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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Pat DeSouza to Inter-American, re: Meeting with Ambassador Brown (4 pages)	12/04/1997	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Mack McLarty, Jeff Devidow, and Richard Brown, re: U.S. - Brazil Education Initiative Discussion During Lima Meeting (2 pages)	05/30/1997	P1/b(1)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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ARA Calendar: Opportunities for Climate Change Diplomacy

Date	Event	Location	Sponsor	Level
Jan 15-16	Hemispheric Energy Ministerial	Caracas	GOV, US/DOE	Min
Jan 23-24	Seminar: Carbon Market in CenAm	San Jose	INCAE	Amb/Min
Mar 9-10	Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS)	Washington	OAS <i>Santa Cruz</i>	Tech
Mar 18-20 (or 26-27)	Council for Integral Development (CIDI)	Buenos Aires	OAS	Min
Mar 20	S Trip to Caribbean	Trinidad and Tobago		15 FonMins
Apr 1-2	Trade & Env Conference	San Jose	Audubon Society, GOC	Min
Apr 18-19	Summit of the Americas	Santiago	GOC	Pres
TBD	Briefing for Washington S&T Counselors	State Department (?)	Informal group of S&T Counselors from Latin Embassies in Washington	Counselors

Nov 18 Next Climate Change meeting

Argentina

Min

Feb CIDS (?) Prep com (UN-Earth Summit process)

Amee

Climate Change Initiative
Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting
January 15-16, 1998
Caracas, Venezuela

The Energy Ministers of the Hemisphere agree to reactivate the Hemispheric working group on climate change, whose activities could include the exchange of information on national programs, international projects, and policies and incentives to limit, reduce or sequester the emissions of greenhouse gases. Consistent with the Action Plans from the Miami and Bolivia Summits and each nation's social, economic, and environmental goals, this includes promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy, and cleaner energy sources.

The Energy Ministers of the Hemisphere recommend to our Heads of State the following action items for consideration in the Heads of State Action Plan for Santiago:

"Commit to the limitation, reduction or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions. This will include participation in the design and implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism, the development of appropriate policies and tools to promote clean and efficient energy use and international energy and/or landuse projects that limit, reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. We task our energy ministers to work collaboratively toward the implementation of this action item, as consistent with the Hemispheric Energy Initiative begun in Miami in 1994."

Make reference to Kyoto

Follow up

1998 MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Draft Agenda

1. Approval of the Agenda
2. Consideration of the Secretary General's report on progress on the Santa Cruz Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas
3. Coordination and Follow-up of the Santa Cruz Plan of Action and the Inter-American Program on Sustainable Development, in particular:
 - a) Financing
 - b) Science and technology transfer
 - c) Public participation
4. Dialogue on sectoral issues
5. Recommendations to CIDI on actions and procedures to strengthen compliance with the Santa Cruz Plan of Action and the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development
 - a) Sectoral meetings relating to sustainable development
 - b) Coordination between the OAS Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
 - c) Mandates to and activities of the OAS Secretariat Unit of Sustainable Development and Environment

THIRD HEMISPHERIC MEETING OF MINISTERS OF ENERGY

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1998

DECLARATION OF CARACAS

BACKGROUND

On the occasion of the Third Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers of Energy in Caracas, Venezuela on January 15-16, 1998, the Ministers of Energy of the countries of this Hemisphere:

Considering the mandates of the Summit of the Americas in Miami in December 1994, and the decisions made at the two previous Energy Ministerial Meetings: Hemispheric Energy Symposium/First Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting held in Washington, D.C. in October 1995 and the Second Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra in July 1996;

Recognizing that our Heads of State and Government are fully committed to support sustainable development, protect our environment for present and future generations, and have stated that sustainable economic development requires hemispheric cooperation in the energy sector in the Declaration of Principles and in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas in 1994 and that these commitments were further endorsed during the Hemispheric Summit for Sustainable Development of the Americas in December 1996;

Recognizing that the Ministers have agreed to increase regional cooperation among governments, multilateral financing institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector as the predominate mechanism to achieve sustainable energy and economic development in our hemisphere in the Hemispheric Energy Symposium/First Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting held in Washington D.C. in 1995 and;

Recognizing that, during the Second Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1996, the Ministers acknowledged the key role of energy in advancing sustainable development and recognized the need to promote private investment in the energy sector, by establishing mechanisms which reduce the risk of investments in the energy sector and promote trade and capital flows in markets throughout the Hemisphere;

Desiring to review the progress made by working groups in the Hemispheric Energy Initiative under the guidance of the Steering Committee, to further institutionalize the Hemispheric Energy Initiative, to facilitate the establishment of the Energy Business Forum of the Americas, and to approve the Ministerial Report on Energy for the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, in April 1998;

Declare their intentions to:

Promote Free Trade in the Energy Sector

The Ministers hereby reaffirm that the energy sector, which has traditionally been an important factor in the strength of national economies, must assume a leading role in the integration of energy markets. Recognizing that our Governments are committed to creating the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, the Ministers commit themselves to promoting policies and processes that facilitate free trade of energy and energy-related equipment and services throughout the Hemisphere at the earliest possible time. To achieve these goals, we will develop legal, fiscal and regulatory policies to facilitate the construction of energy infrastructure and energy trade across international borders and will promote laws, policies and regulations that:

- support the free flow of exports and imports of energy and energy-related equipment;
- guarantee transit rights for energy trade across international borders;
- permit required capital transfers and repatriation of revenues; and
- guarantee equitable treatment for domestic and imported sources of energy.

To this end, the Ministers support lifting existing barriers to energy trade between their countries and promoting policies that facilitate trade and investment. With these objectives in mind, the Ministers established a Working Group to study the current status of trade issues and to prepare a report on specific proposals to facilitate trade in each of our countries. These results will be presented to the Energy Ministers before the end of this year. Trade related elements of the final report will be also forwarded to the appropriate FTAA body.

Support Private Investment in the Energy Sector

The Ministers hereby recognize that it is necessary to establish predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, fiscal and regulatory regimes that will foster private investment in the energy sector. These policies should promote the development and use of high-quality advanced energy technologies, and minimize adverse environmental effects of energy production and use in our countries. To accomplish this, it is necessary to intensify the cooperation in trade policies, regulatory and fiscal frameworks, technical standards, sharing of lessons learned, and training programs.

Specifically, the Ministers recognize the need to promote laws, policies and regulations that:

- reduce to the maximum extent possible, government involvement in the provision of energy and energy services and the pricing of energy to consumers;
- allow energy prices to be set by market forces;
- permit returns on investments sufficient to encourage competition and innovation in the production, transmission and use of energy;

- define and protect property rights of both domestic and foreign investors;
- guarantee fair and equitable treatment of domestic and foreign investors;
- define clearly the relationship between the government and the energy sector;
- establish transparent project approval and competitive bidding practices, and accounting and financial reporting procedures;
- establish mechanisms for contract enforcement between parties doing business in the energy sector; and
- provide for international arbitration of disputes.

Establish Regulatory Frameworks:

The Ministers are committed to fostering transparency and competition in energy markets, while limiting State intervention to only that strictly necessary, and to establishing regulatory frameworks that are consistent with the development and integration of natural gas and electricity markets in the Hemisphere. We are committed to developing laws, policies and regulations which:

- define clearly the authority of regulatory agencies and the relationship between the government and the energy sector;
- assure fair and open access of third parties (domestic and foreign) to energy markets and energy transmission facilities;
- assure non-discriminatory treatment among local and foreign and government and non-government entities;
- provide for data and information collection and reporting requirements and broad access to information by all parties;
- provide for the protection of the environment and define clearly the environmental requirements applicable to all participants in the energy sector; and
- maintain the reliability and security of the respective energy systems.

The Ministers also recognized the necessity of establishing independent regulatory bodies to develop and maintain fair, transparent and predictable regulatory regimes that will consider the interests of all parties including investors, suppliers and customers. The Ministers acknowledged the need to provide sufficient resources, both professional and fiscal, to allow such bodies to operate effectively.

Address Climate Change Strategies

The Ministers recognize that a key element of any strategy to promote sustainable development and deployment of technologies must recognize the role of technologies to mitigate the effects of climate change. Recognizing the proposed Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, agreed to at the Third Conference of the Parties held in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, and anticipating the negotiations to be held by the Parties in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on implementing provisions of that Protocol, the Ministers agreed to reactivate the Working Group on Climate Change.

Strengthen Hemispheric Energy Cooperation

In order to most effectively develop and implement the policies described above, the Ministers recognize the need to increase cooperation between their countries in the development of trade policies and legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks, the establishment of technical standard for the construction and operation of energy facilities, and the establishment of training programs which will allow their countries to share expertise and experiences in these areas.

In this regard, the Ministers hereby recognize the desire to formalize and assure the continuity of our countries' efforts within this cooperative framework, as demonstrated by the continuous interest shown by all entities forming part of the Hemispheric Energy Initiative, and the recommendations of the Ad-Hoc Steering Committee to institutionalize the Energy Initiative of the Americas.

The Ministers direct the Steering Committee to prepare a set of internal objectives and guidelines for the functioning of the different organizational entities which form the Energy Initiative of the Americas: The Ministerial Meeting, the Steering Committee, and the Technical Secretariat. These objectives and guidelines should include, for each entity, mission and responsibilities, working procedures, mechanisms of communication among the various entities, decision-making, and any other guideline or procedure to assure the effective functioning of this Initiative. The outcome of this work should be presented for consideration and approval by the Hemispheric Energy Ministers within six months.

Signed at Caracas, Venezuela on this ____ day of January, 1998, in English and Spanish.

[Signatures]

**IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
ACTION PLAN
ENERGY INITIATIVES
(DRAFT)**

January 1998

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- E. Using Energy More Efficiently
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III. NEXT STEPS FOR HEMISPHERIC ENERGY COOPERATION

Attachment 1 - Summit of the Americas Energy Action Items

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de la Sierra, Bolivia**

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I. THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ENERGY AGENDA: **"Shaping Tomorrow's Future... TOGETHER"**

In December of 1994, the thirty-four democratically elected leaders of the Western Hemisphere attended the Summit of the Americas in Miami, Florida. That gathering, and the Summit Action Plan signed there sparked the beginning of regional market integration and recognition of the benefits to all nations of that partnership. This movement toward integrated market systems and a common agenda in economic policies for the countries of the region marks a new and promising period in the region's history.

In the energy sector, countries of the region have realized the benefits to be gained from regional cooperation, as well as the opportunity that exists to cooperate to further advance sustainable development and environmental protection through integrated programs. The Summit of the Americas Action Plan included two significant areas of cooperative agreement in the energy area: Energy Cooperation and the Partnership for Sustainable Energy Use. The introductory language for these two initiatives frames their intent (the full language of the two items appear in Appendix 1):

Action 12: Energy Cooperation

The nations of the hemisphere have begun a new era of economic growth. This new era is based on greater economic cooperation, freer trade, and open markets. Sustainable economic development requires hemispheric cooperation in the field of energy.

Action 21: Partnership for Sustainable Energy Use

Consistent with Agenda 21 and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, sustainable energy development and use promote economic development and address environmental concerns. Governments and the private sector should promote increased access to reliable, clean, and least cost energy services through activities and projects that meet economic, social, and environmental requirements within the context of national sustainable development goals and national legal frameworks.

The guiding principle behind both energy items is sustainable energy development which promotes economic development while addressing environmental concerns. The Summit of the Americas calls on governments, the private sector and NGO's to cooperate in promoting increased access to reliable, clean, and least cost energy services. This should be achieved through activities and

projects that meet economic, social and environmental requirements within the context of national sustainable development goals and national legal frameworks.

The Summit Energy Agenda has three overarching goals:

- 1) Increase sustainable economic development by providing energy services in a low impact, least cost manner, increasing the standards of living, protecting the environment, and freeing funds for other sectors of society.
- 2) Address global and local environmental concerns by making existing energy production and consumption more efficient and clean, and working to implement energy technologies and policies to assure clean and efficient energy for the future.
- 3) Increase energy services to those who are without or are under served, especially rural or indigenous communities.

Consistent with the overall convergence of economic policies, these goals are increasingly being achieved through free market principles. The countries of the hemisphere have turned to the private sector and the market to make decisions about investment, production and consumption of energy. Although the pace and extent of the shift to the private sector varies, the basic principle of reducing the role of government has been adopted. Countries are redefining the role of government in the energy sector and establishing the legal and regulatory frameworks to support sustainable energy use.

During the last three years, energy ministries throughout the hemisphere have taken many steps forward in order to assure the timely completion of the agreed energy initiatives. Energy ministers have met twice, and staffs from the 34 nations have also met several times to establish an energy steering committee and working groups in key areas. These working groups assured that many of the goals set by Ministers have already been realized. The energy steering committee looks forward to continuing its efforts in the years to come.

The strong commitment by the countries of the region to the Summit of the Americas process has helped to build strong hemispheric support for sustainable energy development. This will prove critical in order to foster new markets and protect the environment for the future. With a shift toward more private sector involvement in the energy sector, increased concern has formed for environmental protection, energy efficiency, and the higher demand for renewable energy technologies in the region. Private sector firms with leading edge technology have reaped the rewards in new areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, such as wind, solar, and geothermal energy technologies. It is estimated that the renewable industry could see over \$2 billion in revenue within the coming years, emphasizing the importance of the continued promotion of private sector investment. The Summit's goals of moving towards a more integrated market economy is especially important for the efficient development and use of energy.

This report will summarize some of the principal successes in the initial period of hemispheric energy cooperation and outline the progress toward achieving the Action Items of the Miami Summit.

Appendix provides information on the progress of individual countries in meeting the Summit's energy commitments.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ENERGY AGENDA

A. BUILDING A FRAMEWORK FOR HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY USE

We have been successful in bringing together the important players to start interacting and building the frame for increased regional cooperation between governments, multilateral financing institutions, the non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. The Venezuelan Ministry of Energy and Mines and the U.S. Department of Energy are the co-chairs of the Hemispheric energy cooperation initiated at the 1994 Summit of the Americas. Energy ministers of twenty-six western Hemispheric nations met at the Hemispheric Energy Symposium/First Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting in Washington D.C. in October 1995 to outline a cooperative agenda to facilitate the implementation of the Summit Energy Action Plan. An historic partnership was developed aimed at widening access to energy, adding economic development, and protecting the environment throughout the Americas. The ministers agreed to a plan consisting of 40 cooperative actions in support of sustainable energy development in the Hemisphere. These actions include: regulatory reform exchange programs, information and database development on energy and environmental legislation, energy efficiency policy development, and the identification and development of replicable rural electrification projects. The ministers designated their representatives to a Steering Committee to ensure follow-up from the Symposium.

The Steering Committee is comprised of representatives from interested governments, the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations Development Program, the Andean Development Fund, OLADE, and Renewable Energy in the Americas. The Steering Committee organized these actions into eight working areas: Financing, Clean Energy Options, Regulatory Cooperation, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Energy Efficiency, Rural Electrification, and Joint Implementation. Since the Symposium, the Steering Committee has met five times, allocating leadership countries for each of the eight working areas, and establishing cooperative work plans in each area.

These eight working groups and their country coordinators developed work plans to implement each of the actions agreed to by the Ministers at the Hemispheric Energy Symposium. They are working with the private sector to exchange information, develop joint strategies, and implement specific projects. All of which are designed to help the governments of the Hemisphere meet their obligations under the Summit of the Americas Action Plan. In addition, an Internet Home Page has been created that provides a vehicle for disseminating information about the cooperative activities.

The Second Hemispheric Energy Ministers Meeting was held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in 1996 to assess progress in each area, and use the opportunity to obtain private sector suggestions and develop

recommendations for the Hemispheric Summit on Sustainable Development. The Ministers signed a joint communiqué outlining future cooperation and outlined new work-plans for each of the eight working areas identifying concrete next steps. The main outcome of the meeting was to improve the overall investment environment for the energy sector in the Hemisphere, through measures such as establishing standardized procurement policies, information exchange, and the identification, development, and replication of successful projects.

B. DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

One of the most important aspects of the Hemispheric Energy Initiative has been cooperation on the strengthening of market mechanisms that will support the sustainable development goals of the Miami Summit. These activities have ranged from support for the creation of markets for new technologies and efficiency, development of strategies for the integration of natural gas markets and discussion of regulatory schemes to support private sector investment.

Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy

Building on the Summit of the Americas call for the multilateral development banks to fully support sustainable energy projects, the Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy (SMSE) Program is a new technical assistance program with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), geared to catalyze long-term markets for energy efficiency and clean (including renewable) energy services and products in Latin America and the Caribbean. The vision is to mainstream investment in these sustainable energy strategies through new and innovative delivery mechanisms appropriate to the restructured markets now appearing in the countries in this region. The program works with all the financial windows available within the IDB, both public and private, including both the Inter-American Investment Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Facility, to accomplish this goal. In so doing, it is expected these windows will become more comfortable working with these types of projects and therefore increase their activity in supporting such projects in the future.

Created one year ago, SMSE's initial target is the development of 3 to 5 "model" projects that will catalyze sustainable energy markets in specific countries, with the expectation that these will be replicable, with some adaptation in other markets. The initial areas targeted for SMSE's model projects are energy service companies, and urban transportation. Among the criteria being applied in the selection of model projects are: the country must have the necessary market reform activities underway to produce a competitive marketplace; the country must make a commitment to sustainable energy as a priority in its programming with the IDB; the country must be willing to commit its own resources to the project; and there must be strong institutional support, both public and private, for the project from within the country. Projects now under development include a rural renewable energy services project in Brazil, ESCO projects in Peru, Argentina, and possibly El Salvador; and urban transportation projects in Brazil and Ecuador; it is expected that over the next year, these will window down to the targeted 3 to 5 projects.

The SMSE Program has been supported initially with a two-year grant from IDB of nearly \$1 million. In addition, the U.S. government has been a significantly early supporter, with funding from the U.S. Department of Energy (nearly \$800,000 over two years), the U.S. Agency for International Development (approximately \$120,000), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (approximately \$50,000). The European Commission has also provided funding (approximately \$270,000). As part of the assistance being provided, the U.S. Department of Energy has created a

"DOE-SMSE" Technical Consultancy Fund administered by IDB to support activities of the SMSE program.

Creating Hemispheric Markets for Natural Gas

Natural gas is a fuel that can provide important advantages for the local and global environment as well as providing an efficient fuel for a range of uses. A key goal of the hemispheric cooperation activities has been to initiate a strategy to eliminate the barriers (regulatory, fiscal, cultural, and technical) to increased private sector investment in the natural gas sector. This effort recognizes the environmental benefits of natural gas, its abundance in Latin America, the high risk and cost of cross-border infrastructure development, and the increased competition for investment capital faced by the energy sector. Representatives from the governments and the private sector met in La Paz, Bolivia in June 1996 to develop an understanding of the issues related to the increased use of natural gas that needed to be addressed by the Summit Energy Initiative and a listing of the elements that should be included in a comprehensive hemispheric strategy for natural gas.

The Western Hemispheric Natural Gas Strategy has four goals: to attract private capital for gas infrastructure projects; to enable development of energy markets where gas can compete equally with other fuels; to facilitate efficient use of natural gas throughout the Hemisphere and to promote regional gas projects and regional energy trade.

A draft outline for the Western Hemispheric Natural Gas Strategy has been developed and circulated to governments and the private sector representing a vision of a framework for development of a hemispheric natural gas market. To move this draft outline forward will require more intense effort by the governments and the private sector. This vision of further integration of the natural gas market was extensively examined at the *Meeting on Natural Gas and Electric Power Integration in the Southern Cone*, in Montevideo, Uruguay on September 8-10, 1997. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Government of the United States and Uruguay, Asistencia Reciproca Petrolera Latino Americana (ARPEL), Comision de Integracion Electrica Regional (CIER) and the Organizacion Latino Americana de Energia (OLADE). At the meeting, over 230 high-level energy officials and industry executives from the United States and the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay) addressed issues created by rising energy demand in the Southern Cone countries, investment opportunities in the natural gas and energy sectors, potential partnerships, barriers to regional energy integration, infrastructure requirements, trading across borders, developing competitive energy markets and capacity building.

Hemispheric Energy Regulators Conference

One of the most important in the transition from state controlled energy markets to private markets is the creation of fair, predictable and transparent regulatory regimes that balance and protect the interests of all parties, including the industry, consumers and governments. Countries in the Hemisphere have a wide range of experiences in regulating the energy sector, including countries with

well developed regulatory mechanisms and countries that are just beginning to evaluate the type of regulatory regime and body they will need.

To begin a direct dialogue between the countries on the key issues related to regulation, in July 1996, the Mexican Energy Regulatory Commission hosted the first Western Hemisphere conference of energy regulators. The conference was hosted by the chair of the Mexican Commission, Hector Olea, with major presentations by the Mexican Energy Secretary, Jesus Reyes-Heroles, Alejandro Jadresic of the Chilean National Energy Commission, and Elizabeth (Betsy) Moler, Chair of the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The conference was attended by officials from 13 countries in the Western Hemisphere, Spain, representatives from three state regulatory commissions in the United States, the World Bank, InterAmerican Development Bank, United Nations Development Program, and the private sector.

The conference was designed to establish direct communication among regulators regarding policy and technical issues they face in fostering sustainable energy development in their countries, including developing transparent regulatory procedures, attracting private investment, maintaining energy reliability and security, protecting the environment, and providing benefits to consumers. The conference successfully initiated a process of dialogue among hemispheric energy sector regulators across a broad range of issues and objectives. Additional conferences of this type are planned for the future.

C. MAKING ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION CLEANER

Along with the importance of securing our region's resources comes the importance of affording our future generations with a clean, environmentally safe world in which to live. During the last three years, many of our governments have worked hard to see substantial gains in this area of energy. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are collaborating to promote cleaner power generation. And in Guyana, lead phase-out has already been achieved. Many of our region's nations report that much success can be claimed for steps taken toward a cleaner energy environment.

The Western Hemisphere Oil and Gas Environmental Forum

The Western Hemisphere Oil and Gas Environmental Forum is a cooperative effort between private and state-owned oil and gas companies in the United States and Latin America which fosters industry cooperation to improve the health, safety and environmental performance of oil and gas activities throughout the hemisphere. While the establishment of this organization was facilitated by governments in the hemisphere, the Forum is principally intended to provide an opportunity for dialogue among corporate environmental management in order to share best practices, facilitate relationships among current and potential joint venture partners, and stimulate proactive industry participation in key environmental policy issues. It is more important for industry to interact with the NGOs and governments on some of the larger issues to develop better and more comprehensive solutions, rather than simply defending individual projects against global concerns.

Technical areas that have been addressed within the Forum include: upstream environmental impact assessment, management systems, performance indicators, etc. Future topics for the Forum include downstream issues, safety, crisis management, interaction with NGOs, platform decommissioning, ISO 14,000, and contingency planning.

The Forum includes X private companies from the United States, Argentina and X and state companies from . There have been nine official meetings of the Forum: Montevideo, Uruguay (5/94); Quito, Ecuador (11/94); Caracas, Venezuela (4/95); Mexico City, Mexico (7/95); Houston, Texas (11/95); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (4/96); Buenos Aires, Argentina (9/96), Dallas, Texas (4/97) and Port of Spain, Trinidad (11/97). The idea of the Forum was born at the Montevideo meeting and became an official ad-hoc group in Caracas.

As of July 1996, the Forum became self-supporting with host countries/companies providing the support for individual workshops.

Promote Clean Energy Technology in Restructured Electric Power Markets

The Partnership for Sustainable Use describes the goal of "improving efficiency and cleanliness of

existing energy utilization while ensuring consideration of clean and efficient options in the future.” Under the Hemispheric Energy Initiative a Working Group has focussed on analyzing the electric power system expansion plans of the hemisphere’s countries and developing a hemispheric framework that significantly advances the strategic selection and application of clean energy technologies. The Working Group consists of representative from the Hemispheric governments, the Latin American Energy Organization, research institutions and the private sector.

To develop a basis for identifying clean energy options for electric power generation, the group developed a database of current and projected electric power demand and capacity by country which, in essence, establishes the baseline of energy mix for electric power production with projections for years 2000 and 2010, categorized by both capacity and energy use into the following three areas: 1) energy type; 2) energy source (e.g., oil, natural gas, coal, orimulsion, solar, hydro, geothermal, wind, biomass, waste, etc.); and 3) type of technology applicable. Both the energy mix baseline and the projections will provide the foundation for determining a rationale for clean energy technology selection. The information on this database was obtained by direct request, via ad-hoc questionnaire, to each of the 34 countries to ensure accuracy and currency of the data. The group also researched and found 12 projects representative of various advanced technologies in both fossil-based and renewable fuels. These projects continue to be at various stages of development.

In December of 1996, the group produced the *Clean Energy Technologies for the Americas* report, the result of one and a half years of joint efforts. This report was delivered to all 34 Ministers and Secretaries of Energy and has, since then, been published on the Internet (<http://www.fe.doe.gov/int/int-pubs.html>) where it can be accessed and downloaded.

The working group also held a Round Table for the deployment of clean power systems for power generation technologies with energy officials from several countries and representatives from private sector firms that develop clean power system technologies, and project developers/users. The participants identified potential areas of collaboration and partnership, discussed mutually beneficial opportunities that exists and identified current barriers that prevent companies from exploring these opportunities. The workshop resulted in the following discussion themes: (1) the use of alternative advanced clean energy technologies for power generation, specifically fuel cells, could be a viable option for the markets of the Western Hemisphere, (2) for Brazil, IGCC and fluidized bed combustion technology could be utilized to provide a balanced energy mix for the country, and (3) financing is still the largest barrier to promoting these clean energy power generation projects.

Cleaner Petroleum Products for the Hemisphere

During the Summit of the Americas held in December 1994, 34 heads of state and government of the Americas agreed to develop and implement national action plans to phase out lead as a gasoline additive under the Partnership for Pollution Prevention. To promote and facilitate these plans, international, regional and national organizations with coordination by the World bank, Oil and Gas Division, initiated the project, Elimination of Lead in Gasoline in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The first phase of this project, consisting of the Inventory Diagnosis Study, several Technical reports, and a Seminar for National Officials was completed at the end of 1996. In March 1997, it was decided to combine efforts to harmonize and standardize fuel specifications of the Hemispheric Energy Steering Committee and the project, Elimination of Lead in Gasoline in Latin America and the Caribbean under separate Terms of Reference and with Coordination by the World Bank.

The United States, in cooperation with Argentina and the World Bank, held a workshop to reach conclusions regarding the "second phase" of a study on standardization of refined petroleum product specifications on September 8, 1997 in Montevideo Uruguay (Outcome 4). The meeting resulted in: (1) determining the components for the proposed specification for diesel fuel and gasoline, (2) agreement on incorporating the suggested improvements and presenting the proposal to the larger group for final approval at the larger meeting in Quito, Ecuador in October 1997 for final approval, and (3) deciding that the analysis of fuel oil and petroleum emissions would be excluded from this study.

To better understand the financial implications of the expected growth in demand for cleaner petroleum products, a workshop was held in November, 1996, to examine the potential investment required to modernize the Hemisphere's refining industry. This workshop was attended by representatives of governments as well as the private sector and resulted in a report titled "Promoting Investment in the Petroleum Sector of the Americas".

Clean Cities

One of the results from the Hemispheric Energy Symposium was an agreement to establish programs modeled after the U.S. Clean Cities program in other countries in the Hemisphere. This program has as its focus the reduction of air emissions in the transportation sector. In the U.S. the program has focused on the use of alternative fuels, but other options, such as cleaner petroleum products, are available as well.

Santiago, Chile became the first Hemispheric Clean City. Santiago is a city with very difficult air quality problems and which is just beginning to be connected to natural gas supplies from Argentina. The first step in the Clean Cities program involved a multi-stakeholder process to define the city's plan and to examine the technologies available to reduce transport sector emissions. The participants in this process included the Chilean National Energy Commission, the Office of the Mayor and representatives from the private sector. Santiago has established a sister city relationship with in the United States to share experiences on the implementation of this program.

D. DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

A large part of helping our region become a cleaner region is the implementation of renewable energy technologies throughout the hemisphere. Since the 1994 Summit, the governments of the Western Hemisphere have not only signed onto a series of actions to ensure more cost-effective and environmentally sound energy development, but have actively participated in the cooperation on issues ranging from promoting cleaner technologies to increased rural electrification.

Renewable Energy In the Americas

Promoting clean, sustainable energy and an environment where the benefits of electricity reach all segments of society is a fundamental goal of the Summit of the Americas and the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development. This goal is consistent with the objectives of the Renewable Energy in the Americas (REIA) Initiative. REIA, a North-South collaboration of public and private sector interests, promotes the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies throughout the hemisphere. Specific objectives of REIA are threefold: to stimulate business linkages between the private sector entities in the Americas; to mitigate barriers (educational, policy, financial, and institutional) to technology adoption; and to tie renewables into follow-up from the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

Over the course of the past five years, since UNCED, there has been a substantial increase in the use of renewable energy technologies, and an increased availability of reliable electricity for rural and urban inhabitants throughout the hemisphere. REIA has worked closely with private and public sector officials in many countries as a contributor to this trend. Over 150 individual renewable energy and energy efficiency projects with an estimated value over \$2 billion have been identified and/or developed with the support of the REIA Initiative. These include projects ranging from grid-tied geothermal, biomass, wind, and hydropower, to small-scale remote photovoltaic and wind powered generation. For example, Argentina has committed to providing universal electricity coverage to its citizens through an aggressive rural electrification program based on renewable energy technologies. This is a \$300 million initiative, including up to \$100 million from the World Bank. Likewise, the Brazilian PRODEEM (Energy for Social and Rural Development) Program is using renewable energy technologies to provide power to rural areas.

REIA will continue to play a critical role in achieving the goals of the Summit of the Americas and the Hemispheric Energy Initiative. REIA remains committed to promoting sustainable energy use throughout the hemisphere and to encouraging a climate of increased energy sector cooperation among all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

E. USING ENERGY MORE EFFICIENTLY

Energy efficiency prolongs resources while saving vast amounts of money for the consumer. Regulation by efficiency standards has been a step-by-step process, in which gradually the energy sector will eventually fully comply. Working Group 6 and Canada have played huge roles over the past few years in establishing a regulatory framework in which to follow.

Creating a Framework To Advance Energy Efficiency Investments

The countries of the Hemisphere have a wide range of experiences with policies, strategies and programs to improve the efficiency of energy use and to stimulate investment in more efficient technologies. A major objective of the cooperative efforts under the Hemispheric Energy Initiative has been to establish a framework to effectively share these experiences so that all countries could benefit from the efforts of individual countries. The mechanism chosen to provide this framework was the creation of a Home Page on the Internet to share information on energy efficiency in the Hemisphere. This Home Page links the various Internet sites that countries have already created for their energy efficiency programs. The Home page also provides a site to report on individual experiences and strategies that can be useful to all countries.

Setting Standards for Efficiency

A key area of cooperative work is the coordination and standardization of energy efficiency standards and testing procedures for the Hemisphere. This will be particularly valuable as markets become more open and integrated and the overall standards for efficiency can be raised. Early in 1997, an Advisory Committee was established to assist in preparation for a workshop to promote energy efficiency in equipment and buildings in the Hemisphere. The committee consisted of representatives from several Hemispheric countries and international organizations.

Canada chaired the workshop on Toronto in June 1997. The purpose of the meeting was twofold: to share information on the barriers to greater energy efficiency in equipment and buildings in the Americas, and possible ways of eliminating these barriers; and to agree on areas for cooperation among interested countries on the energy efficiency of equipment and/or buildings; and a process to implement this Hemispheric cooperation over the next few years.

Participants identified barriers and opportunities for implementing energy efficiency measures in each country, as well as common measures between countries. Seven possible areas for cooperation were identified:

- o Ensuring continuity of the Hemispheric Energy Efficiency Initiative
- o Sharing information on energy efficiency programs

- e Building energy codes
- e Energy efficiency of government buildings
- e Product testing and Labeling
- e Motor challenge program
- e Mass buys

An additional conference and training session in energy efficiency labeling were held in Washington in September, 1997. The Training and Study Tour on Energy Efficiency Equipment Labeling was organized by International Institute of Education (IIE) in Washington from August 25 to September 11, 1997; and the Workshop on Hemispheric Cooperation on Energy Efficiency Testing and Labeling of Equipment held in Washington on September 11 to 12, 1997, again chaired by Canada. The second workshop identified several potential follow-up activities:

1. surveying differences in standards and laboratory testing capabilities;
2. developing a central depository of information (possibly on the Internet) on labeling and standards within the hemisphere; and
3. establishing a joint project involving those countries about to launch labeling programs for the first time, which would then be put to the development banks/agencies for financing

F. MEETING THE ENERGY NEEDS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

An estimated 50 million people throughout the Western Hemisphere do not have access to electrical services. Access to dependable, reasonably priced energy services is a critical factor in providing basic health services, education and employment opportunities. The Miami Summit as well as the Bolivia Sustainable Development Summit recognized that rural electrification was one of the most important energy issues for the Hemisphere. With extensive data having been collected by the Rural Electrification Survey and Chile, perhaps the next years leading into the 21st century will finally light the 10 million homes which still remain.

Developing a Base Line of Needs in Rural Electrification

Within the Hemispheric Energy Initiative a working group was established that was intended to promote and accelerate the deployment of economically sustainable rural electrification solutions that will increase energy services in rural and indigenous communities. The working group developed a survey on the status of rural electrification in which 14 hemispheric countries voluntarily participated. The group issued a Report on Rural Electrification which estimates that approximately 50 million rural inhabitants or 10 million rural homes do not have access to basic electrical supply services. The situation varies between the different countries of the region. Canada and the United States have solved this problem and ended their rural electrification programs. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico have rural electrification programs, and programs exist in Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, Saint Lucia, Venezuela at more modest levels. The rest of the hemispheric nations (El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, and Peru) do not have established programs, nor good information about them.

The working group has recommended the establishment of a Hemispheric Rural Electrification Office to serve as an active focal point for the collection and dissemination of rural electrification information. This office staff will create a database with rural electrification information, including existing programs, country needs, and lessons learned; and establish an inventory of potential financial, human and other resources to promote cooperation in this area.

G. DEVELOPING HUMAN CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MARKETS

{intro. paragraph--to be added}

Building Effective Regulatory Institutions

The establishment of credible and effective regulatory institutions is a key factor in the successful transition from state control of the energy sector to private control. Under the Hemispheric Energy Initiative, a working group has developed a strategy to allow countries in the Hemisphere to cooperate on training of personnel for regulatory agencies. One of the latest accomplishments is an Internet website that offers a collection of information on the activities that are taking place throughout the region. There are four databases within the website that address different aspects of regulatory cooperation. The first informational database identifies available financial resources to assist the implementation of regulatory training. This was compiled after first identifying the individual needs and levels of experience each nation possesses, helping to focus on exactly what was needed. The second and third databases contain information on available training opportunities and training requests listed by topic and category for most all of the hemispheric nations. Corresponding to the second and third databases is the fourth which lists the appropriate contact person within the region that the training is offered/requested.

Capacity Building Exchange Opportunities

The Organizacion Latino Americano de Energia (OLADE) will create a database clearing house for all capacity building projects, programs and expertise in the hemisphere, including those currently underway at universities, in private industry and in public sector, encompassing regulatory and technical exchange.

Training Personnel for the Energy Sector

Private energy markets will provide important opportunities for employment in countries in the Hemisphere. Special attention needs to be given to develop the skills and knowledge necessary for employment in competitive energy markets. To address this need the Government of Venezuela hosted the *Hemispheric Petroleum Forum of the Americas: Human Resources* in Caracas on May 27 and 28, 1997. The Forum was intended to exchange experiences on training of personnel and discuss the barriers to and opportunities for the development of human resources in the petroleum sector.

H. REDUCING GREENHOUSE GASES: BETTER UTILIZING PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS

The Summit of the Americas energy action items are explicitly linked to the Framework Convention on Climate Change signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The action plans contains commitments by the countries to ratify and begin implementation of the Convention and to promote private sector projects which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The United States strategy to implement the Convention, the Climate Change Action Plan, included the creation of the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation. The Climate Convention authorized countries to partner, to "jointly implement" projects, with the goal to reduce emissions at the least cost and greatest benefit; the USIJI established a process by which U.S. companies may join with a partner in another country to submit a project proposal. These projects are reviewed and evaluated to meet criteria resulting in net reductions of global greenhouse gases. To further promote the identification and development of appropriate projects, countries interested in participating in the pilot program were invited to sign bilateral "Statements of Intent" with the United States. These agreements signal the government's support for joint implementation goals and may include the establishment of a national office to support the development and approval of potential projects. The experience gained from this pilot program will be valuable for the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism agreed at the Kyoto Conference of the Parties in December 1998.

Although this initiative operates on a worldwide basis, it has been most successful in the Western Hemisphere. Of the 14 countries involved in the statements of intent to facilitate the initiative, 12 are Western Hemispheric nations, including Costa Rica, Chile, Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Canada, Mexico, and Argentina.

A key indicator of the hemisphere's interest and support for such win-win projects that bring global as well as local benefits is that out of a total of 28 projects approved, 21 have been in this hemisphere. The following are USIJI project summaries of in the Western Hemisphere.

Belize:

- Río Bravo Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project -The project has two components: the purchase of land to add to existing protected areas and the implementation of sustainable forest management practices on the larger conservation area to produce economic benefits to the neighboring population.
- The BEL/Maya Biomass Power Generation Project -The project involves the installation and operation of an 18-megawatt waste-to-energy power plant adjacent to a sugar mill in the community of Orange Walk in northern Belize to be fueled by sugarcane bagasse, orange processing wastes and wood waste from sawmills and other nearby sources.

Bolivia:

- The Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project -This land-use project combines elements

of park expansion, protection, regeneration, and development of sustainable forest product enterprises. It is located in the province of Velasco, Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and stretches to the border of Brazil.

- Rural Solar Electrification Project -This project intends to finance and install photovoltaic units of 48-55 watts in 400 households in the two Departments of Bolivia, Oruro and Chuquisaca, which are not serviced by the national electricity grid system.

Costa Rica:

- Project Carfix: Sustainable Forest Management -The project plans to expand a pilot project instituting sustainable forest management in a major national park and a buffer zone in central Costa Rica.
- Ecoland: Piedras Blancas National Park -The project preserves tropical forest in a "paper park," the Piedras Blancas National Park in southwestern Costa Rica.
- Plantas Eólicas, S.A. Wind Facility -The project, a 20 megawatt, privately owned and operated wind electric plant near the town of Tejona, became fully operational in 1996.
- Aeroenergía Wind Facility: The project will develop a 6.4 megawatt private power wind facility using 16 Micon Model 750-400-100-kilowatt latest generation wind turbines.
- Biodiversifix: Forest Restoration: Composed of two complimentary sub-projects, WETFIX and DRYFIX, the BIODIVERSIFIX project plans to regenerate tropical dry forest and tropical wet forest for sustainable use without damaging bio-diversity.
- Doña Julia Hydroelectric Project -The project involves the construction and operation of a 16-megawatt hydroelectric plant using the Puerto Viejo River and Quebradon Creek in northern Costa Rica.
- The Klinki Forestry Project -The project analyzes the carbon emissions of homeowners, small organizations, and businesses in the US and establishes specialized tree plantings in Costa Rica to offset those emissions.
- Tierras Morenas Windfarm Project -The project will construct a 20-megawatt powerplant consisting of 40 Enercon E-40 500-kilowatt wind turbine generators.
- The Carbon Sequestration Through Costa Rican Territorial and Financial Consolidation of Biological Reserves Project -This project intends to purchase threatened park lands from private owners and nongovernment organizations and transfer ownership to the government for management and conservation.

Ecuador:

- Forest Conservation, Bilsa Reserve -World Parks Endowment, Inc, will implement a forest preservation project with the second largest Ecuadorian environmental NGO, Fundación Jatun Sacha, which has successfully managed forest reserves in the Ecuadorian Amazon and the highlands.

Honduras:

- Solar Based Rural Electrification in Honduras -The project plans to increase penetration of solar panels in rural Honduras.
- Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project -The project will develop a 10-to 15-megawatt biomass power generation plant in Guaimaca, Honduras.
- The Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project Phase II, Saba Site -The project will locate a 15-megawatt biomass-fueled steam powerplant 15 kilometers west/northwest of the city of Saba, Honduras.

Mexico:

- Project Salicornia: Halophyte Cultivation in Sonora -This is a demonstration project on 12 hectares of land (in Phase I) to cultivate a native halophyte (a salt tolerant plant) in a coastal desert region of northwest Mexico.
- Scolel Té, Sustainable Land Management and Carbon Sequestration, Chiapas -The Scolel Té project is a demonstration of sustainable forestry and agroforestry (tree/crop system) management practices in nine Mayan indigenous communities in northeast Chiapas.

Nicaragua:

- El Hoyo-Monte Galan Geothermal Project -The project will develop a privately owned and operated geothermal 70-megawatt powerplant, expected to come on line by 2001.

Panama:

- Reforestation of Chiriqui Province -The project involves the reforestation of degraded pasture land in the Chiriqui Province in western Panama.

III. NEXT STEPS FOR HEMISPHERIC ENERGY COOPERATION

Since the Summit of the Americas in 1994, many of the issues facing the Western Hemisphere countries, from greater access to investment capital, rural electrification, and environmental concerns, can be faced more easily if they can benefit from a strong spirit of cooperation. As outlined above, the foundation for such cooperation is already in place, although there still remains many obstacles to hemispheric integration and greater cooperation. To continue and extend the progress already made, the following are some of the actions that will be taken over the next year.

Continue and Expand Technical Cooperation

The first two years of technical cooperation since the Hemispheric Energy Symposium has demonstrated that there are a broad range of issues and concerns that form common ground for meaningful cooperation. Over the next year this cooperation will be expanded to include cooperation on the exchange of information on promising technologies, such as fuel cells, strategies to address climate change and further work on energy efficiency, renewables and clean conventional fuels. There will also be activities addressed to identifying the actions that can be taken to accelerate the integration of the hemisphere's energy systems through the freer trade and the completion of physical interconnections with a view toward linking all the countries of the Hemisphere.

Solidify the Hemispheric Energy Cooperative Process

Staff support for the coordinating the activities of the Hemispheric Energy Steering Committee and for a number of the working groups has been provided on ad hoc basis. The coordination activities include providing communication between the different participants, logistical support for Steering Committee and Working Group meetings, distribution of studies and the results of these studies by Working Group members, and support for the Ministerial meeting. Concern has been raised by members of the Steering Committee and the Working Groups that the lack of dedicated staff and resources to support cooperative activities seriously undermines the effectiveness and credibility of implementing the Summit energy initiatives. A number of countries have requested the establishment of a dedicated "secretariat" that will be empowered to coordinate activities, define areas of work and provide support to the Steering Committee and the Energy Ministers.

Assist in the Establishment of a Western Hemisphere Business Forum

The exports and imports of energy goods and services have been a major factor in the economies of many of the countries of the Hemisphere countries and is a major factor that will integrate energy

sectors of the hemisphere's nations. A central goal of the Summit process is encouraging private-sector investment in the Americas to promote sustainable development. Although industry has been involved in the Summit process through the various outcome groups and has attended some of the conferences, there has not been any mechanism to involve industry more formally at the Steering Committee level. An Energy Business Forum of the Americas is being established that will seek to engage the private sector in a public/private sector dialogue on issues of energy trade, finance, and the environment.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada
FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow
SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 3

To: *Mr. Arriagada* From: *Gen. Arriagada*
Dept./Agency: Phone:
Fax #: *from State for your chop* Fax #:
NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5010 101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

As we promised during our recent luncheon discussion, we have drawn up a list of "deliverables" for the Santiago Summit which could capture the imagination of people everywhere. They focus on programs that will be launched by the presidents that will affect lives in real ways.

We have not included issues such as resolving the Ecuador-Peru border question for very practical reasons. While this matter may be developed sufficiently to enable the two parties and four guarantors to use the Summit locale to sign an agreement, we would not want to fix the talks' conclusion to the April 18 deadline for fear of producing resistance on the part of one or the other of the parties.

The attached list is ambitious and will require efforts on the part of both our governments -- working with others -- to achieve it by the time of the Summit.

Attachments:

As stated

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NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

In an effort to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit, Hemispheric nations should develop several key deliverables that will either appear directly in the Summit documents or in public statements by key leaders participating in the Summit, spelling out commitments in specific terms. Emphasizing a "people's component" in the Summit's initiatives, some of the deliverables which could be highlighted in each of the four baskets could be:

Education Basket

Educating the 21st Century's Citizens: Working with the World Bank and the IDB and through public statements by leaders at the Summit, spell out specific levels of resources to be dedicated to implement the Summit's education initiative--in the range of billions of dollars; announce a specific number --in the thousands per year-- of educational exchanges of students and teachers; and obtain commitments from the private sector to dedicate satellite time for use by education entities across the Hemisphere to enable effective distance learning.

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "a second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center ~~on an existing facility~~.

Press Freedom: Ensure greater freedom of the press by instituting a region-wide annual report by an objective agent--whether an ombudsman or rapporteur-- operating within an entity of the OAS.

Military Transparency Agree to full transparency in arms transfers and ~~military~~ ^{defence} spending, as well as pre-notification of military exercises.

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, ~~based on~~ ^{to include} a credible multinational evaluation system of national drug plans.

Extradition Initiative: To make our nations and cities more secure, launch an Inter-American Extradition Initiative to ensure that no criminal can escape prosecution.

Economic Integration Basket

Financial Markets: Adopt measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions, especially during international market disruptions.

Enhanced Aviation Accords: Agree to improve air safety and launch an effort to obtain the world's first regional Open Skies regime to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.

Global Electronic Commerce: Adopt a set of principles to develop electronic commerce and the internet as a means to improve information exchange and economic growth.

Sustainable Energy and the Environment: Dramatically upgrade the region's sustainable energy programs, especially focusing on having all Summit nations adopt specific targets to reduce the rate of growth of greenhouse gases by the year 2000.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Mobilize Non-Traditional Donors: Encourage Non-traditional donors to begin their own aid programs to help alleviate poverty in the area's least developed countries.

Labor Rights and Productivity: Bolster labor ministries to ensure labor rights are protected and that essential training and services are provided to enhance worker productivity and improve working conditions and standard of living. //

Property Registration for the Poor: Enable the poor to obtain legal registration of and deeds to their property to empower them to become effective participants in every economy.

Healthier People: Pledge to eliminate dangerous communicable diseases by the year 2000 through a comprehensive immunization program; bring child nutrition throughout the Hemisphere to internationally-recommended levels; and create the Americas Telemedicine Network to provide doctors everywhere with real-time information for the treatment of the sick.

Hemispheric Institutions

Reform Inter-American Institutions: Establish a blue-ribbon commission of Hemispheric notables to review and make recommendations by the Summit following Santiago on structural and organizational reforms of the major inter-American institutions to make them more relevant to the Hemisphere's needs in the 21st century.

NON-PAPER ON SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

The nations of the Summit of the Americas should consider actions to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit. Hemispheric nations should develop one or more key deliverables per Summit basket in addition to raising the profile of action items already under consideration by the Summit Implementation Review Group (e.g. the hemispheric counternarcotics alliance). To be a success, the Summit requires creative, tangible initiatives which emphasize the "people component" of hemispheric cooperation. We should consider the following menu of potential deliverables for possible inclusion in the Santiago Summit agenda.

- Judicial Studies Center: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "second wave of reforms" across the hemisphere. Establish an inter-American judicial studies center to serve as the primary forum for training, research, and discussion of issues that affect the delivery of justice.
- Focus on Development: Establish a regional donor program to assist with democracy development and poverty alleviation for the least developed countries in the hemisphere (e.g. through coordination of donor efforts, creation of a democracy-development corps incorporating the White Helmets initiative, and/or development of a pilot program for Central America building on the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development and the CONCAUSA agreement signed at the Miami Summit).
- Review of Hemispheric Institutions: Launch a process to review the inter-American system and its utility for the 21st century; institutionalize periodic Summit meetings beyond Santiago; forge agreement on the timeframe and venue for the next Summit of the Americas following Santiago.
- Hemispheric Press Ombudsman: Create a hemispheric press Ombudsman's office to monitor press independence and protection as a fundamental tenet of democracy.
- Defense Spending Rationalization: Agree to establish defense expenditure standards, transparency, and monitoring of hemispheric defense spending through the Defense Ministerial of the Americas process.
- Resolution of the Ecuador/Peru border dispute: Pledge best efforts to obtain a lasting resolution to the border dispute with a Guarantor-observed signing ceremony between Peru and Ecuador.
- Friends of Colombia: Establish a "Friends of Colombia" group to strengthen democracy there through free and fair elections in the short term and, in the medium term working with the new government, facilitate a lasting internal peace.
- Virtual Summit of the Americas: Hold a "virtual," satellite-linked, interactive Summit for high school students from across the Americas at the same time as, but in a different city from, the gathering of leaders in Santiago.

- Business Advisory Council for the FTAA: Establish a business advisory council for the Americas, similar to that established for the APEC process, to help drive discussions for the FTAA and facilitate business interaction across the Americas.
- Labor Ministerial: Consider the feasibility of hosting a second Labor Ministerial soon after the Santiago Summit.
- Environment: In the wake of the Kyoto meeting on climate change, consider appropriate actions to highlight environmental protection.

Each of these items presents significant opportunities to help make the Santiago Summit a success; the nations of the Summit of the Americas should begin work immediately to explore these and other initiatives with a view to achieving as many as possible in time for the Summit.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

Fax (202) 456-7586

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

<i>Mack McLarty</i>	
TO:	<i>Dir. Gen. Dobbin</i>
FROM:	<i>Jeff Davidson</i>
	<i>Rich Brown</i>

PHONE:

FROM: *Eric Parusworth*SUBJECT: *Summit Deliverables Non-Payer*DATE: *12/9*NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): *3*

MESSAGES:

Would appreciate comments / clearance to the attached so we can forward to the GOC soonest.

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- 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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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- 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]

EXHIBIT A

TIMELINE

November 31: Proposals for Dec. SIRC (drafted by Responsible Coordinators) due to Chilean Secretariat

First week of Dec: Responsible Coordinator Reports (drafted by U.S. agencies) on Illegal Drugs, Capital Markets, and Energy due to Summit Office.

December 2-3: Name: Meeting of Finance Ministers
Place: Santiago
Participants: Finance Ministers
Purpose: In the context of the Summit, to produce the action items and declaratory language on capital markets to be inserted into the Santiago Summit documents.

December 9-11: Name: 11th SIRC Meeting
Place: OAS
Participants: Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To negotiate language for the democracy/human rights and economic integration initiatives for the Santiago Summit

December 16: Responsible Coordinator Reports (drafted by Summit governments) due to U.S. Summit Office.

January 15-16: Name: 12th SIRC Meeting
Place: Cancún, Mexico
Participants: Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To negotiate the Santiago Declaration of Principles and address issues

February 10-12: Name: Third FTAA Preparatory Committee Meeting
Place: San José
Participants: Vice ministers of trade
Purpose: To prepare for the Fourth FTAA Ministerial and the Santiago Summit.

March 19: Name: Trade Ministerial
Place: San José
Participants: Ministers of trade
Purpose: To take next steps in FTAA work and to produce language for action items for the Santiago Summit Plan of Action.

April 1-2:

Name: 13th SIRG/Plenipotentiary Meeting
Place: Chile
Participants: Vice Ministers, Summit Coordinators and delegations
Purpose: To finalize the Santiago Summit documents

April 18-19:

Name: Santiago Summit of the Americas
Place: Santiago, Chile
Participants: Heads of State and delegations
Purpose: To approve Santiago Summit documents, etc.

WORKING SCHEDULE
PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

Education - In accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject. - Student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies, among others. - Training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.	Responsible Coordinator	Mexico
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Brazil, Canada, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, United States
- Actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out. - Education for democracy and full respect for human rights	Responsible Coordinator	Brazil
	Co-coordinators	Canada, Peru and O.A.S.
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay
Civil Society	Responsible Coordinators	Jamaica and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Ecuador, Paraguay

EXHIBIT B
RESPONSIBLE COORDINATORS
DRAFTS
USC PROPOSALS

Migrant Workers	Interested countries	El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, United States
Municipal and Regional Administrations	Interested country	United States
Corruption, Narco-trafficking and Terrorism	Responsible Coordinators	Argentina (Terrorism) United States (Narco-trafficking) Venezuela (Corruption)
	Co-coordinators	Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Peru and O.E.A.
	Interested country	Dominican Republic
Confidence and Security building measures between states	Responsible Coordinator	Chile
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and O.A.S.
	Interested countries	Mexico, United States
Strengthening Judicial Systems	Interested countries	Argentina, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, United States
Modernization of the State in the Administration of Labor Matters	Interested countries	Brazil, United States
Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) <i>To be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Commerce (San Jose, Costa Rica, February 1998)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	Costa Rica
Capital Markets <i>To be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance (Santiago, Chile, December 1997)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	United States
	Co-coordinator	Barbados
	Interested country	Chile

Coordination?

Science and Technology	Responsible Coordinator	Colombia
	Co-coordinators	Brazil and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, El Salvador
Regional Energy Cooperation	Responsible Coordinators	United States and Venezuela
	Interested countries	Colombia, Mexico
Transport	Responsible Coordinators	Chile and I.D.B.
	Co-Coordinator	Argentina
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Mexico, United States
Telecommunications	Responsible Coordinator	Chile
	Interested country	Ecuador
Micro-enterprises and Small and Medium-sized businesses	Responsible Coordinator	I.D.B.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru, United States
Property Registration	Interested country	United States
Health	Responsible Coordinator	P.A.H.O.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, United States

Women	Responsible Coordinator	Nicaragua
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Peru, United States
Quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights of workers, freely promote respect for relevant ILO Conventions	Interested countries	Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, United States
Indigenous Populations	Interested countries	Canada, Peru
Hunger and Malnutrition	Interested countries	Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras

(*) The Caribbean Countries will decide which one of them will participate in each sectorial meeting.

U.S. Proposals for Santiago Summit Plan of Action

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
I. Education	Governments will:
- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.	• Establish standards for student performance in reading and mathematics at key grade levels, and develop the means to measure students' progress toward achieving the standards. • Ensure that an increasing percentage of all children can read independently by the end of the fourth year of primary school. • Ensure that all primary school teachers receive training to help students reach the standards and that every student has access to basic instructional materials in reading and mathematics. • Develop and convene within six months a hemispheric consultative forum, building on existing mechanisms such as OAS/CIDI and including governments, the private sector, and citizen groups, to facilitate implementation of this initiative and to ensure a continuing policy dialogue on education, and complete by 2001 a set of key policy-relevant education indicators compatible with those being developed by OECD and UNESCO.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies. †	• Increase the number of student and teacher exchanges between Summit countries by 25 percent within the next three years by adopting policies, including tax incentives, to stimulate private sector participation. • Increase the quality, accessibility, and affordability of distance education programs, in cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, as a means of achieving universal access to education and training opportunities within the hemisphere. • Double by 2002 the number of classrooms at the primary and secondary levels with access to information technology, such as computers and the Internet, for more effective teaching and learning, drawing on ongoing efforts in the private sector and international financial institutions, as well as initiatives such as the GLOBE Program for increasing Internet access and environmental awareness.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. †	Governments will: • Increase capacity and efficiency of worker training programs so that the broadest number of workers and employers will have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration; as a first step, establish within two years a comparative database on existing government, employer, and worker initiatives that support worker training, with the support of the ILO and IDB. • Develop comparative national systems for the definition and description of occupations and skills, with the cooperation of governments, workers, employers, and training providers, with the aim of improving worker employability and labor market efficiency; as a first step, develop and share implementation plans within two years, with support from the ILO and IDB.
II. <u>Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</u>	
- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.	• Create an office within the OAS to help resolve peacefully, at the request of involved member states, conflicts within and between countries. • Strengthen the sustainable hemispheric capacity to protect and support human rights by providing funding to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	• Incorporate, within three years, active methodologies for education in democracy and human rights, including women's rights, in the primary and secondary school curricula of their countries, drawing on expertise from the public and private sectors on curriculum development and reform.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.	• Develop jointly, within one year, model regulations for the formation and operation of non-profit civil society organizations and formulate a work plan for implementing such regulations in their respective countries; in carrying this out, hold working- and high-level conferences and seek technical input from the IDB, OAS, and interested members of the public.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations. †	• Develop laws and regulations, within three years, to promote transparency in local government operations and finance and create mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews. • Take action to assure a range of financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, increased local authority for raising revenue locally, and accessing private capital markets.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.	• Improve forecasting, warning, and response capabilities to mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards and their impact on society and the economy, specifically by improving preparedness, public awareness, and forecasts, and by applying science and technology to address the effect of climate variability on areas such as health, agriculture, and water.
- Actions related to regional energy cooperation. †	• Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification.
- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. • In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.	• (Transportation) Increase cooperation in transportation and promote the integration of transportation systems and services in the Americas via the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI). • (Transportation) Establish a Hemispheric Land Transportation Standards Committee to analyze the manner in which operating and safety regulations and standards in road and rail transport are employed at the international, national, and regional levels in each country, and examine ways to mitigate the negative impact of transportation on the environment. • (Transportation) Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection. • (Telecommunications) Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access. • (Telecommunications) Agree to direct that OAS/CITEL will develop and begin to implement, on a voluntary basis and by the end of 1998, a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) for certification of telecommunications and information technology equipment, drawing on existing CITEL Guidelines for Certification and other multilateral efforts on MRAs.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
IV. <u>Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination</u>	
- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.	• Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000. • Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses • Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it. †	• 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) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration. • Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

*Electronic
Commerce*

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.	• Reduce transmission of disease and raise the quality of life and productivity of the poor by applying effective, low-cost technologies for safe water supplies, sanitation, and solid waste management. • Seek to increase the availability of vaccines and basic drugs, especially for the most needy, by establishing systems that encourage the development and marketing of such vaccines and pharmaceuticals in a market-based environment; encouraging research that results in the development and production of new vaccines. • Monitor critical health issues in the region, and guide changes in health sector resources and programs for maximum impact by upgrading their contributions to and participation in regional health information networks, including surveillance for infectious diseases and progress in health sector reform.
- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.	• Review existing laws to identify legal barriers to women's full and equal participation in economic and political life and areas in which laws are needed to protect women and female children against all forms of domestic violence and, upon having done so, develop a timetable for the introduction and passage of legislation in these areas. • Establish an office and provide adequate resources, including staff, to ensure implementation of and compliance with obligations agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995.
- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. †	• Review labor codes to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor, and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, consistent with international standards, with the assistance of the ILO. • Strengthen labor ministries to ensure that the administrative and judicial capacities exist to adequately implement core labor standards and to enable ministries to promote labor-management relations systems of collective bargaining and dispute resolution that reinforce democratic values and promote economic competitiveness, with the assistance of the ILO and IDB; ministers of labor will meet in 1999, and subsequently as appropriate, to report on national labor code reviews and assess progress toward enhancing administrative and judicial capacities.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.	• Develop within one year national plans to improve participation of indigenous populations in society, including provision for primary education in indigenous languages as a bridge to the national language.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	(Note: Leaders in the political declaration or introductory remarks to the poverty initiative should endorse the implementation of the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action.) • Reduce child malnutrition by targeting health and nutrition programs on children younger than three years, which is the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition, giving increased emphasis to the proper feeding of children in this age group combined with increased use of immunizations, vitamin supplementation, and growth monitoring.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Run Freedom?
Transparency?

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

-Actions to guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families.

Chapeau and Action Item Language:

Our nations have the right to control migration across our borders, and share the responsibility for managing it in ways that seek, among other ends, to guarantee the basic human rights of migrant workers and their families. We recognize the contributions of workers from foreign countries to our societies and economies, and we must, within the legal framework of each country, strive to prevent discrimination against them. In light of the foregoing,

Governments will:

- Condemn violations of the human rights of migrant workers and their families.
- Endeavor to enhance mutual compliance with the consular notification and access obligations of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, with respect to migrant workers and their families.
- No later than the year 2001--and in accordance with each country's internal legal framework--protect the rights of migrant workers and their families by taking steps to:
1) provide with respect to working conditions the same legal protection as for national workers; 2) gather and forward, as appropriate, full wages owed when the worker has returned to his/her country; 3) recognize the citizenship rules applicable to the children of migrant workers and any rights they may have within each country; 4) permit the legal migration of workers documented with visas; and 5) through law enforcement and information campaigns, safeguard migrant workers and their families from criminal depredation, including alien smuggling.

Rationale:

For the action item on the human rights of migrant workers, we received useful, substantive contributions and observations from El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Brazil in preparing the drafts of this action item, both before and during the November 21-22, 1997 meeting in Santiago on the Democracy and Human Rights Initiative. As Responsible Coordinator, the United States proposes the above draft for consideration by the December 9-11 meeting of the SIRG.

We have sought to offer actions that are concrete and achievable so that, with endorsement by our heads of state and government, they will have a direct, palpable impact on the lives of migrant workers in the Americas.

Suggested changes to legislation seemed problematic because the Summit is a meeting of democratically elected executives and not legislatures. In revising the action items, we focused on measures that have an impact only on migrant workers who are outside their country of citizenship. Many of the excellent suggestions that we received--for example, to conduct studies--seemed to have a greater relevance to implementation and follow-up, and we would ask that they be left to later fora.

This latest proposed action item reiterates the concept that all countries must protect the safety and human rights of all people within their national boundaries, including migrant workers and their families, whatever their legal status. It also notes, however, that each nation has the right to control migration, including labor migration, across its borders while recognizing that all nations have to share responsibility for managing it a way that guarantees the human rights of migrant workers and their families. The chapeau language then attests to the many positive contributions that migrant workers make in the countries where they work and calls on governments to seek to prevent discrimination against foreign workers. Following up on comments by our colleagues, we have deleted earlier references to migrants in general and have focused only on migrant workers.

The first two responsibilities of governments listed in the action item are fundamental activities that governments need to undertake generally but are reiterated with particular regard to migrant workers, i.e., to speak out against human rights violations and to give timely notification to consular officers and provide consular access to detainees.

The next part of the action item clearly states the Summit of the Americas principle that each country will act in accord with its national legislation, and it also builds in the goal of the year 2001 for the following five actions.

The first two numbered items address the issue of working conditions and wages and forestall the possibility that migrant workers might be forced to work in unhealthy or other substandard conditions. The possibility that a migrant worker might lose part of the pay agreed to by employer and employee has also been covered.

Many migrant workers travel with their families and stay for long periods in countries not their own. Numbered item three focuses on the citizenship rights of their children born during these stays abroad as well as other basic needs as defined by the laws of both their parents' country and the country where they reside.

The fourth numbered item seeks to address the concern raised by Guatemala, among others, that governments have in place orderly means of handling documented workers.

Regardless of their documented or undocumented status, migrant workers and their families are especially vulnerable prey for criminals because of their unfamiliarity with the countries in which they work and their often perceived need to maintain a near invisibility. Number five seeks to bring together the protective obligations of the state and the need of both migrants and citizens of the receiving country to learn about the migrant's rights and contributions in his or her adopted society.

INPUT FROM SUMMIT GOVERNMENTS

Recognizing the positive economic and cultural contributions of migrant workers, Mexico, El Salvador, Haiti and Guatemala called for efforts to establish conditions that will reduce manifestations of xenophobia and discrimination and promote greater harmony among migrants and the rest of the societies of the country in which the migrants reside. They urged the strengthening of, and respect for, the human rights and legal rights of migrant workers and their families, without distinction of race, sex, nationality, or belief. They recommended the creation of mechanisms to eliminate abuses and mistreatment of migrants and provide better protection. (The United States believes El Salvador may wish to reconsider its view that the fight against the trafficking of migrants is not a related issue.) El Salvador maintained that migrant workers should be accorded the same treatment as national workers. Haiti emphasized that the citizenship rights of children born to migrant workers in the territory of the host country needs to be clarified and enforced.

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations.

Governments will:

- Within their legal framework and within a reasonable time, promote transparency in local government finance and operations and establish mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews.
- In accordance with their legislation at all levels, provide for financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, access to private capital markets, and local authority for raising revenue locally.

RATIONALE

Local governments in the Americas are increasingly asked to carry out key government functions such as construction and maintenance of basic infrastructure (e.g., roads and bridges), delivery of basic services (e.g., water and sewer), and social services (health and education). As such decentralization occurs, it is important that democratic practices are deepened and strengthened through transparent decision-making mechanisms that are open to citizen participation. Access to resources for local and regional governments that is commensurate with an increased level of responsibility is also essential to maintain responsiveness in the delivery of services, particularly in poor and rural areas.

INPUT FROM SUMMIT GOVERNMENTS

At the pre-SIRG consultation in Santiago on November 21, the Government of Brazil and others made constructive comments regarding the timing of the implementation phase originally referenced in the first action item. They also sought to improve the language of the second tick so as to make it more amenable to national constitutions. Changes were made to reflect these comments.

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco- trafficking, and terrorism.

Governments will:

- Create a Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, based on the principles of the 1988 Vienna Convention and the 1996 OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, to improve international cooperation to counter all aspects of the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit narcotics and related crimes, and, in order to monitor progress of all Summit governments objectively in this effort, develop a multilateral assessment process via the OAS/CICAD that
 - ◊ allows the strengthening of hemispheric dialogue and cooperation in a broad and balanced approach, based on shared responsibility and full respect for the principles of international law;
 - ◊ establishes criteria acceptable to all Summit governments for comprehensive national drug plans;
 - ◊ measures periodically performance in implementation of the drug plans, which each country will produce based on the agreed upon criteria;
 - ◊ surpasses and improves upon the effectiveness of current evaluation procedures;
 - ◊ utilizes technical analysis and internationally-accepted standards, such as the 1988 Vienna Convention and the 1996 OAS Anti-Drug Strategy;
 - ◊ addresses international cooperation in all related areas of criminal activity, such as trafficking in illegal firearms, money laundering, and precursor chemical substances;
 - ◊ is coordinated with activities carried out by the UN Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board; and
 - ◊ serves to focus international technical programs on those areas most in need.
- (Counternarcotics) [The action item on extradition is pending the results of discussions among ministers of justice.]
- (Money Laundering) Establish special units that are properly trained and equipped to collect and analyze information on financial crimes and money laundering and to share such information with regulatory and law enforcement agencies; complementary to this, facilitate timely sharing between national governments of information on financial crimes and money laundering.

RATIONALE

Since the Miami Summit, there have been several multilateral efforts that offer the basis for greater cooperation in the counternarcotics area. The 1996 OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and the 1995 Buenos Aires Communiqué laid out common principles for cooperation. In addition, all Summit governments have now ratified or acceded to the 1988 UN Convention. The proposal lays out the parameters of a new "Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs," the purpose of which is to promote international cooperation and to implement comprehensive national drug plans drawn up from internationally agreed criteria. A multilateral process will assess the performance of all Summit governments in the implementation of these plans.

In addition, leaders could commit to strong follow-up actions to the Buenos Aires Money Laundering Ministerial by establishing properly trained and equipped special units and increasing information-sharing between governments on financial crime and money laundering matters.

INPUT FROM OTHER SUMMIT GOVERNMENTS

At the November 21 consultation in Santiago, a consensus emerged that the SIRG could develop the broad policy mandate as above and the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission could finalize the details after the Santiago Summit. Delegates raised several useful comments that were synthesized into the current first action item. Several countries expressed concern with the wording of the action item on extradition, and it was decided that justice ministers meeting in Buenos Aires December 1-3 might wish to discuss the item further.

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.

Governments will:

- Ensure labor ministries have the capacities to support the goals of the Santiago Plan of Action, as appropriate, as well as to enhance their response to the needs of workers and employers, specifically, by improving the quality of the services offered to workers, the integration of technology into these services, the quality of labor market information, and safety and health conditions in the workplace, as well as by decentralizing, where appropriate, their presences to cover more areas within their respective countries.
- Give special attention to the integration of youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce, and to the particular needs and services for such segments of the workforce and exchange experiences among labor ministries on best practices in these areas, with the assistance of the ILO.

RATIONALE

In the Miami Declaration, leaders agreed that "democracy is strengthened by the modernization of the state." Ministries of labor comprise an important institution for democratic societies and can reinforce peaceful, democratic development by promoting productive employment, even as our countries adapt to the phenomenon of economic integration. Ministries can work toward improved employment services, better information about the labor market, safer working conditions, and wider coverage within their country. The proposal calls for governments to strengthen labor ministries with regard to these objectives. This process should be carried out in a democratic, inclusive manner that takes into account the needs of youth, women, and the disabled. drawing on informational exchanges among labor ministries in the hemisphere and exploring the availability of technical and financial assistance from the ILO.

INPUT FROM SUMMIT GOVERNMENTS.

This proposal was presented at the pre-SIRG consultation meeting on November 21 in Santiago. Some governments suggested that the initiative should have broad objectives, not limited to economic integration; the proposal was changed accordingly. The Government of Canada, in addition, noted that labor ministries could not be strengthened until a review process was carried out and offered language to the first action item, which was incorporated, to reflect this point.

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

III. Economic Integration and Free Trade

- Actions related to regional energy cooperation.

Governments will:

- Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification.

RATIONALE

The Miami Summit included the agreement to develop and implement national energy strategies, but did not give a date certain for completion, nor include specific parameters for the strategies. This proposal specifically focuses on energy integration issues, increasingly important as the hemisphere moves toward closer economic integration. It sets a goal of implementation by 2000, thus fulfilling the criteria established by foreign ministers in Panama that action items be achievable within three years.

USG PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT

III. Economic Integration and Free Trade

- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications.

- * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.

Governments will:

- Take the necessary measures to implement the Joint Ministerial Declaration of the Second Hemispheric Summit on Transportation, held in Santiago, in April 1996, particularly, insofar as possible, the promotion of transportation systems and services as determined by the market, which are integrated, financially viable, and environmentally sustainable, and providing safe, efficient, and reliable passenger and cargo services, which will foster the economic growth and development of our countries.
- [USG PROPOSED ADDITION] Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems, to improve infrastructure, and to increase environmental protection.
- Prepare, through the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI), based on existing subregional schemes, a regional transportation systems and services profile, and a general list of the main problems and opportunities facing the sector in our respective countries, in order to facilitate the establishment of agreements that permit progress to be made in harmonizing standards, achieving technology exchange and trade in transportation-related goods, and consensus on transportation principles, general policies, and priorities in the Americas.
- Seek, from international financing entities, the resources necessary for carrying out roadway infrastructure projects in the Americas as soon as possible.

RATIONALE

The Transportation Ministers' hemispheric initiative offers an excellent opportunity to bring greater coordination to our policies for greater hemispheric integration. By increasing comparability and uniformity of standards, we will enhance road and rail safety as well as protection of the environment. Recognizing that a large portion of trade in goods and services depends on land transportation, we can facilitate commerce and greater prosperity by increasing consistency of standards. The vastness of our Americas

means, however, that personal travel and trade depend on our aviation and shipping industries, too. We owe it to the public to increase the safety, reliability and capacity of these means of transportation. In the field of aviation, we will strive to fulfill the obligations agreed to in the Chicago Convention. Similarly full adherence to IMO standards should become a hemispheric goal, and reaching this objective will significantly enhance maritime safety and environmental protection in the Americas.

STATUS

The IDB is the Responsible Coordinator for this item. At the November 21 meeting organized by the IDB in Washington, the text on transportation was well received and there was general agreement on the desirability of linkage with the Western Hemisphere Initiative. The wording on transportation – and especially air – safety, however, became too vague, and the U.S. Department of Transportation with the FAA proposed a new action item, shown above, which was sent to Chile. DOT will also try to coordinate this additional language with their other colleagues in the hemisphere in order to arrive at a consensus.

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Folder Title Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [5]

OA/ID: 1522

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Subseries: Piccone, Theodore

Document Title John Donaldson, et al., to Dr. Juan Martabit

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [5]

OA/ID: 1522

Criteria for Drafting Action Items for the Santiago Summit

- I. In drafting action items for the Santiago Plan of Action, Responsible Coordinators should adhere to the following criteria. Proposed action items should be:
- worthy of consideration by heads of state and government;
 - concrete and specific;
 - achievable in two to three years; and
 - capable of being evaluated as to their implementation.
- II. Responsible Coordinators are requested to draft action items on their respective topics as indicated below. For those areas which did not have a Responsible Coordinator, the chair has suggested particular countries as indicated by their proposals for agenda items. Where more than one Responsible Coordinator is listed, countries are requested to collaborate in drafting the action items. Responsible Coordinators should provide background material sufficient to explain the meaning and intent of each action plan.

The chair has suggested for each topic on the agenda a specific number of action items. This is not intended to restrict the discussion among on such important subjects, but rather to keep the agenda focused on only the most important actions that fit the criteria outlined above.

Responsible Coordinator(s)	Suggested number of action items	<u>PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT</u>
		<u>PRESENTED BY THE CHAIR</u>
		I. Education
Mexico	(4)	– Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.
Brazil, U.S.	(3)	– Additional actions such as student exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies.
U.S.	(2)	– Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.
		II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights
Brazil and Canada	(2)	– Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.

Responsible Coordinator(s)	Suggested number of action items	<u>PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT</u> <u>PRESENTED BY THE CHAIR</u>
Ecuador	(1)	– Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.
Jamaica and Uruguay	(1)	– Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.
U.S.	(2)	– Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations.
Mexico, U.S., and Jamaica	(1)	– Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families.
Argentina, Colombia, Peru, U.S., and Venezuela	(6)	– Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco-trafficking, and terrorism.
Chile, Mexico, and U.S.	(2)	– Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.
Argentina	(1)	– Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.
Brazil, U.S.	(2)	– Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.
III. Economic Integration and Free Trade		
Costa Rica	(5)	– Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.
Chile and U.S.	(2)	– Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December.
Colombia	(1)	– Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.
Venezuela and United States	(1)	– Actions related to regional energy cooperation.
IDB, Chile, and U.S.	(5)	– Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications.

* In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.

Responsible Coordinator(s)	Suggested number of action items	<u>PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT</u> <u>PRESENTED BY THE CHAIR</u>
IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination		
IDB, U.S., Argentina, and Chile	(4)	– Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.
U.S.	(2)	– The implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it.
PAHO	(3)	– Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.
Nicaragua	(2)	– Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.
U.S.	(2)	– Actions leading to the promotion and adoption of internationally accepted labor norms and procedures. (Ad referendum by the delegations of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia.)
Canada	(1)	– Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.
Argentina	(1)	– Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.
Sustainable Development. Considering the breadth of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Plan of Action on the occasion of the Summit Conference to that effect, it is suggested that this theme be included in the Political Declaration that the Heads of State will sign, recognizing in said Declaration the progress that the Secretary General of the OAS will present in his report, and that reference be made to such agreements in the corresponding specific actions.		

RCB: The Chileans revised our original list of initiatives with Responsible Coordinators essentially by adding all the co-Coordinators from the chart. Countries interested in new topics are listed as “interested countries,” since they are not technically Responsible Coordinators. There were no changes to the number of action items we originally proposed.

Mark

Source Agencies for the Santiago Summit Agenda

The following chart indicates agencies that will be the source of drafted language for Santiago Summit action items, with clearance of the interested agencies.

Source Agency	Interested Agencies	Proposed Santiago Agenda
		I. <u>Education</u>
Dept. of Ed.	USAID	- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.
USIA	Dept. of Ed., USAID	- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies.
DOL	State, USAID	- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.
		II. <u>Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</u>
USAID	State	- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.
USIA	USAID	- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.
USAID		- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.
USAID		- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations.
State/DRL	INS	- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families.
State/INL (drugs) State/USOAS (corruption) State/S/CT (terrorism)	Drugs - ONDCP, DOJ, Treasury Corruption - DOJ, USAID	- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco- trafficking, and terrorism.
ACDA	DOD, State/USOAS	- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.
USAID	State	- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.
DOL	State/DRL	- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.
		III. <u>Economic Integration and Free Trade</u>
USTR	State, USDOC, others	- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.

Source Agency	Interested Agencies	Proposed Santiago Agenda
Treasury	State, USDOC, others	- Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December.
OSTP	State/OES	- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.
DOE	State/EB	- Actions related to regional energy cooperation.
DOT (trans.) State/EB/CIP (telecom)	Trans. - State/EB Telecom - USDOC, FCC	- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.
		IV. <u>Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination</u>
USAID	Treasury, DOL	- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.
USAID	Treasury	- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it.
USAID		- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.
State/G	USAID	- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.
DOL	State/DRL	- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions.
State	USAID, DOJ	- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.
USAID	State/IO	- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.
		<u>Sustainable Development</u>
State/OES (Note: To review and clear all action items with a view to environmental implications.)	Agencies of the Santa Cruz Inter-agency Working Group	Considering the breadth of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Plan of Action on the occasion of the Summit Conference to that effect, it is suggested that this theme be included in the Political Declaration that the Heads of State and Government will sign, recognizing in said Declaration the progress that the Secretary General of the OAS will present in his report, and that reference be made to such agreements in the corresponding specific actions.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
IV. <u>Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination</u>	
- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.	• Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000. • Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses • Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it. †	• 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) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration. • Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

*Economic
Commerce*

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	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] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2488

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]

TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

As we promised during our recent luncheon discussion, we have drawn up a list of "deliverables" for the Santiago Summit which could capture the imagination of people everywhere. They focus on programs that will be launched by the presidents that will affect lives in real ways.

We have not included issues such as resolving the Ecuador-Peru border question for very practical reasons. While this matter may be developed sufficiently to enable the two parties and four guarantors to use the Summit locale to sign an agreement, we would not want to fix the talks' conclusion to the April 18 deadline for fear of producing resistance on the part of one or the other of the parties.

The attached list is ambitious and will require efforts on the part of both our governments -- working with others -- to achieve it by the time of the Summit.

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

In an effort to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit, Hemispheric nations should develop several key deliverables that will either appear directly in the Summit documents or in public statements by key leaders participating in the Summit, spelling out commitments in specific terms. Emphasizing a "people's component" in the Summit's initiatives, some of the deliverables which could be highlighted in each of the four baskets could be:

Education Basket

Educating the 21st Century's Citizens: Working with the World Bank and the IDB and through public statements by leaders at the Summit, spell out specific levels of resources to be dedicated to implement the Summit's education initiative--in the range of billions of dollars; announce a specific number --in the thousands per year-- of educational exchanges of students and teachers; and obtain commitments from the private sector to dedicate satellite time for use by education entities across the Hemisphere to enable effective distance learning.

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "a second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center somewhere in the Hemisphere.

Press Freedom: Ensure greater freedom of the press by instituting a region-wide annual report by an objective agent--whether an ombudsman or rapporteur-- operating within an entity of the OAS.

Military Transparency: Agree to full transparency in arms transfers and defense spending as well as pre-notification of military exercises.

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, to include a credible multinational evaluation system of national drug plans.

Extradition Initiative: To make our nations and cities more secure, launch an Inter-American Extradition Initiative to ensure that no criminal can escape prosecution.

Economic Integration Basket

Financial Markets: Adopt measures to ensure more stability of the regions financial institutions, especially during international market disruptions.

Enhanced Aviation Accords: Agree to improve air safety and launch an effort to obtain the world's first regional Open Skies regime to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.

Global Electronic Commerce: Adopt a set of principles to develop electronic commerce and the internet as a means to improve information exchange and economic growth.

Sustainable Energy and the Environment: Dramatically upgrade the region's sustainable energy programs, especially focusing on having all Summit nations adopt specific measures addressing global warming and climate change.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Labor Rights and Productivity: Bolster labor ministries to ensure labor rights are protected and that essential training and services are provided to enhance worker productivity and improve working conditions and standard of living.

Property Registration for the Poor: Enable the poor to obtain legal registration of and deeds to their property to empower them to become effective participants in every economy.

Healthier People: Pledge to eliminate dangerous communicable diseases by the year 2000 through a comprehensive immunization program; bring child nutrition throughout the Hemisphere to internationally-recommended levels; and create the Americas Telemedicine Network to provide doctors everywhere with real-time information for the treatment of the sick.

Hemispheric Institutions

Reform Inter-American Institutions: Establish a blue-ribbon commission of Hemispheric notables to review and make recommendations by the Summit following Santiago on structural and organizational reforms of the major inter-American institutions to make them more relevant to the Hemisphere's needs in the 21st century.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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PD
K. H.
JTS

July 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: MACK MCLARTY *MM/m*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF U.S. NEGOTIATION POSITION FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT OF
THE AMERICAS

We are at an important juncture in our preparations for next April's Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, to which the President has committed to attend. Please come to a meeting I will chair on Friday, August 1, at 4:00 pm in room 180 OEOP to discuss.

The Summit will be the culmination of over a year of intensive Presidential activity to advance US interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. Building from the 1994 Miami Summit, we hope to solidify our newly emerging partnership with the hemisphere, increasingly based on shared values and common interests, to enhance the President's foreign policy legacy in the community of the Americas.

In accordance with the process developed by the Government of Chile and other participating Summit governments including the United States, we will soon be asked to provide a US position concerning specific action items to be included in the Summit agenda. The State Department has led an interagency working group since January to develop an initial set of US proposals (attached), and is prepared to deliver them to the Chileans next week. The outlines of the agenda itself, including education, democracy development, economic integration and trade, and poverty alleviation, were agreed by hemispheric foreign ministers at a meeting in Lima, Peru last month.

I believe State has the issues well-framed. Still, it would be useful to conduct an informal White House review of the substance developed by the interagency process. It would be helpful for you to review the proposed action items prior to our meeting, to be able to offer specific suggestions which can be taken into account.

The Summit is a priority for the President and our hemispheric agenda, and I greatly appreciate your ongoing efforts in this regard. I look forward to discussing these issues in greater depth with you at our meeting on Friday.

U.S. Proposals for Santiago Summit Plan of Action

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
I. <u>Education</u>	
- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.	• Establish standards for student performance in reading and mathematics at key grade levels, and develop the means to measure students' progress toward achieving the standards. • Ensure that an increasing percentage of all children can read independently by the end of the fourth year of primary school. • Ensure that all primary school teachers receive training to help students reach the standards and that every student has access to basic instructional materials in reading and mathematics. • Develop and convene within six months a hemispheric consultative forum, building on existing mechanisms such as OAS/CIDI and including governments, the private sector, and citizen groups, to facilitate implementation of this initiative and to ensure a continuing policy dialogue on education, and complete by 2001 a set of key policy-relevant education indicators compatible with those being developed by OECD and UNESCO.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies. †	• Increase the number of student and teacher exchanges between Summit countries by 25 percent within the next three years by adopting policies, including tax incentives, to stimulate private sector participation. • Increase the quality, accessibility, and affordability of distance education programs, in cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, as a means of achieving universal access to education and training opportunities within the hemisphere. • Double by 2002 the number of classrooms at the primary and secondary levels with access to information technology, such as computers and the Internet, for more effective teaching and learning, drawing on ongoing efforts in the private sector and international financial institutions, as well as initiatives such as the GLOBE Program for increasing Internet access and environmental awareness.

ENVIRONMENT

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. †	Governments will: • Increase capacity and efficiency of worker training programs so that the broadest number of workers and employers will have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration; as a first step, establish within two years a comparative database on existing government, employer, and worker initiatives that support worker training, with the support of the ILO and IDB. • Develop comparative national systems for the definition and description of occupations and skills, with the cooperation of governments, workers, employers, and training providers, with the aim of improving worker employability and labor market efficiency; as a first step, develop and share implementation plans within two years, with support from the ILO and IDB.
<u>II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights</u>	
- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.	• Create an office within the OAS to help resolve peacefully, at the request of involved member states, conflicts within and between countries. • Strengthen the sustainable hemispheric capacity to protect and support human rights by providing funding to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	• Incorporate, within three years, active methodologies for education in democracy and human rights, including women's rights, in the primary and secondary school curricula of their countries, drawing on expertise from the public and private sectors on curriculum development and reform.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.	• Develop jointly, within one year, model regulations for the formation and operation of non-profit civil society organizations and formulate a work plan for implementing such regulations in their respective countries; in carrying this out, hold working- and high-level conferences and seek technical input from the IDB, OAS, and interested members of the public.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations. †	• Develop laws and regulations, within three years, to promote transparency in local government operations and finance and create mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews. • Take action to assure a range of financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, increased local authority for raising revenue locally, and accessing private capital markets.

- † U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

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FROM: 18:51

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families. †	Governments will: • Condemn violations of human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families, promote safe, legal, and orderly migration in the region, and combat trafficking in migrants by strengthening enforcement measures, considering, as appropriate, new criminal legislation, and conducting information campaigns for migrants regarding the dangers of smuggling operations.
- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco-trafficking, and terrorism. † <i>arms trafficking?</i>	• (Counternarcotics) Develop comprehensive national drug plans to counter the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit narcotics that include goals, objectives, and methods for evaluating progress and, working through the OAS/CICAD, establish a hemisphere-wide multilateral group to monitor progress in implementation of national plans and to promote opportunities for enhanced hemispheric cooperation. • (Counternarcotics) Work to ensure that criminals cannot find safe haven anywhere in the region by removing all inappropriate impediments to <u>extradition</u>, including abolishing the denial of extradition on the basis of nationality. • (Money Laundering) Provide funding to establish financial intelligence units that are properly trained and equipped with the purpose of analyzing and disseminating information on money laundering activities to national law enforcement agencies. • (Corruption) Seek to sign and ratify the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and establish a mechanism within the OAS to discuss enacting legislation against transnational bribery and to monitor implementation of the Convention, including through mutual evaluations. • (Corruption) Establish financial disclosure requirements for senior public officials and adopt and implement measures to prevent bribery in the public procurement process. • (Terrorism) Carry out measures to fight terrorism as agreed in the 1996 Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, and seek to sign, ratify, and/or accede to international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their domestic laws.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.	Governments will: (Note: Leaders should agree in the political declaration or in the introduction to this initiative to implement fully the recommendations of the 1995 Santiago Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).) • Promote programs to train civilians in CSBMs and military budget formulation. • <i>Seek to sign and ratify a legal framework on advance notification of major arms acquisitions</i> • Promote non-traditional CSBMs such as border parks and other mechanisms in appropriate circumstances.
- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.	• Strengthen their justice systems, including support for the independence of the judiciary, specifically by implementing measures by 2002 to: a) support the merit selection for judges at all levels to attract and retain superior candidates, b) double the number of public defenders, and c) strengthen the role of prosecutors in addressing common and serious crime as well as civil suits.
- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country. †	• Strengthen the capacities of labor ministries so they more fully support the hemispheric economic integration process and can respond to the needs of workers and employers, specifically, by improving the quality of the services offered to workers, the integration of technology into these services, the quality of labor market information, and safety and health conditions in the workplace, as well as by decentralizing, where appropriate, their presences to cover more areas within their respective countries. • Give special attention to the integration of youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce, and to the particular needs and services for such segments of the workforce and exchange experiences among labor ministries on best practices in these areas, with the assistance of the ILO.
III. <u>Economic Integration and Free Trade</u>	
- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.	• About (5) action items to be developed by the San Jose Trade Ministerial.
- Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December. †	• About (2) action items to be developed by the Santiago Finance Ministerial.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item Governments will:
- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.	• Improve forecasting, warning, and response capabilities to mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards and their impact on society and the economy, specifically by improving preparedness, public awareness, and forecasts, and by applying science and technology to address the effect of climate variability on areas such as health, agriculture, and water.
- Actions related to regional energy cooperation. † <i>Anyway we can clean this up?</i>	• Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification.
- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.	• (Transportation) Increase cooperation in transportation and promote the integration of transportation systems and services in the Americas via the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI). • (Transportation) Establish a Hemispheric Land Transportation Standards Committee to analyze the manner in which operating and safety regulations and standards in road and rail transport are employed at the international, national, and regional levels in each country, and examine ways to mitigate the negative impact of transportation on the environment. • (Transportation) Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection. • (Telecommunications) Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access. • (Telecommunications) Agree to direct that OAS/CITEL will develop and begin to implement, on a voluntary basis and by the end of 1998, a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) for certification of telecommunications and information technology equipment, drawing on existing CITEL Guidelines for Certification and other multilateral efforts on MRAs.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination	Governments will:
- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. • The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.	• Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000. • Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses • Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it. †	• 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) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration. • Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.	Governments will: • Develop within one year national plans to improve participation of indigenous populations in society, including provision for primary education in indigenous languages as a bridge to the national language.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	(Note: Leaders in the political declaration or introductory remarks to the poverty initiative should endorse the implementation of the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action.) • Reduce child malnutrition by targeting health and nutrition programs on children younger than three years, which is the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition, giving increased emphasis to the proper feeding of children in this age group combined with increased use of immunizations, vitamin supplementation, and growth monitoring.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.	Governments will: • Reduce transmission of disease and raise the quality of life and productivity of the poor by applying effective, low-cost technologies for safe water supplies, sanitation, and solid waste management • Seek to increase the availability of vaccines and basic drugs, especially for the most needy, by establishing systems that encourage the development and marketing of such vaccines and pharmaceuticals in a market-based environment; encouraging research that results in the development and production of new vaccines. • Monitor critical health issues in the region, and guide changes in health sector resources and programs for maximum impact by upgrading their contributions to and participation in regional health information networks, including surveillance for infectious diseases and progress in health sector reform.
- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.	• Review existing laws to identify legal barriers to women's full and equal participation in economic and political life and areas in which laws are needed to protect women and female children against all forms of domestic violence and, upon having done so, develop a timetable for the introduction and passage of legislation in these areas. • Establish an office and provide adequate resources, including staff, to ensure implementation of and compliance with obligations agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995.
- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. †	• Review labor codes to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor, and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, consistent with international standards, with the assistance of the ILO. • Strengthen labor ministries to ensure that the administrative and judicial capacities exist to adequately implement core labor standards and to enable ministries to promote labor-management relations systems of collective bargaining and dispute resolution that reinforce democratic values and promote economic competitiveness, with the assistance of the ILO and IDB; ministers of labor will meet in 1999, and subsequently as appropriate, to report on national labor code reviews and assess progress toward enhancing administrative and judicial capacities.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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Memorandum

DATE: June 12, 1997
TO: James F. Dobbins
FROM: Patrick J. DeSouza
RE: Evaluation of SIRG: Punta del Este, Lima
and the Path Ahead
CC: NSC/Inter-American

I. Policy Overview

The Punta del Este preparatory meeting and the Lima ministerial blended a forward-looking agenda, especially regarding issues such as education and technology, with continuity of action through the maintenance of three main baskets from Miami - democracy, economic integration and poverty alleviation.

Sustainable development, while discussed in a paragraph in the proposed agenda for Santiago, is not considered a basket as it was in Miami. Rather, follow-up for the Santa Cruz Action Plan will be discussed at the Summit and placed in the Political Declaration to be signed in Santiago. As will be discussed below, given the strongly expressed concerns of Tim Wirth, the creation of additional room for sustainable development issues within the main agenda should be considered.

The proposed Santiago agenda is attached at Tab A.

II. Key Results

Three outcomes regarding education, technology and labor, respectively, should be underscored.

First, at Punta, there was unanimous consensus that education is a positive message around which the hemisphere could unite. The positive nature of the message combined with the fact that the Brazilians wanted to push its development in the bilateral context for the October visit also allowed the U.S. to gain some leverage in negotiating other more controversial agenda items such as labor issues. For example, as one can see in the proposed Santiago agenda, a labor initiative - "training and skills improvement" - was placed in the education basket. As precedent, the Clinton Administration, had successfully recast labor benefits in this way during its first term.

In addition to its prominence as a separate basket, education initiatives are spread throughout each of the other three baskets. For example, throughout the eradication of

poverty basket, such as with respect to micro-enterprises and the role of women, education initiatives are encouraged,. In this way, the groundwork is laid for having education emerge as the big message from Santiago much as free trade emerged as the big message from Miami.

The prominence of the education message will serve two useful functions for the Administration's hemispheric policies. Foremost, education is an issue for which the Administration can quite readily take credit for leadership. As Secretary Riley pointed out in his meeting with Brazilian Education Minister Souza, it is the one part of the domestic budget that has increased significantly.

Moreover, in terms of regional economic development, productivity increases through improvements in education can do as much as free trade for economic growth. Thus, education can serve as a useful backstop to counter Latin arguments questioning U.S. commitment to their economic development through trade. Ron Scheman has agreed to have the Inter-American Development Bank create economic fact sheets showing the causal link between education policy and economic growth rates. To some degree, the IDB has already produced such data for a conference held at Brookings last March.

Second, at Punta, the idea of spreading technology as a useful tool for effecting initiatives was incorporated in each basket. As noted above, this emphasis on technology creates a forward-looking subtheme to be coupled with education. For example, the incorporation of new technologies is advocated for distance learning (important to Brazil for the Oct. visit), economic integration and the support of small business.

Like education, the promotion of technology for the 21st century is a prominent feature of the Administration's record and allows for clear message development for the Summit.

Third, at Lima, useful headway was made in advancing initiatives on labor. Labor was the most controversial aspect of the Punta meetings and, in fact, produced remarkable statements by some of the delegates. For example, the Colombian delegate argued that no movement should be made on child labor standards because children were needed on coffee plantations. Jeff Davidow appropriately made the simple but eloquent rebuttal that it was the U.S. view that we had to look for solutions since "children belong in school."

As noted above, benefits for labor were placed in different categories so as to reduce controversy. In addition to the repackaging of job training, the rights of migrant workers and modernization of administrative mechanisms for labor were included in the democracy basket. Creation of new jobs and vocational training were included in the poverty basket.

At Punta, the most controversial issue was the refusal by Brazil, Colombia and the Central Americans to adopt any language regarding labor standards. At Lima, the State Department found language from the Copenhagen Social Summit to keep the labor issue on the agenda for Santiago. As a result, in the eradication of poverty basket there is an action category that seeks "national level [programs] ... safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers ... respect for relevant ILO conventions."

Trade

The Belo trade ministerial was discussed only in general terms at Punta. However, it was emphasized that there was agreement on the following points: 1) FTAA negotiations would be launched at Santiago; 2) the agreement would be a single undertaking (countries couldn't pick and choose provisions to which they would adhere); and 3) the objectives, approach, structure and venue of negotiations would be agreed by the San Jose ministerial in February 1998. This latter condition is the most critical since "launching" negotiations in Santiago then depends on a successful San Jose meeting with consensus being required for agreement as is the general rule of the Summit process.

III. Process Going Forward

The State Department is hosting an IWG on June 12 to begin the process of developing action items for filling-in the proposed Action Plan. During the week of June 20, Juan Martabit of Chile (Summit Coordinator) will invite countries seeking to be coordinators to organize working groups to develop specific initiatives. The U.S., along with Brazil, Mexico and Chile will try to obtain the coordination role for education.

The current negotiating strategy for the SIRC is that the members will develop initiatives for the education and poverty alleviation baskets first and leave democracy and economic integration for late fall. The goal would be for a first draft of action items for education and poverty alleviation to be ready by mid-July and a final draft by the end of September.

IV. Advancing Initiatives

The proposed agenda for the Santiago Summit, especially in terms of the education and technology themes, may be readily developed to resonate with the principal themes that the President has communicated on his trips thus far: 1) democracy delivers and 2) making a difference in the lives of Americans and the Americas. Moreover, as noted above, prior message development in terms of both education and technology has been quite substantial given the successful domestic leadership record of the Administration.

Education: Education initiatives may be developed in two mutually-reinforcing ways: a) for some initiatives, bilaterally with Brazil and Argentina for the President's October visits with a hemisphere-wide roll-out immediately thereafter; and b) for other initiatives, hemisphere-wide from the start.

First, since the exchange of the Cardoso/Clinton letters, Brazil has been anxious to develop education initiatives at the bilateral level for October before inviting wider participation. Brazilian Minister of Education Souza met separately with Secretary Riley and with Ron Scheman of the IDB on May 2nd. Since that meeting, Brazil has pushed three lines of initiative with which the relevant U.S. agencies have agreed: a) distance learning through technology; b) student/teacher/administrator exchanges; and c) standards. The Brazilians have already broken into three working groups along these

three lines. On the U.S. side, self-selection has led to significant input from NEC/OSTP (distance learning), USIA (exchanges) and AID (standards) for these three lines.

Brazil has placed a priority on distance learning through technology. It would like, however, to hold this initiative for an October announcement of an "Internet 2 Agreement" before inviting the hemisphere to join. Tom Kalil of NEC believes that such an agreement is achievable and would enhance the sharing of research information. He informs me that we signed a similar agreement with Canada during the Cretien visit. With exchanges and standards, Brazil is open to immediate invitation to the hemisphere.

Second, the Department of Education is organizing itself to develop initiatives for both October and next March. I met with Secretary Riley's staff last week. The timeline that was agreed for Department of Education leadership is attached as Tab B. Next week Education/State will hold an inter-agency meeting to develop deliverables along the lines of the Santiago agenda.

IDB Informatics 2000: The IDB has already begun an initiative called Informatics 2000 which has as its mission the infusion of new technologies in areas such as education, health, modernization of the state and banking. The Informatics 2000 agenda and a chart showing how it matches-up with the Santiago agenda are attached as Tab C. As you can see, it matches-up very well with each of the four baskets of the Santiago agenda.

Rich Brown of the Summit office and Larry Herrington of IDB have agreed that IDB can make a presentation at the State IWG on June 12th. In this way, Informatics 2000 may be weaved within the Summit preparations. Such cooperation from the onset makes sense for several reasons: a) the two interests mesh; b) IDB has money to promote projects that can be achieved within 2-3 years (Summit criteria); and c) such cooperation may inspire some of our other agencies to focus on deliverables.

V. Problem Spots

1. Sustainable Development - Wirth is concerned that sustainable development has been placed on the backburner by the Summit office at State. At a meeting on May 29th, Wirth expressed his concern quite strongly to Rich Brown who was giving a briefing on Punta. Despite Brown's assurances that there would be "at least an hour to discuss sustainable development" when the leaders meet in Santiago, Wirth would like some support from us to be more relevant. You had sent a memo to Davidow in April commenting that the draft of the proposed action plan needed to better address the environment.

I believe that there is room to maneuver within the outlines of the proposed Santiago agenda that would alleviate some of Wirth's concerns. First, in the eradication of poverty basket, there is an action item citing the "proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization." This action line in the agenda is currently a marker and State's Summit office informs me that PAHO has not yet forwarded its proposal. However, it is likely that part of the proposal will involve clean drinking water and other environmentally-

related health measures. We can try to leverage this slot in the agenda to further some sustainable development proposals.

2. Labor - The Copenhagen language on ILO conventions that was used in Lima is only a temporary fix to keep labor issues on the agenda. I do not think that fighting a frontal battle on labor standards will get us very far given that the decision rule for Santiago is consensus among the nations. However, developing more proposals in other baskets such as with respect to worker retraining (education) and rights of migrant workers (democracy) would be achievable and allow the Administration to make the case domestically that it is working for labor initiatives.

If we are willing to spend some capital on a difficult fight, we should attempt to carve out child labor standards as meriting attention throughout the hemisphere.

3. Capital Markets - Capital markets reform is critical for economic development. As it is drafted, the agenda calls for "actions .. to be determined after the meeting of ministers of finance this December." This formulation is not satisfactory both because of the late timing and the unclear mandate. We should be working with Treasury now, much like we are with Education, to integrate their efforts throughout the proposed agenda.

The term capital markets should be more broadly conceived to include the variety of activities over which Treasury and most finance ministries have responsibility. As such, capital markets reforms would be helpful in every basket: tax credits for education (education basket); revenue sharing to strengthen municipal and regional administration (democracy basket); money laundering (democracy basket); investment targets for technology and infrastructure development (economic integration basket); tax credits for micro-enterprises (eradication of poverty).

Treasury has already sent me materials on transparency and accounting standards that they are developing. Treasury would be willing to work on a broader basis. I would note that, prior to Punta, I had to insist strongly that State's Summit office keep the capital markets action line in the draft proposal. The Summit office had not made an appropriate effort to solicit Treasury's cooperation.

IDB's Informatics 2000 will be helpful in that the initiative has special categories for the use of technology to advance banking and electronic commerce.

While the trade side will be forced to advance its track because of the publicity, Treasury has little such pressure. It would be useful for us to work with them if State is reluctant.

Conclusion

The Punta and Lima meetings positioned the Santiago Summit to produce a message and results that play to the Administration's core competencies in education and technology. Follow-through has begun and has a good chance of success.

It is important, however, that each of the three problem spots be addressed. Of the three, Treasury's importance to the economic development process must not be overlooked. Deputy Secretary Summers' long-standing interest in economic development, especially in terms of education, would be extremely helpful.

POSTS IN DELIVERING LAST MINUTE DEMARCHES WHICH MOVED SOME GOVERNMENTS TO CHANGE THEIR POSITION IN FAVOR OF THE NEW LANGUAGE.

9. AT THE MEETING, A STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN THE NAME OF SECRETARY ALBRIGHT AND FONMIN INSULZA, AS CO-CHAIRS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS, OUTLINING THE PROGRESS MADE SINCE LAST YEAR'S PANAMA MINISTERIAL AND SUMMARIZING THE INITIATIVES TO BE ADDRESSED IN SANTIAGO. ARA/EPSC WILL FAX A COPY OF THE STATEMENT TO POSTS FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

10. BEGIN TEXT OF PROPOSED SANTIAGO AGENDA:

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
SANTIAGO - CHILE

I. EDUCATION

- FORMULATING ACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPOSALS OF THE RESPONSIBLE COORDINATORS IN THE PLAN OF ACTION THEY HAVE PREPARED ON THE SUBJECT.

- ADDITIONAL ACTIONS SUCH AS STUDENT AND TEACHER EXCHANGE PROGRAMS, DISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND INCORPORATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

- ACTIONS TO DEVELOP TRAINING AND SKILLS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS FOR WORKERS WITH THE AIM OF CONFRONTING UNDER FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES CHANGES RESULTING FROM THE

APPLICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PROGRAMS FOR ADULT TRAINING.

II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- FORMULATE ACTIONS BASED ON THE WORK THAT THE RESPONSIBLE COORDINATORS OF THIS THEME ARE CARRYING OUT.

- ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND FULL RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

- ACTIONS AIMED AT ENHANCING THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

- ACTIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

- ACTIONS THAT GUARANTEE THE PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

- ACTIONS AIMED AT REINFORCING HEMISPHERIC PROCEEDINGS TO CONFRONT CORRUPTION, NARCO TRAFFICKING, AND TERRORISM.
- ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES BETWEEN STATES.
- ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF STRENGTHENING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS.
- ACTIONS AIMED AT COOPERATING ON PROJECTS FOR MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE THAT THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE MAY UNDERTAKE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR MATTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS AND THE LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN EACH COUNTRY.

III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE

- ACTIONS RELATED TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF THE SUBJECT.
- ACTIONS ON CAPITAL MARKETS TO BE DETERMINED AFTER THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FINANCE THIS DECEMBER.
- ACTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
- ACTIONS RELATED TO REGIONAL ENERGY COOPERATION.
- ACTIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADEQUATE HEMISPHERIC INFRASTRUCTURE, ESPECIALLY IN MATTERS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

ASTERISK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE HEMISPHERIC MINISTERS OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE EFFECT THAT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE (HTI) BE INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS.

IV ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

- ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF MICRO-ENTERPRISES AND SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES AS A WAY OF PROMOTING THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS THROUGH ACCESS TO SOURCES OF CREDIT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING, PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO OBTAIN AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY, AND THE-INTRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF NEW AND MORE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES.

ASTERISK THE EDUCATION THEME MAY BE CONSIDERED IN ANY OF THESE ACTION INITIATIVES.

- ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OR MODERNIZATION OF EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS OF PROPERTY REGISTRATION FOR THOSE COUNTRIES THAT REQUIRE IT.
- ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF HEALTH BASED ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION.
- ACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENTS ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON WOMEN HELD IN MANAGUA, INCLUDING A SPECIFIC PROGRAM RELATED TO EDUCATION.
- ACTIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL LEADING TO THE GOAL OF ENSURING QUALITY JOBS, AND OF SAFEGUARDING THE BASIC RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND TO THIS END FREELY PROMOTE RESPECT FOR RELEVANT ILO CONVENTIONS.
- ACTIONS AIMED AT PROMOTING GREATER PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS THROUGH ADEQUATE ACCESS TO EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WORK TRAINING.
- ACTIONS TO COMBAT HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CONSIDERING THE BREADTH OF THE SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA PLAN OF ACTION ON THE OCCASION OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO THAT EFFECT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS THEME BE INCLUDED IN THE POLITICAL DECLARATION THAT THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT WILL SIGN, RECOGNIZING IN SAID DECLARATION THE PROGRESS THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS WILL PRESENT IN HIS REPORT, AND THAT REFERENCE BE MADE TO SUCH AGREEMENTS IN THE CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC ACTIONS.

END TEXT OF PROPOSED SANTIAGO SUMMIT AGENDA.

ALBRIGHT

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

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FROM:
SITREPT

NSC Memorandum

DATE: June 9, 1997

TO: Lenore Garcia

FROM: Patrick DeSouza

RE: Timetable for Education Initiatives
(Bilateral/Hemispheric)

CC: Alan Ginsburg, Samuel McKee, Linda Roberts, Christian Kennedy

As we discussed on June 4th, following is a timeline for action items both in terms of the President's October trip and the Santiago Summit. Two dates are critical and we must take advantage of the opportunities. First, for the President's trip, a possible June 26th meeting between Cardoso and Clinton would be especially helpful for underscoring the importance of education initiatives, especially in light of Gore's attendance at an education conference the day before. Second, as Christian Kennedy noted, it is possible that the SIRG may try to nail down the Education and Poverty Alleviation Baskets at the SIRG meetings at the end of September. The poverty alleviation basket also has an education component.

TIMELINE

June 6-13 a) Department of Education internal meetings and contact assisting agencies to identify what is achievable; Initiatives should also indicate whether it is for the President's trip (Brazil/Argentina) or the Santiago Summit or both.

Some agencies to be contacted:

- V.P.'s Office (Family Education Conference in Nashville prior to potential Cardoso meeting - Mike Orfini)
- NEC/OSTP (Internet 2 Initiative - Tom Kalil/David Heyman/Cathy Campbell)
- AID (Standards - Partnership Conference Report Due 9/97 Carl Leonard, Jean Meadowcroft)
- USIA (Exchanges - Kathy Davis)
- IDB (Regional Projects - Cressida McKean; Informatics - Warren Bueler)

b) State Department Summit Office checks dates for Chile-sponsored working group meetings so that foreign experts may be identified for DOE; Summit Office/ARA set-up Education IWG for week of June 16th.

June 12 Summit of Americas IWG to discuss various baskets including education.

June 13 Policy Paper Distributed By Department of Education identifying principal initiatives.

Week of June 16 Education inter-agency meeting to identify working groups and deliverables:

Appx. June 20 Letter from Chile Summit Coordinator inviting responsible coordinators of various initiatives to establish working groups and setting Summit deadlines:

June 26 Possible Cardoso/Clinton meeting in New York; Participation by Gore in Family Education Conference June 25 could be underscored.

Early July U.S. Working Groups identify October deliverables for Presidential trip
U.S. Working Groups identify Santiago Summit Action Items for September SIRG meetings

Mid July Hemisphere-wide working groups begin discussions and to create first draft of Education Action Items for Santiago Summit.

August Assuming Dead Time

Last Week of September SIRG Meeting which will negotiate language for the action items on the Education and Poverty Alleviation Baskets. Items that are achievable within a two-three year time frame.

Applying Information
Technology to Support
Economic and Social
Development in Latin
America and the
Caribbean

Events of the Informatics 2000 Initiative Task Forces

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

First Task Force Meeting	Miami, July 1 (T)
Educational Forum	Colombia, July 9-11

HEALTH

First Task Force Meeting	Miami, March 11, 12
Health Task Force Meeting	Mexico City, July 7-8

AGRICULTURE

Leadership Team Meeting	Washington, April 17
Agricultural Task Force	Miami, June 19, 20

BANKING

First Task Force Meeting	Washington, June 16
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MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE

First Task Force Meeting	
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TRADE AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

First Task Force Meeting	Washington, May 9
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CIVIL SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Leadership Team Meeting	New York, April 4-5
Civil Society Task Force	Miami, May 22-24

ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY STRATEGIES

Leadership Team Meeting Task Force Meeting	Washington, May 21 Peru, July 1-2
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POLICY AND MARKET REVISIONS

Policy Forum	Brasilia, July 14-17
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INVESTMENT FUNDING

Policy Forum	Brasilia July 14-17
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Informatics 2000 Summit

Summit Advisory Meeting	Washington, [date]
Sponsors Planning Meeting	Washington, June 26(T)
Collateral Mtg Planners Group	Washington, June 27
Ministerial Meeting	Washington, Sept. 8-9
Implementation Meetings	Washington, Sept. 10-12

6/6/97

Santiago Summit of the Americas Initiatives Contributions of the Informatics 2000 Initiative

Summit Baskets	Initiative Task Forces	Possible Recommendation Areas
I. Education ■ Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the responsible coordinators in the plan of action they have prepared on the subject ■ Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies ■ Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training ■ Application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.	Education & Training Affordable Access Civil Society Investment Funding	Regional Resource Center on Computers in the Classroom - What Works (and What Doesn't) Regional Network for Distance Education. Policies, Standards, Distribution Program for Mass Media (TV- Radio) for Adult Training Content Development for new digital media covering Education, Vocational Training and Professional Skill Development Network of Community Information Service Centers Able to Support Education & Training & Bring Benefits of IT to Rural and Poor Regional Plan for a Hemispheric Communications Infrastructure supportive of Education & Training

2. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights ■ Formulate actions based on the work that the responsible coordinators of this theme are carrying out ■ Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights. ■ Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society ■ Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations ■ Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families ■ Actions aimed at reinforcing hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco-trafficking, and terrorism ■ Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states ■ Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems ■ Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.	Education & Training Modernization of the State Civil Society Access & Affordability	Content Development Program: Judicial modernization A Civil Society Resource Center to help grass roots groups connect and get started "Core Systems" that make good use of ICT, with Support for Deployment of - Judicial Systems - Policing Systems - Municipal & Regional Administration Systems Universal Messaging (Voice Mail Boxes & E-mail Accounts) to make use of shared village telephones and community centers Community Information Service Centers to provide Access for all
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3. Economic Integration and Free Trade ■ Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject ■ Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December ■ Actions for the development of cooperation in Science and Technology ■ Actions related to regional energy cooperation. ■ Actions for the establishment of an adequate Hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications ■ Note In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas	Banking Education Trade & Electronic Commerce Agriculture Investment Funding	Interbank Settlement Systems Electronic Commerce Serving Rural Areas as Well with Range of Products and Services Internet II for Higher Education Development of a Hemispheric Communications Infrastructure to serve Sustainable Development and all other users "Core Systems" in Trade, Customs, etc
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4. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination ■ Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. ■ Note The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives ■ Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it ■ Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization ■ Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to Education. ■ Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. ■ Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training. ■ Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	Education & Training Health Agriculture Banking Trade & Electronic Commerce Civil Society Access & Affordability Policy & Market Revisions	ICT-based Program to Extend and improve basic education Women's Resource Network Establish a Vocational Training Network Health Administration & Telemedicine System Consumer Health Resource Center System to support micro and small enterprise "Core Systems" with rapid deployment mechanism for: Property Registration Systems Health Systems Microenterprise Systems Jobs Registry Systems
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**Informatics 2000 Initiative
Task Force Agendas**

Agriculture. The Task Force will concentrate on: 1) how to provide greater access to information and expertise needed by farmers; 2) the modernization of agricultural trade and market systems; 3) promoting training in production, marketing and distribution; and, 4) extending affordable access to networks providing information, expertise and training.

Banking. The Task Force is expected to focus on promoting the use of information technology to improve the quality of banking products and services, the improvement of efficiency in back-office processing, and the modernization of interbank and global systems to strengthen safety and soundness.

Civil Society and the Environment. The Task Force will work to identify the many ways in which information technology can be used to strengthen the work of civil society organizations, including: developing software and databases in Latin American languages; promoting affordable access through community information service centers ("cabinas publicas"); developing low-cost ICT solutions for CSOs (e.g., fund accounting and administrative management); developing a CSO Resource Center available over the Internet; and, establishing several different Resource Centers to serve particular interests, such as Women, Microenterprise, etc..

Education and Training. The Task Force will identify policies and practices utilizing ICT solutions to improve the quality, efficiency and reach of education and training through such means as: distance education; computers in the classroom; professional, educational and Enterprise training; and, mass education and training over TV, satellites and other media.

Health. Country teams and a regional team will prepare reports identifying key applications that will lower operating costs, extend the outreach of healthcare systems, and enhance the quality of medical care delivered.

Investment Funding. The Task Force is expected to identify what funding modalities are appropriate to raise the quantity of funding required to modernize the communications and information infrastructure of the region, and to match the profiles of investment projects.

Modernization of the State. The Task Force is expected to build on the work of the Bank in such areas as justice and legislative reform, decentralization of government functions and public sector management.

Policy and Market Revisions. The Task Force will examine what changes should be considered and how they can be achieved in light of recent WTO agreements and plans to reduce international communications tariffs, and internal needs to greatly increase investments in communications and information infrastructure.

Strategies Promoting Access and Affordability. The Task Force will develop recommendations for bringing the benefits of the information revolution to traditionally underserved populations. The Task Force will explore practical models for reaching the goal of universal access, which has become a major goal of telecommunications policy elsewhere in the world.

Trade Information and Electronic Commerce. The Task Force is expected to identify a number of systems to enhance the availability of and access to trade information throughout the region, and to develop electronic commerce in the region and to link the region to global markets, as well as integrate the region into global efforts to set standards for electronic commerce.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Mack McLarty, Jeff Devidow, and Richard Brown, re: U.S. - Brazil Education Initiative Discussion During Lima Meeting (2 pages)	05/30/1997	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] [5]

2009-1155-F
ke2488

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]