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Folder Title:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore

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1522

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Karl Hofmnn to Samuel Berger, re: Updating You on Santiago (6 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Santiago Summit and Chile State Visit (6 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Chile State Visit and Santiago Summit (5 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)
003b. list	Additional Deliverables That Could be Mentioned in the Action Plan (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
003c. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (6 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
005. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
006a. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report (1 page)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
006b. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination (1 page)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
007. report	Re: [Summit of the Americas] (8 pages)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)
008. note	Handwritten notes re: State visit (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

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Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2484

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.

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

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Tab A

*Draft Schedule for the President
Summit of the Americas - Santiago, Chile
April 1998*

cc: All

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

8:45 pm Depart AAFB en route Santiago
[flight time: 10 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: none]

*Note: If we depart from Miami, the flight time to Santiago would be
8 hours, 15 minutes.*

RON

AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- Arrival Ceremony
7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

7:25 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

8:50 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am- Down Time
9:00 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:00 am- Briefing
9:30 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:35 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am-
9:55 am

State Arrival Ceremony
Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:00 am-
10:50 am

Restricted Bilateral with President Frei
President's Office - La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Official Photo Only

Note: Potus plus 5

10:55 am-
11:20 am

Expanded Bilateral with President Frei
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)

Note: Potus plus up to 15 at table and seats behind.

11:30 am-
12:30 pm

Briefing for Press Conference
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm-
1:35 pm

(T) **Joint Press Conference**
Site TBD - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

1:45 pm

Depart en route events tbd

2:00 pm-
4:00 pm

(T) **Events or Lunch TBD (See Options Below)**

Options (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)
-- Message Event TBD (Power Plant or Education Event)
-- AmCham Drop-By

4:15 pm-
8:15 pm

Down Time/OTR Shopping

8:20 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:30 pm

Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm-
11:00 pm

State Dinner/Entertainment
La Moneda Palace
Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)

*Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats = 150.
Potus makes reciprocal toast.*

11:10 pm

Depart La Moneda Palace en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

11:20 pm

Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel/Down for the Evening

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am-
10:00 am

Speech Prep
Hyatt Regency Hotel

10:10 am

Depart en route Landing Zone

10:25 am

Arrive Landing Zone

10:35 am

Depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

11:05 am

Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

11:15 am

Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

11:30 am

Arrive Parliament

11:35 am-
12:35 pm

Address to Parliament
Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press

Note: First Lady to attend, 50 seats available for US delegation.

12:40 pm

Depart Parliament Building en route Cerro Castillo

12:55 pm

Arrive Cerro Castillo

1:00 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
2:30 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
Whisper Interpretation
Pool Press (Arrival Only)

Note: Small, casual lunch with a few guests per couple to choose.

2:30 pm- **Down Time**
6:30 pm Private Home

Options: Pablo Neruda House-(pv) Visits-helicopter ride from Valpariso

Note: The President must helicopter back to Santiago prior to sunset due to logistical concerns.

6:30 pm Depart Valpariso en route Santiago Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

7:00 pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

7:10 pm Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:25 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:30 pm Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner

Optional Jazz Performance by Herbie Hancock

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

8:15 am- **Briefing**
8:45 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:50 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

9:05 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus to arrive last - open press greeting with Frei.

9:15 am- **Opening Ceremony**
9:45 am Sheraton Hotel
Interpretation TBD
Open Press

Note: Potus and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in attendance. US Delegation to attend (10 seats only)

9:45 am- **Coffee Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)**
10:00 am Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

10:05 am- **Session One (Education/Human Rights/Democracy/Justice)**
12:45 pm Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three.

12:50 pm- **Official Photo**
1:00 pm Sheraton Hotel
Open Press

1:05 pm Depart en route Sheraton Hotel en route Real Camino Restaurant

1:25 pm Arrive Real Camino Restaurant

1:30 pm- **Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)**
3:00 pm Real Camino Restaurant
Open Press (Arrival)
Closed Press (Lunch)

Note: Leaders plus two. (Plus two will dine separately)

Note: Prior to the lunch, an outdoor leaders photo is scheduled (Open Press)

3:10 pm Depart Real Camino Restaurant en route Sheraton Hotel

3:20 pm Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus is the last to arrive.

3:30 pm-
6:30 pm **Session Two (Trade/Poverty/Discrimination)**
 Sheraton Hotel
 Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three.

7:00 pm-
8:15 pm **Down Time**
 Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:20 pm Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

Note: Potus is the last to arrive and cannot be late.

8:45 pm-
11:00 pm **Summit Gala**
 La Moneda Palace
 Interpretation TBD
 Press TBD

Note: Business Attire.

*Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend.
Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate delegation
reception at Estacion Mapucho.*

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:45 am-
9:15 am **Briefing**
 Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:25 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

9:35 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

9:45 am-
11:45 am **Summit Session Three**
 Sheraton Hotel

Note: Leaders plus three.

11:50 am-
12:05 pm **Hold**

12:10 pm Depart en route Former Congress Building

12:20 pm Arrive Former Congress Building

Note: Potus is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

12:30 pm-
1:15 pm **Closing Session**
Former Congress Building
Open Press

Note: Signing of Document, Frei speaks followed by Potus and other three leaders TBD.

1:30 pm Depart en route US Embassy

1:45 pm Arrive US Embassy

1:50 pm-
2:35 pm **Remarks to Embassy Personnel/Families**
US Embassy
Closed Press

3:00 pm-
7:30 pm **Down Time**
Santiago

Options: Golf with President Frei
BBQ/Visit Ranch with President Frei (pending vet)

TBD (T) OTR Dinner

9:30 pm Depart via Air Force One en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]
[time change: none]

RON **AIR FORCE ONE**

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

7:00 am Arrive Washington, DC

Down for the Day/Evening

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

[illegible]

From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
1. Strengthening Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy. - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues.	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million. - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted.	- Extends democratic reforms and practices to the local level.
2. Protecting Human Rights	- Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights.	- OAS is developing pilot projects in based on a hemispheric action plan.	- Establishes rapporteur at the OAS to protect press freedom.
3. Invigorating Civil Society	- Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups;	- AID created an NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas.	- Agrees to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups. - Emphasizes education in democratic values to produce better citizens.
4. Cultural Values	- Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture.	- The Kennedy Center established 25 fellowships for fine arts study. - A new Museum of the Americas is being developed via the IDB and private sector.	- Fosters further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere.
5. Combating Corruption	- Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption.	- As of February, 23 countries have signed and eight have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention. U.S. ratification pending.	- Increases transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials
6. Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	- Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking. - Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs - Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	- Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartel were arrested. - Overall drug use in the U.S. declined, though hardcore use did not; the U.S. anti-drug budget for 1999 is the largest in history. - The OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere was signed December 1996. - Governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS.	- Creation of a hemispheric anti-drug Alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami and other international fora. - Improves extradition procedures and denies safe havens to criminals - Commits to the establishment of national units to investigate financial crimes

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
7. Fighting Terrorism	- Hold a conference on terrorism to recommend common actions against terrorism.	- Recommendations adopted at the Lima Conference on Terrorism April 1996. - U.S. anti-terrorism laws greatly strengthened, which allowed 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorist, and their assets frozen.	- Commits to implementation of the Lima Conference recommendations.
8. Building Mutual Confidence	- Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security.	- Eleven recommendations are being implemented on a voluntary basis. - Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87 percent increase in the practice of CSBMs in the region since 1995.	- Increases transparency in defense budgets - Endorsement of a regime for advance notification of major arms acquisitions
9. Free Trade in the Americas	- Complete negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005.	- Trade ministers have met annually and established 12 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations.	- Launches FTAA negotiation phase.
10. Capital Markets	- Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency.	- A database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997.	- Enacts measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Hemispheric Infrastructure	- Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects.	- Private sector, government, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development.	- New commitments in infrastructure, especially in transportation systems.
13. Telecommunications	- Improve the hemispheric information infrastructure, including through regulatory reform and consistency in equipment guidelines.	- Passage of new telecom legislation in the region that sets clear liberalization rules and promote private sector participation.	- Stimulates electronic commerce through the Internet and other technologies.
14. Science and Technology	- Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities.	- A regional fund begins operations this year to support agricultural technology projects.	- Agrees to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
15. Expanding Tourism	- Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere.	- Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50 percent and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows.	- Tourism (as a service industry) will be incorporated into FTAA negotiations.
16. Access to Quality Education	- Guarantee universal attendance of primary school by 2010; 75 percent at secondary level.	- AID launched a hemispheric effort to implement the education initiative. - Since the Summit, primary attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has	- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education, including from IFIs

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
		reached 90 percent.	- Promotes educational standards - Increases programs for textbooks and distance learning
17. Basic Health Services	- Develop a program to combat communicable diseases.	- Launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance, a hemispheric initiative to eradicate measles by 2000 has been successful.	- Commits to new immunization programs in the hemisphere. - Promotes the use of telemedicine to spread access to medical information.
18. Women in Society	- Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic, and political life.	- Approval of a system of indicators to monitor women's rights. - Several countries passed laws bolstering women's rights.	- Commits to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence.
19. Microenterprise and Small Business	- Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise.	- IDB adopted a five-year, \$500 million strategy to promote microenterprise.	- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for microenterprise.
20. White Helmets	- Voluntarily establish national corps to assist in humanitarian relief.	- Several missions have been deployed worldwide via the UN; U.S. provides technical assistance as requested.	- Contemplates increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs.
21. Sustainable Energy Use/ Regional Energy Cooperation (Initiative #12)	- Initiate new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean conventional energy. - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	- The Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) has identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion. - Santiago was designated the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after a U.S. program.	- Advances the Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
22. Partnership for Biodiversity	- Improve management of parks and protected areas.	- Countries are now participating in a global program to preserve coral reefs. - Biodiversity-rich parks in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Central America were created or enlarged.	- Endorses the implementation of the Santa Cruz Summit's Plan of Action.
23. Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water.	- By 1998, 12 countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, there will be 20. - In Haiti, a water supply and sanitation system was constructed.	- Commits to further programs to improve the quality of drinking water. - Teaches values in environmental stewardship.

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3/27

Jim:

When I was at State yesterday, Rich Brown handed me the attached sample of the "Miami report card" State is planning to publish, to coincide with Santiago. Rich said it was agreed at Miami that such a follow-up publication would be issued, and his office has been soliciting input from around the hemisphere and massaging it into a standardized format.

Rich said this was 99% final, and is headed to the printers next week. He's been working with Eric Farnsworth on it; not clear why he gave it to me, except so that he can say he gave NSC a chance to look at it. (Only not really, since it's basically done.)

Anyway, the material he gave me looks unobjectionable. If you wish, I can insist on seeing the whole document, although Rich says it runs to several hundred pages. Reactions?

Kand

cc: Pat, Ted

Introduction

This report describes progress achieved in implementing the 23 separate initiatives contained in the Plan of Action approved by the 34 Western Hemisphere Heads of State and Government at the 1994 Summit of the Americas in Miami, Florida. It is based on inputs from governments that served as Responsible Coordinators for the various initiatives and on contributions from international organizations. Reports on individual initiatives were submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan American Health Organization, and useful inputs were received from the Organization of American States. The Coordinating Office for the Miami Summit edited the many excellent contributions to conform to a common format and drafted an Executive Summary for the report. That Office accepts responsibility for reformulating the original submissions and for the presentation of the material in the Executive Summary.

This report is not a policy document. The suggested actions under the "Future Steps" section of each chapter are informal recommendations for the continued implementation of the Miami Plan of Action. They are not meant to anticipate decisions that may be reached by Heads of State and Government at the April 1998 Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile.

Because of the extraordinary scope and specificity of the Miami Plan of Action, no report of this nature could describe all of the significant steps that have been taken to implement the Miami mandates. This report, therefore, is not meant to be an exhaustive compendium of actions. It is, however, intended to convey a clear idea of the extensive nature of the actions taken and of their value in enhancing the quality of life in the Hemisphere.

Building Mutual Confidence

Action Initiative 8

I. Actions Taken Since December 1994

Since the Miami Summit, governments and the OAS have taken unprecedented steps to enhance mutual confidence throughout the Hemisphere. At a regional conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) in Santiago, Chile in 1995, governments agreed on eleven CSBMs to be implemented on a voluntary basis. At the Conference, governments called for peaceful resolution "as soon as possible" of "ongoing disputes," and Ecuador and Peru issued a statement describing the various CSBMs that they had begun to observe. Working closely with the Rio Protocol countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States), Peru and Ecuador are now moving toward a historic resolution of their long-standing border dispute, partly as a result of the new atmosphere of mutual confidence generated by the Miami Summit. Following the Santiago Conference, two hemispheric defense ministerial meetings were held, the first in the United States and the second in Argentina. Ministers reached consensus on a range of major principles, notably the need to increase transparency in defense matters and to resolve disputes through negotiation and the widespread use of CSBMs. Over 6,000 land mines have been destroyed in three Central American countries under the aegis of the OAS, and the OAS has set the goal of completing mine clearing in Central America by the year 2000. Finally, national governments have markedly increased their use of CSBMs and have taken a range of other measures designed to ensure transparency and build mutual trust with their neighbors in the Hemisphere.

Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures

In response to the Summit mandate, a Regional Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures was held in Santiago, Chile, November 8-10, 1995. It was attended by representatives from 23 OAS member states and from over 30 observer states and organizations, including numerous countries of Western and Central Europe, Israel, the United Nations, the OAS, CARICOM, the IDB, PAHO, and various commissions and private academic organizations. At the Conference, governments adopted the Declaration of Santiago, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to the basic principles of international law, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, prohibition of the use of force, and respect for the full sovereignty of States. The Declaration lists the following 11 confidence and security-building measures, which the governments of the Hemisphere recommended be applied in the manner that is most suitable.

1. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises;

2. Exchange of information and participation of all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures;
3. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines;
4. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons.
5. Agreements on invitation of observers to military exercises, visits to military installations, arrangements for observing routine operations, and exchange of civilian and military personnel for regular and advanced training;
6. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air;
7. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states;
8. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation;
9. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence and security building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island States;
10. Holding a high level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states; and
11. Programs of education for peace.

The Declaration stressed the voluntary nature of the above measures, and stated that their application could help create a climate conducive to the effective limitation of conventional weapons, making it possible to devote more resources to the economic and social development of the OAS member states.

The Declaration called for follow-up and for periodic evaluation of the implementation of the above measures. It asked the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security to take on these tasks, and it made the General Assembly responsible for convening a second regional conference to follow up the agreements of the Santiago Conference. The regional conference was held in San Salvador February 25-27, 1998 (see below).

The Declaration also called for peaceful resolution "as soon as possible" of "ongoing disputes." During the Conference Peru and Ecuador issued a statement describing the various CSBMs they had begun to observe. In addition, Argentina and Chile signed an agreement to conduct annual consultations on security cooperation.

The Declaration called for continued international negotiations on the prohibition of, traffic in, and indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines, and it recognized the mine-clearing work the OAS is performing in Central America.

OAS Actions

Mine Clearance

Three separate OAS resolutions have established as an OAS objective the completion of mine-clearing in Central America by the year 2000. Mine clearing efforts are currently underway in Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and will begin in Guatemala in early 1998. Thus far a total of over 6,000 land mines have been destroyed and over 50,000 metal objects (suspected land mines) have been detected and are candidates for removal. Demining is carried out under the aegis of the OAS Unit for the Promotion of Democracy with technical support and planning assistance from the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB). The IADB has fielded an on-site military mission of over 20 trainers and supervisors. The Central American governments provide demining troops and medical and administrative support. The demining is financed by the OAS Special Demining Fund, sustained by contributions from the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Other OAS Initiatives

In June 1995, the OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution instructing the Permanent Council to establish a Committee on Hemispheric Security. The result was the creation of the Hemisphere's first permanent forum for the consideration of arms control, nonproliferation, and other security issues.

On the basis of two OAS resolutions on Confidence and Security Building Measures in the Americas, OAS member states have begun to provide the Organization with information conveyed to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms as well as information made available for the United Nations Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures. The two OAS resolutions also call on member states to take a range of additional steps such as exchanging information on defense policies and doctrines, providing lists of experts in security issues, holding seminars on security issues, and inviting observers to military exercises.

A Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Washington, D.C. in October 1997, addressed the issue of the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States and agreed to convene a high level meeting on the issue. In February 1998, the

high level meeting was held jointly with the San Salvador Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures. Participants in the CSBMs Conference agreed to recommend that the Committee on Hemispheric Security study the recommendations of this most recent high level meeting and identify new measures of cooperation to address the concerns of the small island states.

Through Resolution AG/RES.1500 (XXVII-0/97) on "Mutual Confidence in the Americas," the OAS General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council "to consider, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the desirability of approving a legal framework on the issue of advance notification of major arms acquisitions covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms." This issue is currently awaiting negotiation.

The OAS General Secretariat is working with the Committee on Hemispheric Security to draw up a peace education program. An outline of such a program is being developed for consideration by governments.

Defense Ministerials of the Americas

Williamsburg Meeting: Within the spirit of the Miami Summit initiative on Building Mutual Confidence, a meeting of the senior defense officials of the Hemisphere was held at Williamsburg, Virginia in July 1995. All 34 Summit governments sent representatives. The very fact of the Conference was a significant CSBM for the entire Hemisphere. At the meeting consensus was reached on the need to acknowledge the critical role of military and security forces in defending the legitimate interests of sovereign democratic states, ensure the subordination of the Hemisphere's armed forces to democratically constituted authority, increase transparency in defense matters, resolve disputes through negotiation and the widespread adoption of CSBMs, and promote greater defense cooperation in support of U.N. peacekeeping operations and the fight against narcoterrorism.

The U.S. Government announced at the meeting that it would henceforth notify in advance all significant multilateral exercises in the region and that it would provide the other Summit governments with White Papers on defense issues, such as the Secretary of Defense's Annual Report to the President and the Congress

San Carlos de Bariloche Meeting: A second meeting of senior defense officials of the Hemisphere was held in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina in October 1996. It addressed, inter alia, the issues of international peacekeeping, CSBM implementation, landmine removal, and efforts against illegal drug trafficking and other international crimes. The United States announced a new, unilateral CSBM consisting of advance notification of U.S. acquisition of significant weapons such as those covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Weapons. In addition, the United States announced the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Defense Studies devoted to strengthening civilian expertise in defense issues, and the U.S. authorities offered to host a workshop on the development of white papers dealing with defense policy and doctrine.

Second Regional Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures

At this conference, held in San Salvador, February 25-27, 1998, the 27 participating governments issued a consensus Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence and Security Building Measures. In the Declaration, governments recommended the application of additional CSBMs to complement those identified at the 1995 conference in Santiago. The new measures include: encouraging contact and cooperation among legislators on CSBMs and on peace and hemispheric security, including a meeting of parliamentarians; extending the seminars, courses and studies envisioned in the Santiago and San Salvador Declarations to diplomatic training institutes, military research centers, and universities; identifying and carrying out activities that promote cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions; promoting the exchange of information through, inter alia, the publication of books on defense or official documents; encouraging the preparation of studies to establish a common methodology in order to facilitate the comparison of military expenditures in the region; developing a cooperation program to address the concerns raised by the maritime transport of nuclear and other waste; continuing to support the efforts of small island states to address their special security concerns; improving and broadening the information submitted by member states to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms; and continuing consultations to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons within the Hemisphere.

Collective and National Efforts

Summit Governments that provided the OAS with information on their national inventories of CSBMs reported a total of 516 measures in 1995 (17 governments reporting) and 990 measures in 1997 (21 governments reporting) -- a 90 percent increase in the number of reported national CSBMs.

Regional and bilateral CSBMs implemented each year have numbered in the hundreds.

A treaty formalizing a Regional Security System (RSS) was signed by the **countries of the Eastern Caribbean** (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines).

Six **Central American countries**, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama, have signed a Framework Treaty on Democratic Security that provides for an annual program of activities for the development and implementation of CSBMs. Thirteen military and seven non-military CSBMs have been agreed on.

Since the 1995 Santiago meeting on CSBMs, the **Southern Cone countries** have fostered mutual confidence and security by setting up various permanent bilateral mechanisms for consultation and coordination on security matters and defense policies among Argentina,

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay, and by conducting joint military exercises among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Chile has published the *Libro de la Defensa Nacional* (National Defense Report), detailing Chilean doctrine, objectives, national defense policy guidelines, and information exchanges with neighboring countries.

Measures taken by the **United States**, in addition to those announced at the above-described ministerial meetings, have included:

- Annually sending the OAS Secretary General, the Committee on Hemispheric Security, and OAS states information conveyed to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms and for the U.N. standardized reporting of military expenditures.
- Hosting, under the U.S. International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, civilian and military officials from all 33 countries. In fiscal year 1996, this program provided training for 2,199 students. Also, observers were invited to several military exercises.
- Holding with Mexico a second meeting of the Bilateral Defense Working Group in Acapulco in March 1996.
- Holding with Canada, in October 1996, a session of the bilateral Permanent Joint Board of Defense Meetings.
- Fostering arms control in the Americas by sharing experiences on conventional and strategic arms limitation and by providing technical arms control assistance when requested. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) extended offers to several countries in the region for an arms control workshop on CSBMs, providing an opportunity to question leading U.S. authorities on the role of arms control in national defense and security. ACDA also distributed a reference tool, *Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Americas: A Reference Book of Hemispheric Documents*.
- Holding seminars and other activities, including: a Conference on Human Rights in February 1997; the Annual Western Hemispheric Strategy Symposium in April 1997; and an Environmental Security Conference in June 1997.

II. Future Steps

Key steps should include:

- Additional efforts to adopt and implement CSBMs to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere;

- Reporting of national CSBM inventories to the OAS by all 34 Summit governments and improved national descriptions of the measures and their purposes;
- Achievement of the OAS objective of completing mine-clearing in Central America by the year 2000.
- Agreement on transparency in the acquisition of conventional arms covered by the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms.

The text of Initiative 8 follows:

8. Building Mutual Confidence

The expansion and consolidation of democracy in the Americas provide an opportunity to build upon the peaceful traditions and the cooperative relationships that have prevailed among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Our aim is to strengthen the mutual confidence that contributes to the economic and social integration of our peoples.

Governments will:

- Support actions to encourage a regional dialogue to promote the strengthening of mutual confidence, preparing the way for a regional conference on confidence-building measures in 1995, which Chile has offered to host.

Capital Markets Development and Liberalization

Action Initiative 10

I. Actions Taken Since December 1994

Working together, governments have taken important steps to strengthen and modernize their financial markets, and they are developing and pursuing financial policies to advance the economic integration of the Hemisphere as the Free Trade Area of the Americas. In fact, the region's progress in building strong financial systems since the Mexican peso crisis has helped shield it from global financial turbulence. Finance Ministers, through the Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues, have launched a series of initiatives to strengthen financial systems further in order to ensure continued stability and growth. These include a regional commitment to implement the Basle Committee's Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision; programs to train bank and securities market supervisors, examiners, and regulators; a program to support the hemispheric anti-money laundering effort; an initiative to improve clearance and settlement systems; and an initiative to facilitate access to finance by microenterprises and small businesses. In addition, many individual nations have undertaken significant steps to develop and liberalize their financial systems and to facilitate the process of regional financial integration.

Establishment and Work of the Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues (CHFI)

The CHFI was established pursuant to the Miami Plan of Action as a Committee of the region's Finance Ministries, and it met at the Deputy Finance Minister level for the first time in July 1995. The mandate of the Committee was broadened at its inception to include not only examination of steps to promote capital movement liberalization and the progressive integration of capital markets, but also macroeconomic policy issues, financial system development and integration in a broad sense (including combating financial crimes), and other finance-related issues of importance to the region. The work of the Committee in its first year culminated in the May 1996 Meeting of Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Second Meeting of Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers was held in December 1997 in Santiago, Chile. Results of both ministerials are set forth below.

List of National Capital Regulations/Survey of Financial Systems. To meet the mandate for a list of national capital regulations, the Committee asked the IDB to prepare a *Survey of Financial Systems*. The *Survey*, completed in December 1997, consists of a database and analysis of the region's financial systems, including banking and insurance operations; equity, bond, currency, commodities and derivatives markets; financial

disclosure requirements; and banking and securities markets supervision. It is available from the IDB on CD-ROM or on the Internet at the IDB website.

Support for Regional Associations. The Committee is cooperating with the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Bank Supervisors and the Council of Securities Regulators of the Americas (COSRA) on matters of common interest. In May 1996, the region's Finance Ministers asked the IDB to establish a training program for bank and securities market regulators in coordination with these two organizations (see the New Orleans initiative on regulator training below). In addition, in both their New Orleans and Santiago communiqués, Ministers set clear goals for financial market strengthening and integration, and charged these two organizations to play an active role in achieving those goals.

Reviewing Problems of Debt. The Committee has reviewed problems of debt in the Hemisphere and identified the multilateral debt problem of the heavily indebted poorest countries as a priority. Through the multilateral financial institutions, the governments in the region have participated in the establishment of the Heavily Indebted Poorest Countries (HIPC) initiative to address this problem as well as in decisions that Bolivia and Guyana are eligible for relief under this initiative. The Finance Ministers in Santiago welcomed this progress.

Small Economies Working Group. In order to ensure that the concerns of the smaller nations are addressed, the Committee established a Working Group on Small Economies in February 1997.

First Finance Ministers' Meeting: The New Orleans Initiatives

At their meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana in May, 1996, Finance Ministers highlighted the importance of maintaining a sound macroeconomic policy environment for private investment, improving accounting and regulation and supervision within the region's financial markets, and combating financial crimes. The New Orleans initiatives reflected these concerns.

Training Program for Supervision and Examination. The Finance Ministers asked the IDB to establish a technical training program to help develop and train more highly skilled bank and securities market supervisors and examiners, in cooperation with other organizations, including the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Bank Supervisors and the Council of Securities Regulators of the Americas. This activity is underway through a series of pilot training programs. In 1997, two two-week pilot programs were held, one for bank supervisors in five Andean Community countries and one for securities market regulators in the English-speaking Caribbean countries and Belize and Suriname. In the first half of 1998, the IDB expects to sponsor two programs for regulators from Central America and the Dominican Republic: a training program in

securities market supervision for mid-level regulators and a workshop on policy issues for senior-level regulators.

The IDB also expects to support further training programs for technical staff of bank and securities market supervisory agencies in the region through a \$1.3 million Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) operation approved in January 1998. The MIF operation includes a special fund to finance technical assistance to relatively less developed countries for conducting diagnostic studies of their training needs in these areas.

Technical Assistance for Combating Financial Crimes. The Finance Ministers asked that the IDB, in conjunction with the OAS, establish a comprehensive training and technical assistance program to support nations in their implementation of commitments in the December 1995 Buenos Aires Ministerial Communiqué on Money-Laundering. To fulfill this mandate, the IDB is working to develop a regional technical cooperation program to train financial regulators in the best practices in the detection and prevention of money laundering. The executing agency will be an autonomous agency of the OAS, namely, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). The program is being designed as a pilot project in three to five countries which will be financed in part by the IDB's Multilateral Investment Fund.

Identifying Priorities for Financial Market Development. At the request of the region's Finance Ministers, the IDB organized a series of conferences to provide input to the Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues and to the Ministers. The first conference, on banking, was held in Buenos Aires in August 1997 and was co-sponsored by Argentina's Central Bank. The second, on capital markets, was held in October 1997 in Washington, D.C. The third, on financial market integration, was held in December 1997 and was co-sponsored by Chile's Ministry of Finance.

Second Finance Ministers' Ministerial: An Agenda for the Future

At their second meeting in Santiago, Chile in December 1997, the Finance Ministers articulated an agenda for continued economic and financial development for the region. In their statement of Principles for Strengthening, Modernizing, and Integrating Financial Markets, Ministers urged particular attention to: (a) improving transparency and disclosure through high quality internationally-acceptable accounting and auditing standards; (b) strengthening prudential regulation and supervision of banking activities; (c) strengthening the legal, regulatory and supervisory environment for securities markets and addressing specific operational issues; (d) promoting integration of financial markets within the hemisphere; and (e) combating financial crimes through both domestic action and greater regional and international cooperation.

In the Santiago action plan, Ministers called for (1) implementation of the Basle Committee's Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision, along with the establishment of a Working Group on Transparency and Disclosure in banking; (2)

implementation of high quality bank supervisor training programs; (3) policy review and reforms to promote efficient and secure clearance and settlement systems consistent with international standards; (4) the establishment of special units, where they do not exist, or the strengthening of existing procedures to combat financial crimes, including money laundering, along with the development of improved mechanisms for information sharing among governments; (5) the establishment of an FTAA financial services negotiating group; and (6) development of guidelines for (a) legal, supervisory and regulatory reforms for increasing the availability of credit for microentrepreneurs and small businesses; and (b) a legal, supervisory, and regulatory framework for specialized microfinance institutions.

National and Sub-Regional Actions

There has been considerable progress at a national level in strengthening and deepening financial systems in the region since December 1994. For example, Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have undertaken major restructurings of their financial sectors. Chile has taken several steps to internationalize its financial sector. A number of countries (e.g., Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru) are strengthening their bank and securities market supervisory capabilities. Bolivia, Mexico and Argentina have initiated important pension reform programs. Chile and Peru's earlier pension reforms have demonstrated their potential for deepening capital markets. Eleven countries have passed legislation or issued new regulations on money laundering, and other countries have similar reforms in their Congresses. Banking and corporate accounting practices are improving, partly due to stricter domestic accounting requirements, as in Mexico, and partly due to a surge in new equity and bond issues in international capital markets over the past two years.

Mexico's reforms have included introducing a flexible exchange rate to reduce rigidities in the currency market and allow for a more flexible response to international financial developments, and establishing a mechanism to improve bank capitalization and reduce non-performing loans. Chile's reforms to internationalize its financial sector include a new banking law that expands banking opportunities both domestically and abroad, and other legislation creating international investment and mutual funds and providing for the negotiation of bilateral double taxation treaties. Chile also recently increased the maximum amount pension funds can invest abroad from 4 percent to 12 percent of a fund's portfolio.

In both Central America and the Caribbean, countries are working to strengthen and harmonize domestic capital markets' procedures and regulatory structures, as a step toward establishing integrated sub-regional exchanges in these two subregions. In Central America, the countries involved are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama; in the Caribbean, they are the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is working to establish an over-the-counter stock exchange for its member

countries.

Further north, Canada announced a new foreign bank entry regime in February 1997 that will allow foreign banks to branch directly into Canada; the relevant legislation will be made public in early 1998. The United States has undertaken a number of significant regulatory and legislative liberalizations since 1994, e.g., increased opportunities for interstate banking, regulatory expansion of permissible banking activities, reduced regulatory burdens, and the introduction of legislation to remove barriers restricting competition among financial services industries.

In September 1997, Canada co-sponsored with the World Bank the creation of the Toronto Centre for Executive Development of Financial Sector Supervisors. The Centre will advise and work with senior executives from emerging economies to improve and develop their technical and leadership skills so that they can invigorate their institutions from within and deal proactively with a rapidly changing global financial environment. The Centre will complement the training programs of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Bank Supervisors.

II. Future Steps

Key steps should include:

- Strong efforts to implement the agenda for the future adopted at the December 1997 Ministerial meeting in Santiago (see above);
- Continued meetings of the CHFI to assess economic and financial developments in the region, including progress on the Santiago decisions.

The text of Initiative 10 follows:

10. Capital Markets Development and Liberalization

The availability of capital at competitive rates is essential to finance private sector investment--a vital ingredient in economic development. Developing, liberalizing and integrating financial markets domestically and internationally, increasing transparency, and establishing sound, comparable supervision and regulation of banking and securities markets will help to reduce the cost of capital by enhancing investor and depositor confidence.

Governments will:

- Form a Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues to examine steps to promote the liberalization of capital movements and the progressive integration of capital markets, including, if deemed appropriate, the negotiation of common guidelines on capital movements that would provide for their progressive liberalization.
- Prepare, in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank, a comprehensive list of national capital regulations in order to promote transparency and support the discussions in the Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues.
- Support the cooperative endeavors of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Bank Supervisors and the Council of Securities Regulators of the Americas to provide sound supervision and regulation that support the development and progressive integration of markets.

The Committee on Hemispheric Financial Issues should also review problems of debt in the Hemisphere, taking account of ongoing work and drawing, as appropriate, on a broad range of expertise.

SANTIAGO SUMMIT: DEPUTIES MEETING
Monday, March 30, 1998
11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

AGENDA

SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

STATE VISIT DELIVERABLES

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Chile State Visit and Santiago Summit (4 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2484

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]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Chile State Visit and Santiago Summit (5 pages)	03/27/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. list	Additional Deliverables That Could be Mentioned in the Action Plan (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003c. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
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Piccone, Theodore J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Friday, March 27, 1998 10:05 PM
To: Antholis, William J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; LaFleur, Vinca S.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.; Sandalow, David B.
Subject: REVISED CLIMATE CHANGE LANGUAGE FOR SOA PLAN OF

UNCLAS STATE 055700

ALL ARA REPUBLICS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: KSUM, PREL, SENV

SUBJECT: REVISED CLIMATE CHANGE LANGUAGE FOR SOA PLAN OF
ACTION: REQUEST FOR DEMARCHE

1. SUMMARY. AMBASSADORS AT ACTION POSTS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS SPECIFIED BELOW WITH A REQUEST THAT THEY FAVORABLY CONSIDER STRENGTHENING THE CLIMATE CHNAGE LANGUAGE CURRENTLY IN THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS PLAN OF ACTION AND REPORT REACTION SOONEST. END SUMMARY.

2. AT THE MARCH 9-11 SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW GROUP (SIRG) MEETING IN WASHINGTON, US NEGOTIATORS WERE SUCCESSFUL IN INSERTING LANGUAGE IN SUPPORT OF CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE CHAPTER ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, IN THE SECTION REFERRING TO REGIONAL ENERGY COOPERATION. AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BEFORE THE SIRG ON SUGGESTED LANGUAGE WITH ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COSTA RICA AND CHILE. HOWEVER, VENEZUELA AND MEXICO ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN EFFORTS TO WATER DOWN OR ELIMINATE THE LANGUAGE ENTIRELY ONCE THE LANGUAGE WAS INTRODUCED. THE RESULTING CONSENSUS LANGUAGE HAMMERED OUT IN THE WORKING GROUP FALLS SHORT OF THAT NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FORWARD MOMENTUM TO THE

HEMISPHERE BETWEEN NOW AND THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES OF THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANCE IN BUENOS AIRES THIS NOVEMBER.

3. WASHINGTON PRINCIPALS ARE CONTACTING HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS IN KEY COUNTRIES (PARTIAL LIST IN PARA 10 BELOW) TO STRESS THE NEED TO REOPEN AND STRENGTHEN THIS LANGUAGE AT THE UPCOMING SUMMIT PLENIPOTENTIARY APRIL 1-3 IN SANTIAGO, WHICH WILL BE THE FINAL NEGOTIATING SESSION PRIOR TO THE SOA APRIL 18-19. AMBASSADORS ARE ASKED TO COMPLEMENT THESE EFFORTS WITH IMMEDIATE DEMARCHES TO THE INDIVIDUALS CITED BELOW TO STRESS THE IMPORTANCE THE USC PLACES ON THE NEED FOR THE SUMMIT DOCUMENTS TO REFLECT A STRONG STANCE IN SUPPORT GF THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITMENTS REACHED AT KYOTO LAST DECEMBER.

4. THE CURRENT PLAN OF ACTION LANGUAGE READS AS FOLLOWS:

BEGIN TEXT:

"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 OF ACHIEVING THEIR GOALS AND THE OBJECTIVES 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."

END TEXT

5. WE PROPOSE TO MODIFY THE SECOND PARAGRAPH ONLY, TO READ:

"ENCOURAGE ALL PARTIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT, TO WORK TOWARD THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ACHIEVING THEIR GOALS AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE."

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED CHANGES

6. "ALL" PARTIES "TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT": THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE TO THE USE OF "ALL" DURING SIRG NEGOTIATIONS, WITH MANY IN THE WORKING GROUP SEEKING TO DROP ANY MODIFIER TO THE WORD "PARTIES". THEIR POSITION STEMS FROM THE CONCERN THAT THE LANGUAGE MAY BE AN ATTEMPT TO LOCK THEM IN TO BINDING COMMITMENTS. BY ADDING THE PHRASE "TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT" WE DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WHICH WE STRONGLY BELIEVE MUST TAKE ON EMISSIONS TARGETS (EVEN IF THEY ARE GROWTH TARGETS) AND THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO ESTABLISH TARGETS AT THIS TIME (AND WHICH ARE ALSO NOT HIGH EMITTOES NOW OR FOR THE MEDIUM TERM).

V. "THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE MEANS": THIS LANGUAGE ALLUDES TO JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TO EMISSIONS TRADING. THESE TWO PRINCIPLES ARE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ANY CLIMATE REGIME THE U.S. WOULD SUBMIT FOR RATIFICATION.

8. "THEIR" GOALS: CONNOTES OWNERSHIP OF THE COMMITMENTS AGREED TO IN KYOTO.

TALKING POINTS

9. AMBASSADORS MAY DRAW FROM THE FOLLOWING TALKING POINTS:

O THE U.S. HAS REVIEWED AT LENGTH THE LANGUAGE WHICH WAS AGREED TO AT THE MARCH 9-11 SIRG REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE.

O AFTER THIS REVIEW, WE BELIEVE THAT WE MUST FIND A WAY TO STRENGTHEN ITS CONTENT IF WE ARE TO ADVANCE OUR HEMISPHERE'S COMMITMENT TO THE HISTORIC AGREEMENT REACHED IN KYOTO ON HOW TO RESPOND TO THE GLOBAL THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

O AS HOST TO THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES IN BUENOS AIRES THIS NOVEMBER, OUR HEMISPHERE IS GIVEN A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SEND TO THE REST OF THE WORLD THE CLEAR MESSAGE THAT WE STRONGLY SUPPORT KYOTO'S KEY ELEMENTS,

INCLUDING THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM AND DOMESTIC POLICIES AND ACTIONS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WHILE AT THE SAME MITIGATING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

O WE BELIEVE THIS MESSAGE WAS LOST IN THE TEXT WHICH WAS FINALLY ADOPTED AT THE MARCH SIRG.

O ATTACHED IS OUR PROPOSAL FOR INCORPORATING ELEMENTS WE BELIEVE ARE KEY--A COMMITMENT BY ALL PARTIES, NOT JUST SOME, AND AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE KEY ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND EMISSIONS TRADING IN MEETING KYOTO COMMITMENTS.

O SUCH PARTICIPATION AND THE USE OF FLEXIBLE MARKET MECHANISMS TO ACHIEVE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS ARE CRITICAL TO A GLOBAL SOLUTION TO THIS MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT TO OUR PLANET.

O WE HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE INSTRUCT YOUR DELEGATES AT THE PLENTIPOTENTIARY IN SANTIAGO APRIL 1-3 TO SUPPORT THESE MODIFICATIONS.

(IF ASKED)

O WE HOPE IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE CLIMATE LANGUAGE IN THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS DOES NOT MEAN WE BELIEVE THE SUMMIT PROCESS SHOULD BE A PARALLEL CLIMATE NEGOTIATION FORUM; RATHER, WE BELIEVE IT CRITICAL A DIALOGUE AMONG GOVERNMENTS IN OUR HEMISPHERE ON THIS ISSUE BE FOSTERED.

END DEMARCHE.

IO. THE FOLLOWING CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE OR ARE BEING PLANNED:

ARGENTINA - EIZENSTAT LETTER TO DI TELLA (SENT 3/26), WITH FOLLOWUP CALL ON 3/27; MEETING WITH ELSA KELLEY AND MARIAPJULIA ALSOGARAY BY AMB MARK HAMBLEY (DES), 3/27

BRAZIL - DES DAS POMERANCE TO RAISE ISSUE WITH ANTONIO DAYRELL DE LIMA DURING COURSE OF US-BRAZIL COMMON AGENDA DISCUSSIONS IN BRASILIA, 3/30-31

CHILE - DES DAS POMERANCE DISCUSSING WITH FONMIN AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICIALS IN SANTIAGO, 3/26-27
ALBRIGHT

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2484

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (5 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2484

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004. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (6 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

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005. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
1. Strengthening Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy. - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues.	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million. - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted.	- Extends democratic reforms and practices to the local level.
2. Protecting Human Rights	- Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights.	- OAS is developing pilot projects in based on a hemispheric action plan.	- Establishes rapporteur at the OAS to protect press freedom.
3. Invigorating Civil Society	- Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups;	- AID created an NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas.	- Agrees to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups. - Emphasizes education in democratic values to produce better citizens.
4. Cultural Values	- Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture.	- The Kennedy Center established 25 fellowships for fine arts study. - A new Museum of the Americas is being developed via the IDB and private sector.	- Fosters further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere.
5. Combating Corruption	- Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption.	- As of February, 23 countries have signed and eight have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention. U.S. ratification pending.	- Increases transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials
6. Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	- Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking. - Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs - Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	- Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartel were arrested. - Overall drug use in the U.S. declined, though hardcore use did not; the U.S. anti-drug budget for 1999 is the largest in history. - The OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere was signed December 1996. - Governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS.	- Creation of a hemispheric anti-drug Alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami and other international fora. - Improves extradition procedures and denies safe havens to criminals - Commits to the establishment of national units to investigate financial crimes

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
7. Fighting Terrorism	- Hold a conference on terrorism to recommend common actions against terrorism.	- Recommendations adopted at the Lima Conference on Terrorism April 1996. - U.S. anti-terrorism laws greatly strengthened, which allowed 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorist, and their assets frozen.	- Commits to implementation of the Lima Conference recommendations.
8. Building Mutual Confidence	- Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security.	- Eleven recommendations are being implemented on a voluntary basis. - Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87 percent increase in the practice of CSBMs in the region since 1995.	- Increases transparency in defense budgets - Endorsement of a regime for advance notification of major arms acquisitions
9. Free Trade in the Americas	- Complete negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005.	- Trade ministers have met annually and established 12 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations.	- Launches FTAA negotiation phase.
10. Capital Markets	- Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency.	- A database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997.	- Enacts measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Hemispheric Infrastructure	- Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects.	- Private sector, government, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development.	- New commitments in infrastructure, especially in transportation systems.
13. Telecommunications	- Improve the hemispheric information infrastructure, including through regulatory reform and consistency in equipment guidelines.	- Passage of new telecom legislation in the region that sets clear liberalization rules and promote private sector participation.	- Stimulates electronic commerce through the Internet and other technologies.
14. Science and Technology	- Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities.	- A regional fund begins operations this year to support agricultural technology projects.	- Agrees to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
15. Expanding Tourism	- Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere.	- Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50 percent and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows.	- Tourism (as a service industry) will be incorporated into FTAA negotiations.
16. Access to Quality Education	- Guarantee universal attendance of primary school by 2010; 75 percent at secondary level.	- AID launched a hemispheric effort to implement the education initiative. - Since the Summit, primary attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has	- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education, including from IFIs

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
		reached 90 percent.	- Promotes educational standards - Increases programs for textbooks and distance learning
17. Basic Health Services	- Develop a program to combat communicable diseases..	- Launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance, a hemispheric initiative to eradicate measles by 2000 has been successful.	- Commits to new immunization programs in the hemisphere. - Promotes the use of telemedicine to spread access to medical information.
18. Women in Society	- Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic, and political life.	- Approval of a system of indicators to monitor women's rights. - Several countries passed laws bolstering women's rights.	- Commits to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence.
19. Microenterprise and Small Business	- Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise.	- IDB adopted a five-year, \$500 million strategy to promote microenterprise.	- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for microenterprise.
20. White Helmets	- Voluntarily establish national corps to assist in humanitarian relief.	- Several missions have been deployed worldwide via the UN; U.S. provides technical assistance as requested.	- Contemplates increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs.
21. Sustainable Energy Use/ Regional Energy Cooperation (Initiative #12)	- Initiate new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean conventional energy. - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	- The Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) has identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion. - Santiago was designated the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after a U.S. program.	- Advances the Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
22. Partnership for Biodiversity	- Improve management of parks and protected areas.	- Countries are now participating in a global program to preserve coral reefs. - Biodiversity-rich parks in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Central America were created or enlarged.	- Endorses the implementation of the Santa Cruz Summit's Plan of Action.
23. Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water.	- By 1996, 12 countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, there will be 20. - In Haiti, a water supply and sanitation system was constructed.	- Commits to further programs to improve the quality of drinking water. - Teaches values in environmental stewardship.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK MCLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Cc: All

Mack
TO: *Nelson*
Mr. Dobbin
FAX: *Patricia*
Ted

PHONE:

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT:

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NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 4

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as long last, here it is from State ...

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006a. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report (1 page)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2484

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination (1 page)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

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007. report	Re: [Summit of the Americas] (8 pages)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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USOAS

**fax cover**Date: 3/12/98

United States Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States
U.S. Department of State, ARA/USOAS, Washington D.C. 20520

To: Steve Rindel / Ted PicconeAt: Special Envoy / NSCFax: 456 2464 / 456 9130 Phone: _____Number of Pages ^{inc} with this cover 16

From: Scott Whitely
Fax: 202-647-0911 Phone: 202-647-0916

Additional Message: Steve, as promised!

① 1 pager on our progress regarding
press freedom, both at HACTH + Summit;
② Summit language (underline = new language);
③ HACTH announcement (in Spanish, I'm afraid);
and ④ Victor Marrera's speech at the OAS.
We'll see you tomorrow at 9pm.

Best Regards,

Scott

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) announced on Friday, March 6, a mechanism to strengthen significantly protections for freedom of the press: a full-time professional "Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression". In creating the Special Rapporteur, the IACHR recognized "the importance of freedom of expression for the existence and development not only of a democratic society and the rule of law, but also for other human rights."

The Special Rapporteur's mandate includes preparing an annual report on freedom of expression in the hemisphere; preparing special and thematic reports; promoting freedom of expression; and bringing to the IACHR's immediate attention situations which appear to threaten the right to freedom of expression.

The IACHR has established a "voluntary fund" to cover the costs of the Special Rapporteur, and plans to solicit funds from OAS member states and international organizations such as the EU. USAID has pledged an initial \$150,000 to the voluntary fund and has agreed to consider funding for additional years. [Note. This is not public information and should be held for President Clinton's announcement at the Summit.]

On March 11 we achieved endorsement of the Special Rapporteur position from all delegations at the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) meeting in Washington, D.C. All governments in the hemisphere are now pledged to support the Special Rapporteur. The agreed Summit Action Plan language on this subject states that governments will cooperate with and support the OAS in order to: "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 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in this field, in particular the recently-created Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression."

On March 12 Ambassador Marrero delivered a speech at the OAS in which he called for OAS member states to consider adopting a hemispheric "Declaration on Freedom of the Press" and we will be pursuing this initiative actively in the weeks to come.

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
Ministry of Foreign Relations
General Coordinations
Second Summit of the Americas

Democracy 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 . Also underscore 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

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- forms, including pornography. They will implement as well a regional information system on children, based on national information systems on children, with the participation of and promotion by concerned international organizations, to analyze the condition of children 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.
- The Governments will also enhance the capacity 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 Inter-American 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

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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
- Human Rights education for judges, magistrates and other court officials.

Clinton Presidential Records

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Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore

Document Title Comision Interamericana de Dereches Humanos (CIDH)

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [1]

OA/ID: 1522

Statement of Ambassador Victor Marrero

U.S. Permanent Representative to the Organization of
American States

before the Juridical and Political Committee of the OAS

March 12, 1998

Freedom of expression is essential to sustain representative democracy. Yet we hear of many instances in which this fundamental right is under attack in the Americas. The independence of the press, and the right of the people to be informed of vital events by autonomous sources, are threatened. The assaults on these central liberties are being perpetrated by public and private persons, using various means, across many fronts: physical, economic, political. As a consequence, democracy is being weakened.

These concerns have been raised, with ample substantiation, by the Inter-American Press Association. According to IAPA reports, attacks against journalists in the Americas are on the rise. In the last 10 years over 175 journalists were murdered in this region. Many more were targets of kidnapping, terrorism, harassment and other forms of violence. These figures give news reporters an unwelcome distinction, placing them uniquely in the company of soldiers and police in terms of casualties suffered in the line of duty.

But this record, grim in and of itself, tells only part of the story. In most of the cases the IAPA cited, assassination and violence were compounded by impunity. Deadly attacks against journalists are being made all the more heinous because all too often the criminals responsible have not been brought to justice, regrettably in some cases because of the suspected laxity or even complicity of some law enforcement agents.

Also regrettable is that this tragedy does not end with murder. According to the IAPA reports, in some instances the weapon of choice is economic pressure, whose effects, while much more subtle, are no less chilling of free expression: rewarding media supporters with public advertising revenue and withdrawing it from outlets whose reporting is disagreeable; threatening, denying, or refusing

to renew operating licenses to uncooperative media; and circumscribing journalists' movements or denying them entry visas. There are also reports of journalists' cameras and other press equipment being seized or destroyed.

And where the deliberate work of organized thugs, or pressure on the purse, has failed to do the job, the IAPA documents other means -- legislative, prosecutorial and judicial -- which have been employed to silence an unfriendly voice, including through stricter licensing controls on news media, filing criminal libel charges against reporters, and hauling the alleged offenders before biased judges disposed to find against the press.

I know that every government represented at this table is unequivocally committed to freedom of expression and to broad protections for the press. But the cases recorded by the IAPA and others suggest that weaknesses exist and that more vigilance and greater efforts are called for to address them, including within my own country.

For regardless of who commits the offense, and whatever the retaliatory means to hush the press, the efforts have one thing in common: an attempt to control information available to the public, and thus to conceal the truth about wrongdoing. Whether it is the criminal protecting illicit gains, the politician cloaking corruption or perpetuating his rule, or the sordid alliance of both, a free press pursuing the truth stands in the way of these individuals' hidden purpose. To them the press inquiry into their doings is an inconvenience, an unwelcome obstacle to be removed.

Keeping the public in the dark about unlawful conduct or official mismanagement inflicts crippling harm on democratic values. It undermines a free society. It endangers our well-being and liberties. And it profoundly diminishes a basic right inherent in every person.

Judged by these standards, deliberate efforts to suppress or intimidate the media should be dealt with the attention and severity the matter deserves. For in a true democracy reporting the news should not be deemed ultra-hazardous duty, a profession the journalist practices at peril to life or liberty. Rather, journalism should be recognized for what it is: rendering to society a vital service that is constitutionally guaranteed and should be correspondingly protected. In a free society an attack against the life of news correspondents, an effort to restrict their ability to earn a living, an unjustified arrest or prosecution in order to quash their stories,

amounts to much more than a violation of one individual's human rights. It is tantamount to an assault on the whole society, an affront aggravated in its repercussions by its injury to every member of the public. Allowed to stand unanswered, the restraint on truth can restrain liberties of a whole society. The muzzle on the press can turn to political chains for the rest of us. For a silenced or intimidated press denies the right of the public to know, to be informed by independent sources, to hold and exchange opinions without fear of reprisals, and thus to exercise intelligently the public choices that gear and propel democracy.

To fully appreciate the profound importance of press freedom in the Americas, we must place it in the context of the state of democracy in the hemisphere. While we may boast that democratic government is now the rule in all but one nation in the region, recall that democracy is still being consolidated in a substantial number of our countries. In many places freely-elected governments only recently replaced long-standing authoritarian regimes whose psychic effects are still felt in retarding the emergence of the new political values.

In parts of the hemisphere, as is the case elsewhere in the world where democracy was only recently established, governments have not had sufficient time and experience to develop the traditions, the institutions and methods to protect and consolidate representative democracy. The necessary safeguards therefore may exist only in rudimentary forms. Legislative balance of executive power, executive checks on legislative excess, judicial review of both executive and legislative authority, internal and external oversight, ways and means to investigate and prosecute public waste and fraud, strong political parties as antidotes to the incumbent majority, non-governmental advocates, competitive private markets -- these and the vast arsenal of other self-protections that over the years have developed to promote accountability and good governance, and thus to secure democratic rule, have yet to be fully erected in some of the Americas' more recent democracies. In consequence, some of our governments remain fragile, vulnerable to enemies within, menaced by criminals outside and, where it may occur, especially imperiled by any collusion of these two forces.

To combat these threats, the ultimate bulwark of democracy is an informed citizenry. The one authoritative check against abuse of power, and often the only real deterrent to corruption and violations of fundamental

freedoms, is the right of the people to demand accountability from their rulers and to oust from office those who abuse their public trust. But the people cannot exercise this essential function if they are kept in the dark about critical public affairs that pose common dangers -- crimes, corruption, public waste, mismanagement and ineptitude. The public cannot adequately protect itself from exploitation and abuse, if its right to independent information and to the free exchange of ideas and opinions, are unduly curtailed.

It falls to the press to remedy this political shortcoming in developing democracies impeded by yet inadequate institutional means and shortage of resources. In many of these states, it falls to the press to provide vigorous oversight; to serve as guardian of democratic values. Often only the press has the independence, the means and the daring to aim the spotlight and point the finger on organized crime and official malfeasance or mismanagement, to insist on accountability, to take a stand that justice prevail.

For precisely these reasons, the press becomes the target of violent reprisals and assaults on its independence. And this vulnerability, because it so diminishes a fundamental human right, because it so severely erodes the foundation of representative democracy, is cause for special vigilance on our part. Outspoken defense of the indispensable role of a free press to democracy is the only meaningful deterrence to assaults against the independence of the press, and the one public shield to violence against individual journalists. Our failure to maintain a high state of alert gives license to abuse, and extends throughout society the journalists' vulnerability.

But while the role of the press is vital in developing democracies, an independent press is no less critical in countries whose governments have in place the most advanced and fiercely independent safeguards. Events in my own country amply prove the point, as illustrated by the role of the press in the civil rights movement of the 1960's and the Watergate scandal.

For these reasons, throughout the ages, leaders of our countries have been vigilant in protecting freedom of expression and the rights of the press. They wisely embodied these liberties in constitutional guarantees. Thomas Jefferson, one of the founders of this country, believed that a free press, one that constantly maintained close watch on the actions of public officials, kept

governments from becoming tyrannical. He noted how critical it was, in enabling government by reason and truth, to leave open "all the avenues to truth", adding that: "The most effectual hitherto found is the freedom of the press. It is, therefore, the first shut up by those who fear the investigation of their actions." Jefferson's words in 1804 ring as true today as they were then. For similar reasons President Clinton, during his recent trip to South America, underscored the importance of a free press and suggested that we explore additional ways, using the avenue of the Organization of American States, to foster and protect it.

Of course, press freedom is not an exclusive concern of leaders of my country. I know that its significance is as deeply felt among all other people and governments represented in this Organization. Just a few months ago, addressing a meeting of the Inter-American Press Association in Guadalajara, President Zedillo of Mexico said that freedom of the press:

pues es un elemento esencial de la libertad de pensamiento, de la libertad de expresión y del derecho a la información. En este sentido, la libertad de prensa es una condición indispensable para una auténtica vida democrática. Y a su vez, para que la prensa y los medios de comunicación lleven a cabo su labor, es indispensable que cuenten con libertad y seguridad cabales.

Because the function of the press is so vital to the public interest in a democratic society, because attacks against journalists, like hate crimes, carry aggravated consequences menacing the essence of democratic rule, government has a particular duty to promote the means to guarantee freedom of the press, to investigate and bring to light attempts to interfere with the fullest exercise of the right and to insure that any person found guilty of any such offenses is brought to justice.

These ends must be strengthened and promoted nationally and internationally. Within this hemisphere, we must reinforce existing mechanisms and search for new ways to advance press freedom. To this end my delegation has shared with this Committee an informal proposal outlining three basic ideas.

First, we may consider developing a broader understanding of what constitute the most elemental values and principles to which we all can subscribe defining robust free expression and independence of the press, including the

standards under which limitations would be reasonable and appropriate. Those who have examined the problem closely have identified a number of relevant issues. Among the more basic questions raised are:

- What are appropriate protections and standards relating to public censorship, prior restraints on publication and dictation of content of news or editorial comment?
- What restrictions should apply to journalists' entry into a country and/or freedom of movement?
- How should deliberate obstacles to the publication and circulation of reports, the confiscation of material or destruction of news media property be deterred?
- Should criminal libel laws be discouraged or repealed?
- How should rewards, payments or reprisals as means to influence the press be treated?
- How should the establishment of independent press and its fair access to news sources and materials be enabled?
- What protections and limitations should apply to the confidentiality of news sources?
- What standards relating to fair comment, criticism of public officials and the scope of truth defenses should be developed and promoted?
- How should licensing criteria and tariffs applicable to media outlets and essential products be treated?
- How may vigorous investigation and prosecution of crimes against journalists, regional cooperation in this regard and enactment of strengthened protections of the law be promoted?
- How may adoption and enforcement by the media of rigorous ethical standards defining journalists' professional responsibilities and proper conduct be encouraged?

As a matter of general principle, member states of this Organization have addressed many of these questions in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, in the American Convention on Human Rights, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Another statement of principles is contained in the Inter-American Press Association's Declaration of Chapultepec which was signed by the leaders of several of our countries.

However, between general principle and actual practice, between commitment to an idea and the details of its

application, there often exist wide gaps that must be filled and even divergent paths that stray in contradictory directions. Therefore, our second proposal is that, in order to lend more consistent direction to our cooperative efforts in this regard, we should distill the finest of the principles, the most effective protections and best practices defining press freedom that exist throughout our hemisphere and invest them with broader hemispheric legitimacy. We can give recognition to the severity of the danger and elevate the visibility of our efforts to address it by embodying our understandings, set of values and commitments into an instrument initiated by this Organization and endorsed by our governments. We should consider drafting an Inter-American Declaration on Freedom of the Press incorporating the best of the precepts we identify and agree upon through this common endeavor.

Third, we should support a strengthened, more effective mechanism to promote press freedom throughout the region. In this regard, we welcome the special rapporteur on freedom of expression, to be headed by a full-time professional, recently established by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. We understand that the rapporteur's mandate will be to serve effectively as an advocate for freedom of expression, calling attention to threats to freedom of expression, preparing special and thematic reports to the Commission and promoting activities that advance freedom of expression. My delegation looks forward to cooperating with and supporting the work of the new rapporteur.

At the core of these ideas are two objectives. First is to strengthen the bonds that hold us together as a hemispheric partnership, and as a community of democratic societies. Any chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Our hemispheric ties could not lastingly bind if freedom of expression and the independence of the press are not as strong and as jealously guarded in each of our member states. We must endeavor to reinforce each constituent node to ensure that the entirety will hold. A serious weakening of this liberty in any one of our countries could pose a strain on our solidarity.

Second, because this matter carries such fundamental hemispheric importance, this Organization should seize the opportunity to address it. In doing so, we would advance closer to the vision of a hemisphere where all people equally enjoy the blessings of liberty, fundamental human rights and more secure democracy. Accepting this challenge will enhance the relevance and standing of this body. It would enable us to contribute substantively to advance a

major issue of our day, and thereby render our functions
that much more rewarding and fulfilling.

Keynote Speakers

Madeline Albright

Secretary of State, United States

Madeline Albright is the highest-ranking woman in the Clinton Administration and the first woman to head the U.S. State Department.

She graduated with honors from Wellesley College with a bachelor's degree in political science and studied at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. She received a certificate from the Russian Institute at Columbia University, and a master's and Ph.D. from that institution's Department of Public Law and Government.

She began her political career as chief legislative assistant to Senator Edmund S. Muskie. She went on to become a staff member at the National Security Council and later at the White House, where she was responsible for foreign policy legislation.

She also served as a Senior Fellow in Soviet and Eastern European Affairs at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, conducting research in developments and trends in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In addition, she was awarded a fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at the Smithsonian following an international competition.

Ms. Albright contributed to the education of future foreign service officers as research professor of international affairs and director of the Women in the Foreign Service Program at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

Prior to becoming Secretary of State, she was the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations and served the Clinton Administration as a member of the Cabinet and the National Security Council.

Lloyd Axworthy

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada

Lloyd Axworthy was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada in January 1996. He had previously served as Minister of Human Resources Development and Minister of Western Economic Diversification, from November 1993 until January 1996. During this time, he served on the Social Development Policy and Economic Development Policy Committees of the Cabinet. He retains membership in the latter.

First elected to Parliament in 1979, Mr. Axworthy was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of Employment and Immigration (1980-83). He also served as Minister Responsible for the Status of Women (1980-82) and as Minister of Transport (1983-84).

After the 1984 election, he served as Official Opposition Critic for Regional and Industrial Expansion and the Canadian Wheat Board (1984), and as Trade Critic and Deputy Critic for External Affairs (1985-88). He was appointed Liberal Critic for Trade (February 1989) and Chairman of both the Liberal Trade Task Force and the Liberal Caucus Economic Policy

Committee. In September 1990, he was appointed Liberal Critic for External Affairs and chairman of the Liberal Caucus Committee on External Affairs and National Defense.

Mr. Axworthy is a graduate of Princeton University, where he obtained an master's degree in political science in 1963 and a doctorate in 1972. He was a professor of political science at the University of Winnipeg from 1965 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1979. He also served as director of that university's Institute of Urban Studies from 1969 to 1973.

Carlos Fuentes

Author

One of Latin America's leading writers, Carlos Fuentes is known for his experimental novels and social criticism. A lawyer by training, Mr. Fuentes published his first work, a collection of surrealist short stories called *The Masked Days*, in 1954. In his first novel, *Where the Air is Clear* (1958), he portrayed a cross-section of Mexico City's population through events since the 1910 revolution.

Other novels followed, including *The Good Conscience* (1959), *Aura* (1962) and *The Death of Artemio Cruz* (1962), which brought him international recognition. Two later symbolic novels, *A Change of Skin* (1967) and *Birthdays* (1969), combined myth and history, themes that have been persistent in his work.

Among his most famous works are *Terra Nostra* (1975), *The Old Gringo* (1985) and *Christopher Unborn* (1989). Mr. Fuentes has also authored a television series titled *The Buried Mirror*, a five-part history of Latin America that was sponsored by U.S. public television. His collections of essays, including *Tiempo Mexicano* and *Nuevo Tiempo Mexicano*, have established his reputation as a concise commentator on the problems facing Mexico and Latin America.

Born in Panama, the son of a Mexican diplomat, Mr. Fuentes spent his early years in the United States, Chile and Argentina. He attended college in Mexico City and studied law at both the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the Institute of Advanced International Studies in Geneva. He has held several diplomatic posts, serving as Mexico's Ambassador to France from 1974 to 1977.

Calliopa Pearlette Louisy

Governor-General, Saint Lucia

Caribbean educator Calliopa Pearlette Louisy became Governor-General of Saint Lucia in September 1997.

She received her bachelor's degree in English and French from the University of the West Indies, Barbados, in 1969. In 1975 she received her master's in linguistics from the Universite Laval, in Quebec, Canada, and in 1994 she received her Ph.D. in higher education from the University of Bristol, United Kingdom.

Since she first began teaching at a primary school in 1958, Dr. Louisy has held numerous positions in educational establishments in Saint Lucia. In 1986 she became dean of the Division of

Arts, Sciences and General Studies at Sir Arthur Lewis Community College in Castries. She was principal of that institution in 1996.

Dr. Louisy has also served as secretary and treasurer of the Association of Caribbean Tertiary Institutions and program coordinator of the Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development Summer Workshops for Teachers, among other positions.

She has published extensively in several international publications on educational issues facing small countries. She belongs to several organizations, including the International Committee on Creole Studies.

Among the distinctions she has earned are the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Lucia in 1997 and an Award for Outstanding Contribution for International Women's Day, given by the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Women's Affairs.

Orville Turnquest

Governor-General, Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Orville Turnquest was sworn in as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas on January 3, 1995. Born in 1929, Mr. Turnquest pursued legal studies at the University of London, where he obtained an Honours LL.B. degree, and was admitted to the English Bar in July 1960.

He is a Queen's Counsel and Justice of the Peace, and in his legal career he has served as president of the Bahamas Bar Association and chairman of the Bahamas Bar Council (1970-72). He was a senior partner at the law firm of Dupuch & Turnquest until his appointment as a Cabinet Minister in August 1992.

From 1992 to 1994 he held the posts of Attorney General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. After resigning from active politics in November 1994, he was sworn in as Governor-General in January 1995.

As Governor-General, Mr. Turnquest has given priority to children and young people. He welcomes and entertains school delegations at Government House and has embarked on a program of touring all schools around the country, where he meets and talks with the students.

Mr. Turnquest was conferred with the accolade of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Her Majesty The Queen.

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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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