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Folder Title:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report (1 page)	03/05/1998	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (6 pages)	03/04/1998	P1/b(1)
002b. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
003. draft	Counternarcotics (2 pages)	02/25/1998	P1/b(1)
004a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (9 pages)	02/20/1998	P1/b(1)
004b. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)
005a. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination (1 page)	02/17/1998	P1/b(1)
005b. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Haiti Working Group (1 page)	02/17/1998	P1/b(1)
006a. schedule	Africa Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)
006b. schedule	Summit of the Americas Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)
006c. schedule	G-8 Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

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Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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The Santiago Summit

A CONTRACT FOR A NEW MILLENNIUM

cc: All

Education
Teaching in People
Defining our Shared
Future

- ♦ Channels more funds into primary and secondary education as a foundation for democracy, prosperity, and equal opportunity
- ♦ Enhances teacher training, standards, textbook availability, and distance learning programs
- ♦ Reforms curricula for a changing global marketplace
- ♦ Increases international student and teacher exchanges
- ♦ Promotes teaching of democratic values and environmental stewardship
- ♦ Promotes lifelong learning, including women and displaced workers
- ♦ Obtains commitments from the Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank of \$ ___ billion for education

- ♦ Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes an ombudsman for a free press
- ♦ Establishes a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- ♦ Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- ♦ Attacks the global scourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- ♦ Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- ♦ Stops conflicts before they start by building trust and openness in arms regimes and security budgets
- ♦ Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor

Building Our
Wealth Through
Economic Integration
and Trade

- ♦ Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations
- ♦ Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- ♦ Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development
- ♦ Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks
- ♦ Stimulates global electronic commerce by promoting the Internet and other technologies

- ♦ Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- ♦ Streamlines property registration for the poor
- ♦ Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- ♦ Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water
- ♦ Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled

♦ Denotes environmental component

TO: P DeSouza

69130

Jim/TED/KARL
JEFF/CHAP

March 2, 1998

Fr JAH

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador Richard Brown, Summit Coordinator

FROM: Peter Allgeier/Jennifer Haverkamp

RE: Revised Language for Environment Element of Santiago Plan of Action

- Brown is apparently quite resistant to the attached language
- Brown is having a meeting this afternoon for next week's SIRC
- If no action then Jim & Davidow may be necessary soon.

PD

Attached please find revised language that USTR proposes to strengthen the environment element of the Santiago Plan of Action, for submission to the Chileans. We plan to submit complementary language to the Trade Ministers for inclusion in the FTAA section of the Summit Plan of Action. However, it would be a decision for the Leaders -- not the Trade Ministers -- to instruct Trade Ministers and Environmental Minister to meet together. Ambassador Barshefsky continues to be very concerned that the Santiago Plan of Action contain a strong environment element directly addressing the need to ensure that improvements in environmental protection proceed in conjunction with economic integration. Hence, Ambassador Barshefsky feels it is necessary to include such an instruction in the Summit Plan of Action under the environment.

Pursuant to Ambassador Barshefsky's direction, and in response to comments from you and others obtained in our interagency clearance process, we have deleted the last item in the language earlier submitted to your office. That item referred to convening a follow-up Summit on Sustainable Development before December 31, 2001.

We would appreciate your forwarding this proposed text to the Chileans at or before next week's SIRC meeting.

CC: Bryan Samuel, ARA
Ann Wells, OES

Attachment

U.S. PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT OF SANTIAGO PLAN OF ACTION

Environment Element for Santiago Plan of Action

Recognizing the progress that has been made to date in implementing the Miami Summit Action Plan, as well as the Plan of Action adopted at the Santa Cruz Summit on Sustainable Development, we reaffirm our dedication to the protection of health, safety and the environment in support of sustainable development.

Governments will:

- Work to strengthen cooperation on the development and improvement of environmental laws, regulations and policies and to enhance compliance with, and enforcement of, environmental laws and regulations.
- Direct our ministers to vigorously implement the Plan of Action adopted at the Santa Cruz Summit on Sustainable Development in December 1996, as well as the Miami Summit Action Plan.
- In order to ensure that hemispheric integration and environmental protection are mutually supportive, instruct our respective ministers responsible for trade and environmental matters to meet and review developments in this area not later than December 31, 1999.

Jennifer - I
discussed
actually finding
a host before
the Summit to
have a
concrete
deliverable -
State is
resistant
PD



ASDAR

ASDAR

UNCLASSIFIED

March 5, 1998

(U) **OES IWG on climate change engagement:** OES chaired its second IWG March 3 on engaging governments on climate change. The immediate objective was to determine which countries would be agreed upon as "key" to target for engagement on climate change issues in Kyoto. Participants agreed countries should be targeted based on level of gross emissions and potential to influence others in the region. The list of ARA countries has been expanded and now includes: Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Brazil and Mexico country desks have already provided submissions for a strategy paper on Kyoto engagement. Taskers for other countries are forthcoming. (Gray)

FOR POTUS speech?

(U) **Regional Migration Group Meeting in Ottawa:** The Canadians hosted the Third Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Group - Canada, the U.S., Mexico and Central America) in Ottawa. PRM, CA, INS and ARA/PPC represented the U.S. In accordance with the Plan of Action, the U.S. (PRM) will host a seminar on the Human Rights of Migrants in Washington, April 23-24. This will include a country by country review of human rights laws as they pertain to migrants, and regulations regarding access to emergency health care, and education. The decision to expand membership of the group (Dominican Republic) was deferred until the next technical meeting in Ottawa in the Fall. Criteria for expansion and observers will be determined at that time. Honduras will host a seminar on returns and reintegration in November 1998, while Guatemala volunteered to host a seminar on consular services to citizens (notification, etc.) in the first quarter of 1999. (Hoey)

Approved: ENolan

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USOAS

**fax cover**Date: 3/6

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

To: Ted Piccone / Scott Busby / Chap LawsonAt: NSCFax: 456 9130

Phone: _____

Number of Pages with this cover 5From: Scott Busby

Fax: 202-647-0911

Phone: 202-647-9376

Additional Message: Success, guys. Full time externalreporter created. Working group ofAttch to cardinals - to be defined laterMandate: annual rpt, special rpt, gatheringinfo, early warning. Vol. fund to be establishedto pay for it. Talk to you laterRegardsScott

Clinton Presidential Records

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

OA/ID: 1522

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

DATE: 3-6-98

TOTAL PAGES SENT (16)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Office #</u>	<u>Fax #</u>
TO:			
(1) Bryan Samuel	State/ARA	647-6755	647-0791
(2) Karl Hofmann	NSC	456-9136	456-9130
(3) Tim Stater	State/EB	647-1503	647-1537
(x) Regina Vargo	DOC	482-5324	482-4736
(x) Juliet Bender	DOC	482-2314	482-5865
(5) Hugo Llorens	State/EPSC	647-0614	736-7618
(7) Carol Goodloe	USDA	720-1325	690-1093
(8) Bill Schall	Treasury	622-0208	622-1731
(11) Betsy White	Labor	219-6096	219-5071
(13) Caldwell Harrop	DOJ	514-6127	514-4508
(14) Henry Santiago	DOE	586-6143	586-0013
(15) David van Hoogstraten	EPA	260-1810	260-3828
(20) Lael Brainard	NEC	395-5104	395-6853

FROM: Karen Lezny, USTR Director for FTAA Affairs

PHONE: (202) 395-5190 **FAX:** (202) 395-9675

CONTACT: Please call (202) 395-6135 if you have problems receiving this fax.

SUBJECT: Costa Rican Draft FTAA Declaration

Attached is the draft from Costa Rica which just arrived. If your agency has any initial thoughts, comments, reaction, please provide them nlt 5pm today so that Peter can take that guidance with him to his Monday FTAA meeting. Thanks.

Draft of the
Ministerial Declaration of San José

February 27th, 1998

This proposal for the Declaration is based on the document presented by the Pro-Tempore Presidency at the III Meeting of the Preparatory Committee with the following additional or modified elements:

It includes the introductory paragraphs contained in the Declaration proposal presented by MERCOSUR at the III Meeting of the Preparatory Committee, with some format corrections.

It contains the modifications agreed upon during that meeting regarding general objectives and principles, objectives by issue area and structure (the principles by issue area were not discussed and are therefore maintained in their original wording).

The section on objectives and principles by issue area was moved to Annex I of the Declaration (as proposed in the MERCOSUR Declaration).

The section on structure was given a paragraph format.

A second paragraph was included in the point on the Tripartite Committee, as well as a final paragraph thanking the Presidency, which originates in the Declaration proposed by MERCOSUR.

The point regarding the venue was transformed into a single paragraph.

The Ministerial Resolutions were adapted to the decisions reached at the III Meeting of the Preparatory Committee.

I. INTRODUCTION

We, the Ministers Responsible for Trade, representing the 34 countries which participated in the Summit of the Americas, in Miami, in December 1994, have gathered at the IV Ministerial Meeting on Trade in San José, Costa Rica to review the results of the preparatory work for the beginning of the negotiations of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, according to the mandate given by the Presidents and the Heads of State and the work program agreed upon in the Ministerial Meetings in Denver, United States of America, in June 1995; in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in March 1996; and in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, in May 1997.

We note the progress achieved in trade liberalization in this hemisphere since the Miami Summit of the Americas as a result of the implementation of the obligations assumed by our Governments in the context of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and of the World Trade Organization; the widening and deepening of existing sub-regional and bilateral integration and free trade agreements; the signing of new agreements; and the unilateral trade liberalization measures adopted by some countries.

With the same general intent of contributing to the expansion of world trade, we reaffirm our commitment that the building of the FTAA shall not raise additional barriers to other countries and shall avoid the adoption of policies which may adversely affect trade in the hemisphere.

Furthermore, we reiterate that the construction of the FTAA shall be negotiated taking into account the broad social and economic agenda contained in the Miami Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action with a view to promoting the prosperity of our people through trade without barriers and unfair practices, and of an increasing stream of productive investment

As well, we shall take into account the wide differences in the levels of development and size of the economies existing in our hemisphere, so that the construction of the FTAA may contribute to raise living standards and to improve the working conditions of all people in the Americas and to better protect the environment.

In this context, we welcome the positive outcome of the work we assigned to the Vice Ministers, who gathered as Preparatory Committee for Negotiations since the Belo Horizonte Ministerial Meeting, in order to reach consensus on how to proceed towards the negotiation for the building of the FTAA and to direct, evaluate and coordinate the activities of the twelve Working Groups which, since the Denver Ministerial Meeting, have been engaged in preparing the negotiations.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

Based on the previous considerations and the progress achieved in this preparatory

phase, we recommend to our Heads of State and Government to launch negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas during the II Summit of the Americas, which will be held in Santiago, Chile, next April 18 and 19, 1998, in accordance with the objectives, principles, approach and additional decisions set forth in this Ministerial Declaration of San Jose and that are specified as set out below.

III. GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The negotiations for the construction of the Free Trade Area of the Americas will be guided by the following General Objectives and Principles:

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- a) To promote prosperity through increased economic integration and free trade among the countries of our hemisphere, which are key factors for raising standards of living, improving the working conditions of people in the Americas and better protecting the environment.
- b) To establish a Free Trade Area, in which barriers to trade in goods and services and investment will be progressively eliminated, concluding negotiations no later than 2005 and achieving concrete progress toward the attainment of this objective by the end of this century.
- c) **[To establish fair, transparent and predictable rules and disciplines that will protect and promote investment]**
- d) To maximize market openness through high levels of disciplines through balanced and comprehensive agreements, building on the existing agreements in the hemisphere.
- e) To provide opportunities to facilitate the integration of the smaller economies in the FTAA process *in order to realize their opportunities and increase their level of development.*
- f) **[To ensure that our trade liberalization and environmental policies are mutually supportive, taking into account efforts undertaken by the GATT/WTO and other international organizations.]**
- g) **[To further secure the observance and promotion of workers rights, as defined by appropriate international conventions.]**

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- a) **[Negotiations will be held in a transparent manner to ensure the full participation of all the member countries of the FTAA.]**
- b) **[Consensus is a fundamental principle for decision making in the FTAA process.]**
- c) The FTAA Agreement will be consistent with the rules and disciplines of the World Trade

Organization, WTO. With this purpose, the participating countries reiterate their commitment with multilateral rules and disciplines, in particular with Article XXIV of GATT-1994 and its Understanding of the Uruguay Round, and Article V of the General Agreement of Trade in Services, GATS.

d) **[The FTAA will attempt to improve upon WTO rules and disciplines wherever possible and appropriate.]**

e) The agreements reached will be balanced and comprehensive in scope, considering the interests of all countries.

f) **[Negotiations will develop according to the sequence of each issue area, without excluding sectors or products]**

g) Negotiations will begin simultaneously in all issue areas, under the agreement that all the agreements reached constitute a single undertaking which shall embody all the rights and obligations mutually agreed upon for its implementation. **[However, agreements reached at an early stage may be implemented on a provisional or a definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations. Early agreements shall be taken into account in assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.]**

h) The FTAA can co-exist with bilateral and subregional agreements, to the extent that the rights and obligations under these agreements are not covered by or go beyond the rights and obligations of the FTAA.

i) **[Countries may negotiate and join the FTAA individually or as members of a sub-regional integration group negotiating as a unit.]**

j) The agreements will not raise new barriers to trade and investment with non FTAA member countries.

k) From the beginning of the negotiations, participating countries will avoid adopting, to the greatest extent possible, policies that adversely affect trade in the hemisphere.

l) **[Negotiations shall include trade in goods and services, investment and government procurement at all levels of the political-administrative structure of the countries negotiating the Agreement].**

l) **[The political administrative scope of the negotiation shall be subject to negotiation].**

m) Special attention shall be given to the special needs, economic conditions (including transition costs and possible internal dislocations) and opportunities of smaller economies, to ensure their full participation in the FTAA process.

n) The rights and obligations of the FTAA will be shared by all countries. In the negotiation of the various thematic areas, measures such as technical assistance in specific areas and longer periods for implementing the obligations could be included on a case by case basis, in order to facilitate the adjustment of smaller economies.

o) The measures agreed upon to facilitate the integration of smaller economies in the FTAA process shall be transparent, simple and easily applicable, recognizing the degree of heterogeneity among them.

IV. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES BY ISSUE AREA

The negotiations for the construction of the Free Trade Area of the Americas will cover the next issues areas: Market Access, Customs Procedures and Rules of Origin, Investment, Antidumping, Countervailing Duties, Government Procurement, Intellectual Property Rights, Services, Competition Policy and Dispute Settlement. The specific objectives and principles agreed upon for each issue area are attached as Annex I.

V. Organization of the negotiations

The organization of the negotiations will consist of three instances, which in hierarchic order are: the Meeting of the Ministers Responsible for Trade, the Committee of Trade Negotiations - conformed by the Vice Ministers Responsible for Trade - and the Negotiating Groups. Also, the structure will have the support of a Consultative Group on Smaller Economies, of an Administrative Secretariat and of the Tripartite Committee (OAS, IADB, ECLAC). The characteristics and functions of each of these instances are as follows:

Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade

The Ministerial Meeting is the highest instance in the conduction of the negotiation process. The following will be functions of the Ministers:

Review the state of advance of the negotiations in their Ministerial Meetings and approve the negotiated matter submitted for their consideration by the Committee of Trade Negotiations.

Select the country that will hold the Pro Tempore Presidency of the FTAA process.

Committee of Trade Negotiations

The Committee of Trade Negotiations, CTN, is conformed by the Vice Ministers Responsible for Trade of the countries of the hemisphere and will be in charge of carrying the negotiation program. The following will be functions of the CTN:

Coordinate the work of the Negotiating Groups, receive reports from the Presidents of those groups and define the substantive issues of the negotiations in the periods between the Ministerial Meetings.

Create, dissolve or merge Negotiating Groups, according to the needs of the

process.
 Present reports to the Meetings of the Ministers Responsible for Trade.
 Appoint the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Negotiating Groups.
 Receive recommendations from the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies
 and make the corresponding decisions based upon them.
 Appoint the Secretary in charge of the Administrative Secretariat.

The Committee of Trade Negotiations will meet at least twice a year.

Negotiation Groups

The Negotiation Groups are the ones responsible to carry out the negotiations in each one of the issue areas. They will meet the times they consider necessary, or by mandate of the Committee of Trade Negotiating. The negotiations will start with the creation of (6 - 9) Negotiating Groups in the subjects of: Market Access, (Agriculture), Investment, Services, Government Procurement, (Intellectual Property Rights), (Subsidies, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties), (Competition Policy), Dispute Settlement.

A President will be appointed for each Negotiation Group, who will be responsible of steering the work according to the guidelines received from the Committee of Trade Negotiations. The Presidents of the Negotiation Groups are appointed by the Committee of Trade Negotiations for a period of 18 months, taking into account the need of a geographical balance by countries and the personal and professional qualifications of the candidates. They can be confirmed in their position for subsequent periods.

A Vice President for each Negotiation Group will be appointed in the same way, who will assume the Presidency of the Group in case that the President can not continue to exercise his position. They will not be selected from the same country of origin as the President for that specific Negotiation Group.

Consultative Group on Smaller Economies

It is agreed to establish a Consultative Group on Smaller Economies, open to the participation of all the FTAA countries, which will answer to the Committee of Trade and has the following functions:

Follow the FTAA process, monitoring the concerns and interests of the smaller economies

Bring to the attention of the Committee of Trade Negotiations the subjects of interest to the smaller economies and make the respective recommendations.

Presidency of the FTAA

The Presidency of the FTAA process will be held in rotation by different countries of the FTAA, according to the decision made in each Ministerial Meeting. The Presidency will be held at the ministerial level as well as at the Committee of Trade Negotiations.

Administrative Secretariat

We have agreed on creating a Administrative Secretariat of the negotiation process of the FTAA, an entity legal representation, established by agreement between the OAS, the IADB and ECLAC, which will have the following functions:

- provide logistical and administrative support to the Negotiation Groups,
- provide translation services for documents and during the deliberations,
- keep the official documents of the negotiation, and
- be in charge of the publication and distribution of documents

Tripartite Committee

We reiterate our acknowledgement to the Tripartite Committee for the technical and logistical support given during the preparatory phase of the negotiations. At the same time we request that, with the purpose of fulfilling the objective of providing opportunities aimed at the facilitation of the integration of the smaller economies in the FTAA process, they continue to provide analytical support, technical assistance and elaborate related studies, as required by the Committee of Trade Negotiations and the respective Negotiation Groups. We also request them to provide technical assistance to individual member countries, at their request, according to the procedures of the respective institutions, through mechanisms that coordinate the requests and the offers of technical assistance from the FTAA countries.

We also reiterate our interest, that the pertinent multilateral, regional and sub-regional institutions continue to offer, in their areas of recognized specialization, additional specific contributions in response to the requests from the Committee of Trade Negotiating and the Negotiation Groups.

We also ask the Tripartite Committee, particularly the IADB, to take the necessary provisions to provide the Administrative Secretariat of the human and financial resources it requires.

Venue of the negotiations

We have agreed that the meetings of the different Negotiating Groups will be held in one single venue, which will at the same time be that of the Administrative Secretariat. In this sense, we have agreed that said venue will be located in the city

of

Trade and Environment

Free trade and increased economic integration are key factors for sustainable development. This will be furthered as we strive to make our trade liberalization and environmental policies mutually supportive, taking into account efforts undertaken by the GATT/WTO and other international organizations (Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas). We will keep this issue under consideration, in light of further developments in the work of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (Belo Horizonte Ministerial Declaration).

Trade and Labor Rights

We renew our commitment to endorse the fundamental internationally accepted labor norms. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is the competent instance in charge of establishing these norms and their observance, and we reaffirm our support to its role on their promotion. We consider that economic growth and development, fostered by trade growth and further trade liberalization, will contribute to the promotion of these norms. We reject the use of these norms for protectionist purposes, and agree that the comparative advantage of the countries shall not be questioned, in particular that of low wages developing countries. As we advance in economic integration, we will support a higher level of observance and promotion of workers rights, as defined in pertinent international treaties. (WTO Ministerial Declaration of Singapore, Plan of Action of the Declaration of the Americas, Belo Horizonte Ministerial Declaration) //*

Participation of the Civil Society

We reaffirm our commitment with the principle of transparency and of informing about the negotiation process, which facilitates the participation of the different sectors of society. In this regard, we value the contributions made by the business sector through the Business Fora of the Americas of Denver, Cartagena, Belo Horizonte and San José, which will be taken into account during the negotiation process.

We also invite the business and labor sectors, the political parties, the academic institutions and other actors and non-governmental organizations to continue to cooperate and participate in our national and regional efforts, thus strengthening the liaisons among governments and the civil society. *Strengthen*

Business Facilitation:

With the purpose of fulfilling the objective of achieving concrete progress in the process of elimination of trade barriers for the end of this century, we have agreed to instruct the Committee of Trade Negotiations to define a group of business facilitation

measures to be adopted by the countries before the year 2000, taking into account the documents emanated of the FTAA process.

Aknowledgment

We wish to express our gratitude to the Government of Costa Rica for the notable contribution offered to the advance of the FTAA process during the last year, by presiding the deliberation of the Preparatory Committee of the Negotiations, as well as the IV Meeting of the Ministers Responsible for Trade in the Hemisphere, which concluded the preparations to launch the FTAA negotiations.

Ministerial Resolutions:

We have agreed the following:

To appoint as the country that will hold the Pro Tempore Presidency of the FTAA negotiation process until the next Ministerial Meeting, to be held in the second semester of 1999.

To instruct the Committee of Trade Negotiations to hold their first meeting before June 19th, 1998 and to address as priorities the following issues: detailed trade negotiation program, in which the terms of reference of the Negotiating Groups, the dates for the conclusion of the mandates, the designation of the Secretary of the Administrative Secretariat of the FTAA and the appointment of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Negotiating Groups are defined.

To instruct the Committee of Trade Negotiations to advance during their first meeting in the definition of the business facilitation measures, according to the dispositions of this Declaration.

To invite civil society to participate in next meeting...

Annex I

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES BY ISSUE AREA

We have agreed that the negotiations for the construction of the FTAA, in the different issue area, will be guided by the following objectives and principles:

MARKET ACCESS

To progressively eliminate, *[starting in the year 2005]*, tariffs, and non tariff barriers, *[for the substantial trade] [for all trade]* as well as other measures with equivalent effects, which restrict trade between participating countries, consistently with the provisions of the WTO, including article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1994) and its Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994

All tariffs will be subject to negotiation.

[Different trade liberalization time tables can be drawn up which could include special treatment for countries, sectors and products].

To facilitate the integration of smaller economies and their full participation in the FTAA negotiations.

The principles of the negotiations are :

Consistency with WTO disciplines, in particular, with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1994), and with the Understanding pertinent to the Interpretation of Article XXIV of GATT 1994.

RULES OF ORIGIN

The objectives of the negotiations are :

To develop an efficient and transparent system of rules of origin, including nomenclature and certificates of origin, in order to facilitate the exchange of goods, without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade.

The principles that will govern the negotiation are :

Rules of origin should be elaborated and administered in an objective, transparent, coherent and predictable manner, *[with the aim that its implementation would give equal opportunities to all FTAA members].*

Technical assistance and cooperation may be requested and provided by the countries on rules of origin in accordance with the modalities to be defined.

The regime of rules of origin should provide for mechanisms to update the system on the basis

of technological changes and other requirements.

[Rules of origin shall take into account the specific commercial interests of all countries of the Hemisphere, including those of the smaller economies].

For the elaboration of this system, the nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System will be adopted (HS).

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

The objectives of the negotiations are :

To simplify customs procedures, in order to facilitate trade and reduce administrative costs.

To create and implement mechanisms to exchange information in customs issues among FTAA countries.

To design effective systems to detect and combat fraud and other illicit customs activities, without creating unnecessary obstacles to foreign trade.

To promote customs mechanisms and measures that ensure operations be conducted with transparency, efficiency, integrity and responsibility.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Customs Procedures should be elaborated and administered in an objective, transparent, coherent and predictable manner, ***[with the aim that its implementation would give equal opportunities to all FTAA members].***

Technical assistance and cooperation may be requested and provided by the countries customs procedures in accordance with the modalities to be defined.

With the purpose of attaining the proposed objectives in this matter, the customs procedures should be clear and precise and only require the necessary information for the efficient performance of customs functions.

Develop mechanisms for the exchange of the information regarding progress toward the agreed upon simplification, and toward the adoption of mechanisms to detect and combat fraud and other illicit customs activities.

The modalities of the implementation of the simplified customs procedures, by Customs Administrations, should be determined during the negotiations.

INVESTMENT

The objectives of the negotiations are :

To establish a fair and transparent legal framework that leads to a stable and predictable environment that protects investors, their investment and related flows ; ***[and stimulate the development of investment opportunities, without creating improper obstacles to***

extra-hemispheric investments, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Cartagena Declaration and paragraph 2 of the Belo Horizonte Declaration.]

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

The negotiation shall provide for transparency and the protection of investors and their investments. This negotiation shall be based, at least, on the following principles :

Non-discrimination, National Treatment, Most-favored-nation treatment, Fair and equitable treatment.

STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

To eliminate and prevent unnecessary technical barriers to trade in the FTAA, based on the proposals contained in the Common Objectives Paper approved by the Working Group.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures should not create unnecessary barriers to trade.

Other principles are set out in greater detail in the Common Objectives Paper attached.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

The objectives of the negotiations are :

Ensure that sanitary and phytosanitary measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries or a disguised restriction to international trade, in order to prevent protectionist trade practices and facilitate trade in the hemisphere. Based on the Agreement of the WTO/SPS, said measures shall only be applied to achieve the appropriate level of protection for human, animal or plant life or health, shall be based on scientific principles, and shall not be maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.

Negotiations in this area involve identifying and developing measures needed to facilitate trade, following and examining in depth the provisions set down in the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Negotiations must be coherently and consistently based on the rights and obligations established in the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, including but not limited to sovereignty, scientific justification, minimum impact, consistency, non-discrimination and national treatment, harmonization, equivalence, transparency, acceptable risk and regionalization.

As a negotiating principle of this thematic area of SPS, should maintain its own specificity and identity

SUBSIDIES ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

The objectives of the negotiation are :

To eliminate agricultural export subsidies affecting trade in the Hemisphere.

To identify other trade distorting practices for agriculture products including those that have an effect equivalent to agricultural export subsidies and bring them under greater discipline.

To examine ways to deepen, if appropriate, existing disciplines provided in the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and enhance compliance with the terms of the WTO agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

To achieve a common understanding with a view to improving, where possible, the rules and procedures regarding the operation and application of trade remedy laws in order to not create unjustified barriers to trade in the Hemisphere.

[The negotiation must examine the possibility of eliminating anti-dumping measures in the future framework of a Free Trade Area of the Americas.]

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Negotiations shall improve upon WTO rules and disciplines wherever possible and appropriate.

To the extent applicable, negotiations shall build upon existing regional and sub-regional trade and integration arrangements in the Hemisphere.

Negotiations shall take into account the role of on non-FTAA trading partners

Negotiations shall require that countries avoid adopting, to the greatest extent possible, policies that adversely affect trade in the Hemisphere

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

The objectives of the negotiations are :

The broad objective of negotiations in government procurement is to expand access to the government procurement markets of the FTAA countries.

More specifically, the objectives are :

To achieve a normative framework that ensures openness and transparency of government procurement processes, without necessarily implying the establishment of identical government procurement systems in all countries ;

To ensure non-discrimination in government procurement within a scope to be negotiated ;

To ensure impartial and fair review for the resolution of procurement complaints and appeals by suppliers and the effective implementation of such resolutions.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Non-discrimination within the negotiated scope of the agreement

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The objectives of the negotiations are :

To reduce distortions in trade in the Hemisphere and promote and ensure adequate and effective protection to intellectual property rights. Changes in technology must be considered.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Consistent with the framework of the general principles of the Belo Horizonte Declaration and the "Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights" of the WTO, the following specific principles were identified:

National treatment

Most favored nation

[Principles of intellectual property applicable by thematic area]

[Not diminishing the level of protection to the countries during negotiations in accordance with [their] [existing] international obligations].

[To cover all areas of intellectual property rights, including enforcement].

[The provisions of paragraph b shall not prevent some countries being granted specific privileges or facilities within the framework of bilateral or sub-regional agreements beyond FTAA].

SERVICES

The objectives of the negotiations are :

Establishment of disciplines to progressively liberalize trade in services, so as to permit the achievement of a hemispheric free trade area under conditions of certainty and transparency ;

Ensure the integration of smaller economies into the FTAA process.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

Taking into consideration the provisions set forth by WTO and, in particular full consistency with article V of GATS, to deepen in the FTAA the level of commitments undertaken by the countries in the GATS.

Disciplines established in the hemispheric agreement on services will apply to all service sectors and to all modes of supply, under conditions of non-discrimination

COMPETITION POLICY

The objectives of the negotiations are :

General Objectives

To guarantee that the benefits of the FTAA liberalization process not be undermined by anti-competitive business practices.

Specific Objectives

To advance towards the establishment of juridical and institutional coverage at the national, sub-regional or regional level, that proscribes the carrying out of anti-competitive business practices;

To develop mechanisms that facilitate and promote the development of competition policy and guarantee the enforcement of regulations on free competition among and within countries of the Hemisphere.

The principles that will govern the negotiations are :

To consider the differences between existing legal systems and traditions in countries of the Hemisphere

To consider the distinct degrees of development and enforcement of competition policies

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (6 pages)	03/04/1998	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] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

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]

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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002b. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)
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Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [2]

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

2/25/98

Mr. Dobbins
NSCKH
TP
PD

Jim -

Attached is the Counter Narcotics
package for the Senting. Plan of
Action -- with the changes/comments
raised by Mexico indicated in the
margins.

Rich Brown

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. draft	Counternarcotics (2 pages)	02/25/1998	P1/b(1)

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 27, 1998

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Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento



Inter-American Development Bank
Banque Interaméricaine de Développement

Washington, D.C. 20577
CABLE: INTAMBANC

F A X

USAID - Mark Schmitt
2/16/98
NSC - Tim Dolbow / Chris K...
456-7586

DATE: February 26, 1998

TO: Mr. Eric Farnsworth
The White House

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-7586

PAGES: 3

FROM: Elena Suarez, Chief
Special Programs
External Relations Office

FAX NUMBER: 202 623-1402

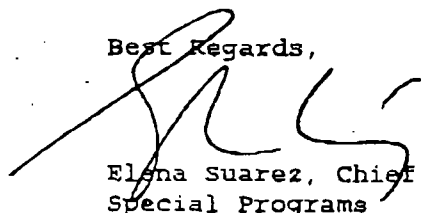
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 623-1552

SUBJECT: YOUTH FORUM, Santiago, Chile

Dear Mr. Farnsworth,

As discussed, enclosed is a proposal to host a Youth Forum during the Santiago Presidential Summit. Please note it will be officially forwarded to Mr. McLarty shortly.

Best Regards,


Elena Suarez, Chief
Special Programs
External Relations Office

Presidential Summit in Santiago
The Strategic Importance of Youth Development and Participation

Rationale. More than 350 million children and youth live in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. In most countries throughout the Hemisphere, nearly half the population is under 25. This demographic trend has enormous implications for the region's economic growth, stability, and environmental sustainability.

Promising efforts have been made throughout the hemisphere in forming stable egalitarian democracies, promoting free market economies, reducing morbidity and mortality, and conserving the environment. But these advances cannot be sustained without the full participation of young people equipped with the necessary values and skills to be capable stakeholders and stewards.

Never has the future of the Western Hemisphere been so heavily dependent on a single generation. It is a generation beset with many challenges: violence, organized and random crime, sexual and labor exploitation, limited access to educational opportunities, underemployment, sexually-transmitted diseases, cultural intolerance, and escalating drug and alcohol abuse. The list goes on. Although they vary from country to country, these problems respect no national boundaries.

The complexity and magnitude of the challenges that young people face today are enormous. Yet the youth explosion offers an unprecedented opportunity to renew the region's human capital--knowledge, skills, and good health--the crucial building blocks to economic and social progress and environmental sustainability. Young people must not only learn the skills and knowledge to be effective in building strong economies, they must also learn the values and principles of character that build livable societies.

Despite the formidable challenges, youth today want to be taken into account by societies of which they are members. They represent an inexhaustible source of energy and ideas on how to effectively deal with the challenges they face. Now is the time for all nations in the region to embrace a new development paradigm: rather than looking at young people as beneficiaries (or simply as problems), to see them as active protagonists for their own development and in solving societal concerns.

To truly bring youth into the development process, however, and to help them succeed, they must have access to five basic resources framed in the President's Summit on America's Future one year ago in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but appropriate for all nations of the Western Hemisphere: at least one caring adult who is committed to his or her success; a safe place in which to sleep, play, and learn; a healthy start in the formative years of life; a marketable skill linked to economic opportunity and hope; and an opportunity to give back through community service and volunteerism to serve and care for others.

In order to implement this new paradigm for youth development, there needs to be close cooperation among hemispheric bodies, civil society, public and private sectors, youth organizations, and young people themselves. Thus, addressing the needs and issues of the hemisphere's youth could be an excellent

unifying point around which the heads of state of the region could work together on an area of common concern. To begin the dialogue, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Working Group on Youth Development,* propose the following program outline for a Youth Summit during the Presidential Summit of the Americas to be held in Santiago, Chile, on April 18-19, 1998.

Program Outline.

1. A two-day summit where 36 young leaders from throughout the hemisphere dialogue on key issues (i.e., access to education, technology, employment, and community service) that affect their own development and that of their societies. Through group discussions, the young leaders will share their own experiences, including lessons learned and best practices.

2. The youth participants will observe via broadcast the deliberations of the sessions of the Ministers of Education. A dialogue will follow between the youth and the Ministers on the young people's recommendations and the inter-relationship between education, technology, employment, and service.

3. Several key leaders (i.g., Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, President of the IDB; Mr. Rick Little, CEO of the International Youth Foundation and other relevant speakers) will frame the case for involving young people in the development process. In addition, two young people will address the Heads of State regarding their perspectives on ways that young people could become protagonists in this process and key players in the dialogue leading to policy and action.

Selection Process of Youth Leaders. The youth participants will be selected on the basis of the following criteria by the Inter-American Working Group on Youth Development:

- * Be between the ages of 16 to 25, representing the diversity of the hemisphere;
- * Be personally committed to economic and social change;
- * Have vision, creativity, and determination;
- * Be a member of a youth-led or youth-serving organization; and
- * Demonstrate potential for leadership.

Follow up.

The IDB and other international agencies propose as follow up to the Youth Summit a series of four subregional conferences to be held over the next two years. Using the Philadelphia model, representatives of public and private sector and civil society will come together with young people to join in the commitment to design initiatives and policies that will ensure that youth's basic needs are met and their full potential is realized.

* The Inter-American Working Group on Youth Development (IAWGYD) is a consortium of international donor agencies committed to positive youth development. Its members include the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, the United States Agency for International Development, the United States Peace Corps, the Pan American Health Organization, the Inter-American Foundation, the International Youth Foundation, Youth Service America and the United Nations.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

cc All

DATE: February 26, 1998

TO: See Distribution

FAX:

SUBJECT:

FROM: Mark Schneider

OFFICE: AA/LAC

FAX: 202-216-3012

PHONE: 202-712- 4800

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET:

MESSAGE:

Additional thoughts on deliverables.

Distribution:

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NSC - James Dobbins
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State/ARA/EPSC - Richard Brown



Summit Deliverables-Child Labor

Background

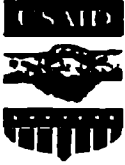
Child labor in Central America is a major problem. The problem is most pronounced with regard to the agricultural sector where minors make up an estimated 10% of the work force on plantations. These children are frequently exposed to dangerous chemical fertilizers and pesticides and are forced to work long hours for extremely low wages. Considerable problems also exist in urban areas where large numbers of children work in small and medium scale industries under equally harsh conditions. Some minors -- usually girls -- work as domestic servants and are subjected to various kinds of abuses by their employers with little or no recourse.

Every country in the region has national laws restricting child labor. All countries support the notion that the proper place for a child is in the schoolroom, not the workplace. While many Central American governments have made some progress in limiting child labor, employment of minors in unhealthful, dangerous and otherwise harmful conditions persists.

Out of Danger - Back to School Program

For poor families, keeping children in school is a major challenge. Often, the income the children earn is needed just to meet the families subsistence needs. USAID has supported an innovative "back-to school" program for youths in Brazil that we plan to expand to Central America. A pilot program in Guatemala already takes 100 kids out of high risk occupations (fireworks and quarry work). The program provides families with a stipend for school age youth who return to school. The stipend is intended to offset the loss of income the family incurs without the child earning income. To remain in the program, the child must attend school regularly and be promoted to the next grade level at the end of the year. The program also includes small grants to local organizations that assist the youth with their school work.

USAID has set aside \$1 million in the FY 99 Presidential Initiative for this activity. The cost of the program will vary from country to country but the goal will be to support 2,500 youth return to school.



Summit Deliverables-Property Registration

Background

In the Santiago Plan of Action, poverty alleviation efforts include an action item aimed at streamlining property registration. Property registration is vital to increasing the assets available to the rural poor to use as collateral in securing loans, while at the same time increasing the incentive for private sector investment in property-based services such as mortgages, insurance, and utilities, among others.

Deliverable

The Latin America and Caribbean Bureau will provide \$10 million in assistance for property registration over the coming three years. This total includes about \$1 million of the proposed FY 99 \$20 million Presidential Initiative. USAID's property registration efforts will be closely linked to similar programs of the IDB and the World Bank, whose combined investments over the coming three years total more than \$500 million. The joint programs will greatly increase the availability and reduce the cost of land titles by: (1) decentralizing and increasing the transparency of land registries and adopting a unified approach to parcel-based property registration; (2) enacting enabling legislation to foster private surveying and property mapping utilizing Global Positioning Systems(GPS) technology; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures for land registration, as well as taxes and fees unrelated to the cost of providing land registration services, at least for small parcels.

Private Property Registration for the 21st Century

To accelerate hemispheric progress toward a harmonized system to register property a Presidential Announcement that USAID will work with the Instituto de Libertad y Democracia (ILD) to share with our Hemispheric neighbors our own United States experience in bringing the informal economy into the formal economy through helping property owners get their property registered in a timely and affordable manner. In support of this initiative, the U.S. will host a Hemispheric conference on "Building Private Property Registration Systems for the 21st Century: Ensuring Full Participation of the Rural and Urban Poor in Hemispheric Economic Integration and Prosperity."

A Partnership to Formalize Property Ownership

Build a partnership with the multilateral banks to focus donor support for property registration on accelerating country progress in developing transparent systems responsive to the need of the Hemisphere's rural and urban poor to get their property titles registered in a timely and affordable manner. Multilateral funding for property registration typically has funded national governments to

develop highly centralized property registration systems that have not been able to cope with the demand for property registration services of the rural and urban poor.



Summit Deliverables-Microenterprise

Background

As part of the Santiago Plan of Action, efforts to reduce poverty include promotion of micro, small and medium sized businesses. Related efforts are intended to ensure that the largest possible number of microenterprises have access to financial services.

Deliverable

The Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau has pledged \$120 million in assistance to microenterprises over the 1998-2000 period. This total includes \$6 million of the proposed FY 99 \$20 million Presidential Initiative to improve the access of microenterprise lending institutions to formal financial systems in order to more adequately address the credit needs of the region's poor. USAID's microenterprise activities will be closely linked with the IDB's \$500 million Micro 2001 program to support microenterprise development.

USAID's ongoing programs in the hemisphere support microenterprise programs in 12 countries that target the working poor with loans averaging \$300. Women, youth and indigenous peoples are given special emphasis. Since the Miami Summit, loan portfolios of microlending institutions have increased coverage by over 250,000 new borrowers annually, creating over 175,000 new jobs. One of our principal partners in these endeavors, ACCION International was one of the first organizations to receive the Presidential Award for Excellence in Microenterprise. The combined efforts of USAID, other donors and governments hope to increase the portfolios of financial institutions serving microentrepreneurs to the point that over 1 million new borrowers will receive services.

Micro 2001 Forum

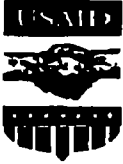
The Inter-American Development Bank and USAID are cosponsoring a Regional Microenterprise Conference in Mexico City March 26-28, 1998. This "Foro Interamericano de la Microempresa" serves to reinforce the Bank's internal commitment to its Micro 2001 program and will influence future activities funded by the IDB's Multilateral Investment Fund. Later in the year, USAID will host a follow-on conference to develop a plan of action for micro-credit institutions in the region reflecting agreements reached in Santiago.

Building Capacity to Access Capital

USAID is in the process of structuring a multi-year technical assistance agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank. USAID assistance will be used to help Non-governmental

organizations's and other informal/unregulated micro-credit providers develop the capacity to receive assistance from the IDB and other sources of financial assistance including the private sector. The IDB's Microenterprise Unit has committed to providing follow-on technical assistance and loan funding to selected NGOs for relending to microentrepreneurs throughout the region. Later this year, the IDB Board will vote on a proposed "Line of Activity for the Strengthening of Microenterprise Financial Institutions" with an initial funding level of \$10 million from the MIF.

In addition, the Agency's new Development Credit Authority will permit USAID to guarantee up to 50% of the equity investments of the Multilateral Investment Fund into indigenous non-profit micro-credit providers throughout the region. This is the first time that bilateral and multilateral institutions have worked together in building the capital base of microfinance NGOs. With the high level of leveraging inherent to DCA, our \$1.5 million in DCA for fiscal years 1998 & 1999 will cover up to \$15 million in guarantees and a minimum of \$30 million in MIF equity placements.



Summit Deliverables-Local Government

Background

In the Santiago Plan of Action, proposed efforts to preserve and strengthen democracy and human rights include an action item aimed at improving municipal and regional administrations. The U.S. is the lead country for this initiative.

Deliverable

USAID's plans to devote \$25 million annually to support local government initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Existing programs are focused on: supporting mechanisms to increase citizen participation in local decision making; improving local government capacity to respond to constituent needs; encouraging constitutional and legal reforms to devolve political, functional, and financial power to the local level; improving local capacity to generate revenue locally; and promoting improved and transparent stewardship of municipal finances.

The World Bank loan portfolio totals \$970 million and the Inter-Development Bank plans to dedicate about \$2.5 billion in loans to municipal development over the next three years. These commitments reflect strong support for developing nations in transition to market economies, strong incentive for the worldwide move toward the development of local institutions, and great interest in promoting efficient local delivery of public goods and services. The success of the multilateral banks' lending program is based on strengthening local institutions, improving the performance of the public sector generally, and increasing local access to financial resources by helping develop domestic banking and capital markets.

Support for the First Generation of Elected Mayors

Dramatic changes have taken place since the last summit in Miami in consolidating democracy. Since 1990 there have been more local officials elected in Latin America than in the preceding 200 years. Seventeen countries now elect mayors by popular vote, compared to 3 countries in 1980. Mayors are appointed by elected municipal councils in seven other countries. At the same time, local governments have been given new constitutional responsibilities to provide services for their citizens, for water, infrastructure, health and other basic needs. As consequence, local governments have more resources than ever before through federal revenue-sharing, fees for licenses or for certain services, property tax revenues, and a percentage of the national sales tax, and, in some cases, private financial markets. Municipal authorities need expertise and training.

USAID plans to establish a network of Centers to support research, publication and exchange of information on best practices in local government. Leadership training of the new generation of municipal leaders will also be a focus. In this regard, USAID plans to

strengthen the capacity of two existing Latin American organizations which represent the national associations of local governments in the region. Both organizations, FEMICA in Central America and IULA in South America, provide critical technical services, training and advocacy support for subnational governments throughout the hemisphere.

Enhanced Stewardship of Municipal Finances

Transparency and accountability in all aspects of financial management is key to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of local governments charged with new responsibilities for delivery of public services and granted new authorities to generate their own revenues.

As a new development resulting from the Summit process, USAID has taken the initiative to establish a donor consultative group on local government. We anticipate the IDB, World Bank, OAS, and other bilateral donors will join this committee to strengthen our current efforts at sharing information and coordinating bilateral programming. We expect these efforts to work in close collaboration with the USAID sponsored Consultative Group on Anti-Corruption, will also address activities related to the improvement of transparency and accountability at the subnational level.

Democratic Participation in Municipal Affairs

As the responsibilities and scope of local governments grow, and citizens are asked to pay more local taxes to finance services, they need new mechanisms for actively participating in municipal affairs. AID has been working both with governments and local citizen groups to encourage interaction between them. Possibly more than any other endeavor, increasing effective participation locally will help create a lasting commitment to democratic government. Traditionally, the multilateral banks have financed large infrastructure investments--transport, water, and sewage--working primarily with national governments. What needs to be done as many of these tasks are moved to the local level is to work together to widen citizen participation and sense of ownership of the decisions affecting the quality of their lives.

AID local government programs have tested a number of new techniques including open town meetings, citizen budget reviews, citizen input into financial planning, etc. Successful techniques derived from this experience will be disseminated widely through mayors' associations and other means. AID will bring this focus to joint donor activity as well. In addition, AID is working with local citizen groups to enhance participation in education, environment, health, and economic growth activities. Techniques developed in each area will also be expanded and disseminated throughout the hemisphere, and incorporated into citizen training programs as well as governmental leadership programs.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

cc: AU

February 23, 1998

TO: Addressees

FROM: Lenore Y. Garcia, Director *LYG*
International and Territorial Services

SUBJECT: Deliverables for the Summit of the Americas

In response to Mario Marcel's invitation at our small meeting on February 13, I have attached for your consideration a one-page summary of five "deliverables" that could be announced at the Summit of the Americas. These draw heavily on the spirit and areas for cooperation identified in the Plan of Action; from the discussions held at the IDB on February 13; and from ideas previously submitted by my agency and other US government agencies. These proposals also are consistent with the areas identified in the agenda for the Merida meeting that I have just received, with the exception of the area of education for indigenous populations. We would certainly be willing to discuss the latter but prefer not to make a proposal of our own.

Most, if not all, of these proposals would require some funding from national and multilateral sources; they are consistent with the priority areas previously laid out by the World Bank and IDB. I believe that, incorporated into the Political Declaration, these proposals could excite the public's imagination and attract support from public and private sectors.

These proposals have been reviewed by both our Deputy Secretary, Mike Smith, and Educational Technology Director Linda Roberts.

I would welcome your comments.

Attachment

Addressees:

Mario Marcel
Claudio Castro
Sofia Leticia Morales
Christian Kennedy
Don Winkler
Dave Evans/Judy Gilmore
Liza Davis/Barbara Moore
Pat DeSouza

Proposed Deliverables for the Summit of the Americas

1. A Child's Education Bill of Rights

This proclamation will list the basic educational conditions that governments pledge to make available to every child in the hemisphere. For example:

- Nutrition and health care to allow the child to arrive at school ready to learn
- Opportunities for early learning
- Access to basic education through grade 9
- A good teacher
- Appropriate learning materials
- A place to learn

2. SchoolNet of the Americas

Link schools across the Americas so that teachers and students can work together on classroom projects that foster higher education standards, the ability to use technology for creative and practical ends, and greater cross-cultural understanding. Build on experiences like Chile's *Enlaces*, Argentina's *Internet Olympics*, and Canada's *SchoolNet*. Build on IDB proposal to work with the private sector to build out the necessary infrastructure.

3. Regional Resource Center(s) for Excellence in Educational Leadership

Establish a regional center or a network of centers to support research, publication, and especially, exchange of information on best practices in educational leadership, including teaching, school administration, and the preparation of teachers and school managers. Existing or new center(s), perhaps one in each country, could be designated. Technology would be used to link centers and disseminate best practice. With adequate funding, this initiative could also fund fellowships for outstanding educators to "intern" at the Center or travel to other Centers to observe educational innovation first hand.

4. Indicators of the Americas

First step: Countries of the Americas work together to build, within every nation, systems to gather, analyze, and report to the public on the progress of education. Education report cards could be developed in each country -- at the national and/or subnational levels -- to tell us how we're doing. Indicators of equity are top priority.

Second step: The countries commit eventually to building common indicators of educational progress in the Hemisphere.

5. Public Campaign for Education

A media-based campaign to increase awareness among the general public of the long-term economic benefits of completing basic and more advanced levels of education and training. Build on existing efforts like *Acorda Brasil*.

Clinton Presidential Records

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Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore

Document Title Programa Preliminar

Language: Spanish

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

OA/ID: 1522

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FAX COVER SHEET

NATIONAL
SECURITY
COUNCIL

17th & Penn, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20504

Did you get a complete,
clear transmission? If not,
please call:

(202) 456-_____

From: GLYN DAVIES

To: TED PICCONE

Agency:

Fax Number:

Date/Time: 3/2/98 2:49 PM

No. of pages to follow: 5

Message: Please call me ASAP about this.

DRAFT

March 2, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
SANDY BERGER
MACK MCLARTY

RE: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS TRAVEL

CC: JOHN PODESTA
PATTI SOLIS-DOYLE

Overview

The Summit of the Americas begins in Santiago on the morning of Saturday, April 18th and concludes late afternoon on Sunday, April 19th. Your schedule for the surrounding dates will be determined by which schedule option you choose. (See options attached)

State Visit

The Chilean state visit consists of several components: bilateral meetings, ^{joint} press conference, state dinner and an address to congress. With the exception of the address to congress, all components take place in Santiago. The Chilean congress is located in Valparaiso ^{near} ~~Vine Del Mar~~ (an hour's helicopter ride from Santiago) ^{where Pres. Aylwin has a summer home}

The First Lady

The First Lady's schedule is still being determined at this point, however she will accompany you for the state visit portion of the trip and then possibly travel separately to other parts of Chile during the summit meetings.

Manaus

We assume President Clinton would accompany you at the rate.

We have done some preliminary research on possible travel to the ^{Amazon} ~~Brazilian~~ Rain Forest, should you have any interest in stopping there on your return home from Santiago. Manaus is located within the Brazilian Rain Forest and is the starting point for boat rides and walking expeditions. There are opportunities for visits to the rain forest and boat rides to the "Meeting of the Rivers" where the Amazon, Solimoes and Rio Negro meet. Since we have not surveyed the region, there are some logistical concerns that would need further exploration before confirming that a visit is possible.

Which schedule option do you prefer? (See options attached)

Option A _____

Option B _____

Discuss _____

*Schedule Option A*WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

10:00 pm Depart Washington en route Santiago

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

8:20 am Arrive Santiago

9:00 am-
11:00 am Down Time

11:30 am-
2:00 pm Bilateral Meetings/Press Conference with President Frei

2:15 pm-
8:45 pm Down Time/Possible Event

9:00 pm-
11:30 pm State Dinner

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am Depart en route Valparaiso/Vina Del Mar
[helo time: 1 hour]

10:30 am Arrive Valparaiso/Vina Del Mar

10:45 am-
11:45 am Address to Congress

12:00 pm Down for the Day

TBD Depart en route Santiago
[helo time: 1 hour]

TBD Arrive Santiago

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

*Schedule Option A (Continued)*SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

9:00 am- Summit Sessions
6:30 pm

7:00 pm- Down Time
8:30 pm

8:45 pm- Summit Gala
11:00 pm

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

9:30 am- Summit Sessions
4:30 pm

5:00 pm- Embassy Event
5:45 pm

6:45 pm Depart en route Manaus, Brazil
[flight time: 4 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: none]

11:15 pm Arrive Manaus, Brazil

RON MANAUS, BRAZIL

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

TBD Possible Environmental Event

Down for the Day

TBD Depart Manaus, Brazil en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 7 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: - 1 hour]

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington, DC

*Schedule Option B*WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

10:00 pm Depart Washington en route Santiago
[flight time: 10 hours, 20 minutes]
[time change: none]

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

8:20 am Arrive Santiago

9:00 am- Down Time
11:00 am

11:30 am- Bilateral Meetings/Press Conference with President Frei
2:00 pm

2:15 pm- Down Time/Possible Event
8:45 pm

9:00 pm- State Dinner
11:30 pm

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

Down for the Day/Possible Event and/or bilats

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

9:00 am- Summit Sessions
6:30 pm

7:00 pm- Down Time
8:30 pm

8:45 pm- Summit Gala
11:00 pm

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

*Schedule Option B (Continued)*SUNDAY APRIL 19TH

9:30 am- Summit Sessions
4:30 pm

5:00 pm- Embassy Event
5:45 pm

6:30 pm Depart en route Valpariso/Vina Del Mar
[helo time: 1 hour]

7:30 pm Arrive Valpariso/Vina Del Mar

Down for the Evening

RON

VALPARISO/VINA DEL MAR, CHILE

MONDAY APRIL 20TH

10:00 am- Address to Congress
11:00 am

11:30 am Down for the Day

TBD Depart en route Santiago
[helo time: 1 hour]

TBD Arrive Santiago

TBD Depart Santiago en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]
[time change: none]

TUESDAY APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington, DC

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S DAILY ACTIVITY REPORT
ARA/USOAS
February 19, 1998

Developments in OAS Follow-up to Santa Cruz:

1. CIDS Meeting: As chair of the ad-hoc committee, Sarah Horsey-Barr will tomorrow present a draft resolution to postpone the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Sustainable Development (CIDS), which had been scheduled for Washington, March 9-10. While there are a number of organizational reasons for the postponement, the key factors include recognition that it would be better to hold the meeting after the SYG had submitted his final report on Santa Cruz follow-up; after the Santiago Summit mandates to the OAS are made known; and after the OAS deliberates changes in the Inter-American system. Since no urgent issues had been presented for CIDS consideration, there is a general consensus in favor of postponement. The SYG's Report (mandated by the Santa Cruz Summit to be made available before the Santiago Summit) could be presented to the OAS Permanent Council's Summit Management Committee or to the CIDI in Buenos Aires. The U.S. Voluntary National Report, being prepared by OES, could be presented at the same time.

2. CIDI Ministerial: We are continuing consultations with other OAS missions to program a dialogue on climate change during the sustainable development session of the Council for Integral Development (CIDI) Ministerial in Buenos Aires, March 25-26. In the lead-up to next November's Climate Change Conference in Buenos Aires, the U.S. wishes to develop a stronger consensus within the hemisphere on key climate change issues. Initiative 59 in the Santa Cruz Plan of Action highlights the importance of "sharing information on policies, programs, and projects to address climate change." So, it would be both useful and appropriate for CIDI to have a dialogue with an exchange of views and information on national experiences and perspectives regarding climate change, while making clear that CIDI should not and would not become the venue for negotiation on any aspect of climate change. After the Argentines have reacted to our proposal, we plan to ask posts to make a demarche seeking support for the dialogue.
(SHorsey-Barr)

Drafted: ARA/USOAS: SHorsey-Barr
Clearance: ARA/USOAS: RDGodard
ARA/USOAS: VMarrero



**ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S DAILY
ACTIVITY REPORT
OFFICE OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS**



SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

February 19, 1998

(SBU) Another AmCit Expelled From Chiapas: According to information from the Embassy and a U.S. NGO, a Tom Hanson was deported today from Mexico. This is the third case since February 10 in which a U.S. citizen has been expelled for what the GOM called either interference in domestic politics or activities incompatible with their (tourist) visa status. Hanson, who was known to the GOM from previous activities with Pastors for Peace, apparently was engaged in a program to distribute video cameras to the locals so they could tape human rights abuses, etc. He has told the press in Miami that he was forced to sign a confession by the GOM and reportedly has complained about the way he was treated by Mexican authorities and the lack of support from the Embassy. According to one report given to the Embassy, Hanson was initially denied consular access, but later allowed to see consular officers at the airport in Mexico City. However, Mexican authorities cut short the meeting to ten minutes and pressured Hanson to sign documents which Hanson later said he did not fully understand. The Embassy intends to raise the question of consular access with the Mexican authorities. (Davis)

Approved: JLeonard

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (9 pages)	02/20/1998	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] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SANTIAGO SUMMIT -- SCHEDULING OPTIONS

Comments on
 Variations
 Schedule II
 Sign it off, Zeman's
 Departure who
 Departure Thurs

TO BE REVIEWED
 BY SCHEDULE
 MB

DATE	SCHEDULE I	SCHEDULE II	SCHEDULE III
4/15 Wed.	Dep. Washington -- Miami scenesetter -- overnight to Santiago	Dep. Washington -- Miami scenesetter -- overnight to Santiago	Dep. Washington -- Miami scenesetter -- overnight to Santiago
4/16 Thurs.	Arr. Santiago -- down day - Visit site near Santiago -- hacienda -- vineyard eve. in Santiago (Herbie Hancock?)	Arr. Santiago -- lunch with Frei -- bilateral meeting -- State Dinner	Arr. Santiago -- lunch with Frei -- bilateral meeting -- Peace Corps event? -- State Dinner
4/17 Fri.	Peace Corps event (?) Bilateral meetings	Peace Corps event? Visit site near Santiago -- hacienda -- vineyard eve. in Santiago (Herbie Hancock?)	Speech to Congress (Valparaiso) -- Lunch with Frei ?? -- Afternoon free (golf?) -- Return to Santiago Eve. in Santiago (Herbie Hancock?)
4/18 Sat.	Summit -- Leaders Dinner at La Moneda	Summit -- Leaders Dinner at La Moneda	Summit -- Leaders Dinner at La Moneda
4/19 Sun.	Summit -- State Dinner at La Moneda	Summit -- Down evening	Summit -- Down evening
4/20 Mon.	Speech to Congress (Valparaiso) -- Bilateral meeting -- Lunch with Frei (Vina del Mar) -- Dep. Santiago -- overnight to Washington	Speech to Congress (Valparaiso) -- Lunch with Frei ?? -- Afternoon free (golf?) -- Dep. Santiago -- overnight to Washington	Peace Corps event? Visit site near Santiago -- hacienda -- vineyard Dep. Santiago -- overnight to Washington

2/19/98

The Santiago Meeting of Students of the Americas

Leaders from across the hemisphere agree that the 1998 Summit in Santiago will highlight education reform as a fundamental building block for a true community of the Americas. To this point, we have focused our efforts on gaining government commitments to education reform and obtaining funding from multilateral lenders. We have not, however, found a means by which to put a human face on the education basket, or to incorporate representatives of those most directly affected—students—into deliberations by the leaders. Additionally, we are concerned the tentative Summit schedule lacks visuals, color, and a compelling storyline in the absence of fast track.

To address these concerns, we recommend a Meeting of Students of the Americas in Santiago, sponsored by the IDB in parallel to the Summit, as part of its "Informatics 2000" technology initiative which the Vice President addressed last summer. Through its Inter-American Working Group on Youth Development, the IDB is willing to identify one or two high school age students from each Summit country, working with respective Education Ministries and split equally between boys and girls, who would participate in discussions to develop the "classroom of the 21st century." Each leader would have the option of bringing his student representative(s) with him to the Summit. A specific IDB proposal is under development now.

The students would begin their program on Saturday at the stately and scenic Casa Piedra, with off-site video imaging of the leaders' discussions on education. They would then participate in a program developed by the IDB to explore cutting edge technology, and develop suggestions for education reform. Electronic or satellite linkups would be made with three or four remote locations across the hemisphere, to broaden exposure to other students and increase the distance learning aspects of the event. One of these locations would be the Manguera School which the President visited in Rio de Janeiro in October, one would be in Miami, one in the Caribbean, and one, perhaps, at the American School in Panama City or the *barrio*-based Pavones School in San Jose, Costa Rica, both of which Mack McLarty has visited. Together, the students in Santiago would then make specific recommendations to the leaders during the closing Summit ceremony on Sunday.

The Meeting of Students would directly highlight technology and distance learning issues, two of our priorities. It would provide a robust role for Education Ministers and flesh out our commitments to education as a hemisphere. It would provide a compelling story line for the press in Santiago. And it would expose a cadre of student leaders to the onrushing world of 21st century education.

As a next steps, we will need to approach the Government of Chile, as Summit host, to get their agreement to proceed. We would propose a telephone call from Mack to Chile's Summit Coordinator Genaro Arriagada early in the week of February 23, asking Chile to present the idea, with our and IDB support, to the meeting of Education Ministers in Merida, Mexico, November 26 and 27. With hemispheric sign-off, planning for a Santiago Meeting of Students of the Americas could then begin in earnest.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. list	Preliminary List of State Visit Deliverables (1 page)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

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**NRDC International
Energy Project**

Memo

cc: All

To: Patrick DeSouza
Eric Farnsworth
Christian Kennedy
Mark Wells

From: Rob Watson, NRDC

Date: February 17th, 1998

Re: Hemispheric Energy Priorities for Santiago

Gentlemen, it was a pleasure to meet with most of you last week. In my frenzy to leave for China and get married, I'm forwarding you a list of initiatives that has gone through a preliminary vetting with a group energy experts in the NGO community, private sector and academia from around the hemisphere. I thought you would find it interesting to know what many non-governmental experts think are the top issues in the energy/environment nexus. Ultimately, this group will prioritize one to three of these initiatives (each of which contains up to several sub-elements) for submission to the leaders.

Some of the initiatives are new (sustainable transportation—in particular note the alternative fueled Urban Mass Transit initiative as a possible idea for Santiago), while most were agreed to in Miami and Santa Cruz. What will be really new is the prioritization and the call to focus on one or two issues to try and get measurable results, rather than being spread so thin that progress is impossible or unnoticeable.

I will be back in town March 16th and look forward to discussing these issues with you.

A. Introduction

The April, 1998 Summit of the Americas II in Santiago, Chile will bring together leaders of the Western Hemisphere to discuss national initiatives related to education, economic integration, governance and development. Independently, civil society groups from the Hemisphere are joining together to develop a consensus agenda on development and the environment for consideration by the leaders.

These top three initiatives have come from a list of more than a dozen proposals that covered all of the major elements of a sustainable energy strategy for the hemisphere. Over 100 experts in 20 countries were consulted during the development of these priority energy initiatives. The experts came from a wide range of disciplines, including the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations.

Some of the proposed initiatives are already covered by existing agreements reached in Miami and Santa Cruz, while others currently are not being carried out. It is the belief of this expert group that a hemispheric Plan of Action on energy must first concentrate on these top priorities before addressing other areas. Because initiatives are merely empty words without actions to follow up, we have included specific target dates as a reminder that ultimately countries will be judged by what they do and not what they say. The current process of slowly moving ahead with a broad array of programs is not consistent with the urgent need to improve the environmental and economic performance of the hemisphere's energy system. For this reason, we urge our nation's leaders to adopt this priority agenda, attain some measurable progress, then establish a new set of priorities for implementation.

B. Hemispheric Energy Goals

The following goals are central to any hemispheric energy agenda:

1. Making existing and future energy consumption and production more efficient and clean, less carbon intensive, and renewable;
2. Enhancing access to affordable energy services to those who are without or are under-served;
3. Minimizing society's energy costs through a least-life-cycle-cost mix of resource and end-use options that incorporates environmental and social externality costs;
4. Promote energy integration of the Hemisphere's countries.

C. Hemispheric Energy Initiatives

PROPOSAL #__ : Democratic Participation in Energy Decision Making

Governments will:

- Create mechanisms for democratic participation for private sector and civil society representatives in regulatory and institutional energy decision-making processes that allow for diverse viewpoints to be considered. Such mechanisms include public comment periods, collaborative consultation, legal and procedural appeal opportunities and the creation of public involvement departments within regulatory bodies and other decision-making institutions.

PROPOSAL #__ : Create Legislative and Institutional Basis for Sustainable Energy Strategies

Governments will:

- Develop a regional clearinghouse of information on regulatory and legislative strategies for

promoting sustainable energy by the end of 1998.

- Develop independent, professional, and expert energy policy and regulatory institutions with a strong legislative mandate and adequate financial resources by the end of 2000.
- Develop least-cost national energy strategies that fully explore all options, including efficiency, renewable energy, as well as clean conventional energy, incorporating environmental and social costs in the analysis by the end of 2000.
- Identify legal and administrative barriers to promoting sustainable energy strategies and develop proposals to create policy and financial incentives that remove barriers by the end of 2000.

PROPOSAL #__ : Implement Mechanisms to Encourage Utility and Energy Service Company Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Supply

Governments will:

- Create regulatory and market/tax incentives for large-scale utility and private energy service company investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy supply by 2000.
- Eliminate pricing and regulatory policies which subsidize, favor, or encourage increased energy sales, consumption, or the use of fossil fuels by 2001.

PROPOSAL #__ : Develop Sustainable Energy Markets

As the privatization and restructuring of national electricity systems proceeds,

Governments will:

- Develop terms of competition that describe rules of entry into a competitive wholesale electricity market and that do not discriminate against private or intermittent power sources or demand-side agents by 1999.
- Liberalize energy prices to reflect cost-of-service and market value, with provisions for "lifeline" tariffs for those least able to afford full market rates by 2000.
- Introduce net metering for customers who self-generate with renewable energy by 2001.
- Base competition in the wholesale market on the internalized cost of environmental pollution, cultural disruption, and natural resource exploitation by 2003.

PROPOSAL #__ : Integrate Rural Development and Rural Electrification

Governments will:

- Provide access to commercial energy services to 95% of the rural population in each country by the year 2005.
- Include the affected population in the design and implementation of rural energy programs.
- In the design and implementation of rural energy development programs, consider the full range of energy service needs of a community -- including cooking and heating, water pumping and purification for domestic and agricultural needs, storage and processing of agricultural products, refrigeration of medical and food products, lighting, and other electrical needs.
- Pursue least-cost rural energy strategies, including non-grid alternatives for the electrification of remote sites.
- Identify opportunities to link rural energy development (including more efficient use of biomass for cooking, heating and rural electrification) with rural economic and social development projects and programs.
- Promote increased efficiency, commercialization, and availability of biomass-based fuels for rural energy and non-energy needs.

PROPOSAL #__ : Sustainable Transportation

Governments will:

- Launch a Hemispheric Sustainable Transportation Initiative in 1998 that includes:
 - The use of comprehensive transport planning methods that integrate land-use planning, intermodal connections between personal vehicles, mass transit and non-motorized transportation;
 - The adoption of hemispheric energy efficiency testing and evaluation methods for vehicles by the year 2000.
 - The development and adoption of cost-effective minimum fuel economy standards for new personal and commercial vehicles by the year 2003;
 - Fund a 21st Century Urban Mobility Initiative through the Inter-American Development Bank to put alternative-fueled busses and Curitiba-style infrastructure in every city with more than 500,000 people in the hemisphere by 2005.
- Ban the sale of leaded gasoline by the year 2000 and promote renewable, biomass-based fuels.
- Evaluate and develop maximum allowable gaseous emissions standards and testing centers for new personal and commercial vehicles by the end of 2003.
- Develop market-based measures which reward vehicles that are more efficient or less polluting than the minimum allowable standard and penalize vehicles that are less efficient or more polluting than the minimum standard.

PROPOSAL #__ : Harmonize Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for Buildings and Equipment

Governments will:

- Develop a plan for harmonization of regional or hemispheric minimum energy efficiency standards for new buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel equipment by the end of 1999.
- Agree on hemispheric energy efficiency testing and evaluation methods for buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel consuming equipment by the end of 2000.
- Certify an adequate number of national and regional testing centers to evaluate electric and fossil fuel consuming appliances by the end of 2001.
- Agree to a first tier of regional or hemispheric minimum energy efficiency standards for new buildings and selected electric and fossil fuel appliances by the end of 2003.

PROPOSAL #__ : Energy Efficient or Renewable Technology Procurement

Governments will:

- Create an Energy Efficient and Renewable Technologies Consortium to promote the production of energy efficient and renewable technologies to service country and regional markets in 1999.
- Create national or regional "purchasers cooperatives" comprised of utilities, government agencies, international financing institutions and private business by the end of 2000.

PROPOSAL #__ : Promote the Production of Renewable and Energy Efficient Equipment in the Hemisphere

Governments will:

- Identify locally manufactured equipment whose efficiency is lower than that of similar

internationally produced products by the end of 1998.

- Design fiscal and financial incentives to help industries improve the energy efficiency of their products by the end of 1999.
- Promote collaborative ventures between industry, public sector, and applied research institutions to accelerate the production of energy efficient or renewable equipment and also, increase the national human capacity in this field, by the end of 1999. This includes packages of energy efficient and renewable technologies that take advantage of the economies obtained by combining efficient and renewable equipment.

PROPOSAL # __: Establish an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources Fund

Governments will:

- Create a revolving fund using national and/or international financial community funds by the end of 1999.
- Promote the use of the fund's resources among public and private entities.

PROPOSAL # __: Create Hemispheric "Centers of Excellence" in Energy

Governments will:

- Determine sustainable energy training needs in the Hemisphere through the Hemispheric Energy Working Group by the end of 1998.
- Identify potential "Centers of Excellence" in each country and request proposals for carrying out tasks at the country or regional level, including budget and resources available.
- Choose sufficient number of Centers and create a network between them to meet needs by the end of 1999.
- Develop curriculum in analytical and methodological issues related to sustainable energy development.
- Develop training programs in these methodologies and in the installation, operation and maintenance of energy efficient equipment and materials.
- Begin training analytical and field specialists by the end of 2000.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination (1 page)	02/17/1998	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] [2]

2009-1155-F

ke2485

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report - Haiti Working Group (1 page)	02/17/1998	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] [2]

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Piccone, Theodore J.

From: Rubin, Eric S.
Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 1998 10:12 AM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm
Subject: Need Summit of the Americas Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

In case it comes up, we could use some guidance on the following:

^BC-CLINTON-CHILE

^Clinton Chile stay extended beyond Americas summit
SANTIAGO, Feb 17 (Reuters) - President Bill Clinton will spend six days in Chile, having expanded his previous plans to come for the second Summit of the Americas on April 18 and 19, acting Interior Minister Belisario Velasco said on Tuesday.

Velasco told reporters after meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Chile that Clinton would make his first official visit to the country between April 16 and 21, accompanied by seven Cabinet secretaries.

Santiago will be the scene of the second Americas summit, four years after leaders of all the hemisphere's nations except Cuba agreed in Miami on a long-term plan for free trade.

Chile would like to form part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), but Clinton's failure to gain fast-track powers has hampered talks. Fast track would allow Clinton to negotiate a trade agreement without fear of having it modified by Congress, which would be limited to voting for approval or rejection.

Velasco said security concerns were aired at his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Gabriel Guerra Mondragon. Around 5,500 police officers and members of special units will be assigned to the summit.

One concern has been that Peruvian guerrillas might slip into the country and attempt to disrupt the meeting.

"For our part, it is complicated because of the number of people attending, but we are satisfied with the plans of the Chilean government and the preparations for this mid-April visit," Guerra Mondragon told reporters.

No details were given of what Clinton planned to do on either side of the summit. ^REUTERS

RB-- 02/17/98 22:54:00

Fast track/FTAA

562 330 3160

64

Guerra discussed

"possibilities" of dates, Cabinet members

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of pages ▶ 1
To	From	
Steve Parnell	Piccone	
Dept./Agency	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	
62464		
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5099-101
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of pages ▶ 1
To	From	
CATHY BRION	Ted Piccone	
Dept./Agency	Phone #	
EMBASSY SANTIAGO	202 756-9139	
Fax #	Fax #	
01156 2330 3160	452-9130	
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5099-101
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		

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report dates not yet determined
not those accompanying

K P JOL

Kerrick will circulate an

updated version - our roadmap

February 1998

to trip hell ... I mean...

Trips Abroad Planning

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March 1998

Trips Abroad Planning

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April 1998

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May 1998

Trips Abroad Planning

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006a. schedule	Africa Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)

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] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

RESTRICTION CODES

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AFRICA TRIP DEADLINES
(All dates are approximate)

Feb. 6	Tasker to agencies due (Wilson/Barks-Ruggles)
March 6	Tasker due from State
March 10	NSC traveling staff memo to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
March 12	Send approved list of NSC travelers to Chris Wayne (ExecSec)
March 12	Trip book material due to ExecSec (Wilson/Barks Ruggles)
March 12	Book Cover and Distribution List to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
March 13	Request book covers (ExecSec)
March 13	(b)(3) [0000]
March 13-16	APNSA/DAPNSA editing time w/Book
March 17	Presidential Events/Mtg/Bilateral Meeting Participants List to SRB (ExecSec)
March 17	Stuff binders with covers/spines (ExecSec)
March 17	Obtain SRB approval of Official Delegation Lists (ExecSec)
March 17	Send book to printers (ExecSec)
March 18	Distribute the President's briefing book (ExecSec)
March 19	Send Chief of Staff Official Delegation Lists for approval (ExecSec)
March 20	Send Cables to Embassy identifying Official Delegation and Traveling Party after Chief of Staff's approval (ExecSec)
March 20	Touch base with S&A Office to review the manifest for back-up plane & Air Force One (ExecSec)
March 20	POTUS Pre-Brief
March 22	POTUS Depart for Africa

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. schedule	Summit of the Americas Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)

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] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

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]

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS TRIP DEADLINES
(All dates are approximate)

March 2	Tasker to agencies due (Dobbins)
April 2	Tasker due from State
April 7	NSC traveling staff memo to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
April 9	Send approved list of NSC travelers to Chris Wayne (ExecSec)
April 9	Trip book material due to ExecSec (Dobbins)
April 9	Book Cover and Distribution List to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
April 10	Request book covers (ExecSec)
April 10	[REDACTED] (b)(3) [00000]
April 6-8	APNSA/DAPNSA editing time w/Book
April 9	Send book to printers (ExecSec)
April 10	Distribute the President's briefing book (ExecSec)
April 10	Stuff binders with covers/spines (ExecSec)
April 13	Presidential Events/Mtg/Bilateral Meeting Participants List to SRB (ExecSec)
April 13	Obtain SRB approval of Official Delegation Lists (ExecSec)
April 14	Send Chief of Staff Official Delegation Lists for approval (ExecSec)
April 15	Send Cables to Embassy identifying Official Delegation and Traveling Party after Chief of Staff's approval (ExecSec)
April 15	Touch base with S&A Office to review the manifest for back-up plane & Air Force One (ExecSec)
April 15	POTUS Pre-Brief
April 16	POTUS Depart for Chile

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006c. schedule	G-8 Trip Deadlines [partial] (1 page)	01/30/1998	P3/b(3)

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] [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2485

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]

G-8 TRIP DEADLINES
(All dates are approximate)

March 23	Tasker to agencies due (Bandler)
April 23	Tasker due from State
April 28	NSC traveling staff memo to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
April 30	Send approved list of NSC travelers to Chris Wayne (ExecSec)
April 30	Trip book material due to ExecSec (Bandler)
April 30	Book Cover and Distribution List to SRB for approval (ExecSec)
May 1	Request book covers (ExecSec)
May 1	(b)(3) [0066C]
May 1-6	APNSA/DAPNSA editing time w/Book
May 4	Stuff binders with covers/spines (ExecSec)
May 6	Presidential Events/Mtg/Bilateral Meeting Participants List to SRB (ExecSec)
May 6	Obtain SRB approval of Official Delegation Lists (ExecSec)
May 7	Send Chief of Staff Official Delegation Lists for approval (ExecSec)
May 7	Send book to printers (ExecSec)
May 8	Distribute the President's briefing book (ExecSec)
May 8	Send Cables to Embassy identifying Official Delegation and Traveling Party after Chief of Staff's approval (ExecSec)
May 8	Touch base with S&A Office to review the manifest for back-up plane & Air Force One (ExecSec)
May 8	POTUS Pre-Brief
May 11	POTUS Depart for Europe

Proposed Language on Security for the Santiago Declaration

Freedom, democracy and cooperation among our nations have become the bedrock of our security. As we enter a new millennium, we commit ourselves to build a lasting foundation for cooperative security through the further development and modernization of hemispheric structures. To that end, we look forward to further high-level discussions among defense and security officials on the evolving nature of the dangers we face and an examination of how we can best address them together.

We celebrate the historic progress since our meeting in Miami in building confidence among our nations and we agree to continue to develop and implement fully measures to promote transparency and restraint in our defense policies. We seize this opportunity to enhance mutual trust by agreeing to new concrete steps to notify each other our defense expenditures major and in advance of arms purchases.

We reaffirm that representative democracy and protection of human rights are indispensable for stability, peace and development of the hemisphere. We will work together through the OAS to promote and defend constitutional democratic rule, including the faithful implementation of the Washington Protocol. We recognize the important role of the armed forces in promoting security within the hemisphere, and we reaffirm that civilian control of the military, police and security forces, organized and maintained in an efficient and transparent manner, is an essential element of a stable and secure democracy.

Possible Action Items on CSBMs for the Santiago Summit

Sentence to be considered for the chapeau paragraph for the Democracy and Human Rights Initiative:

“We agree to establish a review of concrete steps for building cooperative security in our Hemisphere appropriate to the challenges of the new century.”

Governments will:

- In light of the forces of integration and globalization, undertake a review by designated experts and authorities on the current hemispheric security system by considering the means and mechanisms for its modernization, reporting on progress through the meeting of foreign ministers on Summit implementation at the OAS General Assembly by 2000 in order to be in a position to adopt further recommendations by the next Summit of the Americas. [Modified Chilean action item #3]
- Promote transparency in conventional arms by establishing via the OAS a legal framework in 1998 to provide advance notification of major arms acquisitions, drawing on such tools as the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Agree to report annually on defense expenditures in accordance with the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.
- With the goal of increasing transparency, request relevant international financial institutions to develop standardized methodologies for defense expenditures in collaboration with Summit governments. [Adapted from Chilean action item #2.]
- Assist in the peaceful resolution of conflicts by examining possible improvements to existing mechanisms within the Inter-American System and making recommendations through the OAS General Assembly by 2000.

(Note: This action item was approved at the December SIRG as part of the Democracy/Human Rights subsection; since that time Ecuador, a lone holdout against moving this item to the CSBM package, has lifted its objection.)

- Continue to convene regularly the Defense Ministers of the Americas to encourage further progress in mutual confidence and security building measures within the hemisphere.
- Systematically implement the recommendations resulting from the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Measures held in November 1995 in Santiago, Chile, and in February 1998 in San Salvador, El Salvador. [Chilean action item #1]
- In appropriate circumstances, promote non-traditional CSBMs such as border parks and other mechanisms.

- Support international humanitarian demining efforts with the goal of removing all landmines threatening civilians by 2010 through programs in mine removal, development and deployment of new mine detection and clearance technologies, and awareness programs to educate civilians to the dangers of mines.
- Consider more concrete ways to cooperate in international peacekeeping, humanitarian and search and rescue operations, and disaster response.

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REMARKS:

FYI: FINAL DOP AND POA LANGUAGE ON SECURITY SENT TO CHILE

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

cc: All

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SUBJECT:

DATE: 2/9

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 2

MESSAGES:

Revised paper on Student Education Summit
for comment

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2000.

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Ted/Parkier

2/8/98

The Santiago Student Education Summit

FEB - 9 1998

Leaders from across the hemisphere agree that the 1998 Summit in Santiago, Chile, will highlight education reform as a fundamental building block for a true community of the Americas. Without significant education reform, increasing numbers will be shut out from the global economy, national economic development will languish, and democracy itself could be challenged. To this point, we have focused our pre-Summit efforts on gaining government commitments to education reform and obtaining funding from multi-lateral lenders. We have not, however, found a means by which to put a human face on the education basket, or to incorporate representatives of those most directly affected--students. Additionally, we are concerned that the tentative Summit schedule lacks visuals and color, that it will potentially be overshadowed by the President's travel to Africa just two weeks before, and that it will prove to be of only limited interest to a sceptical press. A Santiago Student Education Summit would begin to address these concerns.

After informal discussions with NSC, State, USIA, and others, we believe we should encourage the Government of Chile to host a meeting of students from the nations of the Americas. The meeting would be held in Santiago or a surrounding city (Valparaiso or Vina del Mar). The student, meeting concurrently with the leaders, would seek to develop the outlines of a "classroom of the future," as well as to discuss the primary educational issues facing students as we head into the 21st century. Together, the students would then make specific recommendations to the leaders during a short interactive session on Sunday morning.

Each leader would be asked to bring one national student representative with him to the Summit. To emphasize the "Miami to Santiago" theme, we would recommend the President bring a top public school student from Miami, with a compelling personal history. Funding for the parallel student summit might be obtained by the IDB, the World Bank, education NGO's, and the private sector. Distance learning and use of educational technology--two Summit themes--should be stressed. Proceedings could therefore be broadcast live on the Galaxy Latin America education or other satellite channel using donated, in kind support, with coverage to primary media markets. A more ambitious scheme would allow students to interact via satellite or internet with their pcers gathered in a handful (3-4) of other cities across the hemisphere, consistent with the IDB's Digital Education Network. This would allow students to gather additional opinions prior to making recommendations to leaders, and would also heighten local press interest.

Clearly, in the short time remaining, much will need to be accomplished. As a first step, we recommend the next McLarty/Steinberg meeting agree to explore this concept further, tasking the interagency with its development. After informal discussions with the Government of Chile, we would plan to present a concept paper to the meeting of education ministers in Merida at the end of this month. With hemispheric agreement, planning for a Student Education Summit could then begin in earnest.