

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Pyatt to Gibney re Updated Costa Rica book (54 pages)	05/02/1997	P1/b(1)
002. email	Haines to Pyatt re CA summit updated (10 pages)	05/07/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMAIL-Record (Sept 94-Sept 97) ([sweatshop ...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[05/02/1997-05/08/1997]

2018-1072-F

kc2349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 03 May 97 12:28

FROM Pyatt, Geoffrey R.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: URGENT: Rmks, Fact Sheets Etc... [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gibney, James S.
Gray, Wendy
Johnson, David T.
LaFleur, Vinca A.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Naplan, Steven J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY DeSouza, Patrick J.

TEXT_BODY

For purposes of these fact sheets and other discussions, what we have agreed to with the Central Americans is a "Trade and Investment Council constituted by Ministers." That phrase should replace regional trade dialogue in the trade/investment and regional cooperation fact sheets.

From: Pyatt, Geoffrey R.
To: Blinken, Antony J.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Malley, Robert; Sandalow, David B.; @PLANNING - Strat
Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: RE: URGENT: Rmks, Fact Sheets Etc... [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, May 02, 1997 09:32 PM

[[FACTCOOP.DOC : 3120 in FACTCOOP.DOC]][[FACTENVI.DOC : 3121
in
FACTENVI.DOC]][[FACTIMI.DOC : 3122 in FACTIMI.DOC]]
[[FACTLAW.DOC : 3123
in FACTLAW.DOC]][[FACTOPEN.DOC : 3124 in FACTOPEN.DOC]]
[[FACTTRAD.DOC :
3125 in FACTTRAD.DOC]]

Your wish is my command. Depending on what we get on sweatshop, I may try to gin up another one on that. Alternative is to fold it into the trade stuff. Closing credits to Rob for the immigration sheet and David for enviro.

From: Blinken, Antony J.
 To: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs;
 @DEMOCRACY -
 Dem/Human Affairs; @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat
 Plan &
 Comm
 CC: /R, Record at A1
 Subject: URGENT: Rmks, Fact Sheets Etc...
 Date: Friday, May 02, 1997 12:03 PM

Following this a.m.'s Berger meeting, here is what I am expecting to receive from you by COB (but the earlier the better) recognizing that you have nothing else to do (joke).

1. Draft of President's BNC statement. I am happy to have this in the form of talking points/substance bullets so you don't feel the need to ocmpose beatiful prose (to the extent you are so moved, great -- but not necessary).
2. Draft of President's Mexico press conference statement, again bullets being fine. Per Berger, mix should be 75% on statements signed (drugs and migration); 25% on E&E/other.
3. Consolidated Fact Sheets. Again per Berger, for each stop we should have ONE omnibus Fact Sheet for each basket of issues (e.g. Environment; Drugs/Crime/Corruption; Trade; Education etc...) ideally with a broad lead in graf summarizing the initiatives and then descriptions of each one on same fact sheet. We do not want 38 fact sheets -- too unwieldy, not user friendly, press can't digest; doesn't show there's a comprehensive approach to each issue.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 20:36

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FACTCOOP.DOC

U.S. SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The San Jose Summit is part of broader U.S. policy of support for sub-regional cooperation in Central America. During the Summit the

President announced new initiatives in the areas of regional security and trade that are intended to advance the process of regional integration that the Central Americans themselves are pursuing.

Security: The framing document for regional cooperation on security issues is the Central America Democratic Security Treaty, signed

by the Presidents of Central America and Panama in December 1995. The treaty, thus far ratified by Nicaragua and El Salvador, seeks to strengthen democracy, protect human rights, begin to eliminate narcotics and weapons trafficking, promote sustainable development and encourage a regional arms control arrangement that promotes transparency, confidence and long-term peace. The treaty supports U.S. regional objectives by providing an overarching framework for regional law enforcement cooperation. We will provide technical assistance to help with start-up of a Joint Center for Police Studies the Central Americans are establishing in El Salvador under the treaty.

The President also highlighted the increasingly regional approach of our military exercise and training programs. From May 18-30, 180 soldiers from the U.S. will join troops from Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (with Nicaragua as observers) for a headquarters exercise in El Salvador focused on peacekeeping and interaction with NGO's. This is the third in a series of exercises under the Fuerzas Aliadas (Allied Forces) umbrella, geared towards regional cooperation, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. SOUTHCOM intends to continue and intensify these regional programs focusing on new missions and capabilities. DoD is also working to refocus IMET programs (International Military Education and Training) and excess equipment transfers on capabilities which support peacekeeping and reflect the shift in Central American militaries away from internal security missions.

Commerce: The U.S.-Central America trade dialogue agreed to in the San Jose communique, will allow us to deepen our interaction on trade and investment issues so that as the process of regional economic integration goes forward it will take into account our common free trade objectives. The Central Americans have already eliminated duties on most of the items traded among their countries. They

are working toward full implementation of a relatively low common external tariff which currently ranges between 5 and 20 percent; in 1995 they agreed to eventually reduce this common external tariff to a range of 0 to 15 percent. The integration process is overseen by a coordinating body called the Central American Integration System (SICA). Under SICA the Central Americans have a functioning Secretariat for Regional Integration (SIECA) and a bank to support regional integration projects (CABEI). We also engage with the region through the Central America-U.S. business forum, a government-private sector partnership launched jointly in March 1996 by then President Violeta Chamorro and Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown. The second meeting of this forum occurred last March in Guatemala. More than 100 U.S. businesses participated in each of these meetings.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 20:38

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FACTENVI.DOC

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The President's visit to Costa Rica is intended to highlight environmental protection and sustainable development. These are central parts of our agenda in the hemisphere.

Costa Rica provides a superb model of sustainable development. Under the leadership of President Figueres, Costa Rica has launched an aggressive program to transform the national transportation system with electric vehicles and other clean technologies. Costa Rica has developed innovative ways to translate its rich natural biodiversity into employment opportunities, particularly through eco-tourism. Its park system is a model for the world.

Costa Rica is a leader in efforts to promote "joint

implementation" under the Climate Change Convention. These are projects financed by companies in the United States and elsewhere to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. (Examples are renewable energy or forestry conservation projects). Costa Rica has developed an innovative financial instrument, designed to be traded on commodities exchanges, to support investments in projects of this kind. Each of these instruments represents a reduction (independently certified) of one metric ton of greenhouse gases.

The San Jose Communiqu,, signed by President Clinton and the Central American leaders, breaks new ground in international support for joint implementation. In the Communiqu,, the leaders express their strong support for joint implementation as a tool for meeting the challenge of climate change. This is an important diplomatic achievement. At a U.S.-Central America Energy Ministerial on May 7, U.S. Energy Secretary Pena and his regional counterparts outlined new strategies for continued cooperation on clean energy investments and joint implementation opportunities.

Sustainable development is central to our dialogue in Central America and the hemisphere as a whole. At the Miami Summit (1994), and again at the Bolivia Summit on Sustainable Development (1996), countries in the hemisphere launched wide-ranging programs to promote sustainable development. The United States and its Central American neighbors work together in this area under the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development (CONCAUSA). CONCAUSA's agenda includes support for protected areas, eco-tourism, the harmonization of environmental legislation, regulatory reform and clean energy production.

In recent years, Central American governments have taken important steps to promote sustainable development and protect the environment.

A leading example is work to phase-out the use leaded gasoline. Central American governments participate actively in efforts to implement international environmental treaties, including the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and programs such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

On Friday, May 9, U.S. Interior Secretary Babbitt and Costa Rican Minister of Environment and Energy Rene Castro will sign a joint declaration encouraging further regional cooperation on training, information sharing, and technical and scientific collaboration.

Costa Rica contains an estimated 5% of the world's species of flora and fauna. Costa Rica has built a system of protected areas containing 74 parks and reserves that put approximately 25% of its land area in some form of a conservation status.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 20:53

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FACTIMI.DOC

Immigration and Migrant Trafficking

In the San Jose Declaration that was signed today, President Clinton, the Presidents of Central America and the Dominican Republic, and the Prime Minister of Belize reaffirmed their joint commitment to fight migrant trafficking and to address immigration issues in a humane spirit.

President Clinton's immigration policy for Central America rests on three fundamental principles:

- Full enforcement of our laws against illegal migration and alien-smuggling.

New immigration law signed by President increases law

enforcement presence at borders; streamlines immigration procedures; toughens penalties for illegal immigration; and mandates construction of fencing in border areas where illegal entry most often occurs.

- Improved cooperation with our neighbors on immigration matters.

San Jose Summit reaffirmed commitment to increase cooperation to combat migrant trafficking.

United States has committed to having in place by June, 1997, new procedures to provide advance notification to our neighbors of criminal alien removals.

- Respect for human rights of all migrants, regardless of legal status.

The Justice Department has issued guidelines to help ensure prompt investigation allegations of abuse and, where appropriate, punish their perpetrators.

- Upholding our nation's humanitarian tradition in enforcement our immigration laws, in particular where families and children are involved.

The President is committed to implementing the new immigration law humanely and to working closely with Congress on ways to address the issues raised by leaders of Central America and the Dominican Republic.

The President is particularly concerned about the imposition of an inflexible ceiling on suspensions of deportation, the relief traditionally available to aliens who have resided in the U.S. for considerable periods of time and whose deportation would cause extreme hardship. The Administration has delayed until September 30, 1997, the issuance of orders of deportation to individuals who would have qualified but for the ceiling, and will work with the Congress in the interim to address this issue in a more humane

way.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 20:58

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FACTLAW.DOC
COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

At their meeting today, President Clinton and the leaders of Central America and the Dominican Republic reaffirmed their commitment to the rule of law and agreed to redouble their efforts to combat crime and improve security for their citizens. The San Jose Communiqu, instructs ministers responsible for public security to develop a plan of action this year to achieve these objectives. Attorney General Reno will meet in Washington with her counterparts on June 9 to begin this process.

An important part of this discussion will focus on the need to modernize not only extradition treaties, mentioned in the Communiqu,, but criminal justice institutions in general, to ensure that crimes of all kinds may be effectively prosecuted in all countries. This is ultimately the answer to the demand for citizen security that echoes throughout the region.

The countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic are all engaged in serious reexamination of their justice institutions. The United States, and a variety of other donors, are assisting them to establish or strengthen professional civilian police forces investigative services, prosecutor's offices, judicial schools and other elements that are necessary to provide effective criminal justice services to their societies.

U.S. law enforcement training programs in the region are aimed at establishing regional law enforcement networks to counteract the challenge of transnational networks of criminals. The FBI, DEA, INS and Customs Service all maintain liaison officers in the region, and those agencies, along with Justice's international Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) are working with the Central American governments to help them modernize laws to combat transnational criminal activities and professionalize civilian police forces. Training is also directed to strengthening court systems in the region which are ill-prepared to deal with the volume and complexity of their

caseloads. USAID is providing training and technical assistance for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and judicial support staff.

An Association of Central American Chiefs of Police began in 1986 with U.S. assistance and is now self-sustaining. The United States will also offer technical assistance this year in developing an operational plan to support the Central American Institute for Advanced Police Studies which the region's governments have agreed to establish in El Salvador. The Institute promises to be an important mechanism for sharing experiences among police forces in Central America and institutionalizing best practices.

At the meeting today, President Clinton also proposed the establishment of a new International Law Enforcement Academy in Latin America, analogous to the international academy we helped establish in Budapest. The State Department has several million dollars in this year's budget for this purpose and will be seeking support and cooperation from other countries throughout the hemisphere to make this concept a reality.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 21:6

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FILE NAME**

FACTOPEN.DOC
CENTRAL AMERICA OPEN SKIES

Included in the communique, signed by President Clinton and the Central American leaders is language welcoming the signature later today of Open Skies agreements between the United States and Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Belize/DR TK). Panama has also signed a bilateral Open-Skies agreement today in Panama City.

The signing of these bilateral open-skies aviation agreements following over six months of discussions. These are our first open skies agreements in the Western Hemisphere, marking a watershed in the event in the broader process of hemispheric economic integration.

With the signing of these agreements the Clinton Administration has entered into a total of (15 plus X) bilateral open-skies aviation agreements, including 11 in Europe, one in the Middle East, and

three
in Asia. (FYI: Actual total depends on which countries are ready
to
sign on May 8.) The further expansion of trade and tourism in
the
Western Hemisphere which these agreements will stimulate will
spur
economic growth and commercial development for all countries of
this
hemisphere.

We are at the threshold of a new era in international air
transportation. Open skies is the future because it recognizes
the
critically important contribution that air transportation plays
in
economic development throughout the world. The United States and
an
increasing number of countries recognize this, with the result
that
the list of countries signing Open Skies aviation agreements is
growing rapidly.

Under the President's leadership the United States and (15 plus
X)
other countries have put into place the beginnings of a global
aviation network that allows airlines freedom to provide air
services
and meet the demands of the marketplace. The world is moving
away
from the historical pattern of restrictive bilateral aviation
agreements that relied on the dictates of governments and, to a
large
degree, has not been responsive to the needs of the marketplace.

Open skies aviation agreements allow the airlines of the parties
to
provide passenger and cargo services between any point in either
country as well as to third countries, allow airlines freedom to
price their services, remove all restrictions on capacity, and
create
a positive market-oriented environment for the operation of air
services. Most importantly, open-skies aviation agreements put
the
needs of travelers, shipper communities, and businesses
(including
the important tourism industry) first.

Where open-skies and liberalized aviation agreement are in place,
the results have been excellent. Passenger and cargo traffic

have
increased dramatically, prices are lower, and the quantity,
quality
and variety of air services offered have expanded to meet market
needs.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 May 97 21:29

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FACTTRAD.DOC

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

The Central American nations and the Dominican Republic, with
nearly
40 million consumers, are implementing important economic reforms
and trade liberalization. Total U.S. trade with the Summit
countries
exceeded \$20 billion in 1996. The San Jose Summit established
commercial cooperation as a centerpiece of the U.S.-Central
America
relationship and underlined the Central American commitment to
expand
trade and continue the process of economic liberalization.

Free Trade Area of the Americas: The San Jose communiqu, reaffirms
the commitment made at the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas to
create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005, with
significant progress by 2000. The leaders also called for
launching
FTAA negotiations at the 1998 Summit of the Americas in Chile.
The
Central Americans have taken an active role in the FTAA process
(as
it moves from the preparatory to the negotiating phase) by
chairing 3
of the 11 FTAA Working Groups. In February 1998, Costa Rica
will
host the hemisphere's fourth FTAA Trade Ministerial. The leaders
agreed to institute a ministerial-level Regional Dialogue (final
name
TK) to identify specific steps, including bilateral, multilateral
and regional trade agreements, that will further expand trade
among
the San Jose Summit nations and lay the foundation for open and
fair
trade, consistent with the FTAA process.

CBI Enhancement: The President reaffirmed in San Jose his commitment to introduce before Congress a United States- Caribbean Trade Enhancement Act, which would extend to eligible Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries trade preferences essentially equivalent to those Mexico receives under NAFTA. The bill is designed as a transitional mechanism to ensure that interested countries make policy changes that will help them to prepare for accession to the FTAA. It thus will allow countries in the Caribbean Basin to enjoy enhanced trade while helping them to prepare for participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Investment: The Central American nations and the Dominican Republic are headed toward more open investment regimes. The United States has negotiated Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with Nicaragua and Honduras, which we will bring into force when we conclude Intellectual Property Rights Agreements (IPRAs). We continue to urge the other countries in the region to accelerate their reforms in order to make BITs and IPRAs possible. The United States encourages all governments to move quickly to bring their investment and IPR regimes into full compliance with the highest international standards. In order to attract and maintain additional U.S. investment, we have urged several governments in the region to resolve outstanding investment and property disputes with U.S. citizens.

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DATE-TIME 08 May 97 13:24
FROM Cicio, Kristen K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: fact sheets [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Davies, Glyn T.
 Friedrich, M. K.
 Harmon, Joyce
 Hilliard, Brenda I.
 Joshi, M. Kay
 Kerrick, Donald L.
 Millison, Cathy L.
 Poole, Jennifer C.

CARBON_COPY Brown, Nancy E.

TEXT_BODY
 ONE MORE TIME

from: Cicio, Kris at Trip
 To: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
 CC: /R Record at A1; Brown, Nancy E.
 Subject: fact sheets [UNCLASSIFIED]
 Date: Thursday, May 08, 1997 02:12 PM

[[DECLARE.DOC : 3870 in DECLARE.DOC]][[FACTCOOP.DOC : 3871 in
 FACTCOOP.DOC]][[FACTENVI.DOC : 3872 in FACTENVI.DOC]]
 [[FACTIMI.DOC :
 3873 in FACTIMI.DOC]][[FACTLAW.DOC : 3874 in FACTLAW.DOC]]
 [[FACTTRAD.DOC
 : 3875 in FACTTRAD.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
 FILE DATE** 8 May 97 22:8

**ATTACHMENT
 FILE NAME** DECLARE.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
 Location

For Immediate Release Date

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

THE SAN JOSE DECLARATION - A DEEPENED PARTNERSHIP
BETWEEN THE
UNITED
STATES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The Declaration of San Jose commits the United States and the nations of Central America to an intensified dialogue on a broad range of issues, including actions in the areas of strengthening democracy and regional security, building trade and investment, combating crime, drugs and corruption, promoting dialogue on immigration, and achieving more equitable and sustainable development. This deepened cooperation reflects the remarkable transformation of Central America, which, for the first time in 35 years, is democratic and at peace.

Intensified Dialogue/Follow-up Mechanisms: The Summit declaration provides structure for a deepened political relationship to follow-up commitments undertaken at the Summit. Secretary of State Albright will meet annually with the foreign ministers of Central America and the Dominican Republic to follow-up commitments from the Summit. Attorney General Reno will meet next month with her counterparts to develop an Action Plan implementing commitments to heightened cooperation on law enforcement issues. Finally, the Presidents created a ministerial-level Trade and Investment Council to advance our shared free-trade goals within the FTAA process.

Strengthening Democracy/Combating Crime and Drugs: The declaration calls for intensified efforts to combat drug consumption, drug trafficking, money laundering and related illegal activity. It also commits governments to the modernization of extradition treaties.

In several of the Summit countries, constitutional bans on the extradition of nationals create a defacto legal sanctuary for Central American nationals who commit crimes in the U.S. then flee from justice. Cooperation on extradition will be among the priority law enforcement matters at the upcoming meeting between Attorney General Reno and her Central American counterparts.

Building Free Trade: The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Miami Summit vision of a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005.

They called for the beginning of FTAA negotiations at the March 1998 Santiago Summit and welcomed the participation of labor in the process of hemispheric economic integration. The declaration welcomes the Administration's intention to seek passage of a bill enhancing access to the U.S. market for Caribbean Basin Initiative beneficiaries and recognizes strong advances the Central Americans have made in opening and restructuring their economies.

The declaration provides for a ministerial Trade and Investment Council to make specific recommendations for deepening our trade ties on a more reciprocal basis. It also pledges governments to continue work on bilateral investment treaties, intellectual property rights agreements, and liberalization of telecommunications, information technology and financial services sectors -- all U.S. trade policy goals. Our new Open Skies agreements are concrete examples of our commitment to open trade and commerce, and, in anticipation of increased air traffic stimulated by our new open skies agreements, the leaders pledge further cooperation to strengthen aviation regulatory, safety and security capabilities throughout the region.

Workers Rights and Social Issues: The communique, takes note of the Administration's Apparel Industry Partnership and calls for labor ministers to organize a conference of interested parties this

year to exchange ideas as to how employers and workers organizations can promote respect for labor rights and improve working conditions. The leaders give particular emphasis to the need for more social investment -- in health, education, housing and labor training -- to extend the benefits of economic growth. They call for expanding programs to promote micro-enterprises as a means of attacking poverty. They underscore the contribution that women make to the development process and pledge especially to protect the rights of workers set out in the ILO Constitution and various conventions.

Protecting the Environment: The declaration renews our commitment to the principles of environmental protection that underlie the U.S. Central America environmental agreement signed at the Miami Summit (CONCAUSA). It also endorses the concept of giving credit for Joint Implementation Projects to reduce greenhouse gasses, a major goal of U.S. environmental policy which we will push globally at Kyoto Climate Change Conference in December.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

8 May 97 16:34

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FACTCOOP.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Location

Date

U.S. SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The San Jose Summit is part of broader U.S. policy of support for sub-regional cooperation in Central America. During the Summit

the President announced new initiatives in the areas of regional security and trade that are intended to advance Central Americans' goal of regional integration.

Regional Security: The San Jose Declaration highlights the dramatic redefinition of regional security that has taken place in Central America as a result of the region's peace processes. The framing document for regional cooperation on security issues is the Central America Democratic Security Treaty, signed by the Presidents of Central America and Panama in December 1995 and cited in the San Jose comunique. The treaty, thus far ratified by Nicaragua and El Salvador, seeks to strengthen democracy, protect human rights, begin to eliminate narcotics and weapons trafficking, promote sustainable development and encourage a regional arms control arrangement that promotes transparency, confidence and long-term peace. The treaty supports U.S. regional objectives by providing an overarching framework for regional law enforcement cooperation. We will provide technical assistance to help with start-up of a Joint Center for Police Studies the Central Americans are establishing in El Salvador under the treaty.

Changing Military Roles: The President also highlighted in San Jose the increasingly regional approach of our military exercise and training programs with a focus on activities such as peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. From May 18-30, 180 soldiers from the U.S. will join troops from Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (with Nicaragua as observers) for a headquarters exercise in El Salvador focused on peacekeeping and interaction with NGO's. This is the third in a series of exercises under the Fuerzas Aliadas (Allied Forces) umbrella, geared towards regional cooperation, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. SOUTHCOM intends to continue and intensify these regional programs focusing on new missions and capabilities. DoD is also working to refocus IMET programs (International Military Education and Training) and

excess
equipment transfers on capabilities which support peacekeeping
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reflect the shift in Central American militaries away from
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security missions.

Commerce: The establishment of a ministerial-level Trade and
Investment Council between the United States and Central America
will
allow us to deepen our interaction on trade and investment issues
so
that as the process of regional economic integration goes forward
it
will promote our common free trade objectives. The Central
Americans have already eliminated duties on most of the items
traded
among their countries. They are working toward full
implementation
of a relatively low common external tariff which currently ranges
between 5 and 20 percent; in 1995 they agreed to eventually
reduce
this common external tariff to a range of 0 to 15 percent.

Regional Institutions: The integration process is overseen by a
coordinating body called the Central American Integration System
(SICA). Under SICA the Central Americans have a functioning
Secretariat for Regional Economic Integration (SIECA) and a bank
to
support regional integration projects (CABEI). We also engage
with
the region through the Central America-U.S. business forum, a
government-private sector partnership launched jointly in March
1996
by then President Violeta Chamorro and Secretary of Commerce Ron
Brown. The second meeting of this forum occurred last March in
Guatemala. More than 100 U.S. businesses participated in each of
these meetings.

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**ATTACHMENT
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8 May 97 21:36

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The President's visit to Costa Rica is intended to advance environmental protection and sustainable development, a central element of our agenda in the hemisphere.

Costa Rica provides a superb model of sustainable development. Under the leadership of President Figueres, Costa Rica has launched an aggressive program to transform the national transportation system with electric vehicles and other clean technologies. Costa Rica has developed innovative ways to translate its rich natural biodiversity into employment opportunities, particularly through eco-tourism. Its park system is a model for the world.

Climate Change: Costa Rica is a leader in efforts to promote "joint implementation" under the Climate Change Convention. These are projects financed by companies in the United States and elsewhere to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. (Examples are renewable energy or forestry conservation projects). Costa Rica has developed an innovative financial instrument, designed to be traded on commodities exchanges, to support investments in projects of this kind. Each of these instruments represents a reduction (independently certified) of one metric ton of greenhouse gases.

The San Jose Declaration breaks new ground in international support for joint implementation. In the Declaration, the leaders

express
their strong support for joint implementation as a tool for
meeting
the challenge of climate change. At a U.S.-Central America
Energy
Ministerial on May 7, U.S. Energy Secretary Pena and his regional
counterparts outlined new strategies for continued cooperation on
clean energy investments and joint implementation opportunities.

Sustainable Development Strategies: Sustainable development is
central to our dialogue in Central America and the hemisphere as
a
whole. At the Miami Summit (1994), and again at the Bolivia
Summit
on Sustainable Development (1996), countries in the hemisphere
launched wide-ranging programs to promote sustainable
development.
The United States and its Central American neighbors work
together in
this area under the Central American Alliance for Sustainable
Development (CONCAUSA). CONCAUSA's agenda includes support for
protected areas, eco-tourism, the harmonization of environmental
legislation, regulatory reform and clean energy production.

In recent years, Central American governments have taken
important
steps to promote sustainable development and protect the
environment.
A leading example is work to phase-out the use of leaded gasoline.
Central American governments participate actively in efforts to
implement international environmental treaties, including the
Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
(CITES),
and programs such as the International Coral Reef Initiative
(ICRI).

Park Service Cooperation: On Friday, May 9, U.S. Interior
Secretary
Babbitt and Costa Rican Minister of Environment and Energy Rene
Castro
will sign a joint declaration encouraging further regional
cooperation on training, information sharing, and technical and
scientific collaboration.

Costa Rica contains an estimated 5% of the world's species of
flora
and fauna. Costa Rica has built a system of protected areas
containing 74 parks and reserves that put approximately 25% of
its
land area in some form of a conservation status.

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Immigration and Migrant Trafficking

In the San Jose Declaration signed today, President Clinton, the Presidents of Central America and the Dominican Republic, and the Prime Minister of Belize undertook a joint commitment to fight migrant trafficking and to improve cooperation on immigration matters

through regular high-level dialogue. This process begins with a meeting of regional migration and foreign ministry officials in which

INS Commissioner Meissner will participate today.

President Clinton outlined three fundamental principles of U.S. immigration policy.

Enforcement of our laws against illegal migration and alien-smuggling.

The new immigration law increases law enforcement presence at borders; streamlines immigration procedures; toughens penalties for illegal immigration; and mandates construction of fencing in border areas where illegal entry most often occurs.

Protecting the human rights of migrants, regardless of legal status.

The Justice Department has issued guidelines to help ensure prompt investigation of allegations of abuse and, where appropriate, to punish the perpetrators, whomever they may be.

Commitment to our nation's humanitarian tradition in enforcing our immigration laws, in particular where families and children are involved.

The President is committed to implementing the new immigration law humanely and to working closely with Congress on ways to address certain aspects of particular concern to the countries of Central America.

The Administration has this delayed until September 30, 1997, the issuance of orders of deportation to individuals who would have qualified to remain with United States but for an inflexible ceiling, and will work with the Congress in the interim to address this issue. There will not be mass deportations.

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COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

At their meeting today, President Clinton and the leaders of Central America and the Dominican Republic reaffirmed their commitment to the rule of law and agreed to strengthen their efforts to combat crime and improve security for their citizens. The San Jose Communiqué, instructs ministers responsible for public security to develop a Plan of Action this year to address drug trafficking and corruption, money laundering and extradition. Attorney General Reno will meet in Washington with her counterparts on June 9 to begin this process. The leaders specifically endorsed ratifying the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption.

Extradition: The San Jose declaration includes an important commitment by the leaders to modernization of extradition treaties, in conjunction with their legislatures and courts. This is a particularly important issue with respect to El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, both of which have large resident populations in the U.S. The meeting with the Attorney General will address the need to modernize not only extradition treaties but criminal justice institutions in general, to ensure that crimes of all kinds may be effectively prosecuted in all countries.

The United States, and a variety of other donors, are assisting the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic to establish or strengthen professional civilian police forces investigative services, prosecutor's offices, judicial schools and other elements that are necessary to provide effective criminal justice services to their societies.

Latin America Regional Training Center: At the meeting today, President Clinton proposed the establishment of a new International Law Enforcement Academy in Latin America, analogous to the international academy we founded in Budapest. The Administrations budget includes several million dollars for this purpose and will be seeking support and cooperation from other countries throughout the

hemisphere to bring the center to life. The scope of activities and programmatic focus of the center will be determined in consultation with the governments of the region. Although no decisions have been made regarding the location and structure of the center, an assessment team will be looking at several potential sites in Central America later this month.

Law Enforcement Training: U.S. law enforcement training programs in the region are aimed at establishing regional law enforcement networks to crack-down on transnational networks of criminals. The FBI, DEA, INS and Customs Service all maintain liaison officers in the region, and those agencies, along with Justice's international Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) are working with the Central American governments to help them modernize laws to combat transnational criminal activities and professionalize civilian police forces. Training is also directed to strengthening court systems in the region which are ill-prepared to deal with the volume and complexity of their caseloads. USAID is providing training and technical assistance for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and judicial support staff.

An Association of Central American Chiefs of Police began in 1986 with U.S. assistance and is now self-sustaining. The United States will also offer technical assistance this year in developing an operational plan to support the Central American Institute for Advanced Police Studies which the region's governments have agreed to establish in El Salvador. The Institute promises to be an important mechanism for sharing experiences among police forces in Central America and institutionalizing best practices.

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TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Trade and investment flows between the United States and Central American nations and the Dominican Republic, have expanded dramatically in recent years. Trade alone between the U.S. and the region has grown over 120 percent since 1990 -- twice as fast as American trade with the world. The San Jose Summit puts in place a process to identify concrete measures to expand commercial cooperation and deepen ties as a centerpiece of the new U.S.-Central America relationship.

U.S.-Central America Trade and Investment Council: President Clinton welcomed the Central American's interest in moving from unilateral preferences to reciprocal trade opening, praising it as a dramatic sign of the region's economic progress. The leaders agreed to institute a ministerial Trade and Investment Council to identify specific steps that will further expand commerce among the San Jose Summit nations and lay the foundation for open and fair trade, as part of the broader FTAA process. Leading to a free trade area of the Americas by 2005.

Open Skies: The region took a concrete step towards closer integration with the signing of six Open Skies agreements--the first

in the hemisphere. Secretary of Transportation Slater signed Open Skies agreements between the United States and Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Panama is also signing a bilateral Open Skies agreement today in Panama City.

These open skies agreements should expand service and lower costs for business travelers, regional commerce and tourists. Under these agreements our airlines will be able to provide passenger and cargo services between any point in either country as well as to third countries, allow airlines freedom to price their services, and remove all restrictions on capacity.

Free Trade Area of the Americas: Reaffirming their commitment to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005, the leaders called for launching FTAA negotiations at the 1998 Summit of the Americas in Chile and welcomed labor participation in this process. The Central Americans have played a constructive role in the FTAA process (as it moves from the preparatory to the negotiating phase) by chairing 3 of the 11 FTAA Working Groups. In February 1998, Costa Rica will host the hemisphere's fourth FTAA Trade Ministerial.

Workers Rights: Noting the Clinton Administration's Apparel Industry Partnership, the leaders asked Labor Ministers to hold a meeting later this year with private sector participants to explore anti-sweatshop initiatives. Members of the U.S. Apparel Industry Partnership recently agreed to a Code of Conduct and independent monitoring systems that will assure Americans that the clothes and shoes they buy are made under decent and humane working conditions.