

# DAILY BULLETIN

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## UP TO 70,000 REFUGEES AUTHORIZED FOR U.S. ENTRY IN 2005

President makes annual declaration on refugee admission ceilings

President Bush determined October 1 that up to 70,000 refugees may be admitted to the United States in fiscal year 2005 for resettlement.

The president also designated that the number of refugees should be divided among the world regions. Because of U.S. humanitarian concerns, the largest number -- 20,000 -- is reserved for Africa, the second largest -- 13,000 -- for East Asia, and the remainder divided among Europe and Central Asia, Latin America/Caribbean and Near East/South Asia.

U.S. laws regarding refugees and immigration require the president to make the annual determination on admissions as a new fiscal year begins in October. The 2005 plan was outlined in a memorandum for the secretary of state who will direct the Bureau of Populations, Refugees and Migration (PRM) to enact the policy.

PRM Assistant Secretary Gene Dewey recently testified to Congress that he anticipated slightly more than 50,000 refugees would be admitted by the end of the 2004 fiscal year September 30, contrasted with admissions below 28,000 in each of the previous two years. Security concerns and immigration policy reviews stemming from the September 2001 terrorist attacks have slowed refugee admissions thus far in this decade.

The text of the presidential determination on refugee admissions follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary  
October 1, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Presidential Determination on FY 2005 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the "Act") (8 U.S.C. 1157), as amended, and after appropriate consultations with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

The admission of up to 70,000 refugees to the United States during FY 2005 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 2005 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 70,000 admissions numbers shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 2005 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the former Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the former Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the former Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

- Africa . . . . . 20,000
- East Asia . . . . . 13,000
- Europe and Central Asia . . 9,500

- Latin America/Caribbean . . 5,000
- Near East/South Asia . . . 2,500
- Unallocated Reserve . . . . 20,000

The 20,000 unallocated refugee numbers shall be allocated to regional ceilings as needed. Upon providing notification to the Judiciary Committees of the Congress, you are hereby authorized to use unallocated numbers in regions where the need for additional numbers arises.

Additionally, upon notification to the Judiciary Committees of the Congress, you are further authorized to transfer unused numbers allocated to a particular region to one or more other regions, if there is a need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. Consistent with section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, I hereby determine that assistance to or on behalf of persons applying for admission to the United States as part of the overseas refugee admissions program will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States and designate such persons for this purpose.

An additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 2005 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under section 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

In accordance with section 101(a)(42) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)), and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 2005, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam
- b. Persons in Cuba
- c. Persons in the former Soviet Union
- d. In exceptional circumstances, persons identified by a U.S. Embassy in any location

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

## SNOW CALLS FOR UP TO 100 PERCENT DEBT RELIEF FOR POOR COUNTRIES

Treasury Chief Says “significantly” more grants, debt relief needed

To break the ongoing “lend-and-forgive” cycle that heavily indebted poor countries face, the international community should “significantly” increase grants and debt relief, says U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow.

In an October 2 statement, Snow said international funders should consider more options for ensuring long-term debt sustainability for low-income countries, including providing up to 100 percent debt relief from the international financial institutions. Snow’s statement was issued in conjunction with the meeting of the World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) Development Committee.

That meeting was part of the Bank/IMF annual meeting October 2-3 in Washington.

Employing both grants and debt relief would give the poorest countries a chance to reach the International Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration signed at the United Nations in 2000, without adding to debt burdens, Snow said. The goals are to halve poverty and hunger and make progress in other areas of development by 2015.

“Cumulatively, the effects of additional debt relief and increased grants, coupled with sound development policies should give the developing countries that are committed to reform a stronger basis for achieving needed economic growth,” Snow said.

The Treasury secretary said current negotiations of how much to replenish the funds of the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA) provide a timely opportunity to discuss the merits of providing more grants and debt forgiveness. IDA provides interest-free loans and some grants to the world’s poorest countries.

Following is the text of Snow’s Development Committee statement:

Development Committee Statement for the Record  
October 2, 2004

This meeting of the Development Committee takes place at a time of considerable focus on the conditions neces-

sary for meeting the international goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. Significant progress in meeting some of these international goals has been made -- approximately 70 percent of the developing world lives in countries on track to meet the reduction in poverty and hunger goal -- but gaps clearly remain.

The Monterrey compact agreed to two years ago sets out a mutually reinforcing set of commitments. Developing countries agreed to strengthen policies, governance and institutions to generate growth and create an enabling environment for development. Developed countries pledged to provide additional resources to those countries that demonstrate a commitment to such actions. And the international institutions were called upon to complement and catalyze national efforts through financial support and technical assistance.

The United States has already followed through on the promise we made at Monterrey to substantially increase aid to those taking needed steps to promote lasting, inclusive development progress. The U.S. pledged to increased official development assistance by 50 percent over the 2000 levels by 2006. We met this commitment in 2003 and by 2006 U.S. ODA [official development assistance] is projected to be roughly 70 percent above fiscal year 2001 levels. This includes pledges to substantially increase our funding for the multilateral development banks, including IDA; implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account, and a plan to provide \$15 billion for HIV/AIDS over the next five years.

U.S. assistance is based on the concepts of transparency and measurable and monitorable development results on the ground. It is real money that is being provided now and will continue to be provided in a sustainable and predictable manner. It is assistance coming directly from the United States to the countries or institutions that can use it most effectively, as opposed to recent proposals to put in place complex global taxation schemes that would not be democratically accountable to the American people.

The U.S. contributes to development in other ways as well. U.S. growth for this year is strong and demand from the U.S. has been a major factor in growth in many other parts of the world. The U.S. is also a major source of remittances that fuel growth of incomes and small businesses throughout the developing world. Virtually all economies in the world are now growing, emerging market bond spreads are decreasing, and emerging

stock markets have risen by around 40 percent since the beginning of 2002. But we realize more must be done to build on this success, particularly when it comes to trade. We are firmly committed to a successful outcome of the Doha Development Round and worked hard with other countries to reach an agreed framework that should lead to successful completion of the trade talks.

#### Role of Developing Countries and the World Bank

Increased resources from the United States and other donors are not enough. It is critical that developing countries put in place the policy frameworks that will allow them to use these and other resources effectively and to set the basis for sustainable financing for development needs over the longer run, in particular from private domestic and foreign resources. This includes putting in place transparent fiscal systems that can account for the receipt and expenditure of donor flows and other public revenues. The World Bank has a role to play in helping countries improve their own systems with a goal of bringing them up to world class standards.

This will also require policies that promote a stable, growing economy and a sound business environment. The World Bank and other MDBs [multilateral development banks] can play an important role in helping countries adopt such policies. The World Bank has a wealth of expertise and information that it can utilize to help countries address barriers to both domestic and foreign investment. The Doing Business Report and Investment Climate Assessments are excellent tools for highlighting key barriers to private investment. The challenge is to coordinate with other donors on practical follow-up action to help individual countries undertake the necessary reforms.

The World Bank can also play a role in catalyzing private sector investment more directly. Its loans, grants, guarantees and other innovative programs can create successful public private partnerships that will create the missing infrastructure that is a major barrier to strong growth in many countries. The U.S. and other G-7 [Group of 7] countries have urged the Bank to ramp up its programs that support small and medium enterprises, which are a major source of employment and which face barriers that are in many cases different than those faced by larger enterprises.

Improving remittances services directly benefits households and small businesses. The World Bank has played

a critical role in examining remittance corridors in APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] economies, and more broadly, identifying barriers to the competitive provision of remittance services and developing strategies to address those impediments. To meet the Sea Island Summit [of the Group of 8 major economies] goal to 'lower the cost of remittance services through competition, expand the use of and access to remittances services, and enhance the development potential of the flows', the US and the G7 have encouraged the World Bank to lead efforts, with the appropriate experts, to improve statistical reporting of remittance data. The World Bank can also expand its country work by designing and funding projects aimed to increase access and minimize barriers to competitive remittance services.

The World Bank needs to continue to improve its system of internal and external accountability. A transparent and comprehensive internal governance structure is critical to maintaining the ongoing support of its shareholders and to verify that its funds are used for the purposes envisaged. Similarly, a strong results measurement framework for its operations ensures that they lead to concrete outcomes that raise incomes and growth. This includes a transparent system for monitoring project and program results during implementation so that citizens in borrowing countries can hold their own officials and the Bank accountable for results.

Over time, the world economy has evolved, and the Bank's governance should evolve accordingly so that countries' positions better reflect their global weights and so the Board can continue to discharge its duties effectively. Already, change has outpaced that at the Bank. Many fast growing emerging markets clearly are playing roles in the world economy, which far exceed their current IFI [international financial institutions] weights. Many parts of Europe have joined a currency union, while European representation accounts for roughly one-third of the Board's seats, and we are all watching moves toward further European integration. And, while many emerging markets are now a much larger share of the global economy, other countries have fallen behind. We will need to consider how to address these interrelated issues in the coming years.

#### Debt Sustainability and Grants -- Correcting the Past and Ensuring the Future

The international community needs to take prudent and appropriate steps to ensure long-term debt sustainability

for low-income countries, which is essential for economic growth and poverty alleviation. The G-8 Leaders emphasized this issue in Sea Island and pledged to consider measures that can further help the poorest countries address the sustainability of their debt. To break the ongoing "lend-and-forgive" cycle, grants and debt relief must be significantly increased. We urge the international community to consider more options to do so, including those that would provide up to 100 percent debt relief from the international financial institutions. Employing both grants and debt relief together would give the poorest countries a chance to reach the International Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration, without adding to debt burdens.

The IDA-14 [14th replenishment of funds for the International Development Association] replenishment negotiation currently underway provides a timely opportunity to discuss the merits of these objectives.

The low-income country debt sustainability framework as currently proposed by the Bank and Fund is inadequate to address the ongoing debt problem. The proposed debt thresholds guiding lending decisions are alarmingly high suggesting that poor countries can sustain debt-to-exports ratios of up to 300 percent or devote up to 40 percent of revenues to debt service. Instead of weighing developing countries down with unsustainable debt loads, the international community should move ahead with an approach that is conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction. Cumulatively, the effects of additional debt relief and increased grants, coupled with sound development policies should give the developing countries that are committed to reform a stronger basis for achieving needed economic growth and a better chance of achieving the international development goals by 2015.

Treasury Secretary Urges Better IMF Exchange Rate Surveillance

Snow also calls for more grants and loans to poor countries

## USTR ZOELICK, EU COMMISSIONER LAMY DISCUSS AIRBUS, DOHA, CHINA

Status quo of EU aviation subsidies "unacceptable," U.S. trade office says

U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick (USTR) and European Union Trade Commissioner Pascal Lamy held talks September 30 to discuss global and bilateral issues including the next steps in the Doha round of international trade negotiations, the rise of China in the world economy, and the importance of working together to protect intellectual property rights (IPR) and combat counterfeiting.

A USTR statement says Zoellick reiterated the position that current European subsidies to the Airbus consortium are unacceptable, and that the United States would "soon make a determination" as to how to end these subsidies, including bringing a case before the World Trade Organization (WTO) "if need be."

Following is the statement:

The Office of the United States Trade Representative  
Washington, D.C.  
<http://www.ustr.gov>

### STATEMENT OF USTR SPOKESMAN RICHARD MILLS REGARDING USTR ZOELICK-COMMISSIONER LAMY MEETINGS 09/30/2004

"USTR Zoellick and Commissioner Lamy met this afternoon for approximately two hours.

"The US and the EU share a strong and vibrant trillion dollar economic relationship that offers many opportunities and some challenges. Both men have a successful track record in managing disputes while continuing to work together to advance a shared agenda. They discussed a broad range of global and bilateral issues, from Doha to China to IPR to the new Commission and EU enlargement.

"They compared notes on next steps in the Doha negotiations and talked about ways to build on the good work and momentum generated by the framework reached in July in Geneva. In addition they discussed the rise of China in the world economy, and the importance of working together to combat global IPR piracy and counterfeiting.

“With regards to the Boeing and Airbus issue, they discussed their respective positions on this important issue. USTR Zoellick reiterated the United States’ point of view that the status quo is unacceptable. We believe a new agreement is needed that creates a level playing field and ends the unfair support that Airbus receives from launch aid. As the President has said, we think these subsidies are unfair and we will pursue all options to end these subsidies -- including bringing a WTO case, if need be. We will continue to consult with domestic stakeholders and the Congress, along with officials in Europe, and we will soon make a determination as to next steps.”

#### UNITED STATES CORRECTING CLIMATE CHANGE OUTSIDE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Protocol not in U.S. national interest, State Department official says

The United States has not changed its position on the Kyoto Protocol, despite approval of the protocol by Russian President Vladimir Putin and his cabinet, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said during his September 30 press briefing.

“We felt it just wasn’t the right thing for the United States,” Boucher said, “but it’s up to other nations to independently evaluate whether ratification is in their national interest.”

Australia also has declined to participate in the United Nation’s global warming treaty. The Kyoto Protocol requires developed-nation signatories to limit or reduce emissions of six greenhouse gases to 1990 levels. The greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, which come mainly from industrial and transportation sources.

“The administration is focusing on carrying out the president’s commitment to address the long-term challenges posed by climate change by advancing a comprehensive set of domestic and international activities,” Boucher said. The activities include domestic programs and incentives to meet the president’s goal of reducing the nation’s greenhouse gas intensity 18 percent by 2012.

The Kyoto Protocol will enter into force when it is ratified by 55 industrial countries that together produce at least 55 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. The United States produces 36 percent of world greenhouse gas emissions. Without the United States as a party, Russia is the only industrialized nation that can make up the necessary 55 percent.

Russian approval will not be complete until the lower house of parliament, the Duma, ratifies the protocol.

#### U.S. FUNDS FIVE NEW CLIMATE CHANGE CENTERS

Centers will study climate-related decisions under uncertainty

Five interdisciplinary research teams will share \$25 million from the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) over the next five years to study problems associated with understanding climate-related decisions under uncertainty, according to a September 28 press release.

“NSF expects these teams to produce new insights of interest to the academic community, generate significant educational benefits and develop new tools that will benefit policy makers, decision makers and many different stakeholders,” said Cheryl Eavey, NSF’s program officer for the Decision Making Under Uncertainty projects.

The Decision Center for a Desert City at Arizona State University will use nearby Phoenix as a laboratory to study adaptation strategies related to water management in an arid climate. Results are expected to provide support to decision makers in similar situations all over the world.

At Carnegie Mellon University’s Climate Decision Making Center in Pennsylvania, researchers will focus on how to deal with the current limits to accurate predictions of climate change and its impacts.

At Columbia University in New York, a Center for the Study of Individual and Group Decision Making Under Climate Uncertainty will study decision-making processes on multiple scales.

The University of Colorado at Boulder's Science Policy Assessment and Research on Climate (SPARC) team will examine decision makers' expectations about what science can deliver and what future information might be useful.

The Rand Corporation research team in California will conduct fundamental research on different characterizations of uncertainty and develop decision-making tools.

Information about the NSF project sponsoring this research is available at  
<http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/hsd/start.htm>

Information about the Climate Change Research Initiative is available at  
<http://www.climate-science.gov/about/ccri.htm>  
 Text of the NSF press release follows:

National Science Foundation  
 Press release, September 28, 2004

Climate Change a Focus of New NSF-Supported Research on How Decisions are Made in a World of Uncertainty

Arlington, Va. -- Five interdisciplinary research teams will share some \$25 million from the National Science Foundation (NSF) over the next five years to study important aspects of problems associated with understanding climate-related decisions under uncertainty.

Research centers will be located at Arizona State, Carnegie-Mellon and Columbia universities. Other interdisciplinary teams will be conducting research at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif.

The increased knowledge generated by recent scientific research on the causes and consequences of climate change and variability has led to a growing need to better understand how decision makers make choices among the alternative courses of action.

According to Cheryl Eavey, NSF's program officer for the Decision Making Under Uncertainty (DMUU) projects, "NSF expects these teams to produce new insights of interest to the academic community, generate significant educational benefits and develop new tools that will benefit policy makers, decision makers and many different stakeholders."

The Decision Center for a Desert City (DCDC) at Arizona State University will use nearby Phoenix as a laboratory for studying adaptation strategies, particularly related to water management in an arid climate. The city's past successes in managing its water supply are being challenged by current drought conditions. The DCDC will seek to engage scientists and decision makers in studying research questions and experimenting with new methods to better understand how to make decisions that reduce this urban region's vulnerability to climate uncertainty. Results are expected to provide support to decision makers in similar situations all over the world.

At Carnegie Mellon University's Climate Decision Making Center, researchers will focus on how to deal with irreducible uncertainties, or the current limits that exist to accurate predictions of climate change and its impacts, including costs and policy decision implications. The center will create, illustrate and evaluate decision strategies that incorporate uncertainties. It will focus on the real problems of several groups:

- insurance managers exposed to the risks of climate change and low-carbon energy technologies
- forest, fisheries and ecosystem managers in the Pacific Northwest and Western Canada
- Arctic-region decision makers trying to balance economic development and preservation of traditional lifestyles
- electric utility managers facing investment decisions affected by climate change risks.

At Columbia University, a new Center for the Study of Individual and Group Decision Making Under Climate Uncertainty will study decision-making processes on multiple scales. The focus of the center will integrate psychological insights with those of other social sciences -- from individuals' mental processes to the interplay of individual and group decision making, to how individuals and groups interact with organizations. Research on these topics will feed directly into designing and testing decision tools, as well as institutional strategies and educational interventions (including segments for the Weather Channel) that will help people to better understand the impacts of climate change and their response options.

The University of Colorado at Boulder's Science Policy Assessment and Research on Climate (SPARC) team will examine decision makers' expectations about what science can deliver, whether policy makers can use available information, and what future information might be

useful to them. SPARC will seek to expand the available policy options by exploring what actions make sense under climate change.

The Rand Corporation research team will conduct fundamental research on different characterizations of uncertainty and develop quantitative tools on decision making, drawing upon interactions with decision makers from long-term management of water supplies in California, and in the design of observation systems to provide warning of abrupt climate change.

NSF's DMUU program is providing the funding for the research efforts as part of NSF's priority area in Human and Social Dynamics. Results will contribute to

the president's multi-agency Climate Change Research Initiative.

For more information on NSF's Human and Social Dynamics priority area, see:  
<http://www.nsf.gov/home/crsspgrm/hsd/start.htm>

For information on the Climate Change Research Initiative, see:  
<http://www.climatescience.gov/about/ccri.htm>

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**Please Note:** Most texts and transcripts mentioned in the U.S. Mission Daily Bulletin are available via our homepage [www.usmission.ch](http://www.usmission.ch). Select "Washington File" from the drop-down menu under "News."