

# FOIA MARKER

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**Folder Title:**

SOA [Summit of the Americas] - 1998 (Papers Prepared by State): Fact Sheets

**Staff Office-Individual:**

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RECORD ID: 9802184  
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

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White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98  
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By KDE NARA, Date 05/14/14  
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS  
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION  
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE  
DELAURENTIS  
DESOUZA  
HOFMANN

FOR INFO  
BLINKEN  
BRAINARD, L  
DOBBINS  
ELKON  
HILLIARD  
LEE  
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
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DOC 12 OF 12

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9805491  
United States Department of State

*Washington, D.C. 20520*

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2184

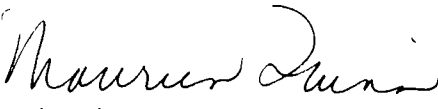
UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary 

Attachments:  
As stated.

MAR 30 843

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DECL: N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Chairmanship of the FTAA Negotiation Process**

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

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

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

**Participation of Civil Society in FTAA**

|                                                         |                             |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Environment, Labor,<br>and Academic Issues<br>Committee | Chair -<br>To be determined |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|

**Electronic Commerce**

|                                            |                 |  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Expert Committee on<br>Electronic Commerce | CARICOM - Chair |  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|

**Consultative Group on Smaller Economies (May '98-Oct '99)**

|                   |                 |                      |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Smaller Economies | Jamaica - Chair | Guatemala-Vice Chair |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|

**Venue of Meetings of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC)  
(May '98-Oct '99)**

|                               |             |            |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Buenos Aires,<br>Argentina | 2. Suriname | 3. Bolivia |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|

FACT SHEET: POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

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

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

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

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

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

FACT SHEET: ECUADOR-PERU PEACE PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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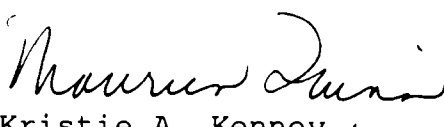
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DECL: N/A

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RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98  
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KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS  
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

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

FOR ACTION

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DESOUZA

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FOR INFO

BLINKEN

BRAINARD, L

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COMMENTS:

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DOC 9 OF 9

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

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MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:  
As stated.

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MAR 30 5:17

FACT SHEET: JUDICIAL REFORMS AND JUDICIAL TRAINING

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

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

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

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

FACT SHEET: CHILD LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 26, 1998

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MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

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

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

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

MAR 27 8:01

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FACT SHEET: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## FACT SHEET: US-CHILE RELATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FACT SHEET: CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

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TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805497

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

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS  
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

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FOR CONCURRENCE  
DELAURENTIS  
DESOUZA  
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DOC 14 OF 14

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9805497  
United States Department of State

*Washington, D.C. 20520*

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary *for*

Attachments:  
As stated.

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MAR 30 9:03

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: USAID SUPPORT FOR SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

#### FACT SHEET: DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

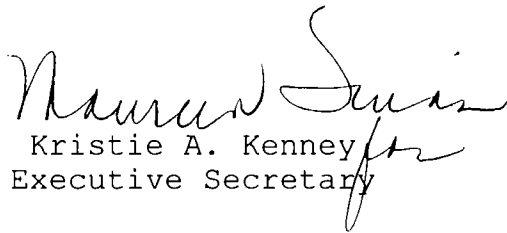
March 31, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for the President's trip to Chile  
for the Summit of the Americas, April 1998.

Please find attached a diskette and copies of Fact Sheets  
for the President's trip to Chile for the Summit of the Americas,  
April 1998.

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Fact Sheets

1. Judicial Reforms and Judicial Training
2. Child Labor in Latin America

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FACT SHEET: CHILD LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FACT SHEET: JUDICIAL REFORMS AND JUDICIAL TRAINING

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

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

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

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

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

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RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98  
SOURCE REF: 9805483

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS  
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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

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9805483  
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

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MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

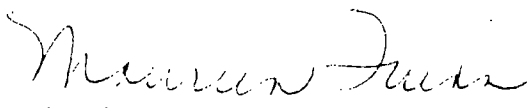
UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:  
As stated.

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MAR 30 6:17

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DECL: N/A

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

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DECL: N/A

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

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

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White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 28 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805491

By KDE NARA, Date 05/14/14

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CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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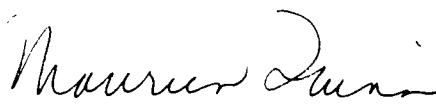
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SUBJECT: Fact Sheets for the Summit of the Americas  
POTUS Trip

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary 

Attachments:  
As stated.

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DECL: N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Chairmanship of the FTAA Negotiation Process**

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

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

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

**Participation of Civil Society in FTAA**

|                                                         |                             |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Environment, Labor,<br>and Academic Issues<br>Committee | Chair -<br>To be determined |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|

**Electronic Commerce**

|                                            |                 |  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Expert Committee on<br>Electronic Commerce | CARICOM - Chair |  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|

**Consultative Group on Smaller Economies (May '98-Oct '99)**

|                   |                 |                      |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Smaller Economies | Jamaica - Chair | Guatemala-Vice Chair |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|

**Venue of Meetings of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC)  
(May '98-Oct '99)**

|                               |             |            |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Buenos Aires,<br>Argentina | 2. Suriname | 3. Bolivia |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

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

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

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: ECUADOR-PERU PEACE PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FACT SHEETS FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

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

FOR ACTION

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FOR CONCURRENCE

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COMMENTS:

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DOC 14 OF 14

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9805497  
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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

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

Fact Sheets as follows:

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

  
Kristie A. Kenney  
Executive Secretary *for*

Attachments:  
As stated.

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MAR 30 9:03

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: USAID SUPPORT FOR SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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