

FOIA MARKER

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

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Office of Environmental Initiatives
Series/Staff Member: Roger Ballentine
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19510
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Climate Change International Environmental Security [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	62	1	1	1



**G-7 Summit Chairman's Statement:
Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World**
Lyon, France, June 29, 1996

We, the Participants in the Lyon Summit, discussed the opportunities and challenges facing us as we near the 21st century. We agreed that we now have tremendous opportunities to make the most of this historic moment to achieve security and stability around the globe, although we still need to cope with the many challenges which require a wide range of international cooperation at both regional and global levels. We discussed how we could build a better international system to secure security and stability. We recognized that we must first work to reduce tensions and resolve conflicts. We also concurred that enduring security and stability is possible only when it is founded on the basic requirements of respect for human rights, establishment of democratic institutions and individual citizen's security, and realization of sustainable development and economic prosperity. In an increasingly inter-dependent and inter-active world with rapid globalization in progress, we renewed our determination to work together amongst us and in partnership with leaders of other countries to make the most of the opportunities and to meet the challenges.

I. Global issues

Major issues need to be treated at a global level. All countries are liable to benefit from more security provided by a strengthened United Nations Organization and by progress made in the field of non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament as well as by an efficient struggle against terrorism and transnational organized crime. All countries benefit from the enhancement of democracy and fundamental freedoms throughout the world. Protection of environment, nuclear safety and new types of epidemics are common challenges that must be properly handled. All countries are interested in seizing the opportunities provided by the information technologies. In this regard, we are committed to cooperate actively among ourselves and with other partners to deal with these global issues in a spirit of efficacy and solidarity.

1. United Nations

We reaffirm our commitment to the Charter of the United Nations (UN). As many Heads of State and Government noted in the special commemorative meeting of the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter, the UN is called upon to play an increasing role as the 21st century approaches. We continue to regard the United Nations as the cornerstone of an international system whose success or failure is increasingly significant for human security, including development within countries and partnership among countries. We are committed to achieving early and practical results in the renewal of the UN so that, for both individuals and countries, it can more readily and effectively respond to the demands placed on it, and more clearly demonstrate its importance to the search for solutions to our globally shared problems.

In order to enable the United Nations to fully meet its challenges, we are convinced of the need to make progress towards revitalizing, strengthening and reforming the UN system. We undertake to intensify our role in the work of the high level and working groups set up by the General Assembly for this purpose in order to help ensure the balanced, timely and effective outcome of their efforts. We will work with other Members throughout the UN system to accomplish this goal.

Conscious of the risks that the present financial crisis poses to the United Nations' ability to function, we are resolved to promote in parallel and as soon as possible a long-term solution based on the adoption of a more equitable scale of contributions, on scrupulous respect by Member States for their financial obligations, and on the payment of arrears.

The United Nations is and must remain the body primarily responsible for international peace and security in accordance with the mission assigned to it in the Organization's Charter. It is important to develop its ability to act more quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security. It is essential, also, that Member States shoulder in full the responsibilities incumbent on them within the UN framework.

We emphasize the importance of promoting conditions conducive to peace as the surest means to prevent conflict. We support development of more flexible instruments for peace, including mediation by elder statesmen and United Nations representatives. We are encouraged by the notable successes of current peacekeeping missions in Haiti (UNMIH) and Bosnia (IFOR). We note the central responsibility that the parties themselves bear for the ending of conflict and the re-establishment of peace and stability. We favour strengthening the United Nations' capacity for rapid deployment by further developing the stand-by arrangements initiative and the rapidly deployable headquarters team, as well as other efforts to enhance the Secretariat's ability to deploy new peacekeeping operations quickly and manage existing ones effectively. We applaud the efforts of the international community to assist countries devastated by conflict as they rebuild their societies : these measures are making a decisive contribution to the establishment of lasting peace. We welcome the contribution made, in accordance with the UN Charter, by regional organizations and arrangements to international stability, and the development of their cooperation with the United Nations.

2. Human rights, democratic processes and humanitarian emergencies

We restate our firm commitment to the universality of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the promotion and protection of which are a legitimate concern of the international community. We condemn all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including aggressive nationalism and the mistreatment of persons belonging to minorities.

With that in mind, we commit ourselves to ensuring that this understanding continues to guide our policies. We also reaffirm our support for the High Commissioner for Human Rights as coordinator of human rights within the United Nations system and commend his contribution in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. We will take care to ensure that women as well as men benefit fully and equally from the recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which were reiterated on the occasion of the Beijing Conference, and that the rights of children be respected.

We support fully the efforts of the International Tribunals aimed at the prosecution and trial of persons indicted for serious violations of human rights in the Former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda and commit ourselves to making available to the Tribunals adequate resources for the fulfillment of their mandates. At the same time, we deeply deplore any non-cooperation with the Tribunals, in particular the failure to arrest and surrender indicted persons, and we urge all parties to fulfill their commitment to cooperate.

All over the world, we actively support the process of democratization, which is an essential guarantee of respect for human rights. We will provide assistance in the organization of free and impartial elections and in strengthening democratic institutions and standards. International assistance, including from Non-Governmental Organizations, for democratic development should also contribute to the strengthening of free media, support for the rule of law, accountable public institutions (including police training) and a broader civil society.

Humanitarian emergencies, which are frequently the outcome of political crises, are a matter of special concern to us. We commend in particular work of the ICRC, UN HCR, WFP, UNICEF and others in this field. We are firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to populations in need, and we call for the coordination and rationalization of efforts in order to provide assistance more effectively.

3. Non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament

We affirm our undertaking to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) so as to enable its signature by the outset of the 51st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, this coming September. We call upon all the members of the Conference on Disarmament to agree that the CTBT must prohibit any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion. Pending the entry into

force of the CTBT, the Nuclear Weapon States should exercise utmost restraint.

Such a treaty, in our view, will be a major step in the accomplishment of a priority goal for the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and the implementation of the obligations contained in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives set out in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted on 11 May 1995 at the conclusion of the NPT Review and Extension Conference. We are determined to contribute to the effectiveness of the strengthened NPT review process before the next Review Conference in 2000, the first preparatory committee for which will meet in 1997.

In the same spirit, we take note of the signature by the Southeast Asian States in December 1995, in Bangkok, of the Treaty establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Southeast Asia, and welcome the signature by China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of the protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in the South-Pacific as well as the signature on April 11, by Member States of the Organization for African Unity, of the Treaty of Pelindaba establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa, and of its relevant Protocols by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and China. The establishment of these new nuclear weapon free zones and the cooperation of Nuclear Weapon States in supporting the relevant protocols helps realize the objective of creating additional such zones by the NPT Review Conference in 2000.

We further underline the importance that we attach to the early start of negotiations, based on the agreed mandate within the Conference on Disarmament, on a treaty to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices. We look forward to the early entry into force of the START II Treaty. We regard the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability.

We reiterate the importance we attach to the entry into force of the Convention on Chemical Weapons. We will continue to work hard to implement the Convention on Prohibition of Biological and Toxin Weapons, including the establishment of an effective verification mechanism. We also expect the early entry into force of the Treaty on Open Skies, which represents an unprecedented confidence-building measure from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

We are increasingly concerned with the proliferation of conventional weapons and the thousands of resulting deaths and injuries, especially to civilians and particularly children. We welcome the outcome of the Review Conference on the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention. We are pleased that this first Review Conference reached consensus on a new laser weapons protocol as well as a strengthened protocol on mines, booby-traps and other devices. We call upon all States to spare no effort in securing a global ban on the scourge represented by the proliferation and the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines and welcome the moratoria and bans already adopted by a number of countries on the production, use and export of these weapons, unilateral reductions in stockpiles as well as initiatives to address this urgent problem.

We assert the importance of reinforcing international support for landmine detection and removal efforts and for assistance to victims.

We again call upon all countries to support the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms which represents an important mechanism for promoting transparency and building confidence among countries, at a global and regional level, and note that Article 26 of the UN Charter calls for "the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources". Regional organizations can help promote transparency and confidence-building measures that reduce excessive stockpiling of conventional weapons. We welcome with satisfaction the arrangement launched at Wassenaar in December 1995 to promote transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies and will cooperate on its prompt and full implementation. We welcome the results of the first Review Conference of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). The States Parties on that occasion renewed their commitment to ensure the integrity of the treaty and to fulfill all of its obligations. They committed themselves to launch a process of adaptation of the treaty in order to preserve its viability in the future. We salute the cooperative resolution of the CFE flank issue.

4. Nuclear safety and security

We welcome with satisfaction the substantial progress made in the field of nuclear safety and security at the Moscow Summit in April of this year.

We have taken an important step toward enhancing international cooperation so that the use of nuclear energy is conducted all over the world consistently with fundamental principles of nuclear safety. We reaffirm our commitment, made in Moscow, to the highest internationally recognized nuclear safety level. In this regard, we underline that nuclear safety has to prevail over all other considerations. We reaffirm our commitment to all the principles laid down in the Convention on Nuclear Safety and we urge all countries to ratify this Convention, as soon as possible, and to participate in the peer review mechanisms. We stress the necessity of further progress in the establishment of relevant domestic legislation and in the enhancement of the international regime of nuclear liability as well as in the preparation of an international convention on the safety of radioactive waste management. We remain committed to assisting countries in transition in developing efficient and fully safety-oriented energy policies.

We welcome the adoption of the program for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and strongly urge other States to associate themselves with this plan following the example of Ukraine. We reaffirm the need to strengthen measures to ensure nuclear material accounting, control and physical protection. We also acknowledge the need to identify appropriate strategies for the management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes. The latter will be discussed on the occasion of a meeting of experts which will take place in Paris in October this year. We support the efforts of the Nuclear Weapon States to ensure that sensitive nuclear material (separated plutonium and highly enriched uranium) designated as not intended for use for meeting defense requirements be placed under IAEA safeguards.

In order to ensure rapid and efficient follow-up of the decisions regarding non-proliferation issues adopted at the Moscow Summit, we have taken the following initiatives :

- . on our behalf, France will undertake demarches in order to encourage more countries to adopt the "Programme for preventing and combatting illicit trafficking in nuclear material" ;
- . a meeting dedicated to the implementation of this Programme, with the participation of agencies and ministries involved in the prevention and fight against illicit trafficking will be held as soon as possible.

We call upon all States to contribute to the efficient and effective implementation of measures for the strengthened safeguards system proposed by the " Program 93+2 " for which a model protocol is being further elaborated by the open-ended committee of the AIEA-Board of Governors. This program is making an essential contribution to tighter regulation of nuclear non-proliferation. This program will help avoid a repeat of any situation where a country under full-scope safeguards could carry out undeclared nuclear activities.

5. Environment

Protecting the environment is crucial in promoting sustainable development. In view of the threats such as global warming, desertification, deforestation, depleting resources and threatened species, and unsustainable urban development, we place top priority on integrating environmental protection more completely into all of our policies. We are exploring the possibility of supplementing our national income accounts to better measure resources, such as forests, minerals and fish, and the economic value of air, water and soil quality. We welcome the great potential of the environment protection industry which can have positive effects on long term economic growth and employment.

1997 will be a pivotal year for the environment. We renew our commitment to all agreements reached at Rio, and pledge to work for a successful outcome of the 1997 special session of the United Nations General Assembly which would lead to their better implementation. We commit ourselves to strong action and anticipate in 1997 :

- a successful outcome of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention;
- agreement on actions to promote sustainable management of forests, including appropriate implementing arrangements or instruments;
- the negotiation of a global, legally binding instrument on particular persistent organic pollutants (POPs);
- the speedy implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Desertification.

It is important to ensure adherence to environmental agreements. International crime in areas such as illegal trade in CFCs, endangered species and hazardous waste is of particular concern. We will assess compliance with international environmental agreements and consider options for enhancing compliance.

We want to see greater effectiveness on the part of the international institutions responsible for the environment and sustainable development. In particular, we want to see the political role of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) confirmed among UN institutions: the CSD should serve as a high-level political forum, working with the UN's economic agencies and the Bretton Woods financial institutions, invested with the task of promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 at the global, regional and national level, of identifying emerging issues and gaps in it, and ensuring a common understanding of the concept of sustainable development.

We need a more precise distribution of roles between the CSD and UNEP. UNEP should be clearly confirmed in its catalytic role as the environment voice of the UN, responsible for environmental policy development and scientific analysis and monitoring assessment. We support present efforts to restructure UNEP and its governing bodies.

People should be the focus of our policies. Human health is sometimes being jeopardized by the deterioration of the environment. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, we endorse measures based on sound science and the precautionary principle.

6. The information society

We welcome the Chair's conclusion of the Information Society and Development Conference in Midrand (South Africa) which represents an important step to ensuring that all countries benefit from technological change.

Information and communication technologies and services offer a significant contribution towards the promotion of sustainable development in all countries. They have important potential to meet basic human needs, develop human resources, promote economic growth, encourage participatory democracy and a free media. They should promote cultural and linguistic diversity, as well as dynamic competition.

We look forward to a rapid conclusion to the negotiations being conducted in the relevant multilateral fora. We encourage full cooperation among countries, existing international and non-governmental organizations for the promotion of projects demonstrating their use of information and communication technology. We are committed to fostering partnership between the public and the private actor.

We call for a cooperative approach which will promote universal access to such technologies. We stress the importance of an adequate protection of intellectual property rights. We are prepared to reflect on ethical and criminal issues raised by worldwide communication networks. We will support public and private efforts to increase the use of information and communication technologies for development and encourage international organizations to assess the appropriate role which they can play.

7. The "human frontier science program"

We applaud the results of the "Human Frontier Science Program" since its launch in Venice in 1987, and we await with interest the outcome of the intergovernmental Conference on further progress on this subject in Autumn 1996.

8. Infectious diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera, ebola, and antibiotic resistant strains of tuberculosis and pneumonia pose an unacceptable threat to people of all nations, disproportionately affecting the populations of the poorest nations. We endorse the creation and implementation of mechanisms to aid in the prevention, detection, surveillance and response to the emergence and re-emergence of communicable diseases. We reiterate our call for the extension of all forms of cooperation in the realms of research, prevention, accessible and affordable health care services and diagnostics in the treatment and control of these diseases.

We draw attention to the measures already undertaken in each of our countries to encourage the scientific community in its search for remedies to these diseases. We pledge to pursue this effort at the national level, while at the same time promoting international cooperation among research teams in this field.

Moreover, we will continue to extend various kinds of assistance programs, in particular for the benefit of the countries hardest hit by HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. We also encourage cooperation among those of us who jointly conduct cooperative projects with Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean by transferring our expertise in regard to surveillance, prevention, research, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases. We will continue to work to ensure the availability of safe and effective treatments for these all-too-often fatal diseases.

We strongly support the efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) to combat emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, as well as the joint United-Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) to coordinate international efforts to stem the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

9. Drugs

Drugs represent a serious threat for our younger generations' future, our citizens' health and the integrity of our societies. We are determined to intensify our efforts in order to fight against any kind of drug trafficking and all forms of criminality in connection with it, including money laundering. We therefore urge all States to fully comply with their obligations under international conventions dealing with drugs abuse and illicit traffic in psychotropic substances, and are ready to strengthen our cooperation with all countries involved in this fight against drugs. We fully support the efforts exerted by the United Nations and we expect from the special session of the General Assembly dealing with this problem that it should help us to give more coherence and efficiency to the whole set of actions aiming at freeing the world from this scourge.

10. Transnational organized crime

In Halifax we asked an experts group to review how to counter the rapid development of transnational organized crime, which is one of our main concerns. While not entirely new, this phenomenon threatens the nations, industrialized and developing countries.

Therefore we commit ourselves to :

- Mobilize our full resources and influence to combat this danger.
- Support and enhance existing institutions that deal with transnational organized crime, including the United Nations, Interpol, and World Customs Organization.
- Encourage all States to adhere to and fully implement existing conventions, treaties and arrangements dealing with transnational organized crime.
- Resist the enormous threat posed by narcotic traffickers, by implementing the UN conventions against drugs, and intensifying efforts to put traffickers behind bars and prevent them from laundering their money.
- Share information and expertise to detect, investigate and prosecute criminals.
- Increase operational cooperation among relevant agencies.
- Deny the use of our territories to transnational organized crime.
- Take all possible steps, particularly extradition, to bring fugitives to justice.

- Provide the broadest possible mutual legal assistance.
- Deprive criminals of their illicit profits by adopting appropriate legislation and implementing recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- Adopt the necessary legislative and regulatory measures to combat corruption.

Consequently, with a view to achieving these goals :

We welcome the work of the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime.

We endorse the 40 recommendations they have prepared.

We commend these recommendations to all States.

We ask the Senior Experts Group to ensure the active follow-up of the implementation of these recommendations and to report on their progress and developments in this field to the next Summit.

II. Regional situations

1. We note with satisfaction the important contributions to peace, stability and prosperity which regional and inter-regional organizations and fora have made in all the regions of the world and firmly encourage them to pursue their task while respecting the integrity and the sovereignty of their Member States. We will continue supporting all efforts of these organizations and all inter-regional initiatives aimed at developing and reinforcing cooperation between the different regions of the world in the areas of political, economic and cultural matters.

In this connection, we take note of the OSCE's work on a common security model for further consideration at the Lisbon Summit and of continuing efforts to resolve peacefully disputes within the CIS. We welcome the intensification of intra-regional cooperation, particularly in Europe between the European Union and the States of Central and Eastern Europe, in the Americas within the Organization of American States and in the Asia-Pacific region through the move toward enlargement of ASEAN and within the ASEAN Regional Forum. We also commend recent initiatives aimed at renewing the transatlantic relationship between the EU and North America and at developing relations between EU and Russia, as well as the first Asian-European Meeting (ASEM) held in Bangkok this year. We welcome the development of the new partnership between EU and Mediterranean countries in the political, economic and human dimension fields.

2. We actively support the process of economic and political transition under way for over five years in Central and Eastern Europe. We welcome the progress accomplished by these countries toward the establishment of the rule of law and the establishment of a market economy. We welcome the prospect of enlargement of the EU to Central European countries and the Baltic States and encourage these and other States to take full advantage of the possibilities of integration offered to them. We support the efforts to develop good neighborly relations and we encourage the different initiatives that support stability in Southeastern Europe.

3. We welcome the enormous achievements attained in the Middle East peace process over the past several years. These include landmark agreements between Israel and the Palestinians, a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel, serious negotiations between Israel and Syria, and greater ties between Israel and her Arab neighbors. We also welcome increased economic cooperation in the region and trust that the Arab League will soon terminate its boycott of Israel. We are strongly committed to the full implementation of all agreements reached, and we will continue to provide our full support to those who take risks for peace.

The conclusion, on 28 September 1995, of the interim Israeli-Palestinian agreement on the Gaza Strip and West bank, as provided for in the 1993 Declaration of Principles, was a fundamental step forward in the Middle East Peace Process. We welcome the opening, on 5 May 1996, of the negotiations on permanent status. We look forward to the resumption of these negotiations.

We welcome the election of a Palestinian Council, and of its Executive Authority. We urge the

Palestinian authority, under its Head, Mr. Yassir Arafat, to promote the development of democratic institutions, the rule of law, transparency of public administration and respect for human rights.

We welcome all donors' efforts including the meeting in Paris on 9 January of the Conference on Economic Assistance which reaffirmed the international community's support for the Palestinian economy, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We recognize the importance of economic growth and prosperity to underpinning peace and note the need for increased regional economic cooperation and development. We welcome steps toward facilitating economic activities in the West Bank and Gaza. We welcome the steps taken by the Government of Israel to ease the closure in the West Bank and Gaza. Recognizing that Israel has legitimate security needs, we look forward to the complete lifting of the closure. We acknowledge the important contribution of multilateral negotiations in all their aspects to the peace process. We also welcome the establishment of economic institutions and facilities which have grown out of the multilateral working groups.

We take note of the significant deepening and broadening of peace between the Israeli and Jordanian peoples and the importance of helping to extend the material benefits of peace.

The Sharm el-Sheikh Summit, 13 March 1996, gave all the leaders of the world the opportunity to reaffirm their condemnation of terrorism and their desire to pursue a comprehensive peace, to support regional stability and to fight terrorism, whatever the motive and whoever the perpetrators. We urge the international community to continue to uphold the logic of the "peace-makers". We believe that terrorist threats will also be curbed by the elimination of isolation and poverty, especially in the Palestinian territories, by the progressive restoration of confidence and by the successful outcome of the peace negotiations.

We note the preeminence of the theme of security in Israel's recent election campaign. We are convinced that the security of all people of the region can eventually be achieved only through comprehensive, equitable and lasting peace.

The resumption of negotiations between Syria and Israel, at the end of December 1995, formed part of a peace dynamic which must be preserved. We are working to create a climate which will facilitate the resumption of the negotiations. We urge all the parties to resume their bilateral negotiations as soon as possible. We also invite Syria and Lebanon to join the on-going multilateral negotiations.

We urge all parties to adhere to the 26 April 1996 Understanding which restored calm along the Lebanese-Israeli border. We call upon the Consultative Group that will be assisting in the reconstruction needs of Lebanon to accelerate its work.

At a time when the Middle East Peace Process requires a renewed impetus, we urge all the parties to fulfill their obligations, including agreements already signed, and to continue their efforts in favor of a comprehensive peace on the basis of the Madrid process, the principle of land for peace and other principles enshrined in the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

As we did last year, we call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, and to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the peace process in the Middle East and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the Iranian Government to reject terrorism and notably to desist from endorsing the continued threats to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any collaboration with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability.

We reaffirm our determination to enforce full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and Libya only full compliance with which could result in the lifting of all sanctions. We welcome the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Iraq and the Secretariat of the UN on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986.

4. We urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to develop the dialogue and cooperation with the Republic of Korea (ROK), this being the only means of achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula and ensuring a more stable and more secure future for the Korean People. In this

context, we support the initiatives taken with a view to initiating a process aimed at achieving a permanent peace agreement on the Korean Peninsula to replace the current Armistice Agreement, including the proposal of the US and the Republic of Korea on 16 April 1996 to convene a four-part meeting. We welcome the efforts being made within the "Agreed Framework" of 21 October 1994, in re-orienting the DPRK nuclear program in order to comply with its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We call upon the DPRK to meet in full its commitments under its safeguards agreement with the IAEA and to make full disclosure of the facts concerning the history of its nuclear program. We call on the international community to join us in providing political and financial support for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).

Halifax Summit Follow-up

Review of UN reforms in the economic and social Fields

1. At the Halifax Summit, we decided to promote and deepen the United Nations reform process in the economic and social field. In order to strengthen the United Nations and make it more effective in carrying out Charter objectives, the Communiqué set out a number of objectives, which we have worked actively to achieve in cooperation with the whole membership of the UN organizations. In this regard, we acknowledge with satisfaction that the principle of reform of UN economic and social institutions is now widely supported in all parts of the world, recognizing also that savings achieved through greater efficiency should be reinvested in appropriate programs.
2. The reform process is only just beginning but concrete results are already visible, notably where the impact of globalization of the world economy and budget constraints were felt most strongly. The following provides a non-comprehensive summary of achievements since the Halifax Summit. At the present time, no organs, specialized agencies, Funds or Programmes can claim to be bypassed by the reform process which is just as perceptible on the fringes of the system as at its core.
3. We will continue and reinforce our efforts to improve the functioning of the UN in the economic and social fields and its impact on development. We will continue to work in partnership with other members to complete processes underway, including Agenda for Development, and initiate further processes as required. In addition, the effective implementation of results achieved to date will be a priority.

Achievements

System wide

Negotiations on UN revitalization and strengthening in the economic and social fields reflect the general reform agenda. The recent agreement on the revision of resolution 48/162 is a welcome stage in the reform process and is a good omen for the finalization of the Agenda for Development. Numerous elements of progress can be identified.

ECOSOC's important policy coordination role is recognized, and its work will be facilitated by a more active bureau. ECOSOC's substantive session will be shortened and measures will be taken to improve its preparation. Short periodic sessions close to the timing of the Bretton Woods Institutions Provisional Committee and Development Committee meetings will be held to improve high level debate and coordination.

The mandates, compositions, functions and working methods of all the functional commissions of ECOSOC, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) and the regional commissions are to be reviewed with a view to improving their effectiveness. The World Food Council has been discontinued and its functions absorbed by the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and Committee for Programme and Coordination were deemed of limited value and will be discontinued. The discussions on the funding of operational activities will be transferred to the governing bodies of the Funds and Programmes concerned (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP).

The Secretary-General has set up an Efficiency Board chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration, to advise him on the implementation of his programme to promote greater efficiency.

The Office of Internal Oversight Services has identified areas of overlap and duplication and made it possible to achieve substantial savings. Its capacity has been increased. The Office is currently seeking to extend its work to the Funds and Programmes.

At the initiative of the Secretary-General and under the direction of the Coordinator of Development Activities, three inter-agency task forces were set up, to work in the framework of the Administrative Coordinating Committee (ACC). These task forces will deal with the following themes: 1) creation of an environment suited to sustainable development (steered by the World Bank); 2) growth of job creation (steered by the ILO); 3) provision of basic social services (steered by the UNFPA).

Budgeting

UN institutions have adopted budgets with a zero, or in some cases negative, growth rate in real terms. Maximizing the use of increasingly scarce resources, they ensured continuation of their development programmes (new activities are funded by reallocations). Agreement is now taking shape among most of these institutions on reducing overheads and improving the presentation of their budgets.

- **United Nations:** for the biennium 1996-97 a budget of US\$ 2,608 million was adopted, which is significantly less than the final approved expenditures for 1994-95 and represents negative nominal growth. Expenditure and personnel reductions are envisaged.
- **FAO:** the programme-budget for the 1996-97 biennium has undergone considerable change (savings were made amounting to US\$ 57 million) in order to make the organization more efficient while reducing operating costs. Savings were made, for the most part, thanks to efficiency gains and in non-technical units programmes.
- **WHO:** its budget increase is modest (2,5 %), well below the demands of its Secretariat (14%).
- **ILO:** in anticipation of the cuts announced for the 1996-97 biennium, additional savings (US\$ 21 million) were made; the budget will be made more transparent.
- **IFAD:** 1996 is the third consecutive year of budget cuts in nominal and real terms and this has led the Organization to review its missions and internal operation.
- **WFP:** streamlining efforts are continuing (closure of 20 national offices that are no longer needed).
- **UNDP:** the 1996-97 biennium budget is down 11% in real terms compared to 1994-95; reductions in overhead costs are designed to protect its programmes. Decision procedures for programmes have been made more efficient.

Humanitarian relief

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between the WFP and the UNHCR in order to coordinate their action programmes. Similar agreements were signed between UNICEF and the UNHCR and are under negotiation between UNICEF and the WFP. As requested at the 1995 ECOSOC substantive session, the DHA will submit a report at the next ECOSOC session on the capacities and performance of relevant UN emergency humanitarian relief agencies in order to improve their coordination.

UNCTAD

The outcome of UNCTAD IX lays a solid foundation for the reform of UNCTAD. UNCTAD's work was reorganized around key priorities (trade-investment and development issues - those in which UNCTAD has a comparative advantage over other international organizations). Its work programme focuses on assistance to the poorest countries to promote their integration into the world trading system, in addition to WTO action. A significant priority effort in the direction of the Least Developed Countries has been agreed. The intergovernmental machinery was scaled down and improved (a single annual session of the Trade and Development Council; the number of commissions was cut to three;

specialization of experts groups; cutting to 55 the total number of meeting days). All this builds on improvements plans presented earlier by UNCTAD's Secretary-General that will reduce the number of Secretariat divisions from 9 to 4 and improve cooperation and coordination with the WTO.

UNCTAD IX clarified UNCTAD's complementarity to WTO. Both organizations have agreed to improve their mutual coordination and cooperation (joint half-yearly meetings, improved working relations at all levels) so as to facilitate their work in the trade and development fields. Moreover, UNCTAD and UNIDO signed a joint communiqué intended to promote mutual cooperation on the basis of their existing mandates (yearly joint meetings, complementarity between programmes).

Specialized Agencies

- **FAO**: a review the Organization's priorities is underway, following approval of a reduced budget for the 1996/97 biennium.
- **UNESCO**: a strategy document was adopted to reorient over the next 6 years the programmes of the organization. An ad hoc working group was set up to assess operation of the General Conference.
- **WHO**: the Executive Board decided to review the WHO mandate; related reforms (e.g. revision of the organizational chart, efficient human resources management) are planned.
- **UNIDO**: Budget cuts and personnel reductions are underway. Staff has reduced by 17 per cent since Halifax (50 per cent since 1993). Several management levels have been abolished, the number of divisions cut from 8 to 6 and improved coordination was set up between departments. A recent external audit advocated further reforms (additional reductions in administrative personnel, better targeting of interventions, scaling-down of administrative procedures, abolition of certain social benefits, etc.). Moreover, UNIDO is close to an agreement intended to promote its cooperation with WTO.

Funds and Programmes

- **UNICEF**: the organization has completed its work on revising its mandate and is moving to adapt its administration.
- **WFP**: on 1 January 1996, the former governing body (Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes - CFA) was transformed into a downsized efficient Executive Board. The WFP launched a revision of its action programmes, in order to put an end to overlaps with other institutions.
- **UNEP**: UNEP is now revising its governing structure, with a view to ensuring greater political oversight.
- **UNDP**: the pivotal role ascribed to the UNDP in development operational activities within the United Nations system became a reality (e.g. the December 1995 agreement between the UNDP and the World Bank implementing joint development activities; the Special Initiative for Africa steered by the UNDP). The Executive Board reformed UNDP working methods with a view to improving effectiveness.

Regional Economic Commissions :

There are active review and prioritization exercises underway. ECOSOC will review the Regional Commissions with a view to improving their effectiveness.

- **ESCAP**: an external audit is in process to assess the impact of budget cuts on current programming. A revision of all work programmes and of the Commission's structure is planned in 1996.
- **ECA**: the Executive Secretary plans to carry out an in-depth restructuring of the Commission which includes a 10-20% cut in posts and a radical change of the priorities of the action programme.
- **ECLAC**: the Commission has set up an intergovernmental committee to set clear priorities and determine strategic directions.
- **ECE**: a full review of the operation of the Commission and a rigorous choice of priority activities are in progress.

Agenda for Development

Part one (background and objectives) has been largely agreed. Negotiations on Part two (ways and means) and Part three (institutional adaptation) are in progress.

[end of document]



[Return to the DOSFAN Home Page](#)

This is an official U.S. Government source for information on the WWW. Inclusion of non-U.S. Government links does not imply endorsement of contents.



Economic Summits, 1988-96

Fact Sheet prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, June 16, 1997.

Leaders of Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries--the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada--plus the President of the European Commission (of the European Union), have discussed and made decisions on a wide range of international economic and political issues at economic summit meetings that have been held annually since 1975. Since 1994, Russian leaders have attended the summits. The following information provides background on each of the nine summits since 1988.

Lyon 1996 | Halifax 1995 | Naples 1994 | Tokyo 1993
Munich 1992 | London 1991 | Houston 1990 | Paris 1989 | Toronto 1988

Lyon **June 26-28, 1996**

Summary

Leaders at the Lyon summit agreed to step up the fight against terrorism, and announced additional debt relief initiative for highly-indebted poor countries (HIPC) that covers debt to the IFIs for the first time. They took steps to reinforce international cooperation and G-7 surveillance of currency markets and urged additional UN reform. As part of the Summit's Global Partnership for Development, the heads of the UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization, met in a special session with the Leaders to discuss aid and trade issues.

G-7 Economic Accomplishments

- Announced a Global Partnership for Development between developed and developing countries, and multilateral institutions, based on developing countries' accepting responsibility for promoting their own development, and noting developed countries must support those efforts.
- Declared aid would go to countries needing it most and able to use it effectively for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.
- Agreed to work to improve developing country access to Summit country markets.
- Agreed to a debt relief initiative providing additional relief for those highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) demonstrating a sustained commitment to economic reform including, for the first time, debt to multilateral institutions and donors not part of the Paris Club.
- Reaffirmed Halifax commitment to promote financial market stability through more effective G-7 macro-economic surveillance, continued G-7 cooperation in exchange markets, better prudential safeguards, and strengthened G-7 ability to respond to crises.
- Supported broadening the WTO ministerial agenda to include discussion of competition policy, core labor standards, national standards and international norms, and mutual recognition of testing and certification, and enforcement of intellectual property disciplines.
- Resolved to combat corruption in international business transactions.
- Discussed ways to improve employment opportunities in Summit country economies.
- Outlined specific areas for UN reform.
- Urged greater cooperation and coordination between UN agencies, international financial institutions and the WTO.

Political accomplishments

- Condemned terrorism and agreed to a ministerial meeting to determine further actions.
- Supported Dayton Peace Agreement and insisted on the immediate resignation of Bosnian Republika Srpska President Radovan Karadzic.
- Affirmed undertaking to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Underlined importance of negotiations toward a ban on production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices, and of efforts to ban production, use and export of anti-personnel landmines.
- Reiterated importance of entry into force of the Convention on Chemical Weapons, and implementation of Convention on Prohibition of Biological and Toxin Weapons.
- Reaffirmed need to strengthen measures to ensure nuclear material accounting, control and physical protection. Acknowledged need to identify strategies for management of fissile material no longer required for defense purposes.
- Called for strong action on the environment, including:
 - implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention on Desertification;
 - negotiating a legally binding instrument on particular persistent organic pollutants; and
 - actions to promote sustainable forest management.
 - greater effectiveness of international institutions responsible for environment and sustainable development.
- Underlined importance of the role of information and communications technology in sustainable development.
- Endorsed creation of a mechanism to aid in prevention, detection, surveillance and response to infectious diseases.
- Endorsed forty recommendations of the experts' group at fighting transnational organized crime.

Regional situations

- Supported economic and political transition in Central and Eastern Europe, including possible EU enlargement.
- Welcomed achievements in the Middle East Peace process, and urged further progress.
- Called on Iran to reject terrorism, halt assistance to extremist groups and desist from threats on Salman Rushdie.
- Reaffirmed determination to fully implement UN Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and Libya, and welcomed the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Iraq and the Secretariat of the UN on implementation of Security Council resolution 986.
- Urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pursue dialogue and cooperation with the Republic of Korea so as to achieve a permanent peace, and asked for international political and financial support for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

Halifax June 15-17, 1995

Summary

The Halifax summit reaffirmed the G-7 commitment to promoting free markets and democratization. Leaders assessed the stability of global financial markets and fulfilled their Naples summit pledge to seek increased effectiveness of institutions which make up the international economic architecture to meet the challenges of the 21st century. President Clinton and the other G-7 leaders achieved significant consensus and commitment to action in three major areas: 1) safeguarding the financial system from future crises; 2) reforming the UN economic and social organizations; and 3) responding to new global security challenges. For the second year, Russian President Boris Yeltsin participated in the full range of political and security discussions.

Economic Accomplishments

- Commitment to increase stability of global financial markets by supporting more rigorous IMF surveillance and "early warning" to countries at risk, establishing a new IMF emergency financing mechanism, and considering options for increasing the IMF's ability to borrow to respond to financial emergencies.
- Review of international and multilateral institutions, leading to agreement that:
 - Multilateral institutions should focus on sustainable development, concentrate on the poorest countries, and develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the multilateral debt of the poorest countries.
 - The UN should consolidate and streamline its social and economic bodies along functional lines, reform the UN Secretariat to meet modern standards of management and accountability, and review and update mandates of UN agencies.
 - Multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks should decentralize and focus on their core concerns.
 - All such institutions should develop comprehensive plans to reduce operating costs.
- Agreement to meet at the ministerial level to continue work on growth and employment begun by the 1994 Detroit Jobs Conference.
- Commitment to consolidate a strong and effective World Trade Organization and to maintain momentum for trade liberalization by building on Agreements reached in the Uruguay Round. Agreement to pursue new initiatives in standards, intellectual property, and government procurement; to make the OECD Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) a top priority; and to continue work on trade and environment and trade and labor standards and other emerging issues.
- Endorsed both domestic and international action to safeguard the environment as a top priority.
- Pledge to promote up to \$2 billion in loans to Ukraine from international financial institutions and negotiate comprehensive multilateral debt rescheduling with Russia.
- Reaffirmation of Naples summit commitments to Ukraine on nuclear safety and pledge to continue to mobilize international support for Ukraine's energy sector in support of plans to close Chernobyl.
- Recognized Russia's renewed commitments to financial stabilization and economic reform and encouraged continued necessary political reform.

Political Accomplishments

- Strong G-7 consensus, announced by the summit host, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, to ban transfers of nuclear reactors or associated activities to Iran, because of "grave concern that such cooperation could be misused by Iran towards a nuclear weapons program."
- G-7 and Russian concurrence in support of a wide range of key U.S. foreign policy initiatives.
- Agreement to convene a special summit meeting on nuclear safety in Moscow in 1996.
- Pledge to hold a ministerial-level meeting on counter-terrorism before the 1996 Lyon Summit.
- Creation of senior experts working group to develop specific proposals for new anti-crime initiatives and to report to the 1996 Lyon Summit.
- Endorsement of a new U.S. initiative against nuclear smuggling, based on stronger systems of control, accounting, and physical security for nuclear materials and expanded cooperation to combat nuclear theft.
- Stronger focus on human rights, including citation of specific cases and support for stronger international mechanisms of accountability for human rights violations.
- Reaffirmation of commitment to the United Nations and agreement that it should act more effectively to address threats to international peace and stability.
- Reiteration of commitment to conclude treaties covering non-proliferation and nuclear weapons test bans.
- Strong support for extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, entry into force of START I, and early ratification of START II.
- Endorsement of the Pact on Stability in Europe and NATO's Partnership for Peace as mechanisms to enhance security in Europe.
- On the conflict in Bosnia, expression of concern about escalation of hostilities and condemnation of hostage-taking.
- On the Middle East, recognition of the economic basis for peace and support for conclusion of peace treaties between Israel and Lebanon and Syria.

- Renewed calls for an end to the Arab League boycott of Israel.
- Agreement to retain sanctions on Iraq and Libya.
- Call for Iran to cease support for terrorist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East Peace Process and destabilize the region.
- On North Korea, reaffirmation of support for the agreed framework between the U.S. and North Korea to resolve the nuclear problem. Noted the opportunity for the international community to demonstrate support through participation in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).

Naples July 8-9, 1994

Summary

The Naples summit reviewed the changes occurring in the world economy and the globalization of national economies. Leaders pledged their adherence to the principles of democracy and open markets, agreed to look at ways to renew and revitalize the international economic institutions, and accepted the challenge of integrating the newly emerging market democracies into the world economic system. As a signal of G-7 support for Russian reform, G-7 leaders invited Russian President Yeltsin to participate in the political discussions.

Economic Accomplishments

- Agreement to use the 1995 Halifax summit to review the international economic architecture.
- Renewed commitment to Tokyo summit growth strategy; action plan on efforts to create jobs; plan for G-7 conference on global information infrastructure.
- Pledge to establish the World Trade Organization by January 1, 1995, continue momentum on trade, including new trade issues: labor, environment, and competition rules.
- Renewed commitment to sustainable development; agreement to speed implementation of the Rio Climate Treaty.
- Agreement that Paris Club should work to reduce debt stock and increase concessionality for the poorest countries and those in special difficulties and that G-7 should mobilize international financial institutions to help countries emerging from economic and political disruption.
- Action plan providing resources for closure of Chernobyl and for greater nuclear safety in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia.
- Pledge to provide up to \$4 billion for economic reform in Ukraine; renewed support for economic reform in Russia.
- Renewed support for the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering.

Political Accomplishments

- Support for a U.S.-led diplomatic approach under which North Korea's nuclear program would be frozen and international safeguards maintained while high-level talks to resolve nuclear and other issues continued.
- Strong support, under the President's leadership, for the Contact Group's efforts to end the Bosnia conflict.
- On the Middle East, endorsement of continued financial assistance for implementing the Declaration of Principles, a key U.S. objective.
- Endorsement of U.S. policy on Haiti to pressure the military regime to live up to its obligations to depart and make way for a return to democracy.
- Expression, following the President's lead, of great concern about Iranian behavior, especially regarding terrorism. This was the first time Russia joined in condemning terrorism and in a call for states to deny terrorists access to their territories.
- Reaffirmation of the view that proliferation is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In addition to supporting key treaties and agreements, the group agreed for the first time to cooperate in the prevention of nuclear smuggling.
- Expression, for the first time, of the high priority placed on curbing the indiscriminate use of

- anti-personnel landmines, halting their export, and assisting in their clearance worldwide.
- The President continued emphasizing the need for a future-oriented foreign policy and the importance of building institutions for the next century.

Tokyo July 7-9, 1993

Summary

The Tokyo summit noted that, despite remarkable progress toward democratization and market economies since the previous summit, considerable challenges remained for the industrialized nations in achieving economic recovery and job creation, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, assisting developing countries, and reconciling global growth and attention to the environment. Leaders underscored their determination to enhance international cooperation, in particular by strengthening multilateral institutions, in an effort to create a more secure and humane world. Leaders also agreed to work to streamline the summit process to make it more responsive to major issues of common concern. This was the first economic summit meeting attended by President Clinton. Russian President Boris Yeltsin again participated in meeting with G-7 leaders on the third day of the summit.

Economic Accomplishments

- Commitment by all countries to implement a mutually reinforcing strategy to encourage global growth and job creation, including prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets.
- Endorsement of recent significant progress toward a large market access package as a major step toward completion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations by the end of 1993.
- Reaffirmation of support for economic reform efforts in Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic states, the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and Mongolia. Creation of a \$3-billion special Privatization and Restructuring Program for Russia and establishment of a Support Implementation Group in Moscow to improve delivery of assistance.
- Determination to publish national action plans by the end of 1993 to implement objectives outlined at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to secure environmentally sustainable development.
- Emphasis on the urgent need to coordinate safety measures as agreed in 1992 in Munich, with a view toward establishing a framework for coordinated action by those countries concerned.
- Commitment to pursue a comprehensive approach to development assistance, based on the requirements and performance of individual countries, and integrating aspects of trade, investment, and debt strategy, as well as assistance.

Political Accomplishments

- Support for efforts to strengthen the UN's capacity for preventive diplomacy, as well as its peacekeeping and peacemaking roles.
- Pledge to oppose terrorism and to devote increased attention to the problems posed by increasing numbers of displaced persons and refugees. Recognition of the protection of human rights as the responsibility of all countries as affirmed by the World Conference on Human Rights.
- Call for enhanced cooperation to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including universal adherence to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological Weapons Convention. Call for North Korea to change its decision to withdraw from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to comply with International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on agreement to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula.
- Support for universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its indefinite extension in 1995.
- Pledge to ensure effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Pledge to continue strengthening the Missile Technology Control Regime and to bolster exports.
- Reaffirmation of commitment to the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a negotiated

settlement based on the principles of the London Conference. Commitment to assist in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 836 establishing safe havens.

- Expression of concern about aspects of Iran's behavior.
- Reiteration of the call to end the Arab League boycott of Israel.
- Support for Russian reform efforts under President Yeltsin and for the reform process in Ukraine.
- Support for recent progress toward non-racial democracy in South Africa.
- Support for restoration of legitimate authorities in Haiti and for UN and OAS efforts in that regard.

Munich July 5-7, 1992

Summary

Leaders at the Munich summit emphasized the necessity of achieving stronger world economic growth as a prerequisite for solving the problems of the post-Cold War era. Concern over lack of progress in the global trade negotiations, the future of high-risk nuclear reactors still operating in the former Soviet republics, and the civil war in the former Yugoslavia dominated the discussions. Russian President Boris Yeltsin joined G-7 leaders at the close of the summit to review the pace of reform efforts in his country.

Economic Accomplishments

- Pledge to work collectively and individually to promote sustainable world economic growth, encourage investment, and create new employment opportunities.
- Support for conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations by the end of 1992.
- Call for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union to continue economic reform policies aimed at building market economies. Support for financial credits and a debt rescheduling program for Russia and the creation of consultative groups for Russia and other New Independent States.
- Pledge to continue efforts to increase the quality and quantity of official development assistance in accordance with existing commitments, with emphasis on the poorest countries.

Political Accomplishments

- Pledge to continue shipments of humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, combined with support for more vigorous enforcement of UN Security Council sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro, including the use of military force if necessary.
- Agreement on the need to safeguard nuclear materials and to prevent the transfer or illicit production of nuclear weapons. Establishment of a multilateral program to improve the safety and management of Soviet-design nuclear power plants.
- Recognition of the progress of the new states of Central and Eastern Europe in achieving economic and political reform, and a call for increased investment by the industrialized countries to supplement these efforts.
- Support for the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and recognition of the need to strengthen the conflict prevention and crisis management capabilities of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
- Call for all countries to carry forward the momentum of the UN Conference on Environment and Development by publishing national action plans by the end of 1993; providing additional technical and financial assistance to developing countries; and implementing commitments on climate change, protection of forests and oceans, and preservation of marine resources.

London July 15-17, 1991

Summary

The London summit emphasized the need to strengthen the international order following the revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe and the intervention against Iraq in the Persian Gulf. Looking ahead to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, participants pledged support for a variety of initiatives designed to integrate environmental considerations into government policies. A unique feature of the London meeting was the special invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to meet at the conclusion of the summit with the heads of the G-7 industrialized countries. Talks focused on the economic situation in the Soviet Union.

Economic Accomplishments

- Recognition of the successful efforts of the Paris Club to negotiate debt reduction packages for lower middle-income countries to improve their potential for economic growth.
- Commitment to secure stable worldwide energy supplies, remove barriers to energy trade and investment, encourage high environmental and safety standards, and promote international cooperation on research and development in these areas.
- Agreement on the necessity of enhancing both the quality and quantity of support for priority development issues, such as alleviating poverty, improving health education and training, and providing additional debt relief for the least-developed countries.

Political Accomplishments

- Commitment to continued support for reform efforts in Central and Eastern Europe and to the integration of these countries into the international economic system.
- Commitment to achieve a framework convention on climate change and a preliminary agreement on the management, conservation, and sustainable development of forests prior to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992.
- Pledge to promote mobilization of financial resources to assist developing countries with environmental problems, support stronger international efforts to deal with environmental disasters, and increase cooperation in environmental science and technology.

Houston July 9-11, 1990

Summary

The Houston summit was held against the backdrop of movement toward democracy and freer markets in many parts of the world, including elections in Central and Eastern Europe and Nicaragua, momentum toward German unification, and political reforms in the Soviet Union. The summit leaders agreed on most international economic and political issues but also agreed that intense discussions were needed on agricultural subsidies in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, economic assistance to the Soviet Union, and global warming before consensus could be reached.

Economic Accomplishments

- Agreement on progressive reductions in internal and external support and protection of agriculture and on a framework for conducting agricultural negotiations in order to successfully conclude by December 1990 the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the GATT.
- Request to the IMF, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to undertake, in close coordination with the European Community, a study of the Soviet economy, to make recommendations, to establish the criteria under which Western economic assistance could effectively support Soviet reforms, and to submit a report by the end of 1990.
- Support for aid to Central and East European nations that are firmly committed to political and economic reform, including freer markets, encouragement of foreign private investment in those countries and improved markets for their exports by means of trade and investment agreements.
- Pledge to begin talks, to be completed by 1992, on a global forest convention to protect the world's forests.

Political Accomplishments

- Promotion of democracy throughout the world by assisting in the drafting of laws, advising in fostering independent media, establishing training programs, and expanding exchange programs.
- Endorsement of the maintenance of an effective international nuclear non-proliferation system, including adoption of safeguards and nuclear export control measures, and support for a complete ban on chemical weapons.

Paris July 14-16, 1989

Summary

The Paris summit marked the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. It also was the first economic summit meeting for President Bush, who had just returned from trips to Poland and Hungary. These developments reinforced for the summit leaders the importance of supporting political and economic reform in Eastern Europe. The leaders also expressed strong concern about environmental and narcotics issues; at least one-third of the economic declaration dealt with the environment.

Economic Accomplishments

- Agreement on several multilateral trade issues, including a pledge to make effective use of the GATT dispute settlement mechanism, to avoid new restrictive trade measures inconsistent with the GATT, and to make further substantial progress in the Uruguay Round in order to complete it by the end of 1990.
- Commitment to a strengthened debt strategy to rely, on a case-by-case basis, on such actions as economic reforms in developing countries, provision of more resources by a financially stronger World Bank and IMF, continued debt rescheduling by creditor governments, and more voluntary, market-based debt reductions by commercial banks.
- Continued cooperation in foreign exchange markets.
- Support for ending as soon as possible and not later than the end of the century the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons covered by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
- Commitment to limit the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases as well as conclusion of an international framework convention on global climate change.
- Support for the preservation of tropical forests and condemnation of the practice of dumping waste in the oceans.

Political Accomplishments

- Call for a meeting of all interested parties to discuss concerted assistance to Poland and Hungary and a request that the European Community coordinate these efforts.
- Support for effective programs to stop illegal drug production and trafficking, including assistance for the anti-drug efforts of producing countries and the United Nations, increased international cooperation to seize drug proceeds and prevent money laundering, and support for a 1990 international conference on cocaine and drug demand reduction.
- Continued strong condemnation of international terrorism by states, including hostage taking and attacks against international civil aviation.
- Condemnation of political repression in China and agreement to suspend the shipment of arms and the extension of loans to China.

Toronto June 19-21, 1988

Summary

This summit, one of the most harmonious of the 1980s, marked the end of the second seven-year cycle of economic meetings. The leaders expressed satisfaction with their accomplishments in bringing down inflation in the 1980s and laying the basis for sustained strong growth and improved productivity. Among still unresolved problems they noted the emergence of large payments imbalances among major countries, greater exchange rate volatility, and continuing debt service difficulty in developing countries. In response to these developments, the leaders made further refinements in the multilateral surveillance system to improve the coordination of their economic policies. They also committed themselves to further trade liberalization at the Uruguay Round and offered new initiatives to relieve the debt burden of the poorest developing countries.

Economic Accomplishments

- Improvement of the multilateral surveillance system by adding a commodity price indicator to the existing indicators monitored by the seven nations and by integrating national structural policies into the economic coordination process.
- Support for efforts at the Uruguay Round to achieve trade liberalization in all areas including trade in services, intellectual property rights (such as copyrights and trademarks), and trade-related investment measures, to strengthen the GATT's surveillance and enforcement mechanism, and to reduce all direct and indirect subsidies affecting agricultural trade.
- Support for a \$75-billion general capital increase for the World Bank to strengthen its capacity to promote adjustment in middle-income developing countries.
- Agreement to relieve the debt burdens of the poorest developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, by urging creditors to grant partial debt forgiveness, reduced interest rates, and/or lengthened debt maturities.
- Support for the ratification of the Montreal agreement on the ozone layer and the completion of other ongoing negotiations on emissions and the transport of hazardous wastes.

Political Accomplishments

- Confirmation of the policy of constructive dialogue and cooperation between East and West, particularly in the light of greater freedom and openness in the Soviet Union.
- Reaffirmation of previous summit agreements to combat terrorism and support for the policy of no takeoffs for hijacked aircraft once they have landed.
- Support for U.S. Government initiatives to improve cooperation against narcotics trafficking.

[end of document]



[Return to the Home Page](#)

This is an official U.S. Government source for information on the WWW.

Inclusion of non-U.S. Government links does not imply endorsement of contents.



G7/Summit of The Eight: History and Purpose

Fact Sheet released by the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs,
U.S. Department of State, June 3, 1997.

The Eight summit process traces its origins to March 25, 1973, when George Shultz, at that time the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, invited the finance ministers of France, the United Kingdom, and Germany to an informal discussion in the library of the White House. The four discussed the international monetary situation and agreed to pursue further discussions and invite the Japanese to participate as well. The press at this time dubbed the Finance Ministers' get-togethers as "Group of Five" or "G-5" meetings.

In 1974, when two of the original four finance ministers, France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Germany's Helmut Schmidt, became heads of their respective governments, they sought to upgrade these informal meetings from the ministerial to head-of-state level. The eventual result was the first summit at Chateau de Rambouillet, France, November 15-17, 1975. One focus was achieving a workable international monetary system following the demise of the fixed-rate Bretton Woods system in 1973. The leaders of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States attended. Canada joined the following year.

Since then, the heads of state or government have met annually to address the major economic and political issues facing their nations and the international community. The annual summit provides an important occasion for leaders to discuss major international issues and to respond effectively to potential threats to the international system. The leaders also give direction to the international community by setting priorities, forging common policies or establishing patterns of cooperation on transnational challenges, and providing guidance to established international organizations.

Past summits have addressed macroeconomic management, international trade, international institutions, and relations with developing countries. The summit agenda has broadened considerably to include microeconomic issues such as employment and the information highway; transnational issues such as the environment, crime and drugs; and a host of political issues ranging from human rights to regional security to arms control.

With the end of the Cold War, Russia began to attend a portion of the summit. The Denver Summit of the Eight will mark a further development with Russian participation in most of the discussions, reflecting its critical role in addressing important global and political challenges.

The summit process is more than a once-a-year event. Throughout the year the finance and foreign ministers meet to help manage the broad range of issues discussed.

(###)



[Return](#) to DOSFAN Home Page

This is an official U.S. Government source for information on the WWW. Inclusion of non-U.S. Government links does not imply endorsement of contents.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Denver, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

June 22, 1997

PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT

Colorado Convention Center
Denver, Colorado

2:25 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated. Let me say I have a brief opening statement, and then I will open the floor to questions. I know we also have some members of the international press here, and I'll take several questions from the American press first, and then I'll try to alternate a bit. And I think I have a general idea of where everyone is.

Let me begin by saying that over the past four years I have worked with our partners in these summits to focus the major industrial democracies of the world on both the opportunities and the challenges that we face as we move toward the 21st century. Together we worked to prepare our economies to meet new transnational threats to our security, to integrate new partners into our community of free market democracies.

The summit communique I summarized just a short while ago demonstrates that here in Denver we have actually made real progress on problems that matter to our people. To prevent financial crises from one country from sending shockwaves around the world, something we have seen on two different occasions in the last few years, we've strengthened our network of banking and market officials to monitor financial policies and police risky practices.

We moved forward in our fight against new security threats that confront all our people. We intend to step up our collective efforts against the growing international problem of high-tech and computer-related crime. We agreed to work more closely to stem the spread of materials of mass destruction that could be used in terrorist attacks.

To help ensure that as we dismantle nuclear weapons dangerous materials don't fall into the wrong hands, we'll tighten control on plutonium stockpiles and establish a rapid response network to prevent nuclear smuggling.

Together, we've begun to tackle another very dangerous threat we'll all face together in the years ahead: infectious diseases that can span the planet in the space of an airline flight. We've agreed to create a global early warning system to detect outbreaks and help us to get the right medicines where they're needed quickly.

And in all of these efforts, we believe we are stronger because we now have Russia as a partner. I'm pleased that for the first time Russia took part in our summit from the start and that this week we reached agreement on Russia's joining the Paris Club for creditor nations -- evidence of Russia's

emergence as a full member of the community of democracies.

The progress we've made here in Denver demonstrates again what I have said so many times in the last five years. In this new era, foreign policy and domestic policy are increasingly intertwined. For us to be strong at home, we must lead in the

world. And for us to be able to lead in the world, we must have a strong and dynamic economy at home and a society that is addressing its problems aggressively and effectively.

To continue that path, let me say, there are some things we have to embrace on the home front and on the international front. First, Congress must pass a balanced budget plan consistent with the agreement we made and with our values. The balanced budget must include a tax cut that is as far as possible to middle class families and meets their real needs, providing help for education, for child rearing, for buying and selling a home. I will also insist that any tax cut be consistent with a balanced budget over the long run. We cannot afford time-bomb tax cuts that will explode in future years and undo our hard-won progress.

This will be a crucial test of our will to continue the economic strategy that has produced American prosperity in the last few years -- balancing the budget and investing in our people as we move into a new century.

Second, after our own Independence Day, I will travel abroad for a NATO Summit where we'll take a historic step to lock in freedom and stability in Europe. In Madrid, we'll invite the first of Europe's new democracies to join our Alliance, to advance our goal of building a continent that is undivided, democratic, and at peace for the first time in history.

Third, we'll move ahead with our leadership of the world economy and with the obligations and the opportunities that come with it. I urge Congress to vote next week to continue normal trade relations with China so that we can maintain our ties with one-quarter of the world's people, advance human rights and religious freedom there, continue our cooperation for stability on the Korean Peninsula, and to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and keep Hong Kong's economy strong as it reverts to Chinese sovereignty.

Then I will ask Congress for the fast track authority that every President for two decades has had to negotiate smart new trade agreements so that we can open new markets in Latin America and Asia to American goods and services to complement the African initiative I announced just a few days ago.

In closing, let me again thank the thousands of people who put this summit together for their hard work. I thank the people of Denver for the warmth of their hospitality, the power of their optimism, and the strength of their example. And especially I want to thank Harold Ickes and Debbie Willhite, and our whole team for all the work that they have done over the last several months.

And now I'll be happy to take questions. And I think we'll start with Ken.

Q Mr. President, in the last year there have been various efforts led by the United States to try and move the Balkan states, the former Yugoslav states, into adhering to the Dayton Accord. Can you tell us why you believe this summit is, in fact, going to move those leaders to do that? And also, while you have said to try and focus on what's taking place now, can you tell the American people whether or not the U.S. troops will remain in the former Yugoslavia beyond June 1998?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, I will reiterate American policy on that. Our policy is that the SFOR mission should be completed by June of '98, and we expect it to be. But to answer your first question, which is the far more important one, I made it very clear that I think that we have all made a terrible

mistake in dealing with Bosnia to spend all of our time focusing on June of '98 instead of

focusing on tomorrow and the day after tomorrow and the day after that.

We have seen some successes in Bosnia, not only in the work done by IFOR and SFOR and the absence of bloodshed, but in the recent -- just in the last few days we've had the Serbs agreeing to proceed with the setup of common economic institutions and to do other things which will make them eligible for economic aid. We expect there to be local elections -- Madam Agnelli from Italy is doing a good job in raising the money there to conduct these local elections.

And what I urge the parties to do and what our statement reflects here is our determination to spend the next year trying to implement the Dayton Accords, and taking each of the seven areas -- there are roughly seven areas of activity where Dayton is critical to pulling this together -- and trying to make headway on all fronts, and especially on the economic front.

We have pledged a lot of money, but we need to release the money as soon as it's pledged if the parties commit to do what they're supposed to do. And I'm convinced that -- this whole thing is always going to be a race against time and hatred and limitations to try to get people to feel and visualize the benefits of peace and living together.

I'm not ready to give up on Dayton. I believe in it. And I feel that you will see over the next several months a number of specific examples where the people who are in the Group of 8 are trying to energize this peace process.

Terry.

Q Mr. President, the communique says that the Middle East peace process faces crisis and that you're determined -- all the leaders are determined to re-inject momentum into it. The United States has tried. Egypt has recently tried. Yet, the process remains stalled on all fronts. What is it that the United States and all the partners here can do to re-invigorate this process to get things going?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first, let me emphasize something. You should never believe that just because you don't see high-level air transport between Washington and the Middle East that nothing is going on from our point of view. We spend -- I spend quite a bit of time on this every single week. And I'm very concerned about what's happened.

But let me say in a nutshell, here's what we have to find a way to do: We have to find a way to persuade the Palestinians that there is a basis for returning to the negotiating table and that all the Final Status issues are not going to be resolved out from under them. But we also have to find a way to persuade the Israelis that the Palestinians are serious about security.

In other words, the Palestinians will have to return to security cooperation with the Israelis, and will have to manifest an opposition that is clear and unambiguous to terrorism, the unauthorized injury or murder to innocent civilians, and to continuing the peace process. The Israelis, for their part, have got to find specific things that can be done that show that there's a commitment to Oslo in fact, not just in words, and a commitment to getting this process going.

Now, there are several different potential scenarios that might achieve that, and we've been working very hard on trying to figure out what the most effective way to do it is.

For all of us who are outsiders, including the United States, it is not self-evident what the most effective way to exercise whatever influence you have is. And I am prepared to do anything I reasonably can to keep this peace process from going awry. I think that it's in a pivotal moment, and I think that all of the friends of Israel and the Arab states and the Palestinians need to bear down and do what we can to persuade these people that they need to get back to the work of the peace process.

Gene.

Q Mr. President, even before next week's reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty, there are some ominous signs that China plans to roll back some of the rights and freedoms that the people of Hong Kong now enjoy. I know that the communique here in Denver addressed that issue, but what can the United States and the other industrial democracies do if China fails to deliver on the 1984 agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: It's interesting, we spent a lot of time talking about that this morning, and mostly we were listening to Prime Minister Blair, who obviously has the highest level of knowledge about this and the deepest experience, and a lot of personal involvement with Hong Kong, I might add.

Our sense is that, obviously, we don't exactly what will happen, but that we have all committed to work with the British to try to continue to insist on and preserve the integrity of the '84 agreement, and we also do not want to assume the bad faith of the Chinese. I think that would be an error. China made a commitment in 1984, and they asked our country when President Reagan was in office to actually bless or endorse the commitment when China and Great Britain made the commitment to have one China, but two systems. And that definition clearly included political as well as economic differences.

You know, I hate -- I don't like to answer hypothetical questions, and I think anything we do will only make it worse. I think what we want to do is to encourage the Chinese to remember they have a unique, almost unprecedented place now that is reverting to their sovereignty, and that part of the fabric of what makes Hong Kong work is not just open markets and industrious people and a haven of hope for people who flee the lack of opportunity and often oppression elsewhere, but a lively and open society. And it needs to be maintained, and I hope that it will be.

Yes, Ann.

Q When the tobacco deal was announced, you indicated you'd be listening for reactions from some, like Doctor David Kessler, who said this morning that he finds, in reading the fine print, that there are some hurdles, some impossible burdens. And he called parts of it, a step backwards. Is there some way you can assure people that this agreement will not simply be proposed and then die? Is there something your administration can do follow through to make sure that this represents a time of real change for the tobacco industry?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes -- I think the answer to that is, yes. And let me say, obviously, I have not, myself, had a chance to review this in any detail. Bruce Lindsey has briefed me on its major provisions. And that's why I asked to have the chance to have it reviewed. I don't think any of us -- at least I hope none of us are reviewing it with the view toward either saying we're going to embrace it or kill it, and there's no other option.

I was impressed by some of the comments of members of Congress in both parties that they were hoping that if they

couldn't completely embrace it, that at least it could be salvaged; and by Attorney General Moore from Mississippi who said that he thought the agreement would come apart if what he called -- I think he said, radical changes or something were made in it, which would undermine its fundamental understandings.

But I think -- here's bottom line for me: When two sides make an agreement -- an honorable, principled agreement -- they, obviously, both conclude that it's in their interest to make the agreement. And what we have to -- those of us who are on the outside of this who represent the public interest have to do is to make sure that those things which made the tobacco interests conclude that it was in their interest to make the agreement do not compromise or

undermine our obligation and our opportunity to protect the public health and especially children's health and reduce child smoking.

Now, that will particularly bear on the specific language relating to the jurisdiction of the federal Food and Drug Administration, and exactly what it means. And I just urge you all to read it carefully. We're going to be reading it carefully. And we're going to read it carefully against what the tobacco companies have already admitted about the addictive qualities of nicotine and what was known.

So you have to not only look at the legal language, but you have to look at the factual basis that's out here. We're going to work through. But I can tell you, I'm going to do my best to see that this whole endeavor, which is massive, results in something positive for the American people. But we have to have those tests -- public health, child smoking.

George.

Q Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Just a minute, just a minute. I called on this man, then I'll call -- just hold on.

Q Mr. President, as you prepare to leave for Madrid, NATO is undergoing a rather public division over the number of nations that should be asked to join. Were you able to bridge the gap here at all with President Chirac or the Prime Minister of Italy? And, secondly, do you see any lasting damage to the Alliance from this split?

THE PRESIDENT: I think my answer would be no to both questions. That is, we still have differences of opinion about whether in the first round there should be three or five nations admitted, or some favor four. But I do not expect it to do lasting damage to the Alliance, if -- this is a big if -- we maintain the integrity of the process we set up. That is, if we say, this is not the first entrance, there will be an open door, and if we continue to intensify the work of the Partnership for Peace, which has been wildly popular with all its members, and we have an extra outreach to those who are good prospective members.

For example, if you just take the two countries in question, Romania and Slovenia, I believe that they are excellent candidates for admission to NATO membership if they stay on the path of reform and they continue to build up their partnerships with us militarily through the Partnership for Peace, preserve democracy. Romania has resolved its problems with Hungary, has two Hungarians in the Cabinet. It's the second biggest country in Central and Eastern Europe. Slovenia is a key nation geographically, if for no other reason, between Italy and some of the other countries in Europe and Hungary and some of the difficult spots that we're likely to have trouble in.

So I think that there is not as much difference over where we think this will be 10 years from now as there is how we

should proceed now. And I'm hoping we can resolve these things. I'm confident that our position is the prudent, the disciplined, and the right one for this military alliance at this moment. But I don't think we should in any way discourage or dash the hopes of two countries that clearly are moving in the right direction and strategically located in an area where it will be very important for NATO to maintain stability in the years ahead.

Now go ahead.

Q Mr. President, two days ago the representative for the Red Cross in Pyongyang announced that there were about 5 million North Koreans in imminent danger of starvation. I was wondering if this issue was discussed at the meetings in the last two days, and if you as Chairman of the G-7 cannot mobilize the other countries to contribute what is necessary

and to create the logistical means of getting it to North Korea before a catastrophe hits.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I discussed this actually personally, one on one, with a number of the leaders. And the United States has pledged more food aid to North Korea. I am very concerned about it as an humanitarian matter, and I believe you will see more action on this front. And I'm certainly committed to doing it; I'm deeply troubled.

And I also would say that, in addition to that, we're hopeful that the latest statements by the North Koreans indicating that we can have a meeting to discuss how to get into the four-party talks with the Chinese and the South Koreans -- that's also very hopeful. But I'm profoundly troubled by the reports that I have read about the scope of human suffering in North Korea. And whenever we've been asked, we've come up with some more food, but I'd like for us to do more and I think you'll see these other countries willing to do more as well.

John.

Q Mr. President, your administration has been criticized for cutting China a break in terms of how you deal with it, using a policy of constructive engagement; that there's a double standard. You are tougher on other countries for similar transgressions; with China you think talk is best. The basic criticism comes down to the notion that for the sake of trade, the administration will compromise its principles. Can you respond to that, please?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. I don't think it's fair. For example, if you look at our policy toward Burma, which, unlike China, had a democratically-elected government and reversed it, and represents the most severe abuses of political and civil rights that we've dealt with recently in terms of our actions, we've been for sanctions against Burma, but we haven't repealed MFN.

And when you look at China, we still have Tiananmen Square sanctions on China that we haven't gotten rid of. We have given up a lot of business in China, clearly -- and they've made it clear that we have -- by continuing to press our human rights concerns in the human rights forum. What we don't believe would be fruitful is to withdraw normal trading status from China -- something we have with virtually every country in the world -- in a way that would estrange us further from them, prevent us from working together on problems like North Korea, weapons proliferation and other issues, and endanger the ability of the United States to be a partner with China in the 21st century. That's what we don't believe.

We have paid quite a price from time to time for our insistence on advancing human rights. I just don't think taking normal trading status away from them is much of a way to

influence them over the long run. I think it's a mistake.

Wolf.

Q Mr. President, Senate Finance Committee, including the Democrats, by and large, have supported legislation they want you to sign that would do two very dramatic things to Medicare -- raise the eligibility age from 65 to 67, and impose what's called means testing, making sure that millionaires and richer Medicare recipients pay more for the premiums than poorer Medicare recipients. Could you tell us specifically right now how you will come down on these two very sensitive -- politically sensitive issues?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's take them differently -- separately. First of all, both of them are clearly outside the budget agreement. And if -- because I felt so strongly about honoring the budget agreement, I did not try to help the advocates of the Kennedy-Hatch bill pass their child health plan, even though I strongly support it. I didn't try to help them pass it because I wanted to honor the budget agreement. So I think I can be forgiven for asking that other people honor the agreement is they voted for it. Now, if any of these senators didn't vote for it, I can't expect them to honor it. But if they voted for it, it was very specific. And

that's what concerns me about it.

Now, let's take them independently on their merits, because I wouldn't say that the administration and the leaders of both parties in Congress couldn't come back during the course of this endeavor and agree, in effect, that this should be considered as consistent with the budget agreement -- not this issue, but just any particular issue. So let's take these two issues.

Number one, on the question of raising the eligibility for Medicare from 65 to 67, when that was done on a phase-in basis for Social Security back in '83, I supported that, on the grounds of increased life expectancy, changing demographic balance and because it was part of a bipartisan process. My question here would be, apart from the fact that it's outside the agreement, is, do we know that this would not lead to increased numbers of people without any health coverage? Has there been sufficient study here? Do we really have adequate evidence that we won't have increasing numbers of people without health insurance?

On the means testing for -- not for the premiums, but for the co-pays, which is what was done in the case of the cash -- I have said repeatedly that, philosophically, I was not opposed to means-testing Medicare. And I told Senator Lott that on the phone the other day. What my concerns are, are the following.

Number one, it's outside the agreement. Number two, we have an agreement which has a lot of reform in Medicare and will realize \$400 billion worth of savings and put 10 years on the trust fund right now. And will this imperil it because people will be opposed to it? Or would this endanger the whole Medicare deal in the House, for example, where I have reason to believe, based on our preliminary negotiations over the budget agreement, that there would be broad opposition in both parties? Thirdly, Mr. Reischshauer and others have said that this particular proposal is probably not capable of being administered, that there are a lot of practical problems with it.

So, again, I say, I have said to leaders of both parties and to the American people, I want to take care of more of the long-term problems of the entitlement, both Social Security and Medicare. I am amenable to doing it in any bipartisan process. I have the specific problems I mentioned on

these two issues, but the number one thing is, we have got a great budget agreement; we should not alter it unless there is agreement among all the parties who made the budget agreement that it's acceptable to do because, otherwise, we risk undermining the prize that we have when we could achieve these other objectives as soon as the budget's done in an appropriate bipartisan forum.

Bill and Mara. Go ahead. We'll do one, two here.

Q Mr. President, there's a report out today that your administration has chosen to ignore information that China is sending missiles to Pakistan, selling them in contravention of its 1994 agreement, and also helping Pakistan to build a facility to manufacture the missiles. Is it true? If so, why did you ignore it? And will it have any effect on your MFN decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, you know I can't comment on intelligence reports or alleged intelligence reports. I would remind you that when we had clear evidence that China was providing ring magnets to Pakistan in ways that we thought were plainly violative of our law and our national interest, we dealt with them about that and were satisfied. And I think it's fair to say that on all these issues we will not overlook them, we will not walk away from them, and we will make appropriate determinations and take appropriate action. The national security of the country is always going to be the most important thing.

Mara.

Q -- your initial take on one of the aspects of the tobacco deal. You've said that you're concerned about the ability of the FDA to regulate tobacco as you have proposed allowing it to do in the rule. Can they do that if they have to prove that regulations would not create a black market? Some critics say that's an impossible thing to prove; the deal does require it. And isn't that just giving away the court victory that you just won?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you see, I don't know the answer to that. But it concerned me, because the first thing I thought was, what happens if they go to a zero nicotine ruling, and the technology is available -- obviously, the technology has to be available to do it since it's otherwise a legal product -- how could you prove there wouldn't be a black market? What's the definition of black market? Is a one percent penetration a black market or does it have to be 10?

That's why I've been so reluctant to answer these questions. Not -- I'll be happy to give you my opinion when I have a chance to study it, but that's why I want to take 30 days and look at this.

I've also -- let me tell you, I've been involved in these agreements. It's like this long budget agreement we did. And one of the things I can tell you is, when you're dealing with something with this many complex elements, if you are dealing in complete good faith and the other side is dealing in complete good faith, it is entirely possible that there were three or four things that were put in here that will have likely consequences that neither side anticipated.

So that's why I would -- I know that we're all in a hurry to sort of rush to judgment on this, and I understand that, but that's why we need to take the time to really analyze it and make sure there's not something there that would have an unintended consequence that, for all I know, neither party meant to have.

Peter, I'll take you next. Go ahead. We'll do both of them.

Q Mr. President, you said that you want to avoid time-bomb tax cuts in the budget deal, that you would insist on avoiding them. Would you also insist on including the \$500 child care tax credit for the 4 million working families? Is that something that you would insist upon?

And number two, regarding the budget agreement, is it made more difficult to get it done by the Republican in-fighting?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me deal with the questions separately. First of all, on the tax credit, my position is that all working people should be made eligible for it -- the Senate bill in that regard is better than the House bill -- and that we shouldn't have some other offset, like reducing the child care credit as well as the children's tax credit in the new bill.

I understand the Republicans are arguing because they want to save money on this to pay for the capital gains and the other things that they want. They're arguing that this is, in effect, a welfare thing because you're giving a child care credit to people who aren't paying income taxes -- now, that's their agreement -- because of the other tax credits people are entitled to.

But let's just take the income group they are dealing with -- working families with incomes between \$22,000 and \$25,000. Now, suppose you've got a rookie police officer in a medium-size city in the South, the average entry-level salary is about \$23,000 -- and it's a woman or a man with two kids at home. This police officer is paying federal taxes, a considerable federal payroll tax. And to treat -- to characterize them as welfare recipients because they would be made eligible for the same help that people making \$31,000 a year

would get to raise their children, I think is wrong.

So that's an area where we simply have a disagreement. I was encouraged that the Senate moved closer to us than the House. This is something I expect to work out.

On the other question, I wouldn't -- do I think we're not going to make an agreement because of reported divisions within Republican ranks? No, I do not expect that to be prohibitive. I think that there was a lot of tension within their caucus, obviously, over this disaster aid bill, but in the end they did the right thing. And the leaders did the right thing. And I think that nobody likes to go through that and have your position not prevail. And so that was understandable.

But I think as time passes, they will see that their leaders did the right thing and that the country is better off and that were moving in the right direction. So I don't expect splits to paralyze us.

Peter.

Q Sir, I'd like to ask you about an aspect of this tobacco deal where you do have some expertise, the legal aspect. What's your view of this concept of protecting the tobacco industry from lawsuits, from liability? What kind of legal and what kind of constitutional precedence would that set?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I understand it, it does not protect them from liability for actual damages. It protects them from liability for past punitive damages, and still permits punitive damages if there is misconduct from the date of the agreement forward.

Now, in the law, the purpose of punitive damages is

to deter future destructive behavior. And the concept of punitive damages is provided not because the person suing is entitled it because of his or her injuries, but because you think the injuries are not enough -- compensating this person is not enough to take the profit out of whatever anti-social conduct and illegal conduct the defendant was engaging in. So you enable -- you have punitive damages to take the sting out of it.

The people negotiating on behalf of the public -- the attorneys general and the lawyers -- as I understand it, got another \$20 billion or so -- Mike Moore described what it was -- in a kind of advanced penalty fund -- say, we're doing to make you pay up front for the things you've done wrong. And that's how they -- in the last few weeks, the agreement went from involving about \$300 and something billion to almost \$370 billion.

So, that -- I think -- I can't answer your question except to say, I'll sit down there and I'll try to evaluate that. I will evaluate -- it's an unusual and unique resolution. They got several billion dollars more out of the tobacco companies than they had been talking about getting. Can you have, in effect, an advance payment for punitive damages? Does it sort of -- does that, plus all the other things that would be good from a consumer's point of view and the public's point of view, would that be enough to kind of off-set the troublesome areas?

You and this man and then Bill, the three of you -- I'll take you real quick. And then I'll take some foreign journalists back there.

Q Mr. President, the hearings on campaign fundraising will begin soon. And a number of key figures -- people who worked for you or old friends have either fled the country or have said they would take the 5th Amendment. Is there anything you can or should do to get them to come clean?

THE PRESIDENT: What we can do is to control what we're asked to do. We tried to be very cooperative and all that we have asked is that the hearings be fair and bipartisan. And if

they are, I think they'll serve a valid public purpose.

Go ahead.

Q President Clinton, some of the critics of your decision to renew Most Favored Nation trade status for China say that perhaps watching the transition of Hong Kong should have been taken into consideration before granting that status. Was that ever a consideration? And in your opinion, how realistic is a one-country, two-systems policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the answer to the first part of your question is, we have to make this decision now, and I think we should now. This thing will obviously be revisited within a year. I think if we look like we were -- again, I would say to you, China is a very large country. It has great ties with the rest of the world. If we were to basically say, the United States believes we can keep you on probation all by yourself, and we're going to see what you do, we're like assuming their bad faith. I think that would be a mistake.

On the one-country, two-systems thing, I think it is realistic, but I think there will be some tensions there. And what we, of course, in the United States hope is that the tensions will steadily be resolved over time in favor of freedom and openness, free speech, personal freedom and democracy.

But let me remind you, 25 years ago, when President Nixon went to China, or in 1979 when President Carter recognized China and worked out the understandings of how we relate to China and how we would relate to Taiwan. There is plainly a lot more

personal freedom and mobility and personal well-being in China today than there was then. In other words, our frustrations with China today are not measured against the standard of 1979 or 1972; they're measured with our deep disappointment and disagreement with 1989 and Tiananmen Square and our lack of success in persuading the Chinese to, in effect, go back to the status quo before Tiananmen Square and keep moving forward.

In the life of a country like China, that's not such a long time. And I'm just not prepared to give up on our engagement policy. So that's all I can say about it.

Bill.

Q Mr. President, now that you have a U.S. tobacco agreement, would you favor and encourage some sort of international regulation of tobacco? And wouldn't this be a good G-7 issue?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it might be. But the problem is, you know, the G-7 nations are not the primary place where the market is growing. I will say this, I hope that other countries around the world that are concerned with their own public health and who have primary responsibility for the well-being of their own people, will look at what we've been trying to do here and ask themselves whether they should take some similar steps if they want to avoid very high death rates, very high disease rates, and enormous social costs.

Could we have a few questions from the international press now? Would someone just stand up over here -- anybody from the international press? Go ahead. We'll take a few there. Just stand up and I'll get around to you. Go ahead.

Q Mr. President, in your meetings here with the leaders of Japan and Russia, did you get the sense that the Northern Territories dispute between those two countries could be resolved? And do you see any U.S. role in that resolution process?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think -- well, first of all, I think the only appropriate United States role is to try to talk to each party on behalf of the other from the point of view of being friends with both. That is, this is an area where we plainly have no personal, tangible

interest of any kind. We have no territorial interest, we have no financial interest. Our only interest is seeing two friends of ours get along, and trying to stabilize one more -- the future of the Asia Pacific region by removing one more deterrent to an alliance between a free and democratic Russia and our great ally in Japan.

So I have talked to both Prime Minister Hashimoto and President Yeltsin about this on several occasions. They are beginning to talk about it among themselves. They will have to work it out. But, obviously, I'm very hopeful that it can be worked out.

Yes, sir -- the gentleman standing there.

Q Mr. President, I think you have been waiting for too long for Japan's achievement of deregulation and administrative reforms. Could you tell us your opinion, as frankly as possible, on this matter?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I agree with you. (Laughter.) I agree with you.

Here's the problem we're going to run into with Japan on the trade issue. We have made real progress over the last four years in our trading relations with Japan. It's become a real joy to be able to meet and work with Japan where trade was

an issue, but not the only issue, and where we really thought we could identify the issues and make progress on them, that there was no big structural war going on, economic war, between the United States and Japan. And I think it has obviously not been bad for Japan either. I think it's been good for both of us.

Now, the Prime Minister has reaffirmed his commitment to a domestic demand-led growth strategy for Japan, and has put forward a very ambitious plan for internal reform and deregulation and opening of the Japanese economy. At the same time, he says, quite rightly, that all these advanced economies are going to face serious challenges from the aging of our populations. That's true. You've heard all the questions that were just asked of me about our medical programs. And Japan has an even older population than the United States, aging even more rapidly.

So the decisions by the Japanese government to try to pursue a path of fiscal austerity driven in part by the desire to prepare for the retirement and the aging of the Japanese population runs the risk of going back to the old export-driven strategy of growth. And we'll just have to work through those two conflicts. We can't tell the Japanese government or the Japanese people that they can't prepare for the aging or their population; we have to do the same.

On the other hand, I think they know that if we resort -- we return to the time when we've got exploding trade deficits, then that will once again move front and center into our relations in a way that won't be good for either country, I don't think.

Q Mr. President, the Russian President Yeltsin has played an important role in the Denver Summit. What's your reading -- when will Russia be totally completed into the G-7 circuit as a new member?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say, this year our commitment was to have Russia be a complete member of the Group of the 8 and to have the old G-7 meet only on issues that we had unique responsibility for because of our present financial standing. So I think it's fair to say that all of us look forward to the day when we don't even have to do that.

But just, for example, we've got this project going on to help Ukraine deal with Chernobyl, and Russia is not responsible for what we committed to do before, nor would it be fair to ask Russia to bear any responsibility for that. So we had to meet and discuss it, and we did. There was nothing secret or esoteric about it; we just had to do what we were required to do, and we did that.

But I think you will see continuing integration of Russia into full partnership. The next thing I want to see is Russia into the WTO, and we're working on that. So we'll just keep working at it, and as long as Russia keeps moving as it is under President Yeltsin, and those reformers and the people of Russia keep supporting the direction they have, I think that you'll see more and more good things ahead.

This gentleman has been here a long time, and then this gentleman, and then we'll move over here.

Q Mr. President, what do you think, is Russia ready economically and politically to be a full member of the 8?

THE PRESIDENT: I think, yes, they're ready politically, and ready economically in terms of what's -- like the Paris Club membership. But I think there are still some things that the old G-7 have to do that it wouldn't even be fair to ask Russia to participate in, like this Chernobyl thing that I

just mentioned. So there will be a smaller and smaller role for the seven as we go forward, and a bigger and bigger role -- basically, this time we had a Summit of the 8, with a small, little afterthought for what the seven still had to do to clean up our old business. But I think that, with great prosperity, I think you'll see any last little dividing line blurring.

Yes, sir. These three gentlemen there are fine. Just take them in any order.

Q Mr. President, I was wondering, how do you think Russia will change the balance of forces -- or maybe I should say, the balance of interest -- within the group now that Russia has joined, specifically between U.S. and Europe.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope that Russia will change in two ways that I would consider to be immensely positive. One is, I think the participation of Russia here, just like the NATO-Russia Founding Act, increases the chances that we can maintain stability in Europe in the 20th century, and that we can deal with any problems that arise like we're dealing with them in Bosnia, to prevent the outbreak of widespread war in Europe.

The second thing I think is very positive is, Russia, don't forget, is also a great Pacific power. So in bringing Russia into this partnership, along with Japan, you will see a little more emphasis, I think, on what we can do as a group to deal with what's going on in Asia in preserving stability and freedom and opportunity there. So in those ways, I think you'll see the texture of this change.

And you could see it just in the way President Yeltsin operated here at this meeting, where I might say I thought he did an extraordinary job.

Q Mr. President, can you assure us that by the time of the next summit, the main war criminals in Bosnia will finally have been arrested?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't promise you that, but I can tell you that's what I support. And I support -- generally, I think that it's going to be difficult to implement the full spirit of the Dayton Accord unless you see some progress on the war criminals front, number one. And number two, as you may know, I have felt for some time, with so much ethnic and racial and religious and tribal hatred in the world, that there probably should be an international war crimes tribunal that is permanently established and goes forward, because I think that what we see in Bosnia is just one example of a whole set of very serious problems.

This young man in the back has been very patient. Let me take his question.

Q Good afternoon, Mr. President. My name is Colton Alton. I am a student taking an

international course on the summit for the University of Colorado CU On-Line. There are 450 students internationally, from each of the countries. On behalf of the 450 students, what do you feel was the most significant accomplishment with this year's summit?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the most significant thing we did here was to commit ourselves to a growth strategy that would include not only our own countries, but other countries around the world, and that would be pursued while improving, not undermining, the environment. And that's quite significant.

We've said these things specifically before, but here we said, look, we're coming up to Kyoto where we're all bound to adopt legally-binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. So that means we have to grow our economies while

improving our environments, number one.

And then we said, we're going to reach out to Africa, we're going to reach out to the developing countries of Asia and Latin America, that our prosperity depends upon their prosperity.

And, to me, I would hope that the students who follow this on-line would look at the world in that way, would see America as a unifying, not a divisive force in the world and

would embrace the fact that our prosperity should depend upon others and upon living in harmony with our environment.

I'll take one more -- this gentleman here.

Q The communique, just as you said, will test the importance of four-party talks. Why didn't you urge North Korea to participate in the four-party talks? And I would like to ask you what is your prospect of the four-party meetings?

THE PRESIDENT: Why does the communique not urge North Korea to participate? Is that the question you asked?

Q Yes --

THE PRESIDENT: I would say that it is an oversight and we should have, because I do every time I can. And secondly, I'm fairly optimistic now because North Korea has agreed to participate in a meeting to determine the conditions in which they would meet with the South Koreans and the Chinese and the United States to set out these four-party talks. So I'm fairly encouraged by that.

Go ahead.

Q -- over China will definitely try very hard to sell the so-called one-country, two-system formula and hope Taiwan will be on board. And the leaders in Taiwan made it clear that that formula is not acceptable for them. So I wonder what will be the U.S. policy on Taiwan after Hong Kong is turned over, and whether the U.S. will buy this one-country, two-system formula on the issue of Taiwan.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the most important element of United States policy will not change as it relates to Taiwan, and that is that there can be no forcible resolution of that issue, and that while we accept the idea of one China, it has always been our policy, for some years now, as you know, we also -- a critical part of that policy is that the people of Taiwan and the people of China must resolve their differences in a peaceable way, agreeable to all.

So that's the only really critical element that we have to reaffirm there. I think the people of

Taiwan are going to be -- and the leaders of Taiwan will be watching how the Hong Kong transition goes, and I think that their attitude about what their own position should be will probably be affected by that.

Thank you very much.



*To comment on this service,
send feedback to the Web Development Team.*

[Read our Privacy Policy](#)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Denver, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

June 22, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PRESENTATION OF FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE DENVER SUMMIT OF THE 8

Denver Public Library
Denver, Colorado

12:58 P.M. MDT

PRESIDENT CLINTON: As I begin, I would like to thank the city of Denver and the people of Colorado for the wonderful work they did to make us feel welcome here. I thank the people who worked on behalf of the United States to put this together -- Harold Ickes, Deb Willhite and our whole team. And, most of all, I want to thank my colleagues for their hard work and for the spirit of cooperation that prevailed here in Denver.

We've agreed on new steps to organize our nations to lay a strong foundation in the 21st century, to prepare our people and our economies for the global marketplace, to meet new transnational threats to our security, to integrate new partners into the community of free market democracies.

Russia's role here at the summit reflects the great strides that Russia has made in its historic transformation. We look forward to Russia's continued leadership and participation and we thank President Yeltsin for all he has done.

On behalf of my colleagues, I'd like to summarize several key points in our communique. First, as leaders of the world's major industrial democracies, we feel a special responsibility to work together, to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of the global economy, and to ensure opportunity for all segments of our societies.

We explored what we can do to create more jobs for our people, and we look forward to the conferences on employment in Japan this fall and the United Kingdom early next year. We believe we have much to learn from each other. We also discussed the challenges our nations face as our populations grow older, and how we can keep our senior citizens living productive lives well into their later years.

Globalization brings with it problems none of us can conquer alone. This year we intensified our common efforts to meet new transnational threats, like environmental degradation, terrorism, drugs, crime, and infectious disease.

We are also determined to do our part to protect our environment for future generations. Among other measures, we recommitted ourselves to the principles of the Rio Summit. We intend to reach an agreement in Kyoto to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to respond to the problem of global warming. We discussed how best to protect the Earth's forests and

oceans, and we are clearly committed to doing that together as well.

Last year, we adopted an ambitious agenda to fight

crime and terrorism. Since then, we have taken concrete steps from improving airline security to denying safe haven for criminals. This year, we'll make special effort to fight high-tech crimes such as those involving computer and telecommunications technology.

We've also made important progress in promoting nuclear safety and security, particularly in combatting nuclear smuggling and in managing the growing stockpiles of plutonium from dismantled nuclear warheads.

We launched a new effort to stem the spread of infectious diseases. In the coming year, we'll be working together to improve global surveillance to provide early warning, to better coordinate our response and to strengthen public health systems, especially in the developing world. We've also pledged to accelerate our efforts to develop an HIV/AIDS vaccine.

As we move forward with the integration of new democracies and market economics, we're determined that no part of the world will be left behind. We agreed upon a package of political and economic measures to ensure that African nations share with us the benefits of globalization. We've also continued our efforts to strengthen and spread democracy and freedom around the world.

Finally, we discussed a number of political issues of critical importance to our nations, including Bosnia, the Middle East and Hong Kong. Next week will represent an historic moment as Hong Kong returns to Chinese sovereignty. We reaffirmed our strong interest in Hong Kong's future and our shared conviction on the importance of China's adherence to its commitments under the 1984 agreement. We appreciate in particular the devotion that Prime Minister Blair and his government attach to this endeavor.

As we worked together to promote the progress of market democracies, we reaffirmed our intention to ensure that those states that stand outside our community, such as Iran, Iraq and Libya, fully adhere to the fundamental norms we all agree should guide us into the next century.

We leave Denver renewed by our strength -- the strength of our common efforts to prepare our people to succeed in the global economy and the global society of the 21st century. Again, let me thank my fellow leaders for their extraordinary work. I think it's been a very good summit. And again I thank the people of Denver and Colorado for their hospitality.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)



*To comment on this service,
send feedback to the Web Development Team.*

[Read our Privacy Policy](#)

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

VOL. 13, NO. 4

THE CONVERGENCE OF U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

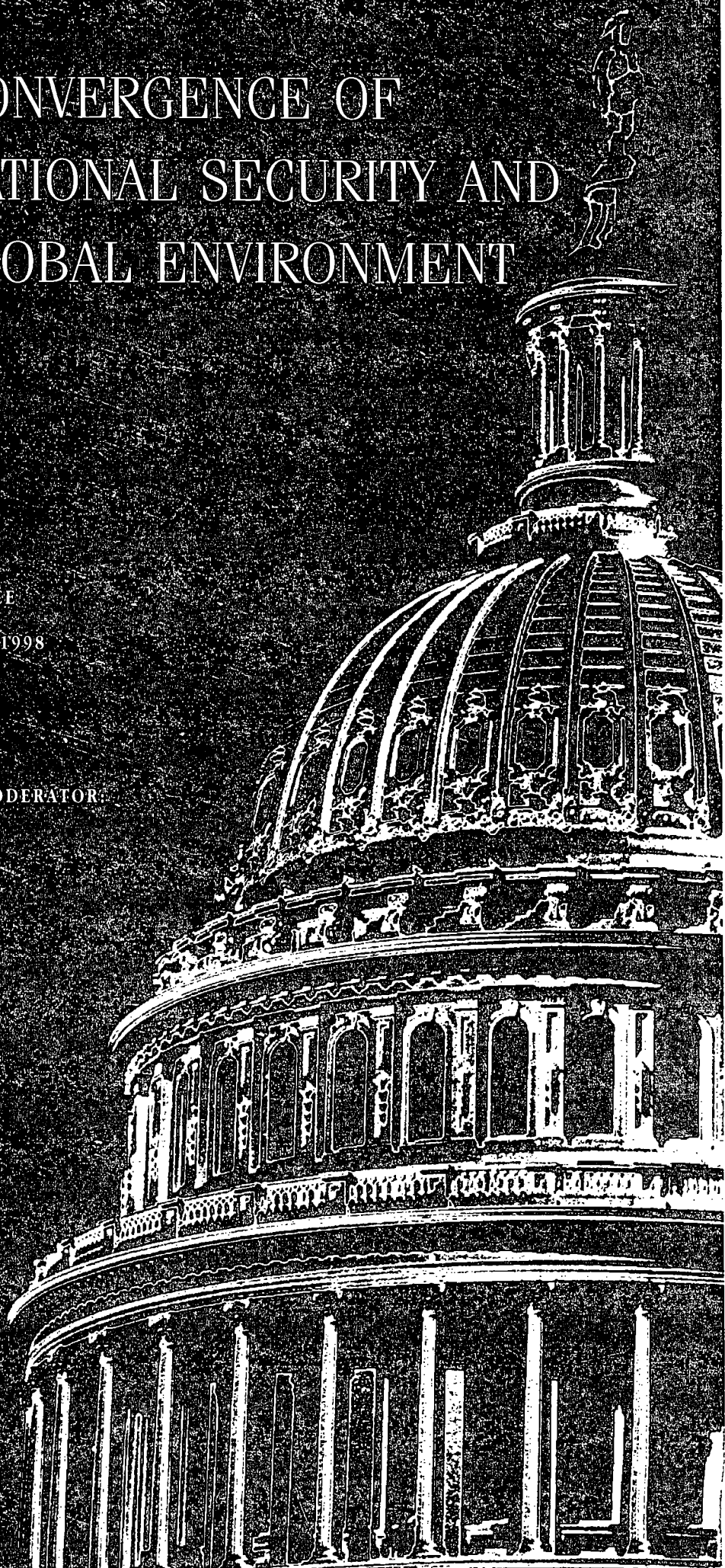
THIRD CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 12-16, 1998

DIRECTOR AND MODERATOR

DICK CLARK

The
Aspen
Institute



THE WHITE HOUSE

Tax report: biofuels bioenergy
govt use of biodiesel

Call Keating re: McPha/McRade

~~Larry re: Byrd?~~



~~two~~ event
Limblity

- make list
 - get Paul Thorn.
- The Lone Memo

361A

"Commission for Environmental Cooperation" (CEC)
- set up as part of NAFTA (also NAEEC)

- GCC - Gulf Cooperation Countries (Qatar, Kuwait, etc.)

- sharing agreements for T19 is/Euphrates needed to avoid potential conflict.

- Montreal Protocol - ozone now focusing on implementation in develop countries and enforcement.

- Areas: Biodiversity, Climate, Land, air (non-climate), water.

- causes of biodiv. loss:

1) fragmentation, degradation, loss of habitat

2) overexploitation

3) intro. of non-native species

4) pollution

5) Climate change

- species becoming extinct at b/w 1,000 - 10,000 times the natural rate. (Global Biodiversity Assessment).

- Interconnection of issues

population

increased food demand

climate change

decreased

↓
Biodiversity loss

↓
water scarcity

↓
Health effects

THE WHITE HOUSE

- 1) Growing role in U.S. foreign policy / National Security
 - This Admin perm. putting it on map
 - Not like human rights
- 2) Economic Imperative for north and south.
 - Haiti
 - China
- 3) Imperative for peace
 - Tigris / Euphrates
 - Kenya
 - Africa (Sudan??)
- 4) Trade Issues / ~~Not~~ Not like labor
 - MDCIS
 - Export Credit Agencies / OECD
 - WTO
- 5) Economic opp. for U.S.
\$400b market
- 6) Moral Imperative
 - 1,000-10,000 x natural rate

7) Goals

- Climate Treaty
- Biodiversity Treaty
- Law of the Seas
- Deforestation / Desertification
- Water (Mideast)
- Former Soviet Union
- Nuclear Issues