

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [7]

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
001a. briefing paper	Meeting with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Argentine President Menem (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001c. briefing paper	Meeting with Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001d. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001e. briefing paper	Meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001f. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Chretien (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001g. briefing paper	Meeting with Chilean President Eduardo Frei (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001h. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Chilean President Eduardo Frei (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001i. briefing paper	Meeting with Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001j. briefing paper	Meeting with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
001k. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Uruguayan President Sanguinetti (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] [7]

2009-1155-F
ke2465

RESTRICTION CODES

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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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. briefing paper	Canada (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002b. briefing paper	Colombia (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002c. briefing paper	Costa Rica (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002d. briefing paper	Haiti (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002e. briefing paper	Honduras (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002f. briefing paper	Panama (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002g. briefing paper	Paraguay (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002h. briefing paper	Peru (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
002i. briefing paper	Suriname (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 25 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805260

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BILAT MTG PAPERS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO CHILE

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:

DISPATCHED BY DATE BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 2 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED



9805260
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 25, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

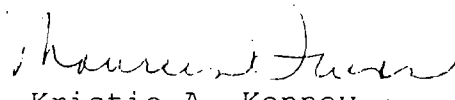
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Bilat Meeting Papers 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 material is also attached.

Bilat Papers for Meetings with:

- Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem
- Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso
- Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien (voluntary)
- Chilean President Eduardo Frei
- Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo
- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

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001a. briefing paper	Meeting with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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001b. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Argentine President Menem (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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001c. briefing paper	Meeting with Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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001d. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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- 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
001k. talking points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Uruguayan President Sanguinetti (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] [7]

2009-1155-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Mike A. Graham
03/25/98 02:25:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Chile Update

Some follow up from yesterday's meeting. There is alot of misinformation rolling around on some of these issues. There are also some changes below. Thanks.

- 1) There is no formal Congressional program that the Chileans are organizing. It is entirely up to us. No other delegation is bringing a codel. Most are bringing 3-4 ministers.
- 2) There is no seperate delegation lunch on Saturday during the leaders. There are individual lunches for Foreign Ministers, Education Ministers, Trade Ministers at separate locations that would not include the codel or any other ministers.
- 3) The Leaders Lunch on Saturday is Leaders plus one.
- 4) There are overflow room with closed circuit capability for the Opening Session as well as all of the other leaders sessions.
- 5) The Chileans will now have a separate program for the Foreign, Trade, Treasury and Education Ministers on Saturday opposite the Leaders. *Justice*
- 6) Sunday now looks like this: 9 - 10am Summit Session 3 (Trade/Econ - Leaders plus 3), 10 am - 12 pm Summit Session 4 (Leaders Free Talk - Leaders only) and then departure for the Closing Ceremony. This was in response to our swaping the baskets Sat-Sun.
- 7) As far as the education interaction on Saturday with the leaders, all involved need to realize that it is a grand financial and logistical operation to do successfully which I am hoping the Chileans realize. We will need to have up/down link availabilty and have it done right stateside with our selected student. It is great, just need to really flush this all out with everyone to ensure that it is done right. It will need to be treated as almost a domestic event stateside for us with WH involvement/staffing. As far as choosing the students, the Embassy has a great idea which I like and think makes sense. There is a Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program currently with us and Chile in which 5 language classes in 5 different American and Chilean schools swap teachers for the year. The Embassy is getting me the list of the 5 schools in the States participating and we could pick one and then have that class satellited in and one student we pick could talk to potus about what he/she has learned about Chile by having a Chilean Teacher for the year and then ask a scripted question. What does everyone think about using one of these schools?

Thanks - LG

*2:00 // talk went
Amr Lewis*

Message Sent To:

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 1998 12:00 PM
To: DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.
Subject: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED; HANDLE ACCORDINGLY.

1. (U) THE FOLLOWING SCENESETTER INPUT IS PROVIDED TO FACILITATE WASHINGTON'S PREPARATION OF BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S APRIL 16-20 VISIT TO CHILE.

2. (SBU) VALPARAISO: ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS

YOU ARRIVE AT THE CONGRESS BUILDING ON THE SOUTH (SENATE) SIDE AND ARE MET BY THE COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL ZONE AND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S PROTOCOL CHIEF. YOU PROCEED TO THE STEPS OF THE FORMAL PLENARY ENTRANCE VIA A TERRACE ALONG THE SOUTHWEST PORTION OF THE BUILDING, RECEIVING MILITARY HONORS ENROUTE FROM NAVAL CADETS. YOU ARE MET BY THE DIPLOMATIC COORDINATOR FOR THE CONGRESS (AMBASSADOR FONTECILLA), WHO INTRODUCES YOU TO TWO WELCOMING COMMITTEES. ONE COMMITTEE MEETS YOU AT THE FOOT OF THE STEPS OF THE PLENARY ENTRANCE AND THE OTHER AT THE TOP OF THE STEPS. EACH COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF 12-15 SENATORS AND DEPUTIES (LOWER HOUSE MEMBERS), SELECTED BY THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTIES AND CAUCUSES OF THE TWO HOUSES. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM EACH COMMITTEE INTRODUCES YOU TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RESPECTIVE COMMITTEE.

AFTER YOU HAVE MET THE COMMITTEE AT THE TOP OF THE STEPS YOU ENTER THE BUILDING AND ARE MET BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, ANDRES ZALDIVAR, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, GUTENBERG MARTINEZ. TOGETHER YOU PROCEED INTO THE SENATE'S RECEPTION ROOM TO THE RIGHT FOR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

YOU THEN PROCEED WITH MESSRS ZALDIVAR AND MARTINEZ INTO THE CONGRESS "HALL OF HONOR." THEY ESCORT YOU DOWN THE CENTER AISLE TO A RAISED DAIS AT THE END OF THE HALL, WHERE YOU ARE SEATED WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF EACH CHAMBER OF THE CONGRESS. ZALDIVAR AND MARTINEZ EACH DELIVER 2-5 MINUTES OF WELCOMING REMARKS. THEN YOU SPEAK. SITTING BEFORE YOU ON THE LEFT ARE THE SENATORS AND DEPUTIES. AT THE LEFT REAR ARE OTHER INVITED VIPS. TO THE RIGHT ARE MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT EDUARDO FREI'S CABINET AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR CABINET TRAVELLING WITH YOU. FURTHER AWAY, ALSO ON THE RIGHT, ARE MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND RANKING CHILEAN MILITARY OFFICERS.

FOLLOWING YOUR SPEECH, YOU SAY GOOD-BYE TO THE PRESIDENTS

AND SECRETARIES OF THE TWO CHAMBER AND THEN EXIT THE HALL THE WAY YOU CAME IN -- DOWN THE CENTRAL AISLE, ACCOMPANIED BY THE WELCOMING COMMITTEES. EXITING THE BUILDING JUST AS YOU ARRIVED, YOU PROCEED DOWN THE LEFT STEPS OF THE PORTICO AND PROCEED TO YOUR VEHICLE FOR DEPARTURE.

(NOTE: THE CHILEANS CONSIDER YOUR ENTRY AND DEPARTURE FROM THE PLENARY HALL TO BE FORMAL PROCESSIONAL AND RECESSIONAL CEREMONIES. UNLIKE OUR JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, A VISITING PRESIDENT DOES NOT SHAKE HANDS WITH THE DIGNITARIES IN THE HALL.)

BACKGROUND

THE CONGRESS BUILDING IS A TEN-YEAR-OLD STRUCTURE LOCATED IN CENTRAL VALPARAISO. IT WAS BUILT BY THE FORMER MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH WAS OBLIGED TO RE-ESTABLISH CONGRESS AS PART OF THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE IN 1990. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT CHOSE VALPARAISO AS THE SITE FOR THE CONGRESS, RATHER THAN SANTIAGO, SO AS TO DECENTRALIZE THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT AND, MANY BELIEVE, TO DISTANCE THE CONGRESS FROM THE CENTERS OF EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, AND ECONOMIC POWER THAT ARE IN SANTIAGO.

THE HALL OF HONOR IS THE CEREMONIAL CHAMBER OF THE CONGRESS. IT IS USED ONLY FOR JOINT SESSIONS. THERE ARE SEPARATE CHAMBERS FOR EACH HOUSE.

3. (SBU) BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI

YOUR BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI TAKES PLACE AT "LA MONEDA," CHILE'S PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE BUILDING. YOU AND MRS. CLINTON ARRIVE BY LIMO FROM THE HYATT REGENCY HOTEL. YOU ARE MET AT THE O'HIGGINS ENTRANCE BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL. AFTER RECEIVING HONORS FROM THE PALACE POLICE GUARD, YOU PROCEED ALONG A RED CARPET TOWARD AN INTERIOR COURTYARD WHERE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI GREET YOU. AFTER THE GREETING, THE MILITARY BAND PLAYS BOTH NATIONAL ANTHEMS (CHILEAN FIRST) UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

AND YOU AND PRESIDENT FREI REVIEW A CEREMONIAL UNIT OF CADETS FROM THE MILITARY ACADEMY. MRS. CLINTON AND MRS. FREI BREAK OFF FOR A SEPARATE SCHEDULE, AND PRESIDENT FREI INVITES YOU TO PROCEED UP AN INTERIOR STAIRWAY TO PRESIDENT FREI'S SECOND-FLOOR OFFICE FOR THE FIRST OF A TWO-PART MEETING.

RESTRICTED MEETING: THIS MEETING IS RESTRICTED TO THE PRESIDENTS PLUS A MAXIMUM OF FOUR ON EACH SIDE. INTERPRETATION WILL BE SIMULTANEOUS. OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS ONLY WILL BE PRESENT AT THE OUTSET. THE MEETING IS EXPECTED TO LAST 30-40 MINUTES.

EXPANDED WORKING MEETING: UPON COMPLETION OF THE RESTRICTED MEETING, THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR PARTIES PROCEED DOWNSTAIRS TO JOIN THE REST OF THE DELEGATION IN THE FIRST-FLOOR MONTT-VARAS SALON. STILL AND VIDEO PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS WILL BE PRESENT AT THE OUTSET. THE TWO

DELEGATIONS SIT AT EITHER SIDE OF A LONG TABLE, WITH 12 SEATS ON EACH SIDE. TWO ADDITIONAL ROWS OF 12-16 SEATS EACH, AS NECESSARY, ARE BEHIND THE SEATS AT THE TABLE. INTERPRETATION IS SIMULTANEOUS. THE PRESIDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO REPORT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THEIR PRIVATE MEETING AND TO ENGAGE MEMBERS OF THEIR DELEGATIONS TO REPORT ON BILATERAL ISSUES. THE EXPANDED MEETING IS EXPECTED TO LAST 30-40 MINUTES.

SIGNING OF DOCUMENTS WOULD TAKE PLACE IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER BEFORE THE PRESS IN AN ADJACENT SALON OR COURTYARD. PRESIDENT FREI THEN ESCORTS YOU TO THE CONSTITUTION PLAZA ENTRANCE OF THE PALACE FOR YOUR DEPARTURE VIA MOTORCADE.

BACKGROUND

LOCATED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO, THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM 1784-1799 TO HOUSE A MINT; IT WAS THE LARGEST BUILDING CONSTRUCTED IN THE SPANISH COLONIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

IT WAS RENOVATED IN 1846 TO BECOME THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF CHILE'S PRESIDENTS AND CONTINUED AS SUCH UNTIL 1958. THE BUILDING SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STYLE TO SERVE AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT; IT NOW HOUSES KEY OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENCY. THERE IS NO OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN USE FOR THE PRESIDENTS OF CHILE; THEY LIVE IN THEIR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THEN-PRESIDENT SALVADOR ALLENDE COMMITTED SUICIDE HERE DURING THE 1973 COUP.

4. (SBU) BILATERAL STATE DINNER

YOU AND MRS. CLINTON ARE MET ON YOUR ARRIVAL (BY LIMO) AT THE MONEA ENTRANCE TO THE LA MONEDA PRESIDENTIAL PALACE BY THE DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL. HE ESCORTS YOU VIA AN INSIDE STAIRWAY TO THE SECOND-FLOOR RECEIVING ROOM WHERE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI ARE WAITING. WHEN THE OTHER GUESTS ARE POSITIONED, PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI ESCORT YOU AND MRS. CLINTON DOWN AN OPEN-AIR STAIRWAY INTO THE INSIDE COURTYARD WHERE THE DINNER IS BEING HELD.

YOU AND MRS. CLINTON SIT WITH THE FREIS AT THE TABLE OF HONOR, WHICH INCLUDES THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE PRESIDENTS OF EACH HOUSE OF CONGRESS. THE DINNER BEGINS WITH THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF EACH COUNTRY, WITH CHILE'S FIRST. PRESIDENT FREI DELIVERS A WELCOMING TOAST, TO WHICH YOU RESPOND.

THERE IS POOL PRESS COVERAGE THROUGH THE TOASTS, BUT ONLY OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS DURING THE MEAL. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE DINNER, PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI ESCORT YOU AND MRS. CLINTON TO THE ENTRANCE AT WHICH YOUR VEHICLE IS POSITIONED. THE DINNER IS EXPECTED TO LAST APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS, WITH WHISPER INTERPRETATION.

BACKGROUND

LOCATED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO, THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM 1784-1799 TO HOUSE A MINT; IT WAS THE LARGEST BUILDING CONSTRUCTED IN THE SPANISH COLONIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY. IT WAS RENOVATED IN 1846 TO BECOME THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF CHILE'S PRESIDENTS AND CONTINUED AS SUCH UNTIL 1958. THE BUILDING SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STYLE TO SERVE AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT; IT HOUSES KEY OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

APPROXIMATELY 400 OTHER GUESTS WILL BE SEATED AT ROUND TABLES OF 10. IN ADDITION TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S.

TRAVELLING PARTY, GUESTS WILL REPRESENT MOST OF CHILE'S
PROMINENT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECTORS. DRESS IS
UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

BUSINESS SUIT.

5. (U) JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

(NB: AT THE PRESENT TIME, NO JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE
IS ANTICIPATED.)

6. (SBU) CHILE DEPARTURE STATEMENT

(NB: AT THE PRESENT TIME, NO VENUE HAS BEEN
DETERMINED FOR A DEPARTURE STATEMENT, WHICH WOULD
TAKE PLACE FOLLOWING THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS.)

7. (SBU) VISIT TO EMBASSY SANTIAGO

YOU WILL MAKE DROP-BY VISIT TO THE EMBASSY IN SANTIAGO TO
BRIEFLY GREET THE EMBASSY COMMUNITY. SCENARIOS FOR THIS
EVENT DEPEND ON THE WEATHER.

OUTDOOR EVENT: YOU ARE DRIVEN TO THE EMBASSY MOTOR POOL
AREA WHERE YOU ARE GREETED BY EMBASSY COMMUNITY LIAISON
OFFICER CARLA CRAGUN AND THE AMBASSADOR, IF HE IS NOT
ALREADY ACCOMPANYING YOU. YOU WALK TO THE PODIUM ON THE
LONG DRIVEWAY BEHIND THE EMBASSY, WHERE YOU ARE
INTRODUCED BY THE AMBASSADOR AND BRIEFLY ADDRESS THE
AUDIENCE -- U.S. AND CHILEAN EMPLOYEES OF THE EMBASSY AND
THEIR FAMILIES. AFTER YOUR REMARKS, YOU MEET AND GREET
EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS AS TIME PERMITS. YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
IS TAKEN WITH THE MARINE SECURITY GUARD DETACHMENT. YOU
ARE THEN ESCORTED BACK TO YOUR VEHICLE.

INDOOR EVENT: IN THE CASE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER, YOU ARE
DRIVEN TO THE ROTUNDA ENTRANCE OF THE EMBASSY WHERE YOU
ARE GREETED BY COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER CARLA CRAGUN AND
THE AMBASSADOR, IF HE IS NOT ALREADY ACCOMPANYING YOU.
YOU ENTER THE EMBASSY THROUGH THE MAIN DOORS, ENTER THE
ATRIUM AREA ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND PROCEED TO THE PODIUM.
THE AMBASSADOR INTRODUCES YOU, AND YOU BRIEFLY ADDRESS
THE AUDIENCE. AFTER YOUR REMARKS, YOU MEET AND GREET
EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS AS TIME PERMITS. YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
IS TAKEN WITH THE MARINE SECURITY GUARD DETACHMENT IN THE
ATRIUM AREA. YOU ARE THEN ESCORTED BACK TO YOUR VEHICLE
THROUGH THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

BACKGROUND

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IS LOCATED IN THE LAS CONDES
AREA OF SANTIAGO. LEONARD PARKER ASSOCIATES OF
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA DESIGNED THE BUILDING TO REPRESENT
THE UNITED STATES AS A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND TO CREATE A
HIGH-QUALITY, COST-EFFECTIVE FACILITY. THE DESIGN IS
INFLUENCED BY THE TRIANGULAR SHAPED SITE, SECURITY
REQUIREMENTS AND SEISMIC CONDITIONS. THE FACADE IS
GRANITE QUARRIED IN THE U.S. WITH PREFINISHED ALUMINUM

PANELS, ALSO FROM THE U.S., INTERSPERSED THROUGHOUT. THE INTERIORS UTILIZE GRANITE, MARBLE, HARDWOODS AND BRASS TO CREATE A FORMAL BUT FUNCTIONAL IMAGE.

AGENCIES REPRESENTED AT EMBASSY SANTIAGO ARE THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE, ANIMAL/PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (MILGROUP, DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE, MARINE SECURITY GUARD DETACHMENT), FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, AND FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. STAFFING INCLUDES 31 DIRECT-HIRE U.S. EMPLOYEES, THREE U.S. CITIZEN CONTRACT EMPLOYEES, 11 FAMILY MEMBERS AND 153 FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL PERSONNEL. THE U.S. POPULATION OF THE EMBASSY COMMUNITY TOTALS 209, INCLUDING 77 DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF U.S. DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL.

8. (SBU) SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS INAUGURAL CEREMONY

YOU WILL BE THE LAST HEAD OF STATE TO ARRIVE AT THE SHERATON HOTEL TO BE WELCOMED TO THE SUMMIT BY CHILEAN PRESIDENT FREI. YOU ARRIVE BY LIMO TO THE HOTEL'S MAIN ENTRANCE. YOU ARE GREETED BY A PROTOCOL OFFICIAL WHO ESCORTS YOU TO THE RIGHT THROUGH A LOUNGE TO THE HOTEL'S GARDEN AREA, WHERE YOU ARE GREETED BY PRESIDENT FREI. PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ARE PRESENT. PRESIDENT FREI ACCOMPANIES YOU TO YOUR LEFT THROUGH THE HOTEL LOBBY TO THE EL CID AREA, WHERE HEADS OF STATE HAVE ASSEMBLED INFORMALLY (AFTER BEING INDIVIDUALLY GREETED BY PRESIDENT FREI) TO AWAIT CONCLUSION OF THE FORMAL GREETINGS.

UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE DEPARTURE FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY OF PARTICIPATING FIRST LADIES, THE HEADS OF STATE PROCEED INFORMALLY ALONG THE HOTEL'S CENTRAL WALKWAY TO THE SAN CRISTOBAL BALLROOM. AS HOST OF THE FIRST SUMMIT, YOU SIT WITH PRESIDENT FREI AT THE PRINCIPAL TABLE. FOLLOWING THE CHILEAN NATIONAL ANTHEM, YOU AND PRESIDENT FREI DELIVER OPENING REMARKS.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY IS EXPECTED TO LAST APPROXIMATELY 30 MINUTES, WITH SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION. IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A 15-MINUTE BREAK FOR COFFEE IN THE HOTEL LOBBY, AND THEN THE FIRST SUMMIT WORKING SESSION IN THE HOTEL'S PEDRO DE VALDIVIA ROOM.

BACKGROUND

ALL SUMMIT WORKING SESSIONS PLACE IN THE SHERATON HOTEL. ALL OTHER HEAS OF STATE EXCEPT FOR THE BRAZILIAN ARE STAYING I THE HOTEL; YOU HAVE A SUITE ON THE SECOND FLOOR ADJACENT TO STAFF OFFICES.

IN GENERAL, THE ORDER OF ENTRY OF HEADS OF STATE FOR FORMAL ACTIVITIES IS BY UN PRECEDENCE AND SEATING WAS DETERMINED BY LOTTERY. HOWEVER, AS HOST OF THE PREVIOUS SUMMIT, YOU ARRIVE LAST AND ARE SEATED BESIDE PRESIDENT FREI, HOST OF THE CURRENT SUMMIT.

9. (SBU) SUMMIT DELIBERATIONS

THE FIRST WORKING SESSION (ON SATURDAY, APRIL 18) FOLLOWS THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY, A 15-MINUTE COFFEE BREAK IN THE HOTEL LOBBY, AND INFORMAL MOVEMENT TO THE NEARBY PEDRO DE VALDIVIA ROOM AT APPROXIMATELY 10:00 A.M. PARTICIPATION IS LIMITED TO PRINCIPAL PLUS FOUR (WITH YOUR SECURITY AGENT ONE OF THE FOUR); ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS MAY CHANGE DURING THE COURSE OF THE SESSION ACCORDING TO THE TOPIC(S) BEING DISCUSSED. YOU ARE SEATED NEXT TO PRESIDENT FREI. INTERPRETATION WILL BE SIMULTANEOUS. THE SESSION IS SCHEDULED TO END AT 12:45 P.M., AT WHICH TIME THE PARTICIPANTS MOVE TO THE HOTEL ENTRANCE FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE SUMMIT LUNCH AT THE CAMINO REAL RESTAURANT.

(NB: THE ORDER OF TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION REMAINS PENDING. AS OF 3/23, THE FORMAT/PARTICIPATION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD SESSIONS MAY REVERSE.)

THE SECOND WORKING SESSION IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AT 3:45 P.M. IN THE PEDRO DE VALDIVIA ROOM WITH PRINCIPALS PLUS FOUR. THE SESSION IS SCHEDULED TO CONCLUDE AT 6:30 P.M.

THE THIRD WORKING SESSION IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN ON SUNDAY, APRIL 19, AT 9:45 A.M., ALSO IN THE PEDRO DE VALDIVIA ROOM. THIS SESSION IS FOR HEADS OF STATE ONLY. (A PARALLEL MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE HOTEL.) THE SESSION IS SCHEDULED TO CONCLUDE AT 11:45 A.M., FOLLOWED BY THE DEPARTURE OF HEADS OF STATE TO THE CLOSING CEREMONY AT THE FORMER CHILEAN NATIONAL CONGRESS BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO.

10. (U) STUDENT EVENT (CASA PIEDRA)

(NB: THE FORMAT OF THIS EVENT HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED. AT THIS TIME, IT APPEARS THAT ANY INTERACTION WITH THE SUMMIT PRESIDENTS WOULD BE VIA ELECTRONIC MEANS PROJECTED INTO THE SUMMIT DELIBERATIONS.)

11. (SBU) SUMMIT LUNCH AT SAN CRISTOBAL HILL

YOU ARRIVE AT THE EL CAMINO RESTAURANT BY LIMO; THE OTHER PRESIDENTS ARRIVE BY BUS. YOU PROCEED AS A GROUP BY FOOT TO A PARK SITE IMMEDIATELY TO THE RIGHT OF THE RESTAURANT FOR THE OFFICIAL SUMMIT PHOTOGRAPH.

THE GROUP THEN RETURNS TO THE RESTAURANT AND ENTERS ON THE UPPER SIDE OF THE BUILDING. THE PRESIDENTS PROCEED TO THE MAIN DINING AREA FOR A PRESIDENTS-ONLY LUNCH (WITH WHISPER INTERPRETATION). YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO OFFER A TOAST OR OTHER REMARKS.

FOLLOWING THE LUNCH, THE PRESIDENTS MOVE AS A GROUP BACK TO THE PARKING LOT, FROM WHERE YOU RETURN BY LIMO TO THE SHERATON HOTEL. THE LUNCH IS SCHEDULED TO END AT 2:40 P.M.; SUMMIT DELIBERATIONS ARE SCHEDULED TO RESUME AT 3:45 P.M.

UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

BACKGROUND

THE CAMINO REAL RESTAURANT IS LOCATED IN SANTIAGO'S METROPOLITAN PARK ON THE SAN CRISTOBAL HILL, WHICH RISES DIRECTLY NORTH OF DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO AND THE MAPOCHO RIVER (WHICH ALSO FLOWS IN FRONT OF THE SHERATON HOTEL, SITE OF THE SUMMIT DELIBERATIONS). THE PARK IS ALSO THE SITE OF SANTIAGO'S ZOOLOGICAL PARK, A CABLE-CAR SYSTEM AND A STATUE OF THE VIRGIN MARY OVERLOOKING THE CITY. ON A CLEAR DAY, THE PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER THE CITY WITH THE ANDES MOUNTAINS AS A BACKDROP ARE SPECTACULAR.

THE COLONIAL-STYLE BUILDING WITH BALCONIES AND PATIOS WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1970, INAUGURATED IN 1971 AND RENOVATED AFTER 1992. DURING ITS FIRST 20 YEARS IT WAS OPERATED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND WINE GROWERS OF CHILE, WHICH IS CREDITED WITH ESTABLISHING THE LOCALLY WELL-KNOWN ENOTECA WINE-TASTING FACILITY THAT SHARES THE BUILDING WITH THE CAMINO REAL RESTAURANT. IN PART DUE TO ITS EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION, THE CAMINO REAL RESTAURANT IS AMONG THE MOST RENOWNED RESTAURANTS IN SANTIAGO.

12. (SBU) SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS STATE DINNER

YOU ARE THE LAST HEAD OF STATE TO ARRIVE. YOU DEPART YOUR LIMO AT THE MONEDA ENTRANCE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL

PALACE, WHERE YOU ARE GREETED BY SUMMIT SECRETARY GENERAL OSCAR PIZARRO. FOLLOWING A BRIEF WELCOME BY CHILEAN PRESIDENT FREI, THE ASSEMBLED HEADS OF STATE (AND FIRST LADIES) PROCEED INFORMALLY DOWN AN INTERIOR STONE STAIRWAY TO THE SECOND-FLOOR TO ESCA SALON, WHERE YOU ARE MET BY THE DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL AND ARE OFFERED A COCKTAIL.

FOLLOWING THE COCKTAIL PERIOD, THE HEADS OF STATE AND FIRST LADIES MOVE THROUGH THE CARRERA SALON AND PRESIDENTIAL GALLERY TO AN EXTERIOR STONE STAIRWAY AND DESCEND, FOLLOWING PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI, TO AN INTERIOR FIRST-FLOOR COURTYARD (THE ORANGE TREE PATIO). WHEN PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI REACH THE BOTTOM OF THE STEPS, THE GROUP PAUSES TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE STEPS.

YOU ARE SEATED IN THE ORANGE TREE PATIO FOR CONCERT, INCLUDING THE INITIAL ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SOA ANTHEM, CANTO A LA CORDILLERA ("ODE TO THE ANDES"). AFTER THE CONCERT, YOU PROCEED WITH THE OTHER GUESTS TO THE ADJOINING PATIO DE HONOR, WHERE THE HEADS OF STATE ARE SEATED AT A SINGLE TABLE. ONLY PRESIDENT FREI OFFERS A TOAST. A BRIEF VOCAL CONCERT FOLLOWS THE DINNER.

YOU HAVE WHISPER INTERPRETATION. ONLY OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS ARE PERMITTED, WITH TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE PRE-DINNER CONCERT.

BACKGROUND

LOCATED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO, THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM 1784-1799 TO HOUSE A MINT; IT WAS THE LARGEST BUILDING CONSTRUCTED IN THE SPANISH COLONIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY. IT WAS RENOVATED IN 1846 TO BECOME THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF CHILE'S PRESIDENTS AND CONTINUED AS SUCH UNTIL 1958. THE BUILDING SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STYLE TO SERVE AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT; IT HOUSES KEY OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

13. (SBU) SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS CLOSING CEREMONY

YOU PASS THROUGH THE FRONT ENTRANCE HALL OF CHILE'S FORMER NATIONAL CONGRESS BUILDING INTO THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ROOM, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ADVISORS. THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS HEADS OF STATE ARE SEATED SIDE-BY-SIDE IN THE TWO FRONT ROWS THAT FACE ONE ANOTHER ON EITHER SIDE OF THE HALL. YOUR ADVISORS ARE SEATED IN THE ROWS DIRECTLY BEHIND YOU.

UPON INVITATION, HEADS OF STATE GO FORWARD TWO AT A TIME TO SIGN THE SUMMIT'S JOINT DECLARATION DOCUMENT OPEN ON THE TABLE AT THE FRONT OF THE HALL. WHEN THE SIGNING IS COMPLETED, CHILEAN PRESIDENT FREI AND THE HEAD OF STATE WHO WILL HOST THE THIRD SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ADDRESS THE ASSEMBLY. (SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION IS PROVIDED.)

REPORTERS FOR TELEVISION AND THE PRINTED MEDIA OBSERVE THE PROCEEDINGS FROM THE SECOND AND THIRD GALLERIES ABOVE. FOLLOWING THE CLOSING CEREMONY, PRESIDENT FREI AND THE HOST OF THE THIRD SUMMIT CONDUCT A PRESS CONFERENCE ELSEWHERE IN THE FORMER CONGRESS BUILDING.

UNCLAS SECTION 06 OF 06 SANTIAGO 001022

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/BSC AND ARA/EPSC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), KSUM, CI
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT: SCENESETTERS

BACKGROUND

THE CLOSING PLENARY SESSION IS BEING HELD IN THE FORMER NATIONAL CONGRESS BUILDING, WHICH NOW HOUSES THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. IT IS LOCATED IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO, FOUR BLOCKS FROM LA MONEDA (THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE) AND TWO BLOCKS FROM PLAZA DE ARMAS (SANTIAGO'S CENTRAL SQUARE). CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING BEGAN IN 1858, BASED ON PLANS BY THE FRENCH ARCHITECT BRUNET DES BAINES. COMPLETION WAS DELAYED UNTIL 1876 DUE TO A LACK OF FUNDS. THE STRUCTURE LATER WAS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND HAD TO EXTENSIVELY RENOVATED. THE OLD CONGRESS BUILDING (AS IT IS STILL GENERALLY KNOWN) SERVED AS THE OFFICIAL SITE OF THE CHILEAN CONGRESS UNTIL NEW CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERS OPENED IN VALPARAISO IN 1990.

14. (SBU) PERU-ECUADOR SIGNING

(NB: THE FORMAT OF THIS EVENT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED. AT THIS POINT, IT APPEARS THAT SUCH AN EVENT WOULD TAKE PLACE AT THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS SITE IN THE SHERATON HOTEL, PROBABLY BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL DELIBERATIONS ON SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.)

GUERRA

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 24 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805190

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: COUNTRY PAPERS FOR NON-BILAT MTGS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DESOUZA

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

DESOUZA

FOR CONCURRENCE

DELAURENTIS

HOFMANN

PICCONE

FOR INFO

BLINKEN

BRAINARD, L

DOBBINS

ELKON

HILLIARD

LEE

SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

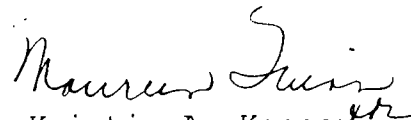
March 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCILUNCLASSIFIEDSUBJECT: Country Papers for Non-Bilat Meetings 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 material is also attached.

Country Papers for Non-Bilat Meetings:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| - Antigua | - Haiti |
| - The Bahamas | - Honduras |
| - Barbados | - Jamaica |
| - Belize | - Nicaragua |
| - Canada | - Panama |
| - Colombia | - Paraguay |
| - Costa Rica | - Peru |
| - Dominica | - St. Kitts and Nevis |
| - Dominican Republic | - St. Lucia |
| - Ecuador | - St. Vincent |
| - El Salvador | - Suriname |
| - Grenada | - Trinidad and Tobago |
| - Guatemala | - Venezuela |
| - Guyana | |


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

MAR 25 7:38

Attachments:
As stated.

ANTIGUA

Political Situation: Antigua and Barbuda will hold its next elections by the end of 1999. The current Prime Minister, Lester Bird, is the son of the former Prime Minister. His party holds 11 of 17 parliamentary seats. Antigua, independent since 1981, has held several hard-fought elections, two of which resulted in peaceful changes of government. The opposition claims to be disadvantaged by the Bird family party's longstanding monopoly on patronage and its control of the electronic media. The government generally respects human rights and fair labor practices.

Economic Situation: Antigua and Barbuda has a mixed economy with a strong private sector. Tourism is the most important source of foreign exchange earnings. The country is burdened by a large and growing external debt which remains a serious economic problem. Antigua and Barbuda is used as a drug transshipment area from South America and the Caribbean on the way to the United States and Europe. It has also been vulnerable to significant money laundering. The offshore banking sector was established in the mid-1980's and grew rapidly, virtually unregulated until 1997. New anti-money laundering legislation has not been implemented. We are close to delivering an 82' patrol boat to Antigua for use by the eastern Caribbean's Regional Security System.

Talking Points:

- I understand that your efforts to tighten up your offshore banking systems are starting to have a positive impact. It is essential that your strengthened money laundering legislation be implemented fully and speedily.
- The United States is close to delivering the 82-foot patrol boat to Antigua, to be used by the Regional Security System of the eastern Caribbean. We hope that this will help strengthen regional and national capabilities in maritime drug interdiction.

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DECL: N/A

THE BAHAMAS

Political Situation: The Bahamas is a stable, democratic country with which the U.S. has excellent relations. It is a member of the Commonwealth. Since Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham's Free National Movement (FNM) was first elected in 1992, the government has emphasized revitalizing the tourist industry, attracting new investment, and reforming the banking sector. In March 1997, the FNM was re-elected, with 35 seats in the House. The opposition Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) holds 5 seats. Because of its geography, The Bahamas is an attractive target for migrants and narcotraffickers, but it makes every effort to cooperate with the U.S. in these areas. As a large offshore banking center with strict bank secrecy laws, The Bahamas is also an attractive target for money-launderers.

Economic Situation: The per capita income of The Bahamas of over \$11,000 is among the highest in the Caribbean. Its economy is largely dependent on revenues from tourism and financial services. Agriculture is only 4 percent of GDP; the banana crop is negligible. Most government revenue is derived from tariffs and import fees; as FTAA negotiations on tariff reductions progress, The Bahamas will have to look to new revenue sources.

Role in the Summit: The Bahamas has participated in the education initiative for the Action Plan of the Summit of the Americas.

Talking Points:

- We greatly appreciate the deep commitment of The Bahamas to fighting narcotics trafficking. The Bahamas/U.S. partnership has been a model for the Caribbean region. We look forward to a similar partnership to fight money-laundering.
- The U.S. has offered The Bahamas C-26 aircraft for counternarcotics, and we are aware of your concern about covering maintenance costs.
- (If asked) The Bahamas has an interest in the Convention Tax Benefit (CTB) for U.S. companies. However, it is U.S. law that to qualify for a CTB, the company must hold its convention in a country which has a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) with the U.S.
- (If asked) The Public Announcement on a terrorist threat in The Bahamas in July 1997 was canceled as soon as the information we had received was proved wrong. I hope you will understand that we must be careful about our citizens' safety and that our travel information program is a valuable tool.

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BARBADOS

Political Situation: Prime Minister Owen Arthur plays a leading role in Caribbean trade negotiations with Europe on a successor Lome regime and will help lead Caribbean efforts on the FTAA. His party holds 19 of 28 parliamentary seats. Barbados will hold its next elections by the end of 1999. Independent since 1966, Barbados has a strong multi-party democracy which respects individual human rights and fair labor practices. Although it initially resisted signing a maritime law enforcement treaty with the United States, claiming an infringement of its sovereignty, Barbados cooperates with U.S. law enforcement authorities.

Economic Situation: Barbados' economy is based on tourism, services, light manufacturing and agriculture, which makes it vulnerable to external economic developments. Per capita gross domestic product exceeds \$7,000 per year, and good economic growth (fueled by tourism) has followed a recession in the early 1990's. Barbados is the service/informatics (data processing) leader in the eastern Caribbean, due to its educated work force and good infrastructure.

Role in the Summit: Barbados is the Co-coordinator of the Financial Markets Initiative. Within the FTAA process, Barbados will chair the private sector-government committee to review electronic commerce, will be the vice-president of the important Services Negotiating Group, and is an active spokesman for special treatment for smaller economies.

Talking Points:

- I understand that Barbados takes a lead role in Caribbean trade negotiations and has a special interest in electronic commerce.
- Appreciate Barbados' commitment to work with us against the common threat posed by narcotraffickers and other international criminals. We are close to delivering two C-26 aircraft for use by the Regional Security System, and are working on a sensor package to make the aircraft as useful as possible. We want to work more closely with your Coast Guard as soon as you bring into force the maritime agreement we signed last year.
- I note your government has made great progress in IPR legislation. We would like to conclude a Bilateral Investment Treaty as soon as possible.

BELIZE

Political Situation: In this parliamentary democracy, local politics are dominated by a bitter rivalry between the two major political parties: the ruling United Democratic Party (UDP) and the opposition People's United Party (PUP). National elections are to take place on a still undetermined date prior to October 15, 1998. Both parties have begun campaigning and if last year's municipal elections are an indication, the PUP will form the next government.

The United States and Belize enjoy cordial relations. Counter-narcotics coordination is an important and sometimes contentious element of that relationship. On March 1, Belize was certified as fully cooperating in the fight against illegal drug trafficking, although it is on the majors list. However, the GOB rejects the concept and validity of the certification process and has used international fora to express its concerns. Belize participates in our growing collective dialogue with Central America, including last May's Summit in San Jose.

Economic Situation: Belize's small, open economy is based largely on trade preferences for certain agricultural products, like sugar and bananas, and niche markets, such as eco-tourism and offshore services. In 1996, the U.S. provided some 55% of Belizean imports and consumed almost 42% of its exports. As a micro-economy, Belize is concerned that its economy, particularly the agricultural sector, is vulnerable to a painful transition in a rapidly changing global economy. Most GOB policy makers still see the FTAA as a distant reality and will be seeking special allowances and extended phase-in periods for the hemisphere's "smaller economies" like Belize's. Belize works closely with CARICOM and to a lesser extent Central American countries on economic affairs.

Role in the Summit: Although not a coordinator for any of the SOA working groups, Belize is active on the access to education working group. Belize is expected to hold a position close to that of the U.S. in Santiago discussions.

Talking Points:

- Congratulate the GOB on its cooperation with the U.S. in combating narco-traffickers, and encourage continued cooperation.
- Urge GOB to sign a new extradition treaty with the U.S. after several years of talks.

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- 2 -

- (if raised) Acknowledge the difficulties of small economies in coping with the recent WTO decision on bananas and your belief that the EU will find a WTO consistent mechanism for continuing its support.

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BOLIVIA

Political Situation: President Hugo Banzer (a retired army general who headed a coup-installed government from 1971-78) was democratically elected and inaugurated in August 1997. He heads a coalition government of four parties. Banzer pledged to wipe out drug-trafficking in Bolivia during his five-year term. His government's strategy for reaching that goal would require \$800 million from foreign donors. The Bolivian government is very concerned about a possible drop in U.S. counternarcotics funding from \$47 million in 1997 to \$12 million in 1998 because of a Congressional earmark to purchase Blackhawk helicopters for Colombia. Their Vice President visited Washington in March to lobby for full funding. State and ONDCP are working with Congress to secure adequate funding. Diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Chile have been severed since 1978 over the inability of the two countries to reach an agreement which might have granted Bolivia sovereign access to the sea.

Economic Situation: Bolivia is one of the poorest nations in the hemisphere. However, since 1985, a succession of democratically elected governments have adopted market-based economic reforms resulting in low inflation and sustained growth rates. To draw foreign investment, the previous government sold 50 per cent ownership and management control of most public enterprises, including the national oil company, railroad, airline, power and telecommunications networks. Major American companies participated in this "Capitalization" program. Banzer criticized certain aspects of the program and members of his government have discussed changes to legislation which would hurt foreign investors. U.S. officials have cautioned their Bolivian interlocutors against actions which discourage foreign investment. We hope to sign a Bilateral Investment Treaty this year.

Role in the Summit: Bolivia intends to focus on education, poverty and the fight against drugs. However, it is likely to raise the issue of sovereign access to the sea. This could spark a strong negative response from Chile, since that issue is the major irritant in their bilateral relationship.

TALKING POINTS

- We applaud President Banzer's unequivocal pledge to wipe out drug trafficking in Bolivia within five years.
- We understand Bolivia's concern about a possible cut in U.S. counternarcotics funding. We are working with Congress to ensure adequate resources for the Bolivia program.
- We encourage Bolivia to maintain a business environment which is attractive to foreign investors.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. briefing paper	Canada (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] [7]

2009-1155-F
ke2465

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

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. briefing paper	Colombia (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] [7]

2009-1155-F
ke2465

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

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002c. briefing paper	Costa Rica (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] [7]

2009-1155-F
ke2465

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]
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- 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]

DOMINICA

Political Situation: Prime Minister Edison James replaced Eugenia Charles in 1995, and Dominica's next elections will be held by the end of 1999. Independent since 1978, Dominica has a strong multi-party democracy which respects individual human rights and fair labor practices. Dominica cooperates extensively with the United States on counter-narcotics issues.

Economic Situation: Agriculture, with bananas as the principal crop, is still the economic mainstay. Banana production employs over one-third of work force, and exports account for approximately 50% of merchandise trade earnings. This sector is highly vulnerable to weather conditions. In view of the EU's probable phase-out of its special access to its market by Windward Island bananas, diversification is a priority. U.S. and Caribbean officials held a productive discussion in January, where we presented a WTO-consistent alternative to the EU's current banana import licensing system. Dominica does not attract traditional Caribbean tourists, because it does not have many beaches, but is an increasingly popular nature tourism and diving location.

Talking Points:

- We appreciate Dominica's strong commitment to work with the United States to address the common threat posed by narcotraffickers and other international criminals. We must continue to be vigilant against financial criminals.
- I understand that recognition is growing that the U.S. supports duty-free access for Windward Island bananas to the EU market. We look forward to working closely with your government on this issue.
- As I promised last year at the Bridgetown Summit, USAID has inaugurated scholarships for two Dominican students to study for masters degrees in the United States and several hundred Windward Island students will receive vocational and technical training in your region. Projects have also begun in the areas of trade liberalization, microenterprise, and rural development.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Political Situation: President Leonel Fernandez has attempted to revitalize political life, modernize the judiciary and fight corruption. In his February state of the union message, he noted accomplishments -- economic growth, stable macroeconomics -- and persistent problems -- poverty, electrical energy shortages. The electorate is focusing on May legislative/municipal elections. Fernandez and his party seek more seats (above their current 10 per cent in the next legislature. Fernandez cannot run for re-election in May 2000. Traditional political leaders, notably 90-year-old ex-president Joaquin Balaguer and the younger but ailing Jose Pena Gomez aspire to the presidency. Health may prevent either from running.

Economic Situation: The economy, once heavily dependent on sugar and other agro-exports, has diversified; tourism and free trade zones are now major sources of income and employment. The U.S. trade surplus with the Dominican Republic exceeds one billion dollars, while remittances from Dominicans in the U.S. are at the same level. High economic growth continued in 1997 and inflation held in the single digits. Drought lowered agricultural production and raised food prices. Higher living costs and persistent deficits in electrical energy generation fuel popular discontent.

Role in the Summit: The Dominicans fully participate in the San Jose and Bridgetown Summit follow-up process and will serve as vice president for the FTAA investment negotiating group.

Talking Points:

- We have strong economic and social ties. We must continue to work cooperatively on a range of issues -- trade, investment, IPR -- to advance mutual prosperity.
- Your remarkable economic growth and sound macroeconomic policies should encourage you to broaden free market policies, privatize and attract the foreign investment needed to accelerate economic development.
- It is very important to our bilateral ties for the Dominican Republic to establish a regular, predictable extradition process that includes the extradition of Dominican nationals for all serious crimes.

ECUADOR

Political Situation: Fabian Alarcon was appointed Interim President after Congress removed Abdala Bucaram in February 1997 on grounds of mental incompetence. Congress also reconstituted and reorganized the Supreme Court in 1997. A special constitutional assembly was elected in November 1997 and began work in December, with broad powers to reform the Constitution. The assembly remains in session. National elections are scheduled for May 31, with a run-off election in July. (The Peru-Ecuador border dispute is discussed in a separate paper.)

Economic Situation: A succession of weak governments has proven unable to institute needed economic reforms. Inflation and the government deficit are both increasing. Falling oil prices, damage caused by El Nino, and defense spending related to the border conflict have seriously damaged the economy. Ecuador runs a significant trade surplus with the U.S., based on strong exports of bananas, shrimp, cut flowers, and oil. The climate for foreign investment in Ecuador has deteriorated due to corruption, disregard for contracts, and weak protection for intellectual property.

Role in the Summit: Ecuador is responsible for coordinating Summit presentations concerning environmental issues, but has not played a leadership role to date. Ecuador has accepted the vice presidency of the FTAA intellectual property negotiating group and in 2001 will assume the presidency of the entire FTAA process for an 18 month term.

TALKING POINTS

- We are glad to have been able to assist you in your efforts to cope with and recover from the effects of El Nino.
- We applaud your government's recent passage of a law strengthening environmental protection for the Galapagos islands.
- We encourage you to strengthen Ecuador's economy by improving protections for intellectual property and conditions for foreign trade and investment.
- We expect to continue working closely with you in the hemispheric struggle against drug trafficking.
- We regard Ecuador's ongoing Constitutional reforms and your government's unwavering support for the forthcoming elections as manifestations of a healthy democratic process.

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EL SALVADOR

Political Situation: In the six years since the 1992 Peace Accords that ended its twelve-year civil war, El Salvador has undergone a dramatic political transformation. Free, transparent elections are the norm. The former guerrillas of the FMLN have become a fully integrated democratic political party. With substantial U.S. and donor assistance, the Peace Accords have been implemented, including an ambitious, USAID-assisted land transfer program. The country's human rights record has improved markedly and the military has been scaled back 75 percent from wartime staffing levels. El Salvador will hold its next presidential election in March 1999. In 1997, the FMLN scored a major victory in legislative elections which put the party's Assembly representation on par with the governing ARENA party. Current polls show ARENA and the FMLN running even for 1999, with many of voters still undecided. Passage of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) by the U.S. Congress eased Salvadoran fears of massive deportations of Salvadorans immigrants. The main short-term USG priority in El Salvador is securing a constitutional amendment to permit the extradition of Salvadoran nationals from El Salvador.

Economic Situation: Post-war ARENA governments have been largely successful in opening up a formerly statist economy, embracing privatization and free markets. Salvadoran exports to the U.S. are up 500 percent since 1991 and U.S. exports hold 51 percent of market share. In 1997 inflation was 1.93 percent - a 25 year low. Despite macroeconomic success, El Salvador remains poor with over 60 percent of its population below the UNDP poverty line. Underemployment remains a serious problem. An estimated one million Salvadorans in the U.S. remitted US\$1.2 billion dollars to El Salvador in 1997.

Role in Summit: El Salvador is the responsible coordinator for Pollution Prevention in the Summit implementation plan and has successfully chaired the FTAA working group on Market Access.

Talking Points:

- Express satisfaction that the latest revisions of U.S. immigration law respond to Salvadoran concerns about deportations.
- Reiterate commitment to achieving the most favorable treatment possible for Salvadorans affected by NACARA through development of implementing regulations.
- Thank the GOES for its strong, public support of U.S. policies on Iraq and Cuba.
- Underscore the importance the U.S. attaches to the issue of extradition of nationals and its importance in effective law enforcement cooperation.

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GRENADA

Political Situation: Grenada's Prime Minister, Keith Mitchell, came to power in 1995, and elections are due by June 2000. Mitchell's party holds only eight seats of fifteen in the parliament. Grenada emerged from the 1979-1983 power struggle and coup with a strong multi-party democracy. The government generally respects human rights and fair labor practices. PM Mitchell is currently the chair of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Economic Situation: Grenada's economy is based on agricultural production (especially spices) and tourism. A large portion of the population is directly employed in agriculture. Recently, the performance of the agricultural sector has not been good. Grenada's already-limited banana exports declined in volume and quality and are no longer part of the Windward Island shipments to the European Union. U.S. and Caribbean officials held a productive discussion in January, where we presented a WTO-consistent alternative to the EU's current banana import licensing system. In fulfillment of promises made at the U.S.-Caribbean Summit in Barbados last May, this April, USAID inaugurated scholarships for two Grenadian students to study for masters degrees in the United States, and several hundred Windward Island students to study locally.

Talking Points:

- I am pleased that the new scholarship program for Windward Islands students has begun. Projects have also begun in the areas of trade liberalization, microenterprise, and rural development. This is in fulfillment of the promise I made last May at the Caribbean Summit.
- I understand that recognition is growing that the U.S. supports duty-free access for Windward Island bananas to the EU market. We look forward to working closely with your government on this issue.

GUATEMALA

Political Situation: The top priority of the Arzu government is implementation of the December 1996 final peace accords which ended 36 years of internal conflict in Guatemala. The first stage of implementation has been successful: almost 200,000 paramilitary members were disbanded, civilian courts have been given jurisdiction in the cases of military personnel accused of non-military crimes, the military has downsized by one-third and some 3,000 ex-combatants have been demobilized and are in the process of being reintegrated into society. The human rights situation has improved significantly.

Bilateral ties are strong. The U.S. was the most influential member of the "group of friends" in the negotiation phase of the peace accords and is now the dominant member of the group of international donors collaborating with the Guatemalan government to rebuild the country. Within the region, Guatemala has largely shed its past image as a pariah state and fully participates in Central American political and economic fora. The GOG recently upgraded relations with Cuba.

Economic Situation: Guatemala's economy is the largest in Central America, with a GDP of about \$16 billion. The economy has done reasonably well over the last several years growing by 4.1% in 1997. However, the GOG will need to make substantial fiscal reforms to meet its obligations under the terms of the peace accords, which include an increase in tax revenues from 8% to 12% of GDP by 2000. The recent repeal of a new land tax was a major blow to these efforts. To the GOG's credit, legislation was passed in late 1997 establishing the Superintendency of Taxes (SAT). Over the past year the IMF and the GOG have been negotiating a Standby Agreement, a sine qua non for release of some multilateral bank funding. Guatemalan protection of intellectual property rights remain weak.

Role in the Summit: Guatemala does not chair any of the Summit coordinating committees. The GOG is active, however, in the basket of actions items involving migrant workers.

Talking Points:

- You and the people of Guatemala deserve the deepest admiration for the successful implementation of the first phase of the peace accords.
- I urge you to continue your efforts to raise the domestic revenue necessary to fund the implementation of the peace accords and come to terms with the IMF.

GUYANA

Political Situation: The Guyanese held their most recent elections on December 15, 1997. In a ballot, generally viewed as free and fair by official local and international observers, voters returned the largely Indo-Guyanese People's Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) to power, electing American-born Janet Jagan as President. Leader of the largely Afro-Guyanese People's National Congress (PNC) and former President Desmond Hoyte refused to accept the election results and claimed that the election had been rigged. The PNC staged a month of daily protests, that exacerbated racial tensions, occasionally turned violent, and brought the country's economy to a virtual standstill. A successful mediation effort by a high-level CARICOM delegation ended the protests in January 1998, with agreement to an international audit of the election results. The CARICOM accord also called for a Constitutional review process and agreement to hold elections under the new Constitution in three years. The audit is scheduled to be completed on April 18. There is concern that the PNC will respond with violence if the audit endorses the election of President Jagan. Georgetown is the headquarters of CARICOM.

Economic Situation: Guyana has made significant strides towards liberalizing its economy. The country enjoyed solid growth rates for the past six years and offers opportunities for U.S. investors, particularly in mining. However, Guyana's productive sectors were hit hard by several recent internal and external factors. The recent political impasse had a chilling effect on foreign investment and will exacerbate this economic downturn.

Role in the Summit: Guyana has taken a special interest in education initiatives and energy cooperation action items.

Talking Points:

- We congratulate the PPP/C on its victory in the recent elections.
- We are pleased that the parties have accepted the CARICOM-brokered agreement to redraft and reform Guyana's Constitution.
- Meaningful inclusion of the Afro-Guyanese community in the political process will be key to ending the recent divisiveness in Guyana, and moving the country forward.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002d. briefing paper	Haiti (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [7]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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002e. briefing paper	Honduras (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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JAMAICA

Political Situation: Jamaica, which became independent in 1962, has been a strongly democratic country since its inception. Its parliament is similar to the Westminster model, and it is a member of the Commonwealth. The December 1997 general elections were the least violent in recent history, thanks in part to Jamaican grass-roots efforts, aided by international observers headed by the Carter Center. Prime Minister Patterson's People's National Party (PNP) won 50 out of the 60 seats. Now that Patterson has a renewed mandate, the GOJ needs to address needed legislation on intellectual property rights (IPR) and on control of drug precursor chemicals, money-laundering, and corruption. With the exception of Mexico, there are more American-citizen prisoners in Jamaica (44) than in any other country in the Latin America/Caribbean region. Prison conditions are poor; in 1997, two American prisoners were beaten by guards.

Economic Situation: Following a period of economic structural reform, Jamaica's economic policy discipline has deteriorated. Its real GDP has declined for the past two years as the government has struggled with a large fiscal deficit, balance of payment difficulties, a large external debt, and a weak financial sector. There is real concern that, without decisive policy action, the banking system could be in jeopardy. Jamaica's leading industries are tourism, the export of minerals (bauxite and alumina) agriculture (sugar and bananas) and assembled garments.

Role in the Summit: Within the FTAA process, Jamaica will assume the presidency of the Smaller Economies Consultative Group and will likely continue its active leadership on this issue. Jamaica, with Uruguay, is also the Responsible Coordinator on civil society for the Action Plan of the Summit of the Americas.

Talking Points:

- We look forward to working with you under the U.S./Jamaica maritime counternarcotics ("shiprider") agreement, which came into effect March 10.
- We appreciate the progress Jamaica has made so far against drugs, but there is still more to do before Jamaica is in compliance with the 1988 UN Drug Convention, especially in the areas of precursor-chemical and money-laundering controls, asset forfeiture, extradition, and mutual legal assistance.
- (If asked) During Prime Minister Patterson's visit to Washington in fall 1995, he discussed surplus helicopters for Jamaica with President Clinton. While no helicopters proved to be available, in fall 1996, the U.S. did sign over to the GOJ the four helicopters it had been leasing from the U.S.

NICARAGUA

Political Situation: President Aleman has tried, with limited success, to initiate a dialogue with the Sandinistas. The two parties did pass electoral law reform and a new law to try and resolve long-standing property claims--including many from U.S. citizens. The civilian-led Ministry of Defense is working to initiate real oversight of defense resources and promote professionalization of the armed forces. The National Assembly is debating legislation to reform the Executive branch and outdated legal codes. Nicaragua is a staunch supporter of U.S. policy vis a vis Cuba and is committed to combating transnational crime. The November passage of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act by Congress met the GON's concerns about possible massive deportation of its citizens.

Economic Situation: Nicaragua signed a new agreement with the IMF, cut government expenditures, and passed key tax revenue legislation. The GON has reduced customs duties and improved export market access through a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico. The U.S. and Nicaragua recently concluded a bilateral intellectual property rights accord, the first in Central America. Although Nicaragua is still one of the hemisphere's poorest countries, GDP grew by 5% in 1997. Private investment is up, private banking continues to expand and unemployment is down. Sustained success, however, depends on staying on track with its IMF program, resolving property disputes, strengthening the rule of law and removing remaining obstacles to private investment.

Summit Role: Nicaragua is coordinator for "Women in Society." The Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) does the majority of the work for the GON and has done a credible job; they hosted a hemispheric conference in April 1997 and directed negotiations on the Women's plank in the Santiago Summit, with strong support from the USG. Aleman recognizes that greater equality for women and girls is fundamental to development but has not given the highest priority to Nicaragua's role as coordinator and could provide greater support. Nicaragua is also coordinator for the Central American Integration System (SICA) for Sustainable Energy Use, Biodiversity and Pollution Prevention.

Talking Points:

- Thank Aleman for his unwavering support for U.S. efforts to bring about democratic change and economic opening in Cuba.
- Thank Aleman for his support of UNSC's efforts to contain Saddam Hussein and force compliance with UN resolutions.
- Urge President Aleman to resolve rapidly and fairly outstanding U.S. citizen property claims in Nicaragua.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002f. briefing paper	Panama (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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002g. briefing paper	Paraguay (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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002h. briefing paper	Peru (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Political Situation: Prime Minister Denzil Douglas took office in 1995 and faces elections by 2000. His party holds seven of eleven parliamentary seats. Under the constitution, Nevis has considerable autonomy and the right to secede from the federation. In October 1997, Nevis' five-seat assembly voted to end its federation with St. Kitts, setting up a process which may lead to an island-wide referendum in 1998 on the question of independence. The OAS is funding (with U.S. assistance) a three-member commission to study this proposed split and to recommend alternatives. CARICOM opposes Nevis' secession. St. Kitts faces considerable threat from drug traffickers who use the island for transshipment between South America and the United States and Europe. The United States is pursuing the extradition of three major alleged traffickers, and the St. Kitts government supports the request, now facing a judicial review.

Economic Situation: St. Kitts and Nevis, the last sugar monoculture in the eastern Caribbean, diversified in the 1980's into tourism, offshore banking, and international business. St. Kitts and Nevis used the 1983 Caribbean Basin Initiative and special trade provisions with the United States to penetrate some niche manufactured export markets.

Talking Points:

- We are pleased that the Constitutional Review Commission is working with St. Kitts and Nevis to explore alternatives to secession. While we respect the right of the people of Nevis to secede we hope that any decision is taken with a full knowledge of the alternatives and potential risks.
- We hope the judicial review of our extradition requests notes the strength of the evidence and the shortcomings of the earlier decision. We appreciate your efforts to ensure that the case has proceeded fairly. This case is a crucial test of the integrity of the judiciary in the eastern Caribbean.
- Extraditions would send a clear message to drug traffickers that they are not above the law.

ST. LUCIA

Political Situation: Prime Minister Kenny Anthony is one of the newest Caribbean leaders. Elected in 1997, he has already taken a prominent role on issues such as Caribbean economic and political integration, and the restructuring of the banana industry. Anthony's party controls all but one seat in the seventeen-seat parliament. St. Lucia is a multi-party democracy with a strong regard for human rights and organized labor. It has cooperated with the United States on counter-narcotics through joint operations and treaties.

Economic Situation: St. Lucia's economy, once dependent on sugar, now relies on banana production, tourism, and some manufacturing. Agriculture is dominated by small banana holdings. The sector is highly vulnerable to weather conditions, especially hurricanes. In view of the EU's probable phase-out of its special access to its markets by Windward Island bananas, agricultural diversification is a priority. U.S. and Caribbean officials held a productive discussion in January in St. Lucia, where we proposed a WTO-consistent alternative to the EU's current banana import licensing system. Investors are lured by an educated and skilled work force and stable political conditions.

Talking Points:

- I understand that recognition is growing within the region that the U.S. supports duty-free access for Windward Island bananas to the EU. We look forward to working closely with your government on this issue.
- As I promised last year at the Bridgetown Summit, USAID has inaugurated scholarships for two St. Lucian students to study for masters degrees in the United States and for several hundred Windward Island students to receive local vocational and technical training. Trade liberalization, microenterprise, and rural development projects have begun.

ST. VINCENT

Political Situation: One of the longest-serving Prime Ministers in the Caribbean, Prime Minister Sir James Mitchell was elected in 1984 and next faces elections in 1999. Mitchell's party dominates St. Vincent's politics, but his most recent election was close. Most recently, attention was focused on the murder trial in St. Vincent of two American citizens, the Fletchers. After repeated U.S. interventions to ensure a fair trial, the case was dismissed in July 1997 for lack of evidence. U.S. law enforcement agencies are watching closely alleged high-level corruption in the police force and government.

Economic Situation: The St. Vincent economy is dependent on agriculture, which employs 60% of the workforce. The declining banana industry represents 50% of merchandise exports. In view of the EU's probable phase-out of its special access to its market by Windward Island bananas, agricultural diversification is a priority. U.S. and Caribbean officials held a productive discussion in January, where we proposed a WTO-consistent alternative to the EU's current banana import licensing system. Tourism, especially yachting, has grown to become a very important part of the economy, and recently supplanted bananas as the chief source of foreign exchange.

Talking Points:

- I understand that recognition is growing that the U.S. supports duty-free access for Windward Island bananas to the EU market. We look forward to working closely with your government on this issue.
- As I promised last year at the Bridgetown Summit, USAID has inaugurated scholarships for two Vincentian students to study for masters degrees in the United States and for several hundred Windward Island students to receive local vocational and technical training. Trade liberalization, microenterprise, and rural development projects have begun.
- I was pleased to see that the Fletcher case was resolved in accordance with the rule of law, as we had expected.
- Need for vigilance against financial criminal penetration.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002i. briefing paper	Suriname (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Political Situation: A leader within the English-speaking Caribbean, this Parliamentary democracy is the United States' staunchest ally in the region. Elected in November 1995, Basdeo Panday is Trinidad's first Prime Minister of East Indian descent after more than 30 years of rule by Afro-Trinidadians. In a country where politics splits along ethnic lines, Panday's peaceful succession was a testament to the strength of Trinidad and Tobago's democratic institutions. At considerable political cost with his Caribbean neighbors, Panday has cooperated closely with the U.S. on extradition and counternarcotics measures. In March 1996, Panday signed Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance, and an Agreement on Maritime Cooperation. With our assistance, he created a Counter-Drug Task Force.

Economic Situation: The U.S. is Trinidad and Tobago's most important trading partner and a strong proponent of free trade. There is also a large and growing U.S. business presence in Trinidad and Tobago, mainly in the hydrocarbon sector and related downstream industries. New U.S. direct investment between 1996-98 is projected to be about \$2.5 billion. Panday presides over a robust economy as a result of large-scale investment in the petrochemical industry. However, the investment is capital-intensive and has had limited direct effect on the stubbornly high (14 per cent) unemployment (although it has decreased from 22 per cent in recent years). Trinidad and Tobago's relations with its CARICOM partners are close, if somewhat unbalanced (it has a 9 to 1 trade surplus with its CARICOM partners). An economic powerhouse in the Eastern Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago retains considerable independence from CARICOM on economic policy. Because Trinidad and Tobago has a strong interest in its neighbors' continued economic viability, Panday supports CARICOM positions on bananas, Cuba, and CBI-enhancement, none of which affect it directly.

Role in the Summit: Trinidad and Tobago has been active in developing education initiatives and has accepted the vice presidency of the competition policy negotiating group. The U.S. has encouraged the GOTT to seek the chair of the FTAA IPR WG.

Talking Points:

- The U.S. values its relationship as Trinidad and Tobago's major trading partner and as our staunchest ally in the fight against drug trafficking in the Caribbean. We will continue to assist your efforts.
- We greatly appreciate your having hosted Secretary Albright's recent visit, which built on our Barbados summit cooperation.

VENEZUELA

Political Situation: National elections will be held on December 6, including elections for President as Caldera's five year term will expire this year.

Economic Situation: Venezuela is the United States' top supplier of both crude oil and refined petroleum products. Conversely, Venezuela is the largest export market for U.S. oil and gas goods and services. The United States is Venezuela's leading trade partner and Venezuela is our fourth largest trade partner in the hemisphere. The Caldera government has adopted market-based economic policies aimed at reducing inflation and establishing conditions for private sector led growth. However, declining oil prices and political uncertainties have caused a loss of economic confidence (and 30 percent stock market decline) over the past few months.

Role in the Summit: Venezuela is the responsible coordinator for anti-corruption efforts and co-coordinator (with the U.S.) for hemispheric energy issues. The GOV championed the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention and hosted the hemispheric Energy Ministerial in February. As co-coordinator for hemispheric energy, the GOV was helpful in achieving consensus on climate change at the March SIRG meeting.

Talking Points:

- Our counter-narcotics cooperation is advancing, and I am pleased that we have begun negotiations to conclude a comprehensive maritime agreement as we discussed during my visit to Caracas last October.
- I want to thank you for Venezuela's help in developing consensus on climate change at the recent SIRG. I hope that we can continue to work together to address the problem of global warming.
- **If raised, and BIT is concluded:**
Our recently concluded Bilateral Investment Treaty is a step forward and one of the more complex treaties we have negotiated. It will further strengthen commercial ties between our countries and benefit both Venezuelan and U.S. investors.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 1998 3:38 AM
To: Clarke, Richard A.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.; Rosa, Frederick M.; Wechsler, William F.
Subject: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS & ONDCP DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY

UNCLAS
QQQQ

SUBJECT: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS & ONDCP DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY
BEGIN TEXT:

1. DIRECTOR ONDCP IS TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO TRAVEL WITH POTUS TO SANTIAGO, CHILE FOR SUMMIT OF AMERICAS FROM APRIL 16-19. DURING SUMMIT ONDCP DIRECTOR DESIRES TO MEET WITH BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT CARDOSO. REASON FOR MEETING IS THAT DIRECTOR

PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6468 UNCLAS

UNABLE TO ACCEPT INVITATION TO VISIT BRAZIL PRIOR TO SUMMIT TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT WILL NOT BE IN BRAZIL DURING DIRECTOR'S VISIT.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY REITERATE TO GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARDOSO AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. PLEASE ALSO PROVIDE BIOS OF BRAZIL'S SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

3. PRIMARY WASHINGTON POC IS JIM GILBERT, 202-395-4676, FAX 202-395-5197. E-MAIL JAMES_R. GILBERT@OA.EOP.GOV. SECONDARY POC IN WASHINGTON IS RICHARD BAUM, 202-395-7721, FAX, 202-395-6742, E-MAIL RICHARD_J. BAUM@OA.EOP.GOV. AFTER APRIL 9 CONTACT IN CHILE IS BAUM, THROUGH SANTIAGO DEA ATTACHE, VICTOR OLIVERI, 562-330-3401, FAX, 562-330-3096 OR CELL PHONE NUMBER AVAILABLE FROM GILBERT. GILBERT WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON, AND REACHABLE AT ABOVE NUMBERS DURING ALL OF MARCH AND APRIL.

PAGE 3 RHEHAAA6468 UNCLAS

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PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6463 UNCLAS
APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FROM COSTA RICA'S SUMMIT DELEGATION.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. PLEASE IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FOR DIRECTOR TO MEET WITH AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF COSTA RICA'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

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PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6462 UNCLAS

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3. PRIMARY WASHINGTON POC IS JIM GILBERT, 202-395-4676, FAX 202-395-5197. E-MAIL JAMES_R_GILBERT@OA.EOP.GOV. SECONDARY POC IN WASHINGTON IS RICHARD BAUM, 202-395-7721, FAX, 202-395-6742, E-MAIL RICHARD_J_BAUM@OA.EOP.GOV. AFTER APRIL 9 CONTACT IN CHILE IS BAUM, THROUGH SANTIAGO DEA ATTACHE, VICTOR OLIVERI, 562-330-3401, FAX, 562-330-3096 OR CELL PHONE NUMBER AVAILABLE FROM GILBERT. GILBERT WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON, AND REACHABLE AT ABOVE NUMBERS DURING ALL OF MARCH AND APRIL.

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BEGIN TEXT:

1. U.S. CABINET MEMBER, BARRY R. MCCAFFREY, DIRECTOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY (ONDCP) IS TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO TRAVEL WITH POTUS TO SANTIAGO, CHILE, FOR SUMMIT OF

PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6461 UNCLAS
AMERICAS FROM APRIL 16-19. DURING SUMMIT ONDCP DIRECTOR DESIRES TO MEET WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FROM CANADA'S SUMMIT DELEGATION. NOTE THAT FOREIGN MINISTER AXWORTHY HAS COMMUNICATED INTEREST IN MEETING WITH DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY IN CHILE.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF CANADA OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. PLEASE IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FOR DIRECTOR TO MEET WITH (IN ADDITION TO AXWORTHY) AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF CANADA'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

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PAGE 3 RHEHAAA6461 UNCLAS
562-330-3401, FAX, 562-330-3096 OR CELL PHONE NUMBER AVAILABLE FROM GILBERT. GILBERT WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON, AND REACHABLE AT ABOVE NUMBERS DURING ALL OF MARCH AND APRIL.

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PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6460 UNCLAS
APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FROM BOLIVIA'S SUMMIT DELEGATION.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. PLEASE IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FOR DIRECTOR TO MEET WITH AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF BOLIVIA'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

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APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FROM ARGENTINA'S SUMMIT DELEGATION.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. PLEASE IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FOR DIRECTOR TO MEET WITH AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF ARGENTINA'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

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2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. PLEASE IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FOR DIRECTOR TO MEET WITH AND PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATED TO SCHEDULING MEETING TO ONDCP POC. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF VENEZUELA'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS AND ANY RECOMMENDED NARCOTICS TALKING POINTS.

3. PRIMARY WASHINGTON POC IS JIM GILBERT, 202-395-4676, FAX 202-395-5197. E-MAIL JAMES_R_GILBERT@OA.EOP.GOV. SECONDARY POC IN WASHINGTON IS RICHARD BAUM, 202-395-7721, FAX, 202-395-6742, E-MAIL RICHARD_J_BAUM@OA.EOP.GOV. AFTER APRIL 9 CONTACT IN CHILE IS BAUM, THROUGH SANTIAGO DEA ATTACHE, VICTOR OLIVERI, 562-330-3401, FAX, 562-330-3096 OR CELL PHONE NUMBER AVAILABLE FROM GILBERT. GILBERT WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON, AND REACHABLE AT ABOVE NUMBERS DURING ALL OF MARCH AND APRIL.

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PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6465 UNCLAS
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APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL FROM MEXICO'S SUMMIT DELEGATION.

2. ONDCP REQUESTS THAT EMBASSY INFORM GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO
OF DIRECTOR MCCAFFREY'S INTEREST IN SANTIAGO MEETING. WE
RECOMMEND THAT MEETING BE ARRANGED WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
MADRAZO, IF HE IS TO ATTEND THE SUMMIT; IF NOT, MEETING SHOULD
BE WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY GREEN. ALSO, PLEASE PROVIDE BIOS OF
MEXICO'S SANTIAGO DELEGATION MEMBERS.

3. PRIMARY WASHINGTON POC IS JIM GILBERT, 202-395-4676, FAX
202-395-5197.
E-MAIL JAMES_R_GILBERT@OA.EOP.GOV. SECONDARY POC IN
WASHINGTON IS RICHARD BAUM, 202-395-7721, FAX, 202-395-6742, E-MAIL
RICHARD_J_BAUM@OA.EOP.GOV. AFTER APRIL 9 CONTACT IN CHILE IS
BAUM, THROUGH SANTIAGO DEA ATTACHE, VICTOR OLIVERI,
562-330-3401, FAX, 562-330-3096 OR CELL PHONE NUMBER AVAILABLE
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PAGE 2 RHEHAAA6466 UNCLAS
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Inter-American Dialogue

FAX TRANSMISSION: March 10, 1998

cc: JH

TO: Amh. James Dobbins
Special Assistant to the President and Sr. Director for Inter-American Affairs
National Security Council

FAX : 202/456-9130

FROM: Michael Shifter

TOTAL PAGES: 5 If not received clearly, please call 202/463-2923.

Dear Jim:

I thought you might be interested in the attached memorandum. It contains some ideas and proposals aimed at preserving and strengthening democracy and human rights in the hemisphere. These might be considered at next month's Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile. I'd welcome any comments you might have. Many thanks.

Best regards,

Summit Proposals: Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

Michael Shifter, Inter-American Dialogue
February 18, 1998

The most striking fact about democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean is the persistence of the norm that favors democratic practices and institutions. Happily, the context remains inhospitable to the sort of unconstitutional takeovers that once distinguished the region. Civilian leaders still reaffirm the importance of freely elected governments, buttressed by public opinion that prefers the democratic system. The adoption of the Washington Protocol in September 1997 -- which grants OAS member governments the authority to expel countries that violate the norm of constitutional government -- underlines a continuing region-wide juridical commitment and obligation.

At the same time, though constitutional governments are for the most part in place, there is a sharp disparity between the norm and the reality of democratic practices and institutions. The litany of deficiencies is by now all too familiar: ineffectual and unaccountable justice systems and legislatures; lack of full subordination of the military to civilian authority; curtailment of press freedoms; and relatively weak participation and representation in the democratic process. Though in many countries there is much to appreciate, and celebrate, the rule of law is generally far from robust.

Against such a backdrop, it is crucial to sustain the political momentum in the hemisphere towards the strong defense and promotion of democracy -- and protection of fundamental human rights. It is important to guard against reversals, and to anticipate and address serious, potential problems. An array of mechanisms and instruments, in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors, already perform well. Some -- such as the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights -- serve as models for other parts of the world. But at a time when many democracies are under considerable strain -- and the region is witnessing more ambiguous and subtle threats to democratic governance -- they especially need sustained support by the hemisphere's heads of state to respond even more effectively to multiple challenges.

One of the most urgent challenges is crime. Democratic practice becomes problematic when fundamental personal security and core constitutional protections are seriously threatened. The problem has a variety of dimensions -- social, economic, political, cultural -- but the central fact is that the Americas is the most violent continent in the world, reflected in the highest homicide rates. Available data reveal that over the last decade all of the urban centers in Latin America have witnessed a surge in common crime. The subject dominates the headlines of the region's daily newspapers and magazines -- and stands out in any public opinion survey about what most concerns Latin American citizens. Though the problem particularly afflicts the poorest sectors of society, today few remain entirely unaffected.

It is important for the hemisphere's heads of state to discuss and deal with one of the issues that most troubles their citizens -- and in a way that is consistent with democratic and human rights norms. It would be productive and timely to emphasize the importance of exploring policy options to address the crime problem. At present, there is a wide gap between the gravity of the issue and the resources set aside to tackle it. One promising step would be to enhance mechanisms of exchange of information and expertise, in an effort to discover "best practices" and disseminate them as broadly as possible. In some cases -- New York City and Rio de Janeiro, for example -- there is evidence of a drop in crime. It would be important to identify the factors that account for the improvement, and to see how they might apply to cities where crime is on the rise.

The crime challenge also suggests enhanced attention to reforming and modernizing the region's judiciaries and police forces. These are complex and long term challenges, but they are essential to construct the rule of law throughout the region. In the 1990s, many countries in the region have undertaken judicial reform efforts, increasingly with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank. But surprisingly little is known about what has worked and what has not worked, and whether there are some elements that make up an emerging "model" of successful judicial reform. Hemispheric governments should commit themselves to conducting a collective, systematic inquiry to develop more informed guidelines for future efforts. Such an inquiry might include an assessment of the quality and effectiveness of various national training programs for judges.

Improving the capacity and professionalism of the region's police forces is also a high priority to advance the democratic and human rights agenda. Some noteworthy effects have been carried out to create new civilian police forces in post-conflict situations, including El Salvador and, currently, Guatemala. In addition, there have recently been some substantial police reforms in Brazil, which have in part inspired the follow-up to the democracy initiative in the 1994 Summit, coordinated by Brazil and Canada. The exchanges of information and expertise involving both countries have been helpful. But what has essentially been a bilateral endeavor should be considerably broader, engaging the support of other hemispheric governments. In many countries, the role of the police has been relatively neglected over the past several decades. Yet, in view of the coming challenges to democracy and human rights in the region, this institution deserves urgent, high-level, multilateral attention.

One of the most promising institutional advances in the justice area in Latin America over the past decade has been the expansion of "ombudsman" offices, now found in some 13 countries. These perform slightly different functions, with varying degrees of effectiveness, but often respond to citizen's concerns in human rights and administrative law. Such non-governmental organizations as the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Andean Commission of Jurists are playing valuable roles in convening a region-wide network made up of

directors of these institutions, in an effort to strengthen their capacity. The ombudsman offices -- different terms are used in different countries -- could benefit from an expression of enthusiastic support from the hemisphere's heads of state, increased resources from the multilateral banks, and a commitment to expand their faculties in addressing citizen demands.

Apart from ombudsman offices and other national judicial institutions, the Summit should accord special recognition to the inter-American human rights system, particularly the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Court. Heads of state should be encouraged to underscore these institutions' critical role in exposing human rights transgressions and developing a body of regional jurisprudence. Both the Commission and Court should get more substantial financial support. The Commission's overriding juridical role should be strongly reaffirmed, with an eye towards improving democratic institutional protections. Stronger collaboration between the Commission and the Inter-American Development Bank's increasing work in judicial reform should also be supported.

The Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the OAS and national development agencies, are also focusing growing attention on efforts aimed at the modernization and reform of the Congress throughout Latin America. The principles and framework embraced by parliamentary leaders at an IADB-sponsored meeting in Chile in September 1997 should be endorsed by the hemisphere's heads of state. (See "Carta de la Modernizacion Parlamentaria Iberoamericana") The heads of state should acknowledge the weakness of many of the region's legislatures as a democratic shortcoming that should be addressed through enhanced training, exchange and policy discussions among key leaders.

In addition, hemispheric governments should sustain progress made in the area of fighting corruption. Heads of state should commit themselves to implementing the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and encouraging governments to adopt laws that seek to modernize government procurement and acquisitions systems and improve accountability through financial management and thorough and transparent financial reporting. The OAS would be the appropriate vehicle to work with governments in establishing a monitoring mechanism to track progress toward implementation of the Convention and other anti-corruption Summit efforts.

One of the more positive democratic developments in the region has been the institutionalization of elections in nearly every country. Electoral tribunals are markedly better -- more efficient and accountable -- than they were just a few years ago. Yet, routine elections have been accompanied by the complicated question of campaign and political party financing, sometimes illegal funding that penetrates the political process. This problem affects all of the countries of the hemisphere, and has important implications for democracy. The heads of state should address the campaign financing issue directly, and propose to review national legislation and attempt to develop region-wide norms and standards in this area. This would not involve enforcement, or even evaluation, but would simply be an attempt to deal collectively with a common, growing problem.

Many analysts agree that the growing independence and professionalism of much of the media in Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the more heartening democratic trends. In country after country, the print and television media are revealing important public information, and keeping public officials accountable. At the same time, however, perhaps the clearest measure of the media's increasing strength has been a number of attempts throughout the region to restrict its freedoms and introduce some measure of censorship. Such attempts constitute a step backward. The Santiago Summit would be an excellent opportunity for the heads of state to reaffirm their support in the strongest terms for regional norms that embrace full press freedom. They might also endorse training programs in investigative journalism. The idea of setting up an ombudsman's office in the OAS (perhaps within the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights), to monitor carefully attempts to restrict press freedom, might also be pursued. It is important to establish a region-wide mechanism to ensure that the press enjoys the fullest range of freedom in carrying out its work.

Finally, and importantly, even in the context of civilian, constitutional governments, the relationship between civilian and military leaders in many countries remains problematic and conflicted. Almost a decade after the end of the Cold War, there is still no clear, coherent formulation about the purpose of the armed forces, its appropriate role and mission. Regional norms in this area are essential, but to date have not been adequately developed, despite positive meetings of the defense ministers in Williamsburg and Bariloche. This issue also deserves the highest level attention, including a serious review of inter-American security institutions. Civil-military relations remains a serious challenge to deepening and improving the quality of democracy throughout the hemisphere.

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PLAN OF ACTION

[We] ⁽¹⁾ The democratically elected Heads of State and Government of the Americas, recognizing the need to make a collective effort that complements the actions being developed and executed at the national level to improve **[the economic well being and]** ⁽¹⁾ the quality of life of our peoples, affirm our strong commitment to carry out this Plan of Action, which constitutes a body of concrete initiatives intended to **[promote the overall development of countries of the Hemisphere through]** ⁽¹⁾ ensure access to and improve the quality of education, promote and strengthen democracy and the respect for human rights, deepen economic integration and free trade and eradicate poverty and discrimination. **[We further affirm the need to examine, emphasize and make explicit, the interrelatedness between each non-economic initiative and its economic counterpart]** ⁽¹⁾

I. EDUCATION: THE KEY FOR PROGRESS

The Hemisphere's commitment to education is reflected in the sweeping reform processes encompassing all levels of the educational system, and is based on broad consensus with respect to the problems confronting education and the shared commitment and effort of society as a whole to overcome them.

These processes are based on the principles of equity, quality, relevance and efficiency. Equity is defined as the creation of conditions that ensure that every sector of the population has the opportunity to receive quality education services, thereby significantly reducing the effects of inequalities based

¹ Proposal of Caricom.

² Proposal of Caricom.

³ Proposal of Caricom.

⁴ Proposal of Caricom.

on socio-economic status, disability and ethnic, cultural and gender discrimination. Quality implies the achievement of high levels and cognitive development, skills, capabilities and ethical attitudes. Relevance is defined as the ability of an educational system to meet the needs and aspirations of society as a whole, taking into account its social, cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity. Lastly, efficiency is defined as the provision of adequate resources, used optimally, in order to enhance educational achievements.

Therefore, the Governments, fully recognizing and respecting national sovereignty and the responsibilities of the institutions of our respective countries with regard to education, reiterate the commitment of the Miami Summit to ensure, by the year 2010, universal access to and completion of quality primary education for 100 percent of children and access for at least 75 percent of young people to quality secondary education, with increasing percentages of young people who complete secondary education, and assume responsibility for providing the general population with opportunities for life-long learning. If these objectives are met, we are confident that we will provide our people with the tools, skills and knowledge necessary for and suited to the development of capabilities that ensure better conditions of competitiveness and productivity required by modern economies and contribute as worthy citizens to their respective societies.

To achieve these objectives, Governments will:

- Implement targeted and inter-sectoral educational policies, as necessary, and develop programs that focus specifically on groups at a disadvantage in the areas of education, functional illiteracy and socio-economic conditions, with attention to women, minorities and vulnerable populations. Inter-sectoral programs in education, health and nutrition, as well as early childhood educational strategies will be priorities, inasmuch as they contribute more directly to plans to combat poverty.
- Establish or strengthen national or subnational -and, where applicable,

subregional- systems to evaluate the quality of education, which permit assessment of the performance of various educational actors, innovations and factors associated with achievements in learning. To that end, information and national indicators will be made available that can be used to design, carry out and evaluate quality-improvement programs based on equity. Standards for reading and writing, mathematics and science shall receive special attention. Also, where appropriate, criteria and methodologies for collecting data that permit comparison of some educational indicators across countries in the Hemisphere shall be established;

- Develop comprehensive programs to improve and increase the level of professionalism among teachers and school administrators that combine pre-service and in-service training, exploring incentive mechanisms tied to updating their skills and to meeting such standards as may have been agreed upon. Higher education must collaborate in this endeavor through research and pedagogy, both of which should be strengthened in order to meet this goal.
- Strengthen education management and institutional capacity at the national, regional, local and school levels, furthering, where appropriate, decentralization and the promotion of better forms of community and family involvement. Encourage the mass media to contribute to bolstering efforts being made by educational systems.
- Strengthen preparation, education and training for the world of work so that an increasing number of workers can improve their standard of living and, together with employers, have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration. In this regard, consideration will be given to the adoption of new technology based on different options and alternatives, ranging from specific occupational training to strengthening general employability competencies. Special attention will also be paid to the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms that permit workers to obtain certification of

job-related competencies acquired through formal education and work experience. In order to confront changes in the labor market and to enhance employability prospects, actions that take into account the development of entrepreneurial skills will be included and will involve the different sectors and offer various options and alternatives.

- Establish or improve, according to their internal legal framework, educational strategies relevant to multicultural societies, so as to be able to shape, with the participation of indigenous peoples and migrants, models for bilingual and intercultural basic education. Similarly, the content of basic education will have to be enhanced, together with respect and appreciation for the cultural diversity of peoples, as well as to expand the knowledge of the different languages spoken in the countries of the Hemisphere where resources and possibilities permit.
- Develop, within and outside schools, with the assistance of families and other actors and social organizations, educational strategies that foster the development of values, with special attention to the inclusion of democratic principles, human rights, gender-related issues, peace, tolerance and respect for the environment and natural resources.
- Promote access to and use of the most effective information and communication technologies in education systems, with special emphasis on the use of computers, in combination with revised pedagogical methods and proper training for teachers in the use of these technologies. Special attention shall be paid to the ethical imperative of including the most vulnerable sectors. To that end, distance education programs shall be strengthened and information networks established.
- Make efforts to increase the availability of teaching materials in collaboration with official institutions and, depending on the specific conditions in each country, with the private sector.

- Seek to use technology to link schools and communities, as a way of establishing ties in the Hemisphere, while encouraging the participation of higher education institutions that have advantages in this field.
- Foster scholarship and exchange programs for students, teachers, researchers and educational administrators using different strategies, including institution-to-institution ties, communications technology and internships which permit exposure to pedagogical and management innovations in the other countries of the Hemisphere. This will contribute to strengthening the institutional capacity of Ministries or Departments of Education, decentralized administrative entities and centers of higher learning.

Funding, Horizontal Multilateral Cooperation Strategies and Follow-up

We, the Heads of State and Government, recognizing the cardinal importance of education as a foundation for development, agree, in accordance with our respective legislative processes, to promote allocation of the resources necessary for educational expenditure with a view to attaining greater levels of equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency in the educational processes, emphasizing the optimal use of resources and a greater participation of other social actors.

We also reaffirm our commitment to promote horizontal and multilateral cooperation in the area of education. To that end, we:

- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB and World Bank, together with the other national and multilateral technical and financial cooperation agencies operating in the Hemisphere, to provide, within their respective areas of action, support for programs and initiatives that are consistent with the goals, objectives, and actions proposed in this Chapter of the Plan of Action.

- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB and the World Bank, among other institutions, to use the mechanisms within their scope to develop and strengthen regional cooperation in areas such as distance education, using, among other means, satellite technology; internships and exchange programs; the development and use of information technology for education; the updating of education statistics; and quality assessment, while striving to ensure that this cooperation is in keeping with the specific needs of each country. We recognize the role and interest in these efforts of specialized international organizations, such as UNESCO, and also the private sector, philanthropic foundations, and pertinent non-governmental organizations.
- Instruct the OAS to foster, articulate and facilitate, through ministerials and other mechanisms being developed by member States in the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), collaboration and joint effort in the Hemisphere and, to that end, to convene, in consultation with the coordinating countries, technical consultation forums of the countries in the Hemisphere in order to contribute to the implementation of the commitments included in this Chapter of the Plan of Action.
- Entrust the Meeting of Ministers of Education, to be convened by the OAS within the framework of CIDI's Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development, to be held in Brazil by August 1998 at the latest, with the development of an implementation plan for this education initiative.
- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB, World Bank and other multilateral institutions to report on the execution of this Plan to the government representatives responsible for review and follow-up of the commitments of the Summit of the Americas.

II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The preservation and strengthening of democracy and human rights constitutes a priority in the hemispheric agenda. Thus it is important to reaffirm our commitment to continue to develop a formula to deepen the actions leading to the attainment of this objective. In this respect, in addition to defining new initiatives and cooperation programs intended to further the process of enhancing democracy and respect for human rights, we have established concrete actions intended to materialize these regional priorities. Thus, being aware of the new realities of the international scenario and its challenges and difficulties, we will strive to find formula that permit us to focus on the growing role of the civil society and its substantial contribution to the development of our countries, to ensure the rights of migrant workers, to strengthen the mechanisms that ensure probity and ethical values, to counteract threats arising from terrorist actions, to take new steps leading to promoting confidence and security among States and to make the reforms required in the administration of the State to duly respond to the requirements and demands of our peoples. Particular attention should be given to the modernization of justice systems, with the goal of widening access to the peoples of our countries, giving the necessary tools to said systems to adequately respond to the needs of our citizens.

Democratic Development and Human Rights

For these purposes Governments will:

- Define and develop, with the participation of the civil society, integrated policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights at a domestic level, in accordance with relevant international norms and principles currently in force, incorporating those policies, where appropriate, into

national human rights plans and programs, as recommended by the World Conference of Vienna, 1993 ; and underscore as well the importance of promoting respect for the universally recognized principles of international humanitarian law.

- Guarantee that all individuals have the right to a due process of law, including the presumption of innocence and the right to a speedy trial and the full respect for their constitutional and legal rights. Governments will adopt measures to ensure that no person pending trial shall be detained for a period exceeding the minimum sentence for the crime with which the person is charged. Governments will continue their efforts to improve conditions of detention and enhance human rights education for the respective officials involved in the administration of justice.
- Promote a review of their respective national legislation in order to eliminate or amend those provisions which may lead to any type of discrimination, for any reason, in contravention of their international commitments. In particular, they will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002. In this context, priority should be given to the rights to equal treatment in the workplace, property, inheritance, custody, as well as combating domestic violence.
- Promote the adoption of legal, educational and social measures, as well as international cooperation, to combat the physical and sexual abuse of children, traffic in minors, child prostitution and child exploitation in all its forms, including pornography. They will implement as well a regional information system on affected children, based on national information systems , with the participation of and promotion by concerned international organizations, to analyze their condition and evaluate social policies to facilitate decision making in this sphere.
- Promote both the signature, ratification and adherence to international human rights instruments to which they are not party, as well as observe

the provisions contained in the instruments to which they are party.

Governments will also enhance cooperation with and support for the activities of the Organization of American States in order to:

- Strengthen the Inter-American human rights system through concrete initiatives and measures which aim to reinforce its institutional structure and promote its links with national systems and regional entities which promote and protect human rights. In this context, governments consider important the institutional strengthening of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute.
- Support states that so request in the processes of promoting and consolidating democratic values, practices and institutions by strengthening the respective organs of the Organization, including the UPD.
- Strengthen the exercise of and respect for all human rights and the consolidation of democracy, including the fundamental right to freedom of expression and thought, through support for the activities of the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights in this field, in particular the recently created Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression.
- Promote programs of cooperation, through the use of advanced information technology and with the support of the international institutions which deal with administration of justice, in areas identified by the OAS working group of democracy and human rights, which include:
 - Training of Police and Correctional Officers
 - Necessary steps to remedy inhumane conditions in prisons and minimize the number of pre-trial detainees; and
 - Enhancing human rights education for judges, magistrates and other

court officials.

Education for Democracy

Governments will:

- Include in educational programs, within the legal framework of each country, objectives and contents that develop democratic culture at all levels, in order to teach individuals ethical values, a spirit of cooperation and integrity. To that end, the participation of teachers, families, students and outreach workers will be stepped up in their work related to conceptualizing and implementing the plans for shaping citizens imbued with democratic values.

Civil Society

Governments will:

- Promote, with the participation of civil society, the development of principles and recommendations for institutional frameworks to stimulate the formation of responsible, transparent non-profit and other civil society organization, including, where appropriate, programs for volunteers, and encourage, in accordance with national priorities, public sector-civil society dialogue and partnerships in the areas that are considered pertinent in this Plan of Action. In this context the OAS may serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences and information.
- In this process, draw upon existing initiatives that promote increased participation of civil society in public issues, such as relevant successful experiences from the National Councils for Sustainable Development and the Inter-American Strategy for Public Participation, among others. As

soon as possible, governments will adopt work plans to implement legal and institutional frameworks based on the principles and recommendations in their respective countries.

- Entrust the OAS to encourage support among governments and civil society organizations, and to promote appropriate programs to carry out this initiative, and request the IDB to develop and implement along with interested states and other Inter-American institutions, hemispheric financial mechanisms specially devoted to the implementation of programs oriented toward strengthening civil society and public participation mechanisms.

Migrant Workers ⁽¹⁾

Governments will:

- Reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction by reasons of race, sex, language, or religion, is a priority for the international community and is the responsibility of every nation.
- Comply with the applicable international human rights instruments and, within the legal framework of each country, guarantee the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and their families.
- Seek full compliance with, and protection of, the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers, and their families, and adopt effective measures, including the strengthening of public awareness, to prevent and eradicate violations of human rights and eliminate all forms of discrimination against them, particularly racial discrimination, xenophobia,

⁵ Pending Argentina's approval.

and related intolerance.

- Reaffirm the sovereign right of each state to formulate and apply its own legal framework and policies for migration, including the granting of permission to migrants to enter, stay, or exercise economic activity, in full conformity with applicable international instruments relating to human rights, and in a spirit of cooperation.
- Seek full respect for, and compliance with, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, especially as it relates to the right of nationals, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular officer of their own state in case of detention.
- Protect the rights of all migrant workers and their families, in accordance with each country's internal legal framework, by taking steps, in case do not exist, to: 1) provide, with respect to working conditions, the same legal protection as for national workers; 2) require the payment and forwarding, as appropriate, of full wages owed when the worker has returned to his/her country; 3) recognize the rights of citizenship and nationality of the children of all migrant workers who may be entitled to such rights, and any other rights they may have in each country; 4) encourage the negotiation of bilateral or multilateral agreements, regarding the remission of social security benefits accrued by migrant workers; 5) protect all migrant workers and their families, through law enforcement and information campaigns, from becoming victims of exploitation and abuse from alien smuggling; 6) prevent abuse and mistreatment of all migrant workers by employers or any authorities entrusted with the enforcement of migration policies and border control; and 7) encourage and promote respect for the cultural identity of all migrants.
- Support the activities of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with regard to the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, particularly through the office of the Special Rapporteur for

Migrant Workers.

Municipal And Regional Administrations

Governments will:

- Within their legal framework and within a reasonable time, establish or strengthen mechanisms for the participation of groups of society in the process of local and other subnational decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews, and promote transparency in local and other subnational government finance operations.
- In accordance with legislation at all levels, provide for financing options for local and other subnational governments, including groups of local governments, such as through transfers of national revenue, access to private capital markets, and authority for raising revenue locally, in order to expand the delivery of quality services as well as provide for training opportunities to strengthen local and other subnational administrative capabilities.
- In accord with different national circumstances, study the possible transfer of additional national governmental functions to local and other subnational levels as well as the possibility for enhancing such authorities.
- Share their experiences and information from existing and future programs supported by multilateral and bilateral cooperation institutions such as the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank, to facilitate the implementation of this initiative.

Corruption

Governments will:

- Resolutely support the Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption and implement the actions established therein, particularly the adoption of a strategy to achieve prompt ratification of the 1996 Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the drafting of codes of conduct for public officials, the study of the problem of laundering assets or proceeds derived from corruption, and the promotion of information campaigns on the ethical values that sustain the democratic system.
- Sponsor in Chile a Symposium on Enhancing Probity in the Hemisphere to be held no later than August 1998, in order to consider, among other topics, the scope of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, and implementation of the aforementioned program. They will also resolutely support the holding of workshops sponsored by the OAS to disseminate the provisions set forth in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
- Foster within the OAS framework, and in accordance with the mandate set forth in the Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption, appropriate follow-up on the progress achieved under the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
- Promote in their domestic legislation the obligation for public officials to declare or disclose their personal assets and liabilities to the appropriate agency.
- Encourage the approval of effective and specific measures to combat all → forms of corruption, bribery, and related unlawful practices in commercial transactions, among others.

Financing of Electoral Campaigns

Governments will:

- Propose the exchange of experiences that may be used as a support for each country so that, according to their own reality and legal system, they adopt or develop internal rules that regulate contributions to electoral campaigns, and independent internal control mechanisms.
- Consider the proposals resulting from the Meeting of Government Representatives on Contributions to Electoral Campaigns, held in Caracas in February 1998.
- Adopt or consider, as appropriate, measures to prevent financial contributions to electoral campaigns derived from organized crime and drug trafficking. Similarly, they will promote the adoption of measures tending to ensure transparency in the origin of all contributions.

Prevention and Control of Illicit Consumption and Traffic of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other Related Crimes

Governments will:

- Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, and will strengthen this alliance based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws.
- With the intention of strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric cooperation and on the basis of the aforementioned principles, develop, within the framework of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), **[as a first step with a view to developing a global system]** a singular and objective process of multilateral governmental

evaluation in order to monitor the progress on their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Summit, in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the problem. ⁽¹⁾

Strengthen national efforts and international cooperation in order to:

- Enhance their national policies and plans with regard to the prevention of illicit drug consumption, and step up measures, particularly at the community level, in schools and those aimed at the most vulnerable groups, such as children and young people, in order to prevent the growth and spread of this consumption and to eliminate financial incentives to illicit trafficking;
- Develop appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programs with a view to alleviating the serious social effects, human suffering and other adverse effects associated with drug abuse;
- Increase cooperation in areas such as the collection and analysis of data, standardization of systems that measures illicit consumption, scientific and technical training and exchange of experiences;
- Develop or encourage the development of campaigns to foster greater social awareness of the dangers of drug abuse for individuals, the family, and society as well as community participation plans;
- Sensitize public opinion especially as to the serious effects of drug abuse and the activities of criminal organizations that deal with them, including at the wholesale and retail level.

Strengthen national efforts and international cooperation to:

⁶ Paragraphs agreed at the December 10, 1997 SIRC Plenary Meeting. Mexico has tabled a text in brackets in the second paragraph which it wishes to be considered.

- Improve and update cooperative mechanisms to prosecute and extradite individuals charged with the traffic of drugs and psychotropic substances and other related crimes in accordance with the international agreements, constitutional requirements, and national laws;
- Establish or strengthen existing, duly trained and equipped specialized central units responsible for requesting, analyzing and exchanging among the competent State authorities, information relating to the laundering of the proceeds, property, and instrumentalities used in criminal activities (also known as money laundering).
- Reinforce international and national control mechanisms to impede the illicit traffic and diversion of chemical precursors.
- Promote the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Firearms, promote the approval and prompt application of the Model Regulations on the Control of Arms and Explosives Connected with Drug Trafficking of CICAD; encourage states, that have not already done so, to adopt thenecessary legislative or others measures to ensure effectives international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit transnational traffic in firearms and ammunition, while establishing, or strengthening, system to enhance the tracing of firearms used in criminal activity.
- Eliminate illicit crops through the increased support of national alternative development programs as well as eradication and interdiction.

Give full support to the upcoming Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which will be convened in june 1998 for the purpose of promoting international cooperation with respect to illicit drugs and related crimes and encourage all States to participate actively, at the highest level, in that international meeting. They will make every effort to ensure effective

implementation of international drug agreements to which they have subscribed, at regional and subregional level, and for these to operate in consonance with the hemispheric effort and reaffirm our support for CICAD and its fundamental role in the implementation of these agreements.

Terrorism

Governments will:

- Take measures, as agreed in the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima, in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, applying for that purpose the most decisive will to comply with the general objectives set forth therein.
- Encourage States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify and/or adhere to international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their respective internal legislation.
- Convene the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

Building Confidence and Security Among States

Governments will:

- Promote regional dialogue with a view to revitalizing and strengthening the institutions of the Inter-American system, taking into account the new political, economic, social, and strategic-military factors in the Hemisphere and in its subregions. To that end, they will seek to expand further a climate of confidence and security among the States of the Hemisphere;

- Carry out, in the manner in which they are set forth, the measures and recommendations resulting from the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, held in November 1995, in Santiago, Chile, and in February 1998, in San Salvador, El Salvador;
- Continue to support the efforts of small-island States to address their special security concerns, which are multidimensional in nature, and economic, financial, and environmental matters, taking into account the vulnerability and level of development of these States;
- In furtherance of efforts to transform the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel mine-free zone, and in recognition of the contribution in this regard of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, including its early entry into force, they will encourage actions and support international humanitarian demining efforts in this area, with the goal of ensuring that priority is given to mines that threaten civilians and of ensuring that land can be restored for productive purpose. The latter will take place through effective regional and international cooperation and coordination, as requested by the affected States, to survey, mark, map, and remove mines; effectiveness mine awareness for the civilian population and assistance to victims; and development and deployment of new mine detection and clearance technologies, as appropriate;
- Continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the Armed Forces, comparing military expenditure in the region, and strengthening the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

Increase cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping efforts;

- Encourage the development of cooperative programs to deal with natural

disasters and humanitarian search and rescue operations;

- Pledge their efforts to ensure that the peaceful resolution of pending conflicts and disputes is achieved through existing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes within the Inter-American System and in keeping with international law and treaties in force, and express that said mechanisms and instruments should be strengthened;
- Acknowledge the value of ministerials or high-level meetings on the topics of international defense and security, such as the Defense Ministerials of Williamsburg and Bariloche, as an important contribution to regional dialogue on these matters, and, in this context, encourage interested countries to hold other meetings;

Entrust the OAS, through the Commission on the Hemispheric Security, to:

- Follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures;
- Analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches with which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control; and
- Pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the variuos aspects of hemispheric security.

This process will culminate in a Special conference on Security, within the framework of the Organization of American States, to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

Support the convening of a follow-up regional conference to the Santiago and San Salvador Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, to

further build mutual confidence in the Americas.

The progress achieved in these matters will be reported to states, thereby ensuring appropriate follow-up through the Organization of American States, so that these topics may be discussed at the next Summit of the Americas.

Strengthening of the Justice System and Judicial Agencies

Governments will:

- Develop mechanisms that permit easy and timely access to justice by all persons, with particular reference to persons with low income, by adopting measures to enhance the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the courts. In this context, they will promote, develop and integrate the use of alternative methods of conflict resolutions in the justice system.
- Strengthen, as appropriate, systems of criminal justice founded on the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of public prosecutors and defense counsel, recognizing the special importance of the introduction of oral proceedings in those countries that consider it necessary to implement this reform.
- Step up efforts to combat organized crime, and transnational crime, and, if necessary, will initiate new laws, procedures, and mechanisms for continuing to combat these heinous crimes.
- Adapt legislation and proceed, as soon as possible, with necessary institutional reforms and measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and youths to meet obligations established under the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child and other international instruments.

- Adopt as appropriate a clear distinction between procedures and consequences of violations of criminal law and measures established to protect children and youth whose rights are threatened or violated, and will promote social and educational measures to rehabilitate young offenders.
- Foster the establishment and strengthening of specialized tribunals or courts for family matters, as appropriate, and in accordance with their respective legal systems.
- Initiate studies aimed at establishing a justice studies centre in the Hemisphere, which will facilitate training of justice sector personnel, the exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation in the Hemisphere, in response to particular requirements of each country. To this end, they request Ministers of Justice or other competent authorities to develop the organization and terms of references for such a centre.
- Promote, in accordance with the legislation of each country, mutual legal and judicial assistance that is effective and responsive, particularly with respect to extraditions, requests for the delivery of documents and other evidentiary materials, and other bilateral or multilateral exchanges in this field, such as witness protection arrangements.
- Support the convening of periodic meetings of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General of the Hemisphere within the framework of the Organization of American States.

Modernization of the State in Labor Matters

Note : No consensus on this matter.
The Responsible Coordinator has worked out a new version of this proposal with the aim to reach an agreement. The aforementioned

version will be sent by fax to National Coordinators.

III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE ⁽¹⁾

Jointly with initiating negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas, we have defined a series of supplementary actions aimed at deepening the process of economic integration [**especially with regard to facilitating the full participation of the smaller economies of the hemisphere, strengthening**] ⁽¹⁾, strengthen mechanisms to counteract the eventual negative effects that [**hemisphere free trade and**] ⁽¹⁾ globalization may produce, facilitating transparency, efficiency and security in internal and international transactions, and contributing so that the benefits of integration cover all sectors of society. In this context, we have prepared a series of proposals to advance programs of science and technology, deepen ~~the~~ energy cooperation programs and establish additional initiatives in order to develop hemispheric infrastructure, in particular in the field of transportation and telecommunications.

Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets

Governments will:

- Strengthen banking supervision in the hemisphere through: implementation of the Basle Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision; training programs to strengthen supervisory capacity; and establishment sound, high-quality reporting and disclosure standards for banks, and creation of a Working Group to assist countries in this process.

⁷ Note of Brazil: the negotiation and implementation of commitments in all the areas mentioned in this chapter which affect trade integration will be consistent with and guided by commitments made by Governments in the context of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in order to guarantee the overall balance of rights and obligations.

⁸ Proposal of Caricom.

⁹ Proposal of Caricom.

- Improve banking and securities market clearance and settlement systems in the hemisphere, in order to facilitate the transparency, efficiency and security of internal and cross-border transactions.
- In the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process, establish a separate financial services negotiating group in the context of a single undertaking.

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Science and Technology

Governments will:

- Recognize science and technology are related to various areas and objectives of this Plan of Action within and beyond economic integration, free trade and sustainable development.
- Continue implementing the Cartagena Plan of Action, agreed to in 1996, with emphasis on strengthening the capacity of the countries in the Hemisphere to participate and benefit from the knowledge-based global economy, promoting, among other actions, the growth of the communications and information industries as strategic components of national, regional integration processes. In this context of the Cartagena Declaration, recognize the important role that existing regional institutions play in implementing this Action Plan.
- Apply science and technology to mitigate the damages caused by the effects of "El Niño" and natural hazards, such as volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods, and their impact on the economy and ecosystem, based on improved forecasting, prevention and response capacity, improved research and training methods to deal with natural hazards; and the application of science of technology to address the effects of climate variability on health, agriculture and water. In this context,

cooperative research and exchange of information about El Niño and other natural hazard will be emphasized.

- Support the development and use of science, technology and innovation indicators in fulfillment of the Cartagena Plan.
- Promote actions to foster alliances among all sectores of the society to advance cooperation and innovation in science and technology. It is recognized that university-industry relations, training in technology management and other human resource development programs, as well as participation of small and medium-sized companies, are important elements for utilizing science and technology to achieve Hemispheric objectives.

Regional Energy Cooperation

In accordance with the legal and constitutional rules of every State, as well as with the commitments that our Governments assume in the context of the negotiations of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), in order to ensure sustainable energy development and further the energy integration of the Hemisphere

Governments will:

- Promote policies and processes that facilitate the trade of products, goods and services related to the energy sector.
- Promote, in the shortest possible time, policies and processes that facilitate the development of infrastructure, including across international boundaries, to further the integration of energy markets.

- Promote the creation and strengthening of transparent and predictable regulatory systems, which take into account the needs of the different parties involved.
- Promote legal, fiscal and regulatory systems in order to stimulate local and foreign private investment in the energy sector in those areas permitted by respective Constitutions.
- Increase access of rural inhabitants to energy services.

Climate Change

Governments will:

✓ In light of their commitments in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the decisions made at the Third Conference of Parties in Kyoto, Japan, and in view of the Fourth Conference of Parties to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November, 1998:

- Encourage the Parties to work toward achieving the objectives and goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Recognize the key role that technologies play in managing the environmental aspects related to energy, and encourage the exchange of technology, information and experiences, as well as share views on the Clean Development Mechanism.

Hemispheric Infrastructure

A. General Infrastructure

Governments will:

- Charge the Inter-American Development Bank with the preparation of a draft set of voluntary principles to be adopted by each of the countries, to facilitate private sector participation in local and transnational infrastructure projects, that can serve as a basis for bilateral and multilateral agreements. This draft will be submitted to Governments not later than December 1998, to be further discussed during a meeting of Infrastructure Ministers to be held in 1999.

B. Transportation⁽¹⁾

Governments will:

- Undertake the necessary actions to implement, to the fullest extent possible, and taking into account subregional sectorial agreements, decisions, and projects the Joint Ministerial Declaration of the Second Hemispheric Summit on Transportation, held in Santiago, Chile, in April 1996, aimed at a). promoting market-oriented, integrated, financially viable, and environmentally sustainable transportation systems and services, and b). providing safe, efficient, and reliable passenger and cargo services that foster the economic growth and development of our countries.
- Develop a plan aimed at ensuring the highest level of safety in air, sea and land transportation systems, improving infrastructure and increasing environmental protection by improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices established, for example, by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization.

¹⁰ Proposal of CARICOM regarding "Maritime Transport of Nuclear and other waste" is pending of approval.

- Prepare a profile of regional transportation systems and services taking into account agreements, decisions, projects and studies already prepared by regional and hemispheric organizations. Such profile will identify the main problems and opportunities faced by the countries in the Hemisphere as a first step towards establishing regional transportation priorities and policies, with respect to, among other things, the harmonization of standards and the exchange of technology.
- Seek, from international financial institutions, resources necessary to undertake, as soon as possible, transportation infrastructure projects in the Americas, including those which take into account the specific needs to the smallest economies.

C. Telecommunications

Governments will:

- Establish strategies to support the development and continuous updating of a regional telecommunications infrastructure plan, taking into account national plans, the need for universal access to basic telecommunications services throughout the Region and the evolution of Global Information Society.
- Work together in close cooperation with the private sector to rapidly build-out the telecommunications infrastructure in the region, adopting strategies to make affordable access available to all for basic telephone service and the INTERNET, such as encouraging, the development of community information service centres that provide access to basic telephone and value-added services, computers, the INTERNET and multimedia services bearing in mind the diverse needs of the countries of the Region and divergent levels of development.

- Promote, in cooperation with the private sector, the exchange and distribution of information concerning regulatory matters such as universal access/service, interconnection and the establishment of independent regulatory bodies, taking into account the commitments made in the World Trade Organization's Agreements on Trade in Basic Telecommunications Services (the GBT Agreement), developments in the Free Trade ~~Area~~ Agreement of the Americas process, and the Declaration and Action Plan adopted by the 1996 Senior Telecommunications Officials Meeting held in Washington D.C. with a view to developing, wherever possible, and subject to national constraints, best practice guidelines and requesting when needed the assistance of CITEL, regional telecommunications organizations, the ITU, the IDB and others as appropriate.
- Foster the development, together with the private sector, of applications over electronic networks, such as the INTERNET, broadcast television and radio, that taking into account different socio-economic conditions and languages, will support education, health, agriculture and sustainable rural development, electronic commerce and other applications assisting small savers, micro-enterprises and Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs) and modernization of the State.
- Encourage CITEL to address with some degree of urgency, studies of the standards coordination aspects of the telecommunications infrastructure, including the areas of Telecommunications Management Network (TMN) and Intelligent Networks (IN) so that the network can evolve to meet the interconnection requirements and to support the implementation of new applications in the Regional context.
- Continue to examine ways to develop consistent regulatory approaches among member countries leading to the promotion of greater commonality in the certification processes for telecommunications equipment and to the establishment of a framework and to move toward the negotiation and implementation of a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) for

telecommunications equipment encompassing all the countries of the Region.

IV. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Americas, reaffirm our firm will to eradicate poverty and discrimination in the region. For such purpose, we have established programs that strengthen the activities of those economic agents that will contribute to eliminate this scourge and aid the most vulnerable sectors.

In our view, the support and fostering of micro, small and medium-size businesses constitute ~~by~~ suitable elements to generate greater and better opportunities for citizens. Similarly, the dissemination and extension of programs of access to credit and health care for sectors with less resources also constitute core actions to attain those objectives. In particular, the inclusion of state-of-the-art technology in health areas will be a priority. Likewise, being aware of the new challenges imposed by modern societies, we will deepen actions aimed at promoting gender equality, at ensuring workers basic rights and the full incorporation of indigenous populations and disadvantaged ethnic groups into society. Similarly, we have decided on the adoption of supplementary actions and programs to eliminate hunger and malnutrition.

Fostering the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

As a means to combat poverty and taking into account national differences, the Governments pledge to strengthen the development of micro, small and medium enterprises by undertaking the following specific actions:

Governments will:

- Ensure that a significant number of the 50 million micro, small and medium enterprises in the Hemisphere, whose owners and workers are persons with low incomes, especially women from these enterprises, have

access to financial services by the year 2000.

- Design and implement programs, with the support of the IDB and in coordination with the World Bank and other development cooperation agencies, that promote appropriate financial policy reforms that: accelerate the entry of formal-sector financial institutions into this market; support the development of institutions that work in the sector; and eliminate impediments that limit the access of micro, small and medium enterprises to financial services.
- Simplify and expedite the procedures for registration, obtaining licenses, complying with labor and tax regulations, and the formalization, where appropriate, of micro, small and medium enterprises.
- Support private-sector providers of non-financial services to enable them to expand access to new technologies and training for micro, small and medium enterprises, which will permit them to enhance their competitiveness in national and global markets.
- Promote micro, small and medium enterprise associations that will allow these businesses to strengthen their cooperation and modernize their management practices.
- Promote interinstitutional coordination by creating effective interchange mechanisms between national and local public institutions that support micro, small and medium enterprises and facilitating their links with the private sector.
- Design national plans for the achievement of the actions previously defined and request that the IDB organize a meeting of ministers or senior officials responsible for public policies to support micro, small and medium enterprises, for the purpose of exchanging information on those plans and thus improving the effectiveness of support policies. To this end, the IDB will be asked to provide coordination for this meeting.

- Request that regional organizations and government, multilateral, and bilateral development agencies involved in the region assist in policy reform and invest in the range of US\$ 400-\$500 million over the next three years in programs, including training and technical assistance, that support the actions identified in this Plan of Action.

Property Registration

Governments will:

- Streamline and decentralize, as necessary, property registration procedures by: adopting transparent, simplified procedures for titling and registration; disseminating information regarding these procedures; utilizing, whenever feasible, state-of-the-art technologies for property georeferencing, computer-generated mapping and computerized records storage; incorporating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and avoiding overlapping administrative fees for titling and registration.
- Recommend that multilateral and bilateral cooperation institutions, especially the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, strengthen their financial and technical assistance programs, including information exchange regarding experiences among countries, to support simplified property registration procedures and to assure access for the poor to those systems.
- In accord with national legal frameworks, implement measures, where necessary, to protect rights accorded to indigenous populations, as well as information programs, if needed, to assure greater awareness of indigenous populations of their rights, in this respect.

Health Technologies Linking the Americas

Governments will:

- Seek, through public and private efforts, or partnerships between the two, to increase the availability and access and to ensure the quality of drugs and vaccines, especially for the most needy, by promoting efforts to safeguard the quality, rational selection and use, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on essential drugs; and by supporting regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will have addressed research, development, production and utilization of vaccines, which will reduce the incidence of diseases, such as pneumonia, meningitis, measles, rubella and mumps.
- Strengthen and improve existing national and regional networks of health information and surveillance systems, so that stakeholders have access to data to address critical health issues in the Region, in order to make appropriate clinical and managerial decisions. They will address the development, implementation and evaluation of needs-based health information systems and technology, including telecommunications, to support epidemiological surveillance, the operation and management of health services and programs, health education and promotion, telemedicine, computer networks and investment in new health technologies.
- Develop initiatives directed to reduce deficits in access to and quality of drinking water, basic sanitation and solid waste management, with special emphasis in rural and poor urban areas, by applying existing or developing new, appropriate and effective low-cost technologies.

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→ The Governments of the Region will make every effort to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the development of these three lines of action, with the technical support of the Pan-American Health

Organization (PAHO). They also will promote bilateral and multilateral collaboration, and will request the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and other financial and technical cooperation institutions to support the programs and activities included in this initiative, according to their own specific priorities and fields of action.

- Develop, in their regulatory capacity, mechanisms for evaluating the pertinence, cost and efficacy of the procedures introduced to deal with these and other priority health problems.

Women

Governments will:

- Strengthen and establish, where they do not exist, national mechanisms and governmental organs, as well as the respective regional and subregional networks in charge of promoting equality of opportunities between women and men with a focus on gender, and provide them with adequate and timely financial resources to enable these entities to promote, coordinate and carry out the commitments undertaken by the States at the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit on Social Development, the Summit of the Americas, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the recent "Santiago Consensus" of the VII Regional Conference on Beijing Follow-up (ECLAC/UN).
- Examine the existing laws and their implementation in order to identify obstacles limiting the full participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of our countries. Whenever necessary, promote reforms or create new laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and to guarantee the protection of children's rights.

- Implement, with the support of the Inter-American Commission on Women, in collaboration with civil society, with the Inter-american Development Bank, the World Bank, and other entities of international cooperation, the commitments regarding the status of women as agreed to at the Summit of the Americas, using when appropriate the System of Indicators adopted by the countries at Montelimar, Nicaragua.
- Promote policies designed to improve women's health conditions and the quality of health services at every stage of their lives.

Basic Rights of Workers

Note : No consensus on this matter.

The Responsible Coordinator has work out a new version of this proposal with the aim to reach an agreement. The aforementioned version will be sent by fax to National Coordinators.

Indigenous Populations

Governments will:

- Support activities in the field of education aimed at improving the participation of communities and populations of indigenous in society. Such activities would seek to strengthen the identity of indigenous populations and promote respectful coexistence among different social groups in communities and states.
- Promote the widening of basic and secondary education services with training orientation, mainly in regions with high percentages of indigenous

populations, through greater support from governments and international cooperation, at the request of interested governments, so that indigenous and non-indigenous populations have the opportunity to receive technical training and contribute to the development of their countries. To the extent possible, the training areas which are implemented parallel to educational processes should respond to the needs of the region and to production strategies.

- In cooperation with regional organizations, development institutions and NGOs, actively support and promote capacity building activities and productive projects in areas such as agriculture, handicrafts, small trade and industry and marketing. To the extent possible, these should be guided and administered by indigenous populations.
- Facilitate the organization of round-tables at the national and hemispheric level, in partnership with indigenous populations, with a view to promoting greater understanding of and cooperation in the areas of education and health, with a particular emphasis on women and children. Governments will also promote research initiatives on the relationship between indigenous population, poverty and development.
- Proceed expeditiously with inter-governmental examination within the OAS framework of the "Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, with a view toward the possible adoption of a declaration, and promote, as appropriate, a review of their internal legislation to ensure consistency with their respective international obligations relating to indigenous populations.

Hunger and Malnutrition

Governments will:

- Give the highest priority to reducing infant malnutrition, concentrating efforts on health, nutrition and education programs for the nutrition of infants, particularly those less than three, as those are the years of greatest vulnerability. To that end, emphasis shall be given to adequate nutrition and the correcting specific nutritional deficiencies, specifically with vitamin and mineral supplements combined with greater use of vaccinations and immunizations and monitoring during the growth of the child.
- Give high priority to the nutritional and caloric needs of women before and during pregnancy and while they are breast-feeding. Governments therefore will promote breast-feeding as an important source of nutrition for babies. The nutritional needs of other high risk groups such as the elderly and the disabled will also be addressed.
- Continue, as far as possible, with the dialogue begun at the Inter-American Conference of Hunger, held in Buenos Aires in October 1996, and they will explore the application, in their respective jurisdictions of the measures suggested, in particular the creation of an alliance with the private sector to fight hunger and malnutrition, the creation of food bank networks with volunteer participation and the creation of an Honorary Council dedicated to fostering activities to reach Summit objectives in this area.