

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Summit [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Original OA/ID Number:

1741

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	3	10	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Gerard Gallucci to Glyn Davies, re: Quarterly Follow-up to Santiago Summit of the Americas (5 pages)	10/19/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Night Note (2 pages)	12/03/1997	P1/b(1)
003a. letter	English translation of letter from President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil to President William Jefferson Clinton (2 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)
003b. letter	President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil to President William Jefferson Clinton [in Portuguese] (3 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Karl Hofmann to Samuel Berger, re: Updating You on Santiago (6 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F

ke2497

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]

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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Gerard Gallucci to Glyn Davies, re: Quarterly Follow-up to Santiago Summit of the Americas (5 pages)	10/19/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F

ke2497

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]



OFFICE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND SUMMIT COORDINATION



Room 3248
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Phone: (202) 736-7533
Fax: (202) 736-7618
(202) 647-6408

DATE: 10/15/98

TO: IWC Members

FAX:

PHONE:

FROM: ARA/EPSC

PHONE: 647-3141

REMARKS:

Please see attached.

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

3



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

15-Oct-98

TO: Summit of the Americas IWG

FROM: ARA/EPSC - Amb William G. Walker *WGW*

SUBJECT: XV SIRG: Progress Reports

The XV Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) will meet on October 29th at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The site was changed due to extensive hurricane damage in Santo Domingo. The XVI SIRG will probably meet in February in Santo Domingo.

The SIRG leadership (Chile, US, Canada) decided that reports would be made on the following Santiago Summit initiatives: Health, Civil Society, Education and Labor (both modernizing labor ministries and basic worker rights). There also will be reports from the main hemispheric organizations involved in Summit implementation: OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC and the World Bank.

This office will be preparing the briefing book for the USDEL Chair as well as A/S Romero. In order to do that, we will need your inputs on the above initiatives, as well as a succinct paragraph of background and any talking points you feel should be made by either A/S Romero or the USDEL Chair. Your input on the initiative should also be faxed to the respective Responsible Coordinator as indicated on the attached chart. Ideally, your office as the lead USG agency for this issue has already been in contact with the Responsible Coordinator.

Please send inputs to us (fax or e-mail) **NLT 21 Oct 98**.
Thank you for your support of the Summit of the Americas.

E-Mail:
ScalettaTF@STATE.Gov
SheltonM@State.Gov

2

Responsible Coordinators for Santiago Summit Implementation

	Antigua & Barbuda	Argentina	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Bolivia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominica	Dom. Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Grenada	Guatemala	Guyana	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	St. Lucia	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Vincent	Suriname	Trinidad & Tobago	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela	OAS ³	IDB ³	PAHO ³	ECLAC ³	World Bank ³			
1. Education	○								○													●									○			○								
2. Democracy and Human Rights						●	○																			○								○								
3. Education for Democracy																								●		○																
4. Civil Society												●									●																					
5. Migrant Workers													○									○										●										
6. Municipal and Regional Admins.									○										○			○									●									○		
7. Corruption																																●			●	○						
8. Illegal Drugs and Related Crimes	○				○				○													○									●			●		○						
9. Terrorism	●																																			○						
10. CSBMs	○							●																		○										○						
11. Strengthening Justice Systems	●																																									
12. Modernization of Labor Ministries							○																									○	●									
13. Free Trade Area of the Americas	○							●																																		
14. Financial Markets																						●																				
15. Science and Technology					○					●																								○								
16. Regional Energy Cooperation	●																															●			●							
17. Transportation	○								●																																	
18. Telecommunications								●					○																								●					
19. Microenterprise	○							○																													○	○				
20. Property Registration													○																				●							○		
21. Health Technologies	○							○																									●								○	
22. Women	○							○													○	●														○	○					
23. Basic Rights of Workers						○																										●										
24. Indigenous Populations							●																													○						
25. Hunger and Malnutrition	●																																									
26. Sustainable Development					○																																●	○				
27. Cooperation	○						○	○	●	○												○										○	○			○						

● Responsible Coordinator ○ Co-Coordinator ☆ Support Role

✓ For Climate Change items

¹ On a Rotational Basis, in accordance with the San José Trade Ministerial

² As current host of the Finance Ministerial

³ International Institutions will support countries as mandated in the Santiago Plan of Action

Note: Implementation of those Miami Summit initiatives not addressed in the Santiago Plan of Action will continue as necessary under the previous Coordinators.

7/23/98



ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S DAILY ACTIVITY REPORT

OFFICE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND SUMMIT COORDINATION



July 23, 1998

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) SIRG Troika Meets with Gaviria. As part of the ongoing consultations with the Troika and the heads of international agencies, Rich Brown and his Chilean and Canadian counterparts briefed Gaviria on progress in summit implementation. Gaviria announced that a new Office of Summit Follow-up has just been established by executive order in the OAS, headed by former Bolivian Vice FM Jaime Aparicio. Gaviria said the Organization's most daunting Summit mandate is the support for numerous ministerial meetings. Brown encouraged him to set limits with governments on how much technical support the OAS can provide, lest governments believe they have a blank check to hold unnecessary meetings. (Wells)

(U) Business groups claim NAFTA a huge success. Refuting claims by the United Steelworkers of America that NAFTA has been an "unmitigated disaster," studies conducted by two U.S. business organizations demonstrate the agreement has contributed significantly to U.S. employment. The studies, which focused on twenty-one states and were released by the Council of the Americas and the U.S. Council of the Mexico-U.S. Business Committee, claim that all twenty-one states saw their exports rise to Canada and Mexico in the 1993-97 period (twelve of the states experienced cumulative export growth of more than 65 percent). Total U.S. exports to NAFTA countries supported directly or indirectly approximately 3.4 million jobs in the U.S. in 1997. (Hofschire)

(U) Slumping world oil prices continue to put pressure on government budgets. World oil prices have thus far failed to stage a recovery since OPEC's July 1 implementation of production cut-backs. Crude oil stocks in the U.S. continue to grow at a steady pace, an indicator the markets interpret as a sign that prices will fall even further. This spells continued trouble for governments in several oil-producing countries--especially Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador--that rely on oil revenues for a substantial portion of their budgets. Although Mexico has made budget cuts and Venezuela has announced a new fiscal package, continually falling

prices could render these measures insufficient. However, it is still too early to judge the full effect the OPEC cuts will have on supporting world oil prices. (Hofschire)

(U) **Education Ministerial Advances Summit Agenda.** Pulling together wide-ranging aspects of educational reform in the Americas, the July 20-21 meeting in Brasilia successssfully developed an implementation plan for the Summit Education Initiative as requested by the Leaders at Santiago. The plan consists of a compendium of possible multilateral projects, a national commitments and statistics section, whose final format will probably be a web page, and an expanded coordination mechanism. The Ministers also approved the OAS/CIDI Inter-American Program for Education and several resolutions that will help carry it out. A technical level meeting was held July to 22 to discuss the Summit implementation plan projects. (Kennedy)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Night Note (2 pages)	12/03/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F

ke2497

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]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9708031
RECEIVED: 25 NOV 97 14

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: CARDOSO, FERNANDO H

DOC DATE: 10 NOV 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BRAZIL
SUMMIT OF AMERICAS

HS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

PERSONS:

By VDE NARA, Date 05/15/14
2009-1155-F

SUBJECT: LTR RE NEXT SUMMIT OF AMER & THEME OF EDUCATION

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 06 DEC 97 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HOFMANN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
HOFMANN

FOR CONCURRENCE
DESOUZA
PICCONE

FOR INFO
DOBBINS
MALLEY
POOLE
STATE

COMMENTS: PASSED TO NSC BY MR. MCLARTY'S OFFICE

DISPATCHED BY [Signature] DATE 11/25 BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. letter	English translation of letter from President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil to President William Jefferson Clinton (2 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F

ke2497

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. letter	President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil to President William Jefferson Clinton [in Portuguese] (3 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2497

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]

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: KDF Date: 05/15/14

2009-1155-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9708031
DATE 10 NOV 97

SUBJECT: LTR RE NEXT SUMMIT OF AMER & THEME OF EDUCATION
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

DATE

TIME

SIGNATURE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
ROOM 7224
2201 C STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20520
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PRINT LAST NAME: _____

COPY: 1

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC RECORDS MGNT, ROOM 379 OEOB

PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 9708031

REFERRAL

DATE: 25 NOV 97

MEMORANDUM FOR: BURNS, W

STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: CARDOSO, FERNANDO H

DATE: 10 NOV 97

SUBJ: LTR RE NEXT SUMMIT OF AMER & THEME OF EDUCATION

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

DUE DATE:

COMMENT:

(FOR



JOHN W. FICKLIN

NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE AMBASSADOR

Nº 285

November 21, 1997

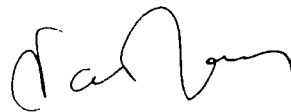
The Honorable
Thomas McLarty
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

my dear mark,

Please find enclosed a letter from President Cardoso to President Clinton, as a follow-up to their conversations during the presidential visit, containing a proposal for coordination in the area of education prior to the next Summit of the Americas.

I am really looking forward having the pleasure of your company for luncheon on December 3rd.

Yours truly,



Paulo-Tarso Flecha de Lima

NOV 25 12:16



Office of International Economics Affairs

Date: 12/9/97

Time Sent: _____

No. of pages excluding cover: 2

Name: Karl Hofman

Agency: NSC

Phone #: _____

Fax #: 456-9130

From: Torge P-L

Phone #: _____

Office Fax #: (202) 219-5071

Remarks: As discussed

Clinton Presidential Records

Foreign Language Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff to identify the location of a document written in a foreign language

Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Document Title Jorge Arrate Mac Niven to Dr. Cesar Gaviria

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Summit [1]

OA/ID: 1741

Clinton Presidential Records

Foreign Language Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff to identify the location of a document written in a foreign language

Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Document Title XI Conferencia Interamericana de Ministros del Trabajo

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Summit [1]

OA/ID: 1741

Table 6

U.S. Total Exports to Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, F.a.s.; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
WORLD	393,592	421,730	448,164	465,091	512,627	584,742	625,075
EUROPE	117,271	123,469	122,617	119,785	123,479	140,564	148,810
Western Europe	113,067	118,682	117,100	113,681	118,177	134,863	141,543
European Union (EU-15)	103,534	108,417	107,844	101,501	107,777	123,671	127,711
Austria	875	1,056	1,256	1,326	1,372	2,017	2,010
Belgium+Luxembourg	10,451	10,789	10,047	9,439	11,168	12,840	12,774
Denmark	1,311	1,574	1,473	1,092	1,215	1,518	1,731
Finland	1,126	952	785	848	1,068	1,250	2,439
France	13,664	15,345	14,593	13,267	13,619	14,245	14,456
Germany	18,760	21,302	21,249	18,932	19,229	22,394	23,495
Greece	763	1,039	901	880	829	1,519	825
Ireland	2,540	2,681	2,862	2,728	3,419	4,109	3,669
Italy	7,992	8,570	8,721	6,464	7,183	8,862	8,797
Netherlands	13,022	13,511	13,752	12,839	13,582	16,558	16,663
Portugal	922	792	1,025	727	1,054	898	961
Spain	5,213	5,474	5,537	4,168	4,622	5,526	5,500
Sweden	3,405	3,287	2,845	2,354	2,518	3,080	3,431
United Kingdom	23,490	22,046	22,800	26,438	26,900	28,857	30,963
Non-EU Western Europe	9,533	10,265	9,256	12,180	10,401	11,192	13,833
Cyprus	129	119	166	138	209	258	257
Gibraltar	32	10	11	8	23	18	12
Iceland	232	156	119	147	112	171	257
Malta and Gozo	45	57	58	172	88	107	125
Norway	1,281	1,489	1,279	1,212	1,267	1,293	1,559
Switzerland	4,943	5,557	4,540	6,806	5,624	6,227	8,373
Turkey	2,243	2,467	2,735	3,429	2,752	2,768	2,847
Yugoslavia (former) (1)	565	371	310	234	297	301	356
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA	NA	5	25	39	28	59
Croatia	NA	NA	91	103	147	140	106
Macedonia	NA	NA	4	11	14	21	14
Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	6	2	1	2	46
Slovenia	NA	NA	38	92	96	110	131
Other Non-EU Western Europe	63	39	38	34	29	49	47
Eastern Europe	4,204	4,787	5,517	6,104	5,301	5,701	7,267
Albania	10	18	36	34	16	14	12

Karl - 1996 cuts off
on later pages, but
you can read billions.
Kathy

Bulgaria	84	142	85	115	110	132	138
Czechoslovakia (former) (2)	91	123	413	301	340	424	475
The Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	267	297	363	412
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	34	43	61	63
Hungary	156	256	295	435	309	295	331
Poland	406	459	641	912	625	776	968
Romania	369	209	248	324	340	253	266
Soviet Republics (former) (3)	3,087	3,579	3,799	3,984	3,562	3,807	5,078
Armenia	NA	NA	25	78	74	70	57
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	0	37	27	36	54
Belarus	NA	NA	25	92	46	48	53
Estonia	NA	NA	59	54	33	139	84
Georgia	NA	NA	16	48	78	95	83
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	15	68	130	81	138
Kyrgyzstan	NA	NA	2	18	6	25	47
Latvia	NA	NA	55	90	101	89	167
Lithuania	NA	NA	44	57	41	52	63
Moldova	NA	NA	9	31	23	10	22
Russia	NA	NA	2,112	2,970	2,578	2,823	3,346
Tajikistan	NA	NA	9	12	15	18	17
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	35	46	137	34	201
Ukraine	NA	NA	307	310	180	223	395
Uzbekistan	NA	NA	51	73	90	63	352

Table 6--Continued

U.S. Total Exports to Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, F.a.s.; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
----------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

WESTERN HEMISPHERE	137,605	148,592	166,395	178,870	206,994	223,470	243,568
Canada	83,674	85,150	90,594	100,444	114,439	127,226	134,210
Mexico	28,279	33,277	40,592	41,581	50,844	46,292	56,792
Caribbean Basin Initiative Ctry	9,965	10,448	11,744	12,749	13,800	15,671	16,351
Caribbean	6,161	6,184	6,341	6,784	7,173	8,259	8,608
Bahamas	800	721	712	704	685	661	726
Barbados	161	166	128	145	161	186	223
Belize	105	114	117	136	115	100	107
Cayman Islands	183	117	282	164	202	180	208
Dominican Republic	1,656	1,743	2,100	2,350	2,799	3,015	3,191
Guyana	76	86	118	122	110	141	137
Haiti	477	395	209	228	205	550	475
Jamaica	943	961	938	1,116	1,066	1,420	1,491
Leeward & Windward Islands	391	378	342	368	344	342	356
Netherlands Antilles+Aruba	745	861	766	785	795	751	764
Suriname	156	134	142	114	122	190	223
Trinidad & Tobago	428	468	448	529	541	689	666
Turks & Caicos Islands	39	40	38	22	29	34	44
Central America	3,804	4,265	5,403	5,964	6,628	7,412	7,742
Costa Rica	986	1,034	1,357	1,542	1,870	1,736	1,816
El Salvador	554	534	742	873	931	1,111	1,075
Guatemala	763	945	1,205	1,312	1,352	1,647	1,566
Honduras	564	625	811	899	1,012	1,279	1,643
Nicaragua	67	150	185	150	186	250	262
Panama	869	978	1,103	1,187	1,277	1,390	1,381
South America	15,067	19,210	23,041	23,422	27,326	33,424	35,520
Argentina	1,179	2,045	3,223	3,776	4,462	4,189	4,517
Bolivia	138	192	222	218	185	214	270
Brazil	5,048	6,148	5,751	6,058	8,102	11,439	12,718
Chile	1,664	1,839	2,466	2,599	2,774	3,615	4,140
Colombia	2,029	1,952	3,286	3,235	4,064	4,624	4,714
Ecuador	678	948	999	1,100	1,195	1,538	1,259
Paraguay	307	374	415	521	788	992	898
Peru	772	840	1,005	1,072	1,408	1,775	1,774
Uruguay	144	216	231	253	311	396	483
Venezuela	3,108	4,656	5,444	4,590	4,039	4,640	4,749
Other Western Hemisphere	621	507	422	675	586	857	695
Bermuda	255	232	242	265	300	299	282
Cuba	1	1	1	2	5	6	6
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	271	150	82	323	196	442	301
French West Indies	87	119	93	81	82	108	101
Greenland	6	4	3	3	3	2	4

	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
St Pierre & Miquelon							
ASIA	120,270	130,629	138,262	146,726	160,995	197,402	207,328
China	4,806	6,278	7,418	8,763	9,282	11,754	11,993
Japan	48,580	48,125	47,813	47,891	53,488	64,343	67,607
East Asia NICs	40,734	45,628	48,592	52,502	59,595	74,234	75,768
Hong Kong	6,817	8,137	9,077	9,874	11,441	14,231	13,966
Korea, South	14,404	15,505	14,639	14,782	18,025	25,380	26,621
Singapore	8,023	8,804	9,626	11,678	13,020	15,333	16,720
Taiwan	11,491	13,182	15,250	16,168	17,109	19,290	18,460
Middle East	11,221	15,315	16,873	16,821	16,045	17,537	19,967
Bahrain	721	500	489	636	444	255	244
Gaza Strip + West Bank	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Iran	163	527	747	616	329	277	0
Iraq	731	0	0	4	1	0	3
Israel	3,203	3,911	4,077	4,429	4,994	5,621	6,012

Table 6--Continued

U.S. Total Exports to Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, F.a.s.; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Jordan	309	219	258	361	287	335	345
Kuwait	403	1,228	1,337	999	1,176	1,437	1,984
Lebanon	98	165	311	377	442	592	627
Neutral Zone	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oman	163	202	257	251	219	222	217
Qatar	115	147	189	166	162	226	208
Saudi Arabia	4,049	6,557	7,167	6,661	6,013	6,155	7,311
Syria	150	209	165	186	198	223	226
United Arab Emirates	1,004	1,455	1,553	1,811	1,599	2,006	2,533
Yemen Arab Republic	110	191	322	322	178	186	256

Other Asia	14,929	15,282	17,566	20,749	22,585	29,535	31,995
Afghanistan	4	3	4	9	5	4	17
Bangladesh	181	179	188	254	232	325	210
Brunei	143	162	453	473	376	190	375
Burma	20	23	4	12	11	16	32
Cambodia	0	0	16	16	8	27	22
India	2,486	1,999	1,917	2,778	2,294	3,296	3,328
Indonesia	1,897	1,891	2,779	2,770	2,809	3,360	3,977
Korea, North	0	0	0	2	0	12	1
Laos	1	1	1	1	6	2	3
Macao	8	10	20	27	21	30	30
Malaysia	3,425	3,900	4,363	6,064	6,969	8,816	8,546
Mongolia	0	12	2	17	6	14	4
Nepal	10	6	5	6	7	10	9
Pakistan	1,143	950	881	811	718	941	1,271
Philippines	2,471	2,265	2,759	3,529	3,886	5,295	6,142
South Asia NEC	1	2	3	1	1	2	3
Sri Lanka	137	121	178	203	198	279	211
Thailand	2,995	3,753	3,989	3,766	4,865	6,665	7,198
Vietnam	7	3	4	7	173	253	616
 AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	 9,968	 9,797	 10,682	 9,938	 11,687	 12,794	 14,087
Australia	8,538	8,404	8,876	8,276	9,781	10,789	12,008
Australian Island Dependencies	6	2	2	4	9	6	2
French Pacific Islands	104	124	118	125	99	105	118
New Zealand	1,135	1,007	1,307	1,249	1,508	1,691	1,729
New Zealand Isl Dependencies	2	4	3	3	2	33	32
Papua New Guinea	54	96	72	50	66	51	69
Southern Pacific Islands	31	33	90	34	26	9	12
Trust Territory (former)	61	97	76	70	66	63	71
Western Samoa	4	7	73	10	7	8	12
Other Pacific Islands NEC	32	23	65	117	124	40	34
 AFRICA	 7,956	 8,820	 9,907	 9,428	 9,219	 9,904	 10,615
Algeria	951	727	688	938	1,192	774	635
Angola	152	186	158	174	197	260	268
Benin	24	26	27	22	26	34	27
Botswana	19	31	47	25	23	36	29
Br. Indian Ocean Territory	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Burkina (Upper Volta)	15	24	13	18	7	15	10
Burundi	1	2	10	2	18	3	2
Cameroon	47	45	57	49	54	46	71
Central African Republic	1	1	1	5	3	6	4
Chad	8	14	5	8	8	11	3
Comoros	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Congo	90	43	59	27	38	55	63
Djibouti	7	10	11	13	7	8	8

Egypt	2,249	2,720	3,088	2,768	2,855	2,985	3,153
Equatorial Guinea	0	13	11	3	2	5	17
Ethiopia+Eritrea (4)	157	210	250	140	152	164	162

Table 6--Continued

U.S. Total Exports to Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, F.a.s.; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Fr. Indian Ocean Areas	5	2	3	2	4	4	4
Gabon	49	85	55	48	40	54	56
Gambia	9	11	10	10	4	6	9
Ghana	140	141	124	215	125	167	296
Guinea	43	88	60	59	50	67	87
Ivory Coast	79	81	87	89	111	173	141
Kenya	116	91	124	131	170	114	105
Lesotho	3	3	3	7	3	2	3
Liberia	44	47	31	39	46	42	50
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	12	14	6	11	48	10	12
Malawi	14	55	14	26	19	18	13
Mali	9	18	11	33	19	23	18
Mauritania	14	22	59	20	14	43	15
Mauritius	13	15	22	18	24	25	25
Morocco	495	404	496	600	409	517	476
Mozambique	50	101	150	59	39	49	23
Namibia	44	33	34	22	16	26	23
Niger	12	10	13	16	12	40	27
Nigeria	553	831	1,001	895	509	603	818
Rwanda	1	2	3	9	35	38	37
Senegal	52	76	80	70	42	68	56

Seychelles	2	2	2	65	6	7	103
Sierra Leone	27	25	28	22	24	18	28
Somalia	12	7	21	46	30	8	4
South Africa	1,732	2,113	2,434	2,188	2,172	2,751	3,112
St. Helena	0	0	0	2	6	0	4
Sudan	42	92	52	59	55	43	51
Swaziland	8	5	4	3	5	3	2
Tanzania	48	34	34	33	49	66	50
Togo	31	24	20	13	12	19	20
Tunisia	177	172	232	232	327	215	189
Uganda	26	13	15	21	28	22	17
Western Africa NEC	20	11	8	10	19	10	75
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Zaire (Democratic Republic of the C	138	62	33	35	40	77	73
Zambia	80	23	68	42	33	49	46
Zimbabwe	134	53	144	84	93	122	91
ADDENDUM:							
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	256,725	263,480	268,124	273,730	299,564	341,663	360,209
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	136,346	157,826	179,739	191,017	212,810	242,471	264,198
OPEC	13,024	18,107	20,961	19,500	17,868	19,533	22,275
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	300	255	0	66	2	0	2
ASEAN	18,961	20,778	23,973	28,288	32,097	39,911	43,574
APEC	228,394	241,775	262,073	279,958	320,679	364,320	390,552
BIG EMERGING MARKETS (BEMs)	97,851	112,390	127,651	138,596	159,205	182,077	198,895

MISCELLANEOUS (5) 222 169 301 277 250 608 666

NOTE: Data reflect all revisions through June 1997. Because of rounding, aggregations may differ slightly from v in other published sources. "NA" indicates that data do not exist.

- 1 Data for Yugoslavia (former) reflect all months of 1992. Data for the new republics reflect June-December of 1
- 2 Effective January 1, 1993 Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and became two countries, The Czech Republic and Slova
- 3 Data for USSR (former), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania reflect all months of 1992. Data for the remaining new republics reflect February through December of 1992 only.
- 4 Effective July 1, 1993 the Census Bureau began collecting data for Eritrea.
- 5 Including transshipments, carryover adjustments, timing adjustments, and revisions not accounted for elsewhere.

Table 7

U.S. Total Imports from Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; General Imports, Customs; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
WORLD	495,310	488,453	532,665	580,659	663,256	743,445	795,28
EUROPE	111,221	104,062	112,707	119,082	136,562	152,376	164,58
Western Europe	109,039	102,262	110,727	115,557	130,730	145,356	157,60
European Union (EU-15)	99,395	93,030	101,201	105,493	119,467	131,871	142,94
Austria	1,318	1,264	1,307	1,411	1,750	1,963	2,20
Belgium+Luxembourg	4,585	4,117	4,703	5,402	6,642	6,288	6,98
Denmark	1,678	1,661	1,667	1,664	2,122	1,945	2,14
Finland	1,262	1,085	1,185	1,608	1,801	2,270	2,38
France	13,153	13,333	14,797	15,279	16,699	17,209	18,64
Germany	28,162	26,137	28,820	28,562	31,744	36,844	38,94
Greece	509	429	370	348	455	397	50
Ireland	1,755	1,948	2,262	2,519	2,894	4,079	4,80
Italy	12,751	11,764	12,314	13,216	14,802	16,348	18,32
Netherlands	4,952	4,811	5,300	5,443	6,007	6,405	6,58
Portugal	832	695	664	785	899	1,057	1,01
Spain	3,311	2,848	3,002	2,992	3,555	3,880	4,28
Sweden	4,937	4,524	4,716	4,534	5,041	6,256	7,15
United Kingdom	20,188	18,413	20,093	21,730	25,058	26,930	28,97
Non-EU Western Europe	9,644	9,232	9,526	10,063	11,264	13,486	14,65
Cyprus	18	12	11	16	18	13	1
Gibraltar	1	1	2	4	4	5	
Iceland	163	209	165	233	249	233	23
Malta	40	65	91	104	96	132	20
Norway	1,830	1,624	1,969	1,958	2,353	3,087	3,99
Switzerland	5,587	5,576	5,645	5,973	6,373	7,594	7,79
Turkey	1,182	1,006	1,110	1,198	1,575	1,798	1,77
Yugoslavia (former) (1)	776	674	463	454	467	475	50
Bosnia-Herzegovina	NA	NA	10	7	4	3	1
Croatia	NA	NA	43	106	115	94	7
Macedonia	NA	NA	47	111	82	89	12
Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	39	0	0	0	
Slovenia	NA	NA	101	229	266	289	28
Other Non-EU Western Europe	45	66	71	126	129	149	11
Eastern Europe	2,182	1,600	1,980	3,526	5,832	7,020	6,98
Albania	2	3	5	8	6	9	1

Bulgaria	47	56	79	159	216	188	12
Czechoslovakia (former) (2)	87	145	241	342	447	493	60
The Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	277	316	363	48
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	65	131	129	12
Hungary	348	367	347	401	470	547	67
Poland	408	357	375	454	651	664	62
Romania	231	69	87	69	195	222	24
Soviet Republics (former) (3)	1,059	802	845	2,094	3,848	4,895	4,69
Armenia	NA	NA	1	1	1	16	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	
Belarus	NA	NA	25	34	54	45	5
Estonia	NA	NA	12	20	29	62	5
Georgia	NA	NA	7	21	1	11	
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	21	41	62	123	12
Kyrgyzstan	NA	NA	1	2	8	8	
Latvia	NA	NA	11	22	41	82	10
Lithuania	NA	NA	5	16	15	26	3
Moldova	NA	NA	0	0	3	25	3
Russia	NA	NA	481	1,743	3,245	4,030	3,57
Tajikistan	NA	NA	2	18	60	41	3
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	1	2	2	1	
Ukraine	NA	NA	89	165	323	406	50
Uzbekistan	NA	NA	1	7	3	19	15

Table 7--Continued

U.S. Total Imports from Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; General Imports, Customs; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	199
----------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

WESTERN HEMISPHERE	155,250	153,521	167,385	185,603	216,371	248,930	279,72
Canada	91,380	91,064	98,630	111,216	128,406	144,370	155,89
Mexico	30,157	31,130	35,211	39,917	49,494	62,101	74,29
Caribbean Basin Initiative Ctry	7,682	8,493	9,701	10,456	11,597	12,890	14,79
Caribbean	4,905	5,252	5,720	5,910	6,471	6,721	7,67
Bahamas	509	469	605	328	203	157	16
Barbados	31	31	31	34	35	38	4
Belize	47	45	59	54	51	52	6
Cayman Islands	21	18	10	35	53	18	1
Dominican Republic	1,752	2,008	2,373	2,672	3,091	3,399	3,57
Guyana	53	83	101	91	98	107	11
Haiti	343	284	107	154	59	130	14
Jamaica	569	576	599	720	747	847	83
Leeward & Windward Islands	77	67	79	104	89	71	6
Netherlands Antilles+Aruba	430	748	856	854	887	711	1,24
Suriname	50	52	46	58	43	100	9
Trinidad & Tobago	1,020	866	848	803	1,113	1,086	1,31
Turks & Caicos Islands	4	4	6	4	4	5	
Central America	2,777	3,241	3,981	4,546	5,126	6,169	7,12
Costa Rica	1,005	1,154	1,412	1,541	1,647	1,843	1,97
El Salvador	238	303	384	488	609	812	97
Guatemala	794	899	1,081	1,194	1,283	1,527	1,67
Honduras	491	557	782	914	1,098	1,441	1,79
Nicaragua	15	60	69	128	167	239	35
Panama	234	269	254	280	322	307	34
South America	26,006	22,813	23,817	23,977	26,846	29,539	34,70
Argentina	1,511	1,287	1,256	1,206	1,725	1,761	2,27
Bolivia	203	208	162	191	260	262	27
Brazil	7,898	6,717	7,609	7,479	8,683	8,833	8,77
Chile	1,313	1,302	1,388	1,462	1,821	1,931	2,26
Colombia	3,168	2,736	2,837	3,032	3,171	3,791	4,42
Ecuador	1,376	1,327	1,344	1,399	1,726	1,940	1,95
Paraguay	51	43	35	50	80	55	4
Peru	802	776	738	754	841	1,035	1,26
Uruguay	206	237	266	266	168	167	26
Venezuela	9,480	8,179	8,181	8,140	8,371	9,764	13,17
Other Western Hemisphere	24	22	26	36	28	30	2
Bermuda	12	8	7	15	9	10	1
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Falkland Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	
French Guiana	3	1	3	3	3	5	
French West Indies	2	2	2	6	5	3	
Greenland	1	4	12	13	10	7	

St. Pierre & Miquelon	4	6	2	0	0	3	
ASIA	207,304	210,207	233,130	256,424	291,318	321,647	326,61
China	15,237	18,969	25,728	31,540	38,787	45,543	51,51
Japan	89,684	91,511	97,414	107,246	119,156	123,479	115,18
East Asia NICs	60,573	59,277	62,384	64,572	71,388	82,007	82,77
Hong Kong	9,622	9,279	9,793	9,554	9,696	10,291	9,86
Korea, South	18,485	17,018	16,682	17,118	19,629	24,184	22,65
Singapore	9,800	9,957	11,313	12,798	15,358	18,561	20,34
Taiwan	22,666	23,023	24,596	25,101	26,706	28,972	29,90
Middle East	18,712	15,813	15,726	15,387	15,812	16,567	19,85
Bahrain	81	87	61	97	148	134	11
Gaza Strip + West Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iran	7	231	1	0	1	0	
Iraq	3,008	6	0	0	0	0	
Israel	3,313	3,484	3,815	4,420	5,229	5,709	6,43

Table 7--Continued

U.S. Total Imports from Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; General Imports, Customs; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Jordan	11	6	18	19	29	29	2
Kuwait	569	36	281	1,818	1,458	1,335	1,65
Lebanon	24	27	28	27	25	35	4
Neutral Zone	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	N
Oman	292	115	186	277	458	295	41
Qatar	53	30	70	65	81	91	15
Saudi Arabia	10,021	10,900	10,371	7,708	7,688	8,377	10,46
Syria	52	25	42	130	64	61	1
United Arab Emirates	889	713	812	727	449	459	49
Yemen Arab Republic	391	152	41	98	183	42	3

Other Asia	23,098	24,638	31,879	37,678	46,174	54,051	57,28
Afghanistan	5	4	2	3	6	5	1
Bangladesh	539	524	831	886	1,080	1,257	1,34
Brunei	96	26	30	30	46	38	4
Burma	23	27	39	46	67	81	10
Cambodia	0	0	0	1	1	5	
India	3,197	3,192	3,780	4,554	5,310	5,726	6,17
Indonesia	3,341	3,241	4,529	5,435	6,547	7,435	8,25
Korea, North	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Laos	0	2	6	9	9	10	1
Macao	736	581	721	668	791	895	85
Malaysia	5,272	6,101	8,294	10,563	13,982	17,455	17,82
Mongolia	2	1	7	34	27	23	3
Nepal	51	55	73	91	117	96	11
Pakistan	610	662	866	897	1,012	1,197	1,26
Philippines	3,384	3,471	4,355	4,894	5,719	7,007	8,16
South Asia NEC	17	23	28	24	12	12	1
Sri Lanka	538	604	789	1,002	1,093	1,260	1,39
Thailand	5,289	6,122	7,529	8,542	10,306	11,348	11,33
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	51	199	33
AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	5,760	5,337	5,097	4,752	4,914	5,085	5,60
Australia	4,447	3,988	3,688	3,297	3,202	3,323	3,86
Australian Isl Dependencies	1	7	1	1	1	79	
French Pacific Islands	38	33	26	33	37	54	7
New Zealand	1,197	1,209	1,218	1,208	1,421	1,452	1,46
New Zealand Isl Dependencies	7	4	1	6	6	7	
Papua New Guinea	22	34	64	98	115	50	8
Southern Pacific Islands	1	3	7	9	5	6	
Trust Territory (Former)	9	9	21	27	24	30	2
Western Samoa	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Other Pacific Islands NEC	37	49	72	73	103	84	7
AFRICA	15,776	14,002	14,346	14,798	14,091	15,481	18,74
Algeria	2,626	2,103	1,586	1,583	1,527	1,750	2,12
Angola	1,904	1,775	2,303	2,092	2,061	2,232	2,90
Benin	17	23	10	16	10	10	1
Botswana	14	13	12	8	14	21	2
Br. Indian Ocean Territory	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Burkina (Upper Volta)	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Burundi	8	8	8	3	8	21	
Cameroon	147	127	84	101	55	57	6
Central African Republic	2	1	1	1	0	0	
Chad	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Comoros	5	10	10	10	6	2	
Congo	414	410	511	500	403	207	31
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	N

t07.prn(www.ita.doc.gov

Page 8 of 10

Egypt	398	206	434	613	549	606	68
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	31	7
Ethiopia+Eritrea (4)	40	15	9	22	34	33	3

01/12/98 MON 13:12 FAX

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

+++ Ted Piccone

01018

Table 7--Continued

U.S. Total Imports from Individual Countries, 1990-96
(Census Basis; General Imports, Customs; Millions of Dollars)

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Fr. Indian Ocean Areas	1	1	0	0	1	1	1,98
Gabon	701	712	921	961	1,134	1,464	
Gambia	2	2	1	2	2	2	17
Ghana	169	152	96	216	199	196	11
Guinea	141	138	102	117	92	99	39
Ivory Coast	200	223	187	178	185	214	10
Kenya	58	69	73	92	109	101	6
Lesotho	25	27	53	56	63	62	2
Liberia	49	9	12	3	4	10	
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Madagascar	41	47	53	43	57	57	7
Malawi	49	72	60	58	57	41	
Mali	3	2	1	1	6	4	
Mauritania	24	11	9	6	4	6	21
Mauritius	158	132	136	198	217	230	24
Morocco	109	154	178	185	192	239	2
Mozambique	29	23	19	9	15	28	2
Namibia	33	35	23	22	28	11	
Niger	46	5	3	3	2	2	
Nigeria	5,982	5,168	5,103	5,301	4,430	4,930	5,97
Rwanda	31	7	5	4	2	2	
Senegal	6	10	10	8	11	5	

11/5/97

	1	1	1	4	3	2	
Seychelles	46	48	61	47	51	29	2
Sierra Leone	0	3	2	0	0	0	
Somalia	1,697	1,728	1,727	1,845	2,031	2,208	2,32
South Africa	0	0	0	1	0	0	
St. Helena	16	16	11	12	35	23	1
Sudan	34	28	23	21	38	32	3
Swaziland	15	15	11	11	15	22	1
Tanzania	4	3	6	3	4	3	
Togo	40	25	48	41	54	70	7
Tunisia	15	18	12	10	35	13	1
Uganda	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Western Africa NEC	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Western Sahara	325	294	250	238	180	267	25
Zaire (Democratic Republic of the C	29	42	70	41	64	33	6
Zambia	119	90	106	110	102	98	13
Zimbabwe							
ADDENDUM:							
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	297,444	291,762	313,403	340,369	384,946	420,188	436,33
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	197,866	195,367	219,262	240,290	278,311	323,332	358,92
OPEC	36,676	31,317	31,856	31,739	31,685	35,606	44,28
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ASEAN	27,182	28,918	36,049	42,262	52,007	62,042	66,29
APEC	311,391	317,445	350,460	390,021	450,388	507,539	532,96
BIG EMERGING MARKETS (BEMs)	139,243	142,623	163,916	182,227	216,293	254,123	276,48

MISCELLANEOUS (5) 0 1,324 0 0 (0) (75) 2

NOTE: Data reflect all revisions through June 1997. "NA" indicates that data do not exist.
Because of rounding, aggregations may differ slightly from values in other published sources.

- 1 Data for Yugoslavia (former) reflect all months of 1992. Data for the new republics reflect June-December of 1992.
 - 2 Effective January 1, 1993 Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and became two countries, The Czech Republic and Slovakia.
 - 3 Data for USSR (former), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania reflect all months of 1992. Data for the remaining new republics reflect February through December of 1992 only.
 - 4 Effective July 1, 1993 the Census Bureau began collecting data for Eritrea.
 - 5 Including transshipments, carryover adjustments, timing adjustments, and revisions not accounted for elsewhere.
- in new passenger cars and trucks from Japan, and \$574 million in petroleum and products from unspecified countries.

IDB: FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (FSO)

Currency:

"Convertible"

"Local"

Assets
(end 1996)

≈ \$7.0 billion

- \$5.1 billion loans
- \$1.3 billion "due from members"
- \$300 million cash and investments

≈ \$3.5 billion

- \$1.4 billion loans
- \$800 million "due from members"
- 1.2 billion in "cash" (held in Central Banks of borrowers)

Source

≈ \$6.8 billion contributions

- \$3.6 billion - from U.S.
- \$2.3 billion - other donors
- \$300 million - borrowers (does not add due to rounding)

≈ \$200 million accumulated interest income from loans
(Classified as "reserves")

≈ \$2.9 billion contributions

- \$1.7 billion - borrowers (800 million never encashed)
- \$1.2 billion - from U.S.
- \$300 million - borrowers (loaned in dollars, repaid in local currency)

≈ \$500 million accumulated interest income from loans
(Classified as "reserves")

Use
(1996)

Encashment of Contributions* and Principal Repayments
* 1983-94 (IDB 6,7,8)

Loan Disbursements
\$50 million

Income from Investments and Loan Interest

FSO Admin. Expense
\$80 million

Technical Assistance
\$20 million

IFF Transfer
\$15.5 million

Encashment of Contributions* and Principal Repayments
* Pre 1983

Loan Distributions
≈ \$50 million

Interest Income from Loans

Administrative Expense
\$5 million

Tech. Assistance
\$5 million

Restrictions
(current)

Loans: To 5 Poorest
Bolivia, Haiti, Guyana, Honduras,
Nicaragua

Tech. Assistance Grants: To
• Regional Initiatives
• Individual Eleven "D" Member Countries

Loans and Grants: To Member
which issued currency

Brazil	\$900 mm	Bolivia	\$100 mm
Argentina	\$500 mm	Haiti	\$ 30 mm
Mexico	\$200 mm	Guyana	\$ 2 mm
Chile	\$200 mm	Honduras	\$ 75 mm
Colombia	\$265 mm	Nicaragua	\$ 50 mm
Venezuela	\$150 mm		
Peru	\$185 mm		

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Karl Hofmann to Samuel Berger, re: Updating You on Santiago (6 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2497

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

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

cc: All

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

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

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

RON

AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**
7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

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

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

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

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

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

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

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

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am-
9:55 am

State Arrival Ceremony
Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:00 am-
10:50 am

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

Note: Potus plus 5

10:55 am-
11:20 am

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

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

11:30 am-
12:30 pm

Briefing for Press Conference
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm-
1:35 pm

(T)

Joint Press Conference
Site TBD - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

1:45 pm

Depart en route events tbd

2:00 pm-
4:00 pm

(T)

Events or Lunch TBD (See Options Below)

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

4:15 pm-
8:15 pm

Down Time/OTR Shopping

8:20 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:30 pm

Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm-
11:00 pm

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

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

11:10 pm

Depart La Moneda Palace en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

11:20 pm

Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel/Down for the Evening

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am-
10:00 am

Speech Prep
Hyatt Regency Hotel

10:10 am

Depart en route Landing Zone

10:25 am

Arrive Landing Zone

10:35 am

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

11:05 am

Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

11:15 am

Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

11:30 am

Arrive Parliament

11:35 am-
12:35 pm

Address to Parliament
Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press

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

12:40 pm

Depart Parliament Building en route Cerro Castillo

12:55 pm

Arrive Cerro Castillo

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

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

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

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

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

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

7:00 pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

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

7:25 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:30 pm Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner

Optional Jazz Performance by Herbie Hancock

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

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

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

9:05 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

9:15 am-
9:45 am

Opening Ceremony
Sheraton Hotel
Interpretation TBD
Open Press

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

9:45 am-
10:00 am

Coffee Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

10:05 am-
12:45 pm

Session One (Education/Human Rights/Democracy/Justice)
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three.

12:50 pm-
1:00 pm

Official Photo
Sheraton Hotel
Open Press

1:05 pm

Depart en route Sheraton Hotel en route Real Camino Restaurant

1:25 pm

Arrive Real Camino Restaurant

1:30 pm-
3:00 pm

Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)
Real Camino Restaurant
Open Press (Arrival)
Closed Press (Lunch)

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

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

3:10 pm

Depart Real Camino Restaurant en route Sheraton Hotel

3:20 pm

Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus is the last to arrive.

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

Note: Leaders plus three.

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

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

8:35 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

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

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

Note: Business Attire.

Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend.

Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate delegation reception at Estacion Mapucho.

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

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

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

9:35 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

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

Note: Leaders plus three.

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

12:10 pm Depart en route Former Congress Building

12:20 pm Arrive Former Congress Building

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

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

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

1:30 pm Depart en route US Embassy

1:45 pm Arrive US Embassy

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

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

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

TBD (T) OTR Dinner

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

RON **AIR FORCE ONE**

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

7:00 am Arrive Washington, DC

Down for the Day/Evening

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

Tab B

From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda

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

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

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

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

1.- The Presidents affirmed their desire to strengthen cooperation on the environment and sustainable development. They firmly support the principles and objectives of the Kyoto Protocol and are convinced that the market mechanisms that it establishes will be a great help to mobilize the resources of the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2.- They recognized the ^{potential} ~~application~~ of the CDM ^{to become} as an important resource for attracting private sector initiatives and investment in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, forests and other activities that reduce, absorb or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions.

3.- They agreed that all countries should be involved in global efforts to address climate change, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities.

4.- Developed countries must show the way in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a matter of priority, while developing countries should ^{efforts to address} ~~make efforts to~~ participate meaningfully in ^{improving} ~~improving~~ climate change, by taking on ^{for example} ~~voluntary~~ emissions targets whenever possible.

5.- They committed their Governments to work together on these issues in preparation for the next conference of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change this November in Buenos Aires.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of pages ▶ 1
To <u>Jim Roberts</u>	From <u>Ted Piccone</u>	
Dept./Agency	Phone #	
Fax # <u>736-4475</u>	Fax #	
NSN 7540-01-317-7368	5099-101	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

From Miami to Santiago Advancing the Common Agenda

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
1. Strengthening Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy. - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues.	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million. - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted.	- Extends democratic reforms and practices to the local level.
2. Protecting Human Rights	- Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights.	- OAS is developing pilot projects in based on a hemispheric action plan.	- Establishes rapporteur at the OAS to protect press freedom.
3. Invigorating Civil Society	- Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups;	- AID created an NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas.	- Agrees to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups. - Emphasizes education in democratic values to produce better citizens.
4. Cultural Values	- Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture.	- The Kennedy Center established 25 fellowships for fine arts study. - A new Museum of the Americas is being developed via the IDB and private sector.	- Fosters further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere.
5. Combating Corruption	- Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption.	- As of February, 23 countries have signed and eight have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention. U.S. ratification pending.	- Increases transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials
6. Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	- Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking. - Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs - Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	- Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartel were arrested. - Overall drug use in the U.S. declined, though hardcore use did not; the U.S. anti-drug budget for 1999 is the largest in history. - The OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere was signed December 1998. - Governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS.	- Creation of a hemispheric anti-drug Alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami and other international fora. - Improves extradition procedures and denies safe havens to criminals - Commits to the establishment of national units to investigate financial crimes

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

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

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

URGENTE

Santiago, April 9, 1998

N° 086

Dear Coordinator:

I am pleased to address you to send to you, with the present communication, the agenda for the sessions of the Second Summit of the Americas.

As you will see, the program consists of two work sessions plus a private session. Also included is the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs parallel to the private meeting of the Leaders.

Regarding the work sessions, note that in the first, "Education" and "Democracy, Justice and Human Rights" will be discussed and, in the second, "Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination" and "Economic Integration and Free Trade". It has been arranged that certain leaders will present the themes (in accordance with the list indicated in the program), after which the debate will be initiated. The Presidents of Colombia and Ecuador have already expressed interest in speaking on the theme "Democracy, Justice and Human Rights". Consequently, it is important that you forward us the materials that the Leader of your country would like to discuss.

Sincerely,


MARTABIT
Ambassador
General Coordinator

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

**SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 18 & 19, 1998**

AGENDA

Saturday, April 18

9:15 am Inauguration.

- Speech by the President of the United States of America,
Mr. William Clinton
- Speech by the President of the Republic of Chile,
Mr. Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle

9:45 am Break

10:00 am Initiation of the First Work Session.

Theme : Education.

Participants : Leader + 4

Explanation :

- Mexico (4 minutes)
- Uruguay (4 minutes)
- El Salvador (4 minutes)
- Guyana (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

10:20 am Debate.

A total of approximately 48 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

11:15 am **Continuation of the First Work Session.**

Theme : **Democracy, Justice and Human Rights.**

Participants : **Leader + 4.**

Explanation :
· **Brazil (4 minutes)**
· **United States (4 minutes)**
· **Barbados (4 minutes)**
· **Suriname (4 minutes)**

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

11:35 am **Debate.**

A total of approximately 48 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

12:25 pm **Speech by the Secretary General of the OAS, Mr. César Gaviria (4 minutes).**

12:30 pm **End of the First Work Session.**

Official photo.

1:30 pm **Working lunch offered for the Heads of State and Government by His Excellency the President of the Republic.**

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

3:45 pm Initiation of the Second Work Session.

Theme : Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination.

Participants : Leader + 4.

Explanation :

- Grenada (4 minutes)**
- Nicaragua (4 minutes)**
- Panama (4 minutes)**
- Peru (4 minutes)**

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

4:05 pm Debate.

A total of approximately 50 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each

5:00 pm Speech by the Director of the OPS, Mr. George Alleyne (4 minutes).

5:05 pm Continuation of the Second Work Session.

Theme : Economic Integration and Free Trade.

Participants : Leader + 4

Explanation :

- Bolivia (4 minutes)**
- Colombia (4 minutes)**
- Jamaica (4 minutes)**
- Venezuela (4 minutes)**

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

5:30 pm **Debate.**

A total of approximately 45 minutes, with 11 speeches of 4 minutes each.

6:15 pm **Speech by the President of the IDB, Mr. Enrique Iglesias (4 minutes).**

6:20 pm **Speech by the Director General of the WTO, Mr. Renato Ruggiero (4 minutes).**

6:25 pm **End of Second Work Session.**

Sunday, April 19

8:45 am **Continuation of the Second Work Session.**

Theme : **Economic Integration and Free Trade.**

Participants : **Leader + 4**

Explanation : - **Costa Rica (4 minutes)**
- **Argentina (4 minutes)**
- **Canada (4 minutes)**

A total of approximately 12 minutes.

9:00 am **Debate.**

A total of approximately 50 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

9:50 am **Speech by the President of the World Bank, Mr. James Wolfensohn. (4 minutes).**

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

10:05 am **Initiation of the Private Session.**

Participants : Only Leaders.

10:05 am **Parallel to the Private Session, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will hold a Meeting, accompanied by the respective National Coordinators.**

Agenda:

- Strengthening and Modernizing the Inter-American System.
- Follow-up Mechanism of the Summit of the Americas.

11:45 am **End of Session.**

12:30 pm **Closing Ceremony.**

- Signing of the Declaration of Santiago.
- Speech by the host of the Third Summit of the Americas.
- Speech by the President of Chile.

End of Closing Ceremony.

Santiago, April 9, 1998



Office of International Economics Affairs

Date: 1/30/98 Time Sent: _____

No. of pages excluding cover: _____

Name: Karl Hofmann

Agency: NSC

Phone#: 456-9136

Fax#: 456-9130

From: J. Perez-Lopez

Phone#: _____

Office Fax #: (202) 219-5071

Remarks: As discussed,

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S INITIATIVE ON CHILD LABOR

"This year, I will send legislation to Congress, and ask other nations to join us, to fight the most intolerable labor practice of all -- abusive child labor"

President Clinton, January 27, 1998

President Clinton is proposing in his FY99 budget a new initiative to fight abusive child labor. The initiative builds on the administration's record of reporting on child labor, aiding the private sector in the development of codes of conduct and labeling efforts, pressing successfully for a greater ILO focus on exploitative child labor, leveraging change in the domestic garment industry through the use of "hots goods" laws, and using U.S. laws to suspend trade benefits in response to persistent exploitative child labor practices.

The president's initiative to fight abusive child labor will:

- ✓ Make the United States the world leader in supporting programs to reduce abusive child labor with a \$27 million increase in our commitment to the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour.
- ✓ Reduce the supply of child workers in the farm sector by providing a \$50 million increase for migrant education to reach 70,000-100,000 additional migrant children and \$5 million for a youth job training demonstration.
- ✓ Reduce the demand for illegal child labor in the US agriculture sector with \$4 million for 36 new investigators to enforce child labor laws, collect data, and enlist commercial sellers of produce in encouraging child labor compliance by their suppliers.

LEADING THE WORLD IN SUPPORTING PROGRAMS TO REDUCE ABUSIVE CHILD LABOR

The President called for the U.S. to be the world's leading supporter of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The President's FY99 balanced budget proposes that the U.S. contribute a total of \$30 million -- a 10-fold increase -- to IPEC in support of programs aimed at reducing the most intolerable forms of child labor -- forced or indentured work, work by very young children, and work in the most hazardous occupations. The US funds will support multi-dimensional programs including key elements such as: in-country ownership, innovative partnerships between governments, workers, and NGOs, development of reasonable educational alternatives, monitoring, creative use of media, and documentation.

INCREASING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The President's FY99 budget calls for a \$50 million increase in the Migrant Education Program which provides special services to migrant children who often have difficulty in school because they change schools frequently. This 16% increase will allow all kinds of school based interventions including after school care, summer sessions, transportation, and recruitment. The funds will serve about 70,000-100,000 additional children. The budget also calls for a \$5 million demonstration program within the Migrant Youth Job Training title of JTPA. The demonstration will test the efficacy of new programs to get school age youth out of the fields and into job experience coupled with educational enrichment.

ENFORCING DOMESTIC CHILD LABOR LAWS

The President's FY99 budget calls for \$4 million for the Department of Labor to increase enforcement of child labor laws in the agricultural sector. The funds will be used to hire 36 additional investigators; collect data; conduct targeted enforcement actions; and enlist growers, processors, wholesalers, and grocers in encouraging child labor compliance by their suppliers.

List of current DOL-funded IPEC Programs

- **Bangladesh:** project to phase children out of garment factories, place them in schools and create a monitoring and verification program to ensure success.
- **Philippines:** statistical survey on child labor in the Philippines.
- **Africa:** regional workshop on eliminating exploitative child labor in commercial agriculture.
- **Brazil:** project to remove children from the export-oriented shoe industry.
- **Thailand:** program to prevent girls at risk from being lured into child prostitution.
- **Pakistan:** program to phase children out of the soccer ball industry, provide them with educational opportunities and create a monitoring and verification program to ensure success.
- **Nepal:** program to eliminate the trafficking of girls for the purpose of prostitution in Nepal and cross-border into India.

U.S. DOL/ILAB

U.S. Contributions to IPEC (As of 1/98)

George P-L
Sonia Rosen 208-4843

Bangladesh	Phase 1: Project to phase children out of garment factories and place them in schools.	\$867,273	Completed
	Phase 2 of project: continued funding of monitoring and verification.	\$1,000,000	Project proposal in final stages
Pakistan	Soccer Balls: Phasing children out of soccer ball industry; providing educational opportunities; internal and external monitoring.	\$755,744	Project underway
Thailand	1) Northern program to prevent children from being lured into exploitative child labor and prostitution (Phase I).	\$484,923	Completed
	2) Phase II of program above.	\$261,070	Project Underway
Nepal	Elimination of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.	\$192,809	Project Underway
Philippines	Statistical survey on child labor in the Philippines.	\$268,465	Completed
Africa	Regional workshop on child labor in commercial agriculture.	\$170,381	Completed
	Direct action programs to protect children from hazardous work on plantations.	\$1,000,000	Project Proposal Underway
South Africa	Statistical survey on child labor in South Africa.	\$340,000	Awaiting Project Proposal
Brazil	Combating child labor in the shoe industry of Vale dos Sinos.	\$308,958	Ongoing
Central America	Direct Action Programs Against Intolerable Forms of Child Labor in selected CA countries: Capacity building; research on child labor in hazardous sectors.	\$1,000,000	Awaiting Project Proposal
Global March Against Child Labor	Support efforts of the Global March at the country level and at its culmination in Geneva.	\$174,178	Project Proposal Submitted

Germany:
12-2002:
65 M

US:
\$38 M over
5 years

Spain
12.5 M over
5 years

in LA
domestic
service
agriculture

Brazil
a case
about

LA not
really
going
with this

encourage
others
to step
up pledges

mtg in
May in
Cartagena
on child
labor
funded by
Spain

a lot have
signed
agreements

connection to
education

U.S. DOL/ILAB