop control efforts were mixed in Bolivia and Colombia. Bolivian eradication, enhanced by alternative development, reduced coca cultivation by slightly over five percent to the lowest level in ten years. However, Colombian traffickers accelerated new coca plantings to offset eradication and declining supplies from Peru. With 79,500 hectares under cultivation, Colombia is the largest cultivator of coca. Much of the new coca is in areas where a strong guerrilla presence makes eradication more difficult and dangerous. However, spray operations destroyed more than 19,000 hectares last year.

Key trafficking organizations also suffered disruptions. Mexican drug trafficking rings suffered the most as the Juarez Cartel lost its boss (Amado Carrillo Fuentes), the Gulf Cartel its operations manager (Oscar Malherbe de Leon), and the major methamphetamine smuggling ring one of its key leaders (Adan Amezcua Contreras). Elsewhere, a joint Peruvian-Colombian operation captured Waldo Vargas Arias, who supplied over half the cocaine base refined in to Colombia. Peruvian forces arrested long-sought drug chief Luis Molqui, while Bolivia extradited an important trafficker, Miguel Seleme Rodriguez, to the US.

A key element of our counternarcotics policy is to assist governments to strengthen their judicial and banking systems. In 1997, several countries continued the process of modernizing laws and professionalizing court systems through reforms ranging from installing more modern equipment to major changes in the way judges are appointed. We have also seen progress on extradition, with Paraguay and Peru agreeing to negotiate new extradition treaties with the US and continuing negotiations between the US and other countries to adopt new extradition procedures.

Illicit transnational traffic in firearms, and explosives also pose a common threat to Hemisphere's public safety and democratic institutions. To meet this threat, countries in the hemisphere are working toward ratification of the Inter-American Convention

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to Combat the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition Explosives and Related material. In addition, model regulation from the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to control licit commerce on fire arms is awaiting approval by the OAS General Assembly, which should occur this year.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: CLIMATE CHANGE

At a conference held December 1-11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to an historic Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by harnessing the forces of the global marketplace to protect the environment.

In the Kyoto Protocol, developed country Parties agreed to legally binding targets for emissions of six greenhouse gases in the commitment period of 2008-2012. These Parties may meet their commitments through a number of mechanisms, including national policies and measures, emissions trading, and the project-based joint implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism.

The U.S. remains determined to take action to reduce our emissions levels. Within the last six months, President Clinton has unveiled three significant initiatives - a combination of new tax incentives, a set of activities to help developing countries reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases, and an infusion of additional capital into research and development efforts - as part of our continuing strategy to protect our environment and help address the issue of climate change.

The Protocol is a sound step in addressing the global problem of global climate change. Nevertheless, the United States looks to key developing countries to participate meaningfully in this effort. We encourage developing countries to limit their greenhouse gas emissions in the context of their sustainable growth and development efforts.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a clearinghouse for greenhouse gas mitigation projects, can play an important role in helping developing countries get started in addressing their greenhouse gas emissions levels. The CDM can also provide strong incentives for companies in developed countries to participate in mitigation projects, and the resulting technology transfer will likely prove invaluable to developing countries as they seek to continue on their sustainable development paths.

Responding to climate change will take a concerted effort by all countries - it is a global problem which will require a global effort. The U.S. calls on all Parties to support and implement the initiatives of the Kyoto Protocol.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 26 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805359

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: CHILEAN ISSUE PAPERS FOR PRES TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
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SCHWARTZ

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OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 7 OF 7

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9805359

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 26, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Chilean Issue Papers for the President's Trip
to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.

Kristie A. Kenney *for*
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Chilean Environmental Issues
Chile's Role in peacekeeping and UN Reform
Education and Technology
Trade Irritants
Chilean Political Situation
Economic, Trade, Agricultural, Aviation Issues

MAR 27 09:11

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007a. briefing paper	Chilean Environmental Issues (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2463

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007b. briefing paper	Chile's Role in Peacekeeping and UN Reform (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2463

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]
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EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The Frei administration has undertaken a high profile education reform that aims to improve quality and equity at both the primary and secondary levels. Access to education is no longer an issue (over 95% of primary school age and 80% of secondary school age children are enrolled in school). However, significant differences persist in educational opportunities and performance among children of different social classes, among those in public education and private schools, and among children in urban centers and more isolated areas.

The government has focused on improving public-sector education infrastructure (including educational technology), revising curricula, and strengthening the teaching profession. These objectives are reflected in Chile's preferences for the content of the proposed U.S.-Chile MOU on Education. Since 1990 public-sector spending on education has doubled in real terms, both per-student and as a percentage of the government budget. The lowest-performing elementary schools receive major support. The government has committed \$1.5 billion over five years to extend the school day by eliminating double shifts in schools, primarily through construction of new schools.

The Chileans are introducing information technology into the educational system. Through the "ENLACES" (LINKS) program, Chile hopes to provide access to a dedicated, user-friendly computer network to all 1500 secondary schools and to half the country's 10,000 primary schools by the year 2000. Already implemented in about 1500 schools, "ENLACES" relies on a network of 25 universities to provide on-site training and pedagogical support to teachers, few of whom have experience in computer technology. The project included a specially developed user-friendly interface, including e-mail, an educational data base, and bulletin board-type services.

Augmenting the government's small contribution of computers, schools are encouraged to acquire additional hardware and software through donations or purchase. The government hopes for schools to have dedicated telephone lines and affordable access to on-line services within several years. The government also intends to provide special support to the most isolated schools and those with the fewest resources, to ensure their continued use of education technology.

TALKING POINTS

- I commend Chile's vision and commitment to educational reform. Your introduction of computer-based technology to support learning in primary and secondary schools is impressive.
- Education is a key to democratic and sustainable economic development. Chile's educational reforms should be emulated by others in the hemisphere.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007c. briefing paper	Trade Irritants (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2463

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007d. briefing paper	Chilean Political Situation (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [5]

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ECONOMIC, TRADE, AGRICULTURAL, AVIATION ISSUES

Despite the Asian crisis, Chile's economy is poised to post its fifteenth year of steady growth. Lower prices for copper and other commodities, reduced Asian demand (affecting one-third of exports), and a more restrictive monetary policy in 1998 will hold real GDP expansion to 5.5 - 6.0 percent, compared to 7.1 percent in 1997. Nevertheless, some of Chile's exports benefited from the 10 percent currency devaluation caused by the Asian financial crisis. Unemployment averages six percent and the 1997 inflation rate of 6.0 percent approached G-7 levels; the Central Bank's inflation target for 1998 is 4.5 percent.

Chile has one of the most open economic and trade regimes in Latin America. In an aggressive trade promotion campaign, Chile has signed broad free trade agreements with Mexico (1992, currently being expanded to "NAFTA-like" coverage) and Canada (1997), joined Mercosur as an associate member (1996), and has sought more limited arrangements with other Latin American countries. Chile actively seeks additional agreements, notably with the European Union, and desires to raise its profile in APEC where it is South America's first member.

The U.S. is Chile's single largest trading partner: our exports were valued at \$4.4 billion in 1997, while U.S. imports from Chile totaled \$2.3 billion, yielding a surplus of \$2.1 billion. The agreement, reached during President Frei's February 1997 state visit, for our agricultural experts to work on major, long-standing technical barriers to trade has yielded results. U.S. apples and grapes now enter Chile, and the effective ban on U.S. wheat imports due to karnal bunt (a parasite which affects wheat) has ended.

The U.S. and Chile initialed an "Open Skies" accord in October 1997. Chile conditions signature on U.S. regulatory approval (with anti-trust immunity) of an alliance between American Airlines and LANChile, the country's premier carrier. USG approval is unlikely before the visit.

Talking Points

- Your economy's vigor in the face of Asia's crisis reinforces our mutual conviction that sound macroeconomic policies are crucial.
- The bilateral consultative committee on agriculture established when you visited Washington last year is yielding results. We are pleased that American fresh fruit is now entering Chile and that you have lifted the ban on U.S. wheat imports.
- We remain committed to passage of fast-track, but even in its absence we intend to move ahead with FTAA. Chile and the U.S. should look at ways to remove barriers and facilitate trade such as the "Open Skies" agreement.