

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

China (December 1998 to January 1999) [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

National Economic Council-Lee, Malcolm

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. draft	Memo for the President from Samuel Berger and Gene Sperling. Subject: Letter to Chinese President Jiang Zemin (2 pages)	1999	P1/b(1)
001b. draft	Letter from William Clinton to Jiang Zemin (4 pages)	1999	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For Meg Lundsager from Hank Levine. Subject: Paper for Summers (1 page)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)
002b. draft	WTO Accession for China. (1 page)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)
003. paper	China's WTO Accession. (4 pages)	12/15/1998	P1/b(1)
004. draft	Objectives for Zhu Rongji's Visit (3 pages)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)
005. draft	Duplicate of 004. (3 pages)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)
006. draft	WTO Accession for China. Annotated. (1 page)	01/13/1999	P1/b(1)
007. list	China Interagency Team. [partial] [CIA Act] (1 page)	11/1998	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)
008. draft	Suggested Points to Raise on WTO (1 page)	01/12/1999	P1/b(1)
009. draft	Maritime. (2 pages)	01/11/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

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China (December 1998 to January 1999) [2]

2010-1024-F
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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China WTO Deputies Small Group Meeting
January 20, 1999
Agenda

I. Gameplan

- Response to Chinese Request for Another U.S. Proposal
- Objectives/Message for Deputy USTR Fisher Visit
- Schedule for Negotiations (market access and protocol)
- Taiwan
- Other Senior Level Visits

II. Key Outstanding Issues

- Agriculture
- Services
- Tariffs
- Protocol

III. Taiwan

- Other Visits (Summers, Albright, Vice FM Yang)

Ruffo, Susan L

From: Ruffo, Susan L
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 1999 11:27 AM
To: Shirk, Susan L; Schlaikjer, Stephen A; Keith, James R
Cc: Levine, Henry A
Subject: FW: Labor issues

FYI. This could be a part of any labor dialogue that we begin - it is something the Chinese are very interested in, and it fits with the Administration's stated interest in improving the situation for workers in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

cc also to Jeff Bader and Malcolm Lee.

Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 1999 7:15 PM
To: Ruffo, Susan L
Subject: re: Labor issues

Tell all parties concerned that MOFTEC is eager, anxious to get the model contract for the CNMI going. the man we met with brought it up three times that we had promised something last february and then never delivered. So we really should push on this. the moftec people make it sound almost easy.

To: Jeff Bader
Malcolm Lee

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- Protocol



FROM: Hank Levine

Deputy Director for Economic Affairs

Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs

U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC

TEL: 202-647-6796

FAX: 202-647-6820

TO:

Treasury - Meg Lunsford
cc: NEC - Malcolm Lee

☒ **PER DISCUSSION**

☐ **FOR CLEARANCE**

☐ **FYI**

*pls. see attached
2 pages.*

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C O V E R**FAX****S H E E T**

To: MARSHALL MILLS, TREASURY-- **MALCOLM LEE** HANK LEVINE
Fax #: 622-1731 -- 456-⁹³⁹⁰~~9250~~ -- 647-6820
Subject: Points on WTO Accession - China
Date: December 15, 1998
Pages: 5, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

From Robert Cassidy, AUSTR for China, USTR.....

From the desk of...

Marinda T. Davis
Office Manager/Secretary
U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20508

202/395-3900
Fax: 202/395-3512

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of the Secretary
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning
14th & Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 5865
Washington, DC 20230
Telephone: (202) 482-4127
Fax: (202) 482-4636

TO: Malcolm Lee

DATE: Jan 14

TELEPHONE: _____

FAX: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 8

FROM: Karl Dohn

MESSAGE:

Potential Deliverables for the Zhu Visit Commerce Department

Secretary's Multi-Agency Infrastructure Mission to China, March 29-April 2. First announced as an outcome of the June 1998 Clinton-Jiang Summit, the mission would include approximately fifteen U.S. businesses representing infrastructure related sectors; Secretary Daley will be extending an invitation to Secretaries Richardson, Slater, Cuomo, Exim Chairman Harmon, and EPA Administrator Browner to join him.

Objectives: (1) selection of U.S. bidders for high export content projects; (2) announcement that the U.S. and China intend to work cooperatively in the development of several longer term infrastructure priorities in China (e.g., Liquefied Natural Gas). TDA's public resumption tied to an LNG or other project should be contemplated. Mission also would be used to stage events recognizing Summit linked initiatives in Housing, Insurance, and for the State and Non-State Enterprise Forum.

Market Access Restrictions. Need to use the Zhu visit to continue our push to resolve growing market access concerns in information technologies, power generation, pharmaceuticals, and other areas -- unfinished business started during the JCCT.

ITA. China was to join on to the ITA, a commitment made by President Jiang during the October 1997 Summit. Premier Zhu should be prepared to tell us when China intends to join.

Insurance. The USG should specifically ask Premier Zhu to award insurance licenses to U.S. insurers during his visit. In addition, Premier Zhu should be asked to improve China's insurance commitments as part its WTO accession offer on financial services.

Software Directive. On September 30, 1998 President Clinton issued an Executive Order which requires all federal agencies to establish procedures to ensure computer software is used in compliance with copyright laws. Secretary Daley, Amb. Barshefsky and others have urged for months that China do the same.

U.S.-China Residential Building Council. The Departments of Commerce, HUD, and Agriculture, with broad support and involvement from U.S. industry, and China's Ministry of Construction have agreed to the general structure and objectives of the U.S.-Residential Building Council first announced by President Clinton in June. Working level meetings of all concerned parties later this month will lay out objectives for the Daley visit. We are working interagency on a number of proposals which could include possible site visits by Premier Zhu during his visit to the United States.

Rule of Law. Anti-bribery and corruption should be focus of any expanded dialogue on the rule of law for the Zhu visit. Commerce and MOFTEC agreed to sponsor a seminar on corporate law, including preventing fraud, bribery and corruption, in China in 1999. China's possible assent to various multilateral conventions and other initiatives should be discussed.

DRAFT
A MARKET-DRIVEN TRANSPARENCY AGENDA FOR THE APEC REGION

SUMMARY

Cronyism and corruption are increasingly seen as one of the causes of economic crisis afflicting Asia and threatening emerging markets throughout the world. Nonetheless, political sensitivities make APEC reluctant to formally include transparency and anti-bribery objectives as a formal part of the APEC agenda or work program.

The economic crisis has had a profound negative impact on the investment climate throughout the region. Optimism and confidence of the recent past have been replaced by fear and contagion. A collapse in consumer and investor confidence, the flight of capital and the contraction in liquidity have resulted in a credit crunch in many countries, depriving once successful companies of access to needed working capital.

Asian businesses are actively seeking foreign partners and foreign capital. Government officials throughout the region are calling for an increase of direct foreign investment inflows, which are seen as preferable to more volatile, potentially destabilizing inflows of portfolio investment, including short-term bank lending. Initial reports suggest that at their recent meeting in Hanoi, ASEAN leaders were contemplating major tax incentives and other programs to attract FDI to the region.

The Kuala Lumpur APEC Leaders declaration states that economic recovery depends on the ability "... to attract growth-enhancing, stable capital flows into the region" (para 11); calls for improved "... coordination and involvement of the private sector in the prevention and orderly resolution of international financial crises..." (25); and directs finance ministers to seek "... innovative ways to promote the recovery of capital flows to the region" (26).

In view of the foregoing, the business community might consider support for a market-driven, bottom-up, approach to enhancing transparency and curbing corruption as a complement to the ongoing, top-down approaches.

- To date, the top-down approach has resulted in leadership commitments that fall short on implementation for lack of broad public understanding and support.
- Adding the bottom-up support of local and international business will identify transparency issues important to investors, both domestic and foreign, highlight progress made in certain countries, and show that such progress has demonstrably favorable impacts on improving the investment climate and inducing FDI inflows.
- Such an approach would amplify the public demand for action to combat corruption and would strengthen the resolve of government officials, politicians, and governing elites to guarantee transparency and good governance in order to attract FDI, by actively pursuing needed reforms.

- The objective would be to harness market forces and broad public support to trigger a competitive impulse for transparency reforms in the region.

Transparency success stories (and consequent beneficial impacts on FDI inflows) could be given visibility at the APEC meetings in New Zealand, e.g. through a joint business-government program on boosting FDI through transparency reforms. Key participants would be corporate executives prepared to demonstrate publicly how good governance and transparency reforms have had (or could have) a positive impact on their decisions to invest and do business in a particular market. Regional success stories could be showcased as encouragement for wider progress.

Issues

The following are some priority areas where a two-track approach, from the private and public sector, could promote sustainable reform.

I. Macroeconomic Data:

Accurate, timely and transparent macroeconomic and financial data (e.g. forex reserve levels, balance of payments, government finance, bank lending and reserve data etc) are essential for evaluating risk and assessing prospective profitability of an investment project. The economic crisis has made transparent, accurate data even more important.

Private Sector Initiative

Foreign investors could showcase beneficial investment decisions that turned in part on availability of reliable, timely data. Companies could also highlight best practices in macroeconomic transparency.

Public Sector Initiative

In turn, the private sector would call on the APEC Finance Ministers to develop a macro data menu or score card that APEC countries could voluntarily adopt and implement to improve the investment climate. Some elements could be based on the IMF Code of Good Practices on Fiscal Transparency (document attached).

II. Regulatory Transparency and Accountability

Legal and administrative rules and regulations and other government requirements must be readily accessible and predictably applied to those making trade and investment decisions. Proposed rules will be more likely to be understood and observed and officials will be more accountable if there is publication and an opportunity for public comment and debate.

Private Sector Initiative

Companies would highlight examples of where access to regulatory information and the resulting predictable business environment was an important factor in decisions. Business could offer training and technical assistance.

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P.04

Business would also underscore the need for accurate private sector reporting in accordance with accepted rules, including the reporting of all reserves.

Public Sector Initiative

Business would urge governments to adopt legislation in the following key areas:

(1) Streamline and publish laws, regulations, policies, and practices; (2) Regularly publish administrative rulings; (3) Create opportunities for prior written comment and/or public hearings on proposed new regulations; (4) Establish and publicize ethical standards and asset disclosure requirements for public servants and sanction violations.

III. Clearing Bad Loans

General Issue

Many countries in Asia are plagued by banking systems awash in non-performing loans. These need to be cleared from the books and banks closed or restructured to begin lending again. Some local and many foreign investors may be prepared to purchase non-performing loans, or seized real estate or other collateral that is put on the market at a discount. But foreign investors will want to protect themselves from public resentment and political backlash for buying assets at deep discounts. Transparent, fairly implemented government rules and procedures for such sales could provide valuable protection for foreign investors.

Private Sector Initiative

The private sector could share experience and highlight potential pitfalls based on experiences such as the Resolution Trust Corporation. Business could highlight support for a financial services volunteer corps. (In her remarks to the APEC Ministers on November 15, 1998, Secretary Albright called for an international private sector peace corps.)

Public Sector Initiative

The private sector would call on the APEC finance ministers work with the investor community to develop a model set of rules/procedures for asset sales that governments could voluntarily implement as a way of attracting wide investor participation. Such procedures could be showcased in September as a joint business/government endeavor to accelerate financial restructuring. A harmonized regional procedure could make it easier for investors world wide to participate in asset sales, and broader interest and participation would boost the prices non-performing loans and forfeited collateral might command.

IV. Government Procurement

Bidding on major development projects is expensive and time-consuming. Non-transparent/potentially corrupt procedures and outcomes reduce interest in competing for projects and raise final costs to governments and taxpayers. APEC's 1997 non-binding

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principles for transparency in government procurement could provide a practical benchmark for action in APEC this year.

Private Sector Initiative

Corporate leaders could issue a statement saying those principles will be essential in decisions to bid on (or co-invest in) major projects. Business would follow up by supporting technical assistance to public procurement officials and training in corporate best practices for bidders.

There could be a joint government/industry assessment that countries X, Y & Z have generally applied those principles, triggering specific types of corporate interest in bidding and investing. Companies could also sponsor studies or offer data that demonstrate to governments the benefits of transparent procedures in terms of increased competition and lower costs.

Public Sector Initiative

The private sector would call on APEC governments to make codify the transparency principles. (See attachment.)

V. Customs Procedures

Efficient transparent and honest Customs services are key to the movement of commerce. Establishment of performance benchmarks and improvements in efficiency diminish the opportunity for dishonesty. Transparency in Customs laws, regulations, policies, and procedures places all users on equal footing.

Customs procedures for imported production equipment and raw materials and exported final products (issuing import or export permits, clearing cargo at ports of entry, speedy processing of documents, and other procedures) can have a major impact on the efficiency and profitability of any investment that involves international trade. Customs procedures and regulations are a common source of corrupt practices that degrade the business climate in developing countries.

Private Sector Initiative

Business leaders would signal the importance of Customs reform to enhancing business conditions and reducing costs and uncertainties of FDI flows, with the resultant positive impact on investment decisions. Business could offer input on best practices and areas where additional progress is needed and would organize technical assistance and training. Business could offer assistance based on successful experiences with training in process engineering. The private sector has worked productively with the ASEAN Directors General of Customs.

Public Sector Initiative

APEC has been working intensively for a number of years on harmonizing and streamlining customs procedures. The private sector could call for continued rigorous

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P.06

implementation of the APEC Common Action Plan on Customs, with the additional specific progress areas outlined in the attached proposal on Customs.

VI. Transnational Bribery

Transnational bribery distorts competition and undermines domestic efforts to build transparent and accountable systems. Establishment of a comprehensive regime prohibiting transnational bribery would enhance the efforts of individual countries to deal with the corrosive effects of corruption brought in from the outside. In light of extensive cross-border investment and trade, such a regional approach would greatly strengthen national enforcement efforts.

*criminal
bribery*

Private Sector Initiative

The private sector could disseminate and offer training in corporate best practices and compliance programs. Business could also share training techniques in corporate ethics.

Public Sector Initiative

Business would call on governments to consider adherence to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials or to adopt functionally equivalent domestic legislation.

- don't we want an Asia-Pacific approach that mirrors OECD?

VII. International Institutions and Bilateral Assistance Programs

The international community and bilateral donors have an important role to play in setting standards and in providing financial and technical assistance with governance reform. For many years, they have dedicated a significant amount of such support to governance reform in areas as financial management, judicial, procurement and customs reform, fiscal transparency, and corporate governance. However, these efforts have not been well-integrated within this community or with the private sector.

Private Sector Initiative

Business can offer its experience in order to help focus development assistance programs and make them more productive and relevant. It can highlight practical examples of techniques, practices and frameworks that have been successful in related contexts.

Public Sector Initiative

The private sector would call on international institutions and bilateral donors to enter into a new partnership with business to promote and implement these reforms, opening up program design and execution to business input and coordinating more closely in implementation.

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P.07

Governments should adopt the following measures:

- Measurement and publication of arrival to release from custody times, and adoption and publication of work plans to improve cycle times;
- Simplified, standardized customs procedures, including enhanced automation to decrease discretion;
- For any element of the APEC Common Action Plan on Customs that lacks it, adoption and publication of measurable, attainable benchmarks;
- Training in process/systems engineering to promote integrity in customs.



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Telephone: (202) 482-4127
Fax: (202) 482-4636

TO:

Nalothm

DATE:

Jan 14

TELEPHONE:

FAX:

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

7

FROM:

Kari Dolan

MESSAGE:

We have an updated
list of deliverables
& requested action

**Potential Deliverables for the Zhu Visit
U.S. Department of Commerce**

(1) Progress on June 1998 Summit Commercial Initiatives

(A) Secretary Daley's Multi-Agency Infrastructure Mission to China, March 28-April 2. Secretary Daley will lead a business development mission to China and Hong Kong SAR March 29-April 3. The mission to China will include fifteen U.S. business people and senior USG officials representing infrastructure related agencies including the Departments of Energy, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, the Eximbank, and possibly the Environmental Protection Agency. The Secretary's visit to China was first announced as an outcome of the U.S.-China Presidential Summit in June of last year. At that time, Presidents Clinton and Jiang agreed that the United States would send a senior level U.S. government and industry delegation to China in 1999 to expand commercial cooperation in infrastructure. Commerce Chief of Staff Lane requested on January 7 that NSC Deputy Director Steinberg designate the trip a Presidential Mission. This designation also will enable us to ensure that China's State Council, its most senior level body, will take steps to designate the most appropriate host and accord the mission the right focus. The State Development Planning Commission (SDPC) is the most appropriate host for the visit.

The Secretary wishes to demonstrate practical and useful commercial outcomes on his visit, i.e., (1) selection of U.S. bidders for high export content projects; and, (2) an indication from China's infrastructure planners that they are interested in working with U.S. suppliers on a host of China's long term infrastructure priorities. AmEmbassy Beijing/commercial section and our Advocacy Center will have information on items one and two by January 19. Examples of the second target are China's recent decision to authorize the development of LNG as a fuel source for China and our interest in introducing Code Division Multiple Access wireless communications technology in China (discussed below). We also will take the opportunity of the Secretary's mission, time permitting, to stage events recognizing the Summit linked State and Non-State Enterprise Forum and the Housing and Insurance Initiatives (Insurance and Housing discussed below).

The focus of the State and Non-State Enterprise Forum would be to invite U.S. experts, academics, and other interested parties to meet with Chinese counterparts on the role of market reforms in the evolution and transformation of the state and non-state sectors in China's future economic development. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Conference Board and China's Enterprise Management Association as possible co-sponsors. China's State Economic and Trade Commission would be the most appropriate Chinese government sponsor.

NSC/White House assistance. Firmly establishing the goals of the Secretary's mission and their linkage to the Zhu visit in the mind of State Council and supra-ministerial officials should help drive outcomes noted above. We understand that the SDPC may be identifying possible projects for recognition during the Zhu visit. We would appreciate SDPC sharing this information with us so the Secretary's objectives and a possible commercial focus for the Zhu visit can complement each other. Securing the SDPC as overall sponsor for the mission is imperative

given its responsibility for infrastructure development and policy.

Commerce Contact. Previously noted. Commerce Advocacy Center: Susan Hamrock (202) 482-3896. (fax) (202) 482-3508. **China Contact.** State Development Planning Commission.

(B) Housing. The US-China Housing Initiative was announced during the President's visit to China in June. A general structure of the Residential Building Council (RBC) that is inherent to the Initiative has been agreed upon by US and Chinese principals and we have received a list of Chinese representation to the Council. On the Chinese side, Minister of Construction (MOC) Yu will chair the RBC and will be assisted by various MOC officials as well as officials from the Ministry of Finance and the People's Bank of China. Secretary Daley will chair the U.S. side and has asked Secretary of HUD Cuomo to co-chair. A working-level meeting will take place in Dallas on the margins of the National Association of Home Builders convention on January 18-19 and our team will be represented by Commerce, HUD, and Agriculture. We also are seeking input from key players from the housing and mortgage financing industries who also will be attending the convention. At this time, it is envisaged that a common understanding on areas of cooperation could be worked out for review by our respective principals. It will be made clear that market access issues must be addressed and rectified for a bona fide housing initiative to ensue. The results of the working-level meeting will be incorporated into the upcoming mission led by Secretary Daley. If all goes as planned, this mission will lay the foundation for possible site visits (construction, manufacturing of building materials, residential facilities, etc.) by Premier Zhu during his travel to the United States.

NSC/White House Assistance. Determining whether Premier Zhu has an interest in focusing on the Housing Initiative during his visit.

Commerce Contact. Chris Twarok, Office of Metals, Materials and Chemicals, Forest Products and Building Materials Division, International Trade Administration (202) 482-0377 (fax) 482-0382; Housing Finance, Anne Desler, Office of Service Industries and Finance, (202) 482-4071, (fax) 482-4775. **China Contact.** Ministry of Construction.

(C) Insurance Licenses/Insurance Initiative. Premier Zhu has stated that he has the final say on all insurance issues, including licensing and China's WTO commitments. Therefore, during his visit, the U.S. should press Premier Zhu on market access for U.S. insurers as follows: (1) licenses; and (2) improvement of China's insurance commitments as part of its WTO accession offer. Commerce also has engaged the Chinese on market development discussions. Commerce has proposed an Insurance Symposium to be held in Beijing during Secretary Daley's planned March visit that would address some of China's concerns on foreign participation in its nascent domestic industry, especially how to regulate and supervise a competitive market. This Insurance Symposium, which is a result of the Economic Reform Initiative announced during the Summit, would include participation by U.S. state insurance regulators, members of the academic and non-profit community, and private sector representatives. Commerce has been told that MOFTEC and the new China Insurance Regulatory Commission have agreed to co-sponsor the Symposium which could be held, time permitting, during the Secretary's visit in March.

NSC/White House Assistance. Only two of nine insurance licensees in China are U.S. Twelve U.S. insurance companies are seeking licenses for life and non-life operations. China should award licenses to all U.S. companies which qualify. License awards prior to or during the Zhu visit should be advanced.

Commerce Contact. Tim Fisher, Office of Finance, International Trade Administration (202) 482-0346; fax (202) 482-5702. **China Contact.** China's Insurance Regulatory Commission.

(2) Exploiting Liquefied Natural Gas. Realization of China's first Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project, to be built in Guangdong Province, will represent major market opportunities for the United States in two key areas: (1) sale of the equipment, technology, and services necessary to build and operate an LNG facility; and, (2) the export of LNG from points of interest to China on a long-term basis. Total value of the Guangdong Project could exceed \$2 billion. The U.S.-China Oil and Gas Industrial Forum (which the TD/Energy Division leads for Commerce) will be an important venue for supporting U.S. companies interested in LNG in China. U.S. and Chinese participants in the Forum's first meeting (November 2-4, 1998) identified market access, regulation of the domestic natural gas market, and technology transfer as key areas for future discussion. The next meeting of the Forum is slated for mid-1999 in the United States. The Department of Energy (DOE) has been invited by the Chinese Government to send a team of mid-level technical experts to Beijing to discuss legal, regulatory, and other issues as they formulate a national policy on natural gas. DOE is responding to this invitation. Financing will be crucial. Providing support for feasibility studies through TDA funding, should the program be restarted, could be an important first step. Initial gas deliveries are likely to involve U.S. companies with gas fields in Western Australia, Indonesia, and elsewhere in the Asia/Pacific region. Competition for design and construction of the Guangdong LNG terminal itself and related facilities will be fierce, especially from European and Japanese companies that enjoy tied-aid financial report.

NSC/White House Assistance. Reinforcing the importance of this project to U.S.-China commercial relations and to a cleaner regional and global climate.

Commerce Contact. Helen Burroughs, Energy Division, Office of Energy, Infrastructure, and Machinery; (202) 482-4931, 482-0170 (fax).

(3) Commercialization of CDMA Technology. During JCCT meetings in December, Secretary Daley suggested to Chinese officials that the commercialization of CDMA cellular technology would be a worthwhile announcement for Premier Zhu's visit to the United States. Commerce Under Secretary Aaron and Ministry of Information Industry (MII) Executive Vice Minister Yang met and agreed to establish a CDMA Experts Group to identify and resolve obstacles to the commercialization of CDMA technology in China, with an eye toward clearing the way for an announcement by Premier Zhu when he visits the U.S. Commerce and MII staff are currently discussing plans for establishing the CDMA Experts Group. Exploitation of CDMA technology could represent billions of dollars of downstream exports of U.S. goods and services.

NSC/White House Assistance. Stress that this is an important issue that can yield immediate benefits to both the U.S. and China. Encourage Chinese cooperation in ensuring the success of the Experts Group effort in time for an announcement by Premier Zhu.

Commerce Contact. John Henry, Office of Telecommunications, International Trade Administration (202) 482-1193. (fax) 482-5834. **China Contact.** Ministry of Information Industry and the State Council.

(4) Software Piracy and Software Directive. Software piracy is endemic in China. The Business Software Alliance estimates a piracy rate of 96 percent, resulting in a loss of \$1.4 billion. The problem in China is particularly acute since government agencies represent the bulk of computer software users. We have pressed the Chinese to address the problem by having the State Council issue a directive ordering their ministries and other government organs to establish procedures to ensure that these entities use software legitimately; such a directive should be attainable by the Zhu visit or earlier. At our request, Ambassador Barshefsky elevated the matter with State Councilor Wu Yi during their meetings in preparation for the Presidential Summit last June. Secretary Daley reiterated our interest in making an announcement at the JCCT in a letter to Wu Yi on September 18 (attached). We have not received a formal response from Wu Yi. During the JCCT, the Chinese side "agreed to give positive consideration to issuance by the State Council" of a directive similar to that issued earlier in that year by President Clinton. Issuing such a directive prior to the Zhu visit will demonstrate China's interest in protecting legitimate software and its interest in showing continued progress in protecting IPR.

NSC/White House Assistance. Seeking agreement that the State Council will issue a software directive prior to the Zhu visit.

Commerce Contact. Bill Yue, Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce (202) 482-0937, fax (202) 482-4076. **USTR.** Joe Papovich, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Investment and Services. **China Contact.** National Copyright Administration and the State Intellectual Property Office.

(5) Market Access Restrictions. We should use the time leading up to the Zhu visit to continue our push to resolve growing market access concerns, unfinished business started during the 12th session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT). These restrictions include but are not limited to: restrictions on imports of U.S. power plant equipment; restrictions on foreign exchange remittances; localization policies governing telecommunications equipment; proposed limits on foreign investment in telecommunications projects; a "buy-Chinese" policy for infrastructure projects; restrictions on foreign retailing operations; recently implemented pharmaceutical pricing regulations; import bans on urea and soda ash; and oil product import bans. We presented a list during the JCCT with additional concerns including China's onerous policies on technology transfer, export performance, local content, and other investment requirements. We were successful in getting MOFTEC to agree to an industry-to-industry forum including MOFTEC but not a government-to-government meeting, clearly the more important first step. That meeting needs to happen soon in order to resolve these issues by the time of the

Zhu visit. Shortly, we will request that MOFTEC revisit the issue of a government-to-government meeting.

NSC/White House assistance. Underscore the need for both governments to meet to resolve these issues prior to the Zhu visit. Growing restrictions cast a cloud over the business environment and dampen prospects for advancing WTO negotiations.

Commerce Contact. Previously noted. **China Contact.** Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

(6) Information Technology Agreement. President Jiang agreed during the October 1997 Presidential Summit that China would join the Information Technology Agreement at an appropriate time. Despite repeated urging to do so, China has yet to fulfill that commitment. It has said that it will join when China accedes to the WTO:

NSC/White House Assistance. Urge China to fulfill the commitment made by President Jiang during the Summit in October 1997.

Commerce Contact. Heather West, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, (202) 482-2831, (fax) (202) 482-5875. **China Contact.** State Council and China's Ministry of Information Industries.

(7) Rule of Law/Anti-Bribery and Corruption. Anti-bribery and corruption should be a focus of dialogue on the rule of law in the Zhu visit. In the December 12th Session of the JCCT, the two sides agreed to hold a seminar in China this year to discuss corporate law and internal controls, with an emphasis on steps that private entities can take to reduce corporate corruption. Building on this seminar, and in the context of our rule of law exchanges, we need to expand our dialogue on corporate corruption and how it can be controlled. These exchanges should take the form of additional seminars in China on corruption issues. We hope to involve a broad group of Chinese private and public sector participants in these efforts.

Moreover, in future discussions, we will seek dialogue on the link between privatization of state owned enterprises, most notably the armed forces, and anti-corruption efforts. We will also emphasize that corruption is a type of trade barrier, discouraging investment and international trade. Our goal during the Premier's visit is to have the Chinese acknowledge, under the rubric of rule of law, the commercial significance of corruption and to agree to an expanded dialogue on the issue of corruption.

NSC/White House Assistance. Determining whether Premier Zhu is interested in moving the rule of law discussion to focus on anti-corruption issues.

Commerce Contact: John Cobau, Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce (202) 482-0937, fax (202) 482-4076. **China Contact.** Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

(8) Natural Disasters. In November 1997, Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration co-chaired the first activity to result from the Environment and Development Forum - the U.S.-China Workshop on Natural Disaster Mitigation and Reduction. This meeting was well attended, and resulted in the identification of priority areas for cooperation on natural disasters. Commerce expects to present a report of that Workshop at the next meeting of the Forum. **Water Resource Management.** The second activity to result from the Environment and Development Forum is the development of future cooperation on water resource management and the convening of a U.S.-China Workshop on Water Resource Management in April 1999, Tucson, Arizona. This effort is being led by the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and both NOAA and Commerce's International Trade Administration are actively involved. NOAA will chair the Workshop's working Assessment and Prediction. It is expected that this workshop will address the important cross-cutting issues of water resource quality and quantity, and the challenges of water management for sustainable use.

NSC/White House Assistance. NOAA is coordinating the above mentioned efforts through the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) at the White House.

Commerce Contact: Mathew R. Borgia, Office of Sustainable Development and Intergovernmental Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (202) 482-1939, (fax) (202) 482-501-8066. **Chinese Contact:** Contact OSTP.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. draft	Objectives for Zhu Rongji's Visit (3 pages)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

FOLDER TITLE:

China (December 1998 to January 1999) [2]

2010-1024-F

vz1805

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Lee, Malcolm R.

From: Lee, Malcolm R.
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 1999 1:19 PM
To: Lieberthal, Kenneth C.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @ASIA - Asian Affairs
Subject: RE: China WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]

Folks:

Lael is organizing a China WTO meeting to discuss details of WTO negotiations next Thursday, and has been in touch with Fisher on this. I am working with cassidy, state, NSC Asia, others to put together agenda, approach and paper to make it a productive and motivating discussion. May be useful to focus on dealbreakers. I will discuss with Cassidy this afternoon. USTR held staff level interagency meeting late Tuesday afternoon on details requesting comment on USTR proposal, and there are staff level meetings on various China WTO subjects this week so agencies can make educated recommendations. I will attend these throughout most of day Friday. We're reshuffling my portfolio to give this attention it needs. As Ken mentions, Fisher is off to Japan, China, Korea, Taiwan Jan 23-Feb 7. Lael and I have discussed whether it makes sense for me to join him for Japan and China portions. Have not broached this with Fisher. ML

-----Original Message-----

From: Lieberthal, Kenneth C.
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 1999 7:45 AM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @ASIA - Asian Affairs
Subject: Summers and Zhu [UNCLASSIFIED]

[Please pass to JBS. Thanks.]

Jim,

Because of the Brazilian turmoil, Larry Summers just cancelled his Asia trip. Thus, the issue of the letter to Zhu is now moot.

I hope we can move quickly to convene an interagency group at the DC level to provide input to USTR. Richard Fisher plans to go to China at the end of this month. Given Zhu's encouragement of a WTO deal this past week, Richard's trip (in both substance and tone) assumes unusual importance. Is this something you and Lael want to do? Stu's participation is, I believe, potentially very important.

I am circulating a preliminary draft, not yet logged into the system, of a paper on our China relationship and the Zhu visit to solicit reactions. I will then refine the paper and send it around for clearance as background for a PC. I gave Sandy a copy of the preliminary paper yesterday, at his request. Do you want a copy now or would you just as soon wait until the finished version is available?

Ken

Lee, Malcolm R.

From: Bader, Jeffrey A.
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 1999 10:25 AM
To: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @OSTP - Office Science Tech; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; Osius, Theodore G.; Schwartz, Eric P.; Samore, Gary S.; Tucker, Maureen E.; Lee, Malcolm R.; Behring, Deanna M.
Cc: @ASIA - Asian Affairs
Subject: Clearance on list of deliverables for Zhu visit ~~SECRET~~

Eric, Gary, Malcolm, Maureen, Deanna, Ted,

Attached is a list of objectives for Zhu Rongji's visit in April. Alas, most are unobtainable, but we aim high.

This is an uninformed first draft, so forgive any glaring omissions that come to mind.

We would like to attach these to a strategy memo Ken L. is sending to SRB. Need your reaction on Friday, Jan. 15.

Thanks,

Jeff



Zhuvisitobjectivesanne
x.doc

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E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VC NARA, Date 1/31/2013
2010-1024-F

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005. draft	Duplicate of 004. (3 pages)	01/14/1999	P1/b(1)

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OFFICE OF CHINESE AND MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO:	Malcom Lee, Don Forest	
FAX:	482-1576	
FROM:	Susan Ruffo	
DATE:	01/07/99	TIME: 11:10 AM
SUBJECT:	Possible deliverables for Zhu visit	
PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):	3	

Don and Malcom

For your information: Attached are some ideas we put together for Zhu deliverables for Susan Shirk's use at today's meeting.

Susan

Potential Deliverables for Zhu Visit

01/07/99 11:13 AM

Energy and Environment

- Announce or report on second meeting of high-level climate change dialogue during/around Forum.
- (Under Environment and Development Forum) Announcement of dialogue on market-based pollution control mechanisms, beginning with symposium on SO2 trading.
- Announce U.S. participation in/support for Phase II of Air Monitoring Network.
- Announcement of expansion of Peace Corps activities to include environmental projects. (Note: need more work with Peace Corps before can be proposed to Chinese. Need agreement from Chinese at senior level to expand beyond education sector. Will require signing of MOU with Chinese Ministry/Agency giving new parameters.)

Economic/Trade/Support for Economic Reform

- WTO market access accession package (including de facto or de jure resolution of TCK wheat and citrus issues).
- (By time of the visit) Fulfillment of Jiang Zemin's commitment to join the ITA.
- New civil agreement with new frequencies and additional designations.
- (As addition to Summit housing and pension initiatives) Announcement of senior level symposium on healthcare strategies.
- Announcement of Services Sector Summit with senior USG officials, US services company CEOs, and senior Chinese officials. (Proposed by Coalition of Services Industries to allow them to explain why open services market is good for China. Challenge here is to leverage Zhu endorsement to get participation above the ministerial level on Chinese side.)
- [TDA?]
- Mine Safety MOU between DOL and SETC. Draft exists from previous discussions with Ministry of Labor, before responsibility for mine safety was shifted to SETC. DOL is eager to proceed, and is contacting SETC.

- Announcement of signing of OPM MOU with Ministry of Personnel on civil service reform cooperation. OPM Director hopes to sign MOU during a Spring visit to China.

To: Jeff Steinberg, National Security Council
Fax #: 456-2883
Re: Designation of Secretary Daley's March 24-April 2 Multi-Agency Infrastructure Mission to China as a Presidential Mission
Date: January 7, 1999
Pages: 8, including this cover sheet.

FACSIMILE

Please see the attached memorandum from David Lane, Secretary Daley's Chief of Staff.

Thank you.

Cc: Ken Liebeithal, National Security Council, 456-9250
Jeff Bader, National Security Council, 456-9250
Lael Brainard, National Economic Council, 456-2878
Malcolm Lee, National Economic Council, 456-9290

From the desk of...

Kari Dohn
DAS for Policy and Planning
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th & Constitution Avenue, NW, Rm 5865
Washington, DC 20230

(202) 482-4127
Fax: (202) 482-4636



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

JAN 7 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR James Steinberg

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
National Security Council

FROM:

David Lane *DL*
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT:

Designation of Secretary Daley's March 24-April 2 Multi-Agency
Infrastructure Mission to China as a Presidential Mission

Secretary Daley will lead a business development mission to Korea, Hong Kong, and China March 24-April 2. The mission to China will include approximately fifteen U.S. business people and senior USG officials representing infrastructure related agencies including the Departments of Energy, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, the Eximbank, and possibly the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Secretary's visit to China was first announced by the White House as a "deliverable" of the U.S.-China Presidential Summit in June of last year, and thus, should be designated as a "Presidential Mission." At that time, Presidents Clinton and Jiang agreed that the United States would send a senior level U.S. government and industry delegation to China in 1999 to expand commercial cooperation in infrastructure (see attached Summit Fact Sheet reference). The Secretary's trade mission to Korea fulfills a commitment made by President Clinton to Korean President Kim during Kim's State visit last June (see attached press conference), and thus, also qualifies as a "Presidential Mission." In addition to being designated as a "Presidential Mission," in light of the ten day period and five stops involved, as well as the critical objectives of the mission, the Department of Commerce requests the use of a U.S. Government Aircraft.

The mission will come just prior to Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to the United States, and provides an excellent opportunity to demonstrate that expanding U.S. exports of goods and services to China is critical to the future well-being of our economic and overall relationship. An equally important message of the mission will be that U.S. equipment and expertise are important to China's modernization and future development of safe, clean, and economically efficient industries, a key focus for Premier Zhu and Vice President Gore during their planned Environment and Development Forum.

We intend to depart March 22, with stops in Korea March 24-25, Hong Kong, March 26, and Beijing and two additional stops in China yet to be determined March 29-April 1. In each of these stops the Secretary will address the business community and conduct government-to-government meetings. The business participants will conduct one-on-one matchmaker meetings with counterparts in each country and also will be included in the Secretary's government meetings as appropriate. USG participants for the China portion will join the Secretary for senior

meetings and pursue separate related agendas.

Thank you in advance for your assistance on this matter. We look forward to an early confirmation of the approval to use a U.S. Government aircraft for this multi-agency infrastructure mission.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Beijing, People's Republic of China)

For Immediate Release

June 27, 1998

FACT SHEET
ACHIEVEMENTS OF U.S.-CHINA SUMMIT

The agreements reached between the United States and China as part of President Clinton's visit build on the achievements of the October 1997 summit between Presidents Clinton and Jiang Zemin, deepen cooperation between the two countries on a broad range of issues and contribute toward a more stable, secure, open and prosperous world.

NONPROLIFERATION AND SECURITY: The United States and China confirm their common goal to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

Enhancing Controls

Non-targeting. Presidents Clinton and Jiang announced that the United States and China will not target strategic nuclear weapons under their respective control at each other.

Missiles. The United States welcomed China's statement that it attaches importance to issues related to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and missile nonproliferation and that it has begun to actively study joining the MTCR. The United States and China will continue consultations on MTCR issues later in this year.

Chemical Weapons. China and the United States will further strengthen their controls on the export of dual-use chemicals and related production equipment and technology to assure they are not used for production of chemical weapons. China has announced that it has expanded the list of chemical precursors which it controls.

Biological Weapons. Presidents Clinton and Jiang issued a joint statement calling for strengthening of the Biological Weapons Convention and early conclusion of a protocol establishing a practical and effective compliance mechanism and improving transparency.

Anti-Personnel Landmines. Presidents Clinton and Jiang issued a joint statement affirming their commitment to ending the export and indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines and to accelerating global humanitarian demining.

End-Use Visits. The United States and China agreed on practices for end-use visits on U.S. high technology exports to China; this agreement will establish a framework for such exports to China.

Political and Security Dialogues

Communications. Presidents Clinton and Jiang inaugurated the direct Presidential link in May and affirmed its utility for consultation on important global, regional and bilateral political, security and economic issues. They also agreed to continue regular summit meetings.

Regional Stability. Presidents Clinton and Jiang issued a joint

week of July 20 in Geneva.

Regional Economic Developments. The United States and China held consultations on the situation in Asia's financial markets and will continue such discussions in the coming months. The United States welcomed China's commitment to maintaining the stability of the exchange rate of the renminbi.

China's Domestic Economic Reform Program. The United States government, businesses and other private sector groups will work with China to identify technical cooperation programs on commercialization of the housing market and development of social security, pension benefits, and insurance programs.

Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT). The United States will host the 12th session of the JCCT in Washington, D.C. during September 1998.

State and Non-State Enterprise Forum. The United States and Chinese governments will hold a conference in early 1999 on the role and functioning of market disciplines bringing together representatives of the U.S. private sector and of the Chinese non-state and state sectors.

Multi-Agency Infrastructure Mission. To expand cooperation on infrastructure development, China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, State Development and Planning Commission, and State Economic and Trade Commission, will host a U.S. multi-agency mission to China in early 1999. The mission will be led by Commerce Secretary Daley.

Electronic Commerce and Internet Applications. The United States and China, working with the telecommunications organizations in each country, will conduct a series of exchanges, seminars and discussions on electronic commerce and the applications of Internet technologies. The benefits of these technologies might be demonstrated in such areas as weather forecasting, information dissemination, distance learning and telemedicine.

Aviation Infrastructure Initiative. The United States and China agreed to enter into a five-year aviation initiative that will focus on aviation safety and training, airport development and management, and airspace management through modern air traffic control systems, in addition to the procurement of new efficient transport aircraft. This initiative will recognize the need for China to expand its aviation infrastructure to accommodate the additional transport aircraft required for China's continued economic development and demand for passenger and cargo air transport.

Commercial Cooperation. United States firms and Chinese entities have signed contracts in the areas of energy and environment, aviation, medical equipment and other sectors.

Labor Dialogue. The Labor Ministers of the United States and China will undertake reciprocal visits in the near future to exchange views and information on policies and issues related to labor markets and core labor standards, including, for example, issues such as employment creation policies, labor market training programs, labor statistics, social safety net for workers, health and safety, and labor law reform.

Joint Economic Committee. The United States and China agreed on the value of regular dialogue on economic issues in the context of the U.S. - China Joint Economic Committee (JEC), and agreed that the

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ATTACHMENT D

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate
Release

June 9, 1998

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT KIM OF SOUTH KOREA

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

3:40 P.M. EDT

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Good afternoon. President Kim, members of the Korean delegation, let me first say again what a privilege it has been to welcome President Kim back to the United States and here to the White House. His remarkable life history reminds us that from Seoul to its sister city, San Francisco, people everywhere share the same aspirations -- for freedom, for peace, for the opportunity of prosperity.

President Kim once wrote from his prison cell, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" This morning I reaffirmed to President Kim our deep confidence in his efforts to reform the Korean economy, liberalize trade and investment, strengthen the banking system, and implement the IMF program. As he has said on many occasions, open markets and open democracies reinforced one another. The United States will continue our strong support for Korea's reform efforts.

In this context, I reaffirmed our commitment to provide bilateral finance if needed under appropriate conditions. We also discussed a number of concrete steps to promote growth in both our countries. We explored ways to more fully open markets and to further integrate the Republic of Korea into the global economy, including new discussions on a bilateral investment treaty. We signed an Open Skies agreement which permits unrestricted air service between and beyond our countries.

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to open up and to regain the strength to live and grow on its own. And we have to help it in doing so.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I agree with President Kim's assessment of the leadership in North Korea. Let me just say, with regard to the food situation, it is serious, and we are concerned about it. The United States and South Korea have led the way in providing food to North Korea. And I'm actually quite concerned that the U.N. appeal which goes out periodically has not -- to other countries -- has not been fulfilled. And so I would hope that other countries that could also make a contribution that typically have when the U.N. has made such appeals, will do so. I think we have to do whatever we can to avoid severe malnutrition or worse.

But, ultimately, the answer is not an annual food appeal. Ultimately, the answer is structural change in North Korea that would permit them to feed themselves and to purchase whatever foodstuffs they need from beyond their borders that they cannot grow. And that, I think, requires a positive response to President Kim's outreach, a rapprochement, a beginning of a resolution, and as he said, an opening up.

It was very interesting -- I never heard anyone say it quite this way before President Kim said to me this morning that if China can begin to open up and Vietnam can begin to open up and they can have very good results from doing so, then it's predictable that North Korea would get the same kind of good results if they would take the same path.

Q Regarding KEDO and the sharing of the cost, 90 percent for Japan and Korea; the remaining 10 percent is the problem. Korea has asked America to share that 10 percent. The other question is on economic cooperation. You agreed on an investment treaty and you promised continued assistance and economic cooperation. Have there been other concrete pledges of assistance regarding the Korean economic situation?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, of course, we were very involved in the early assistance to Korea and we have an emergency commitment should it be needed. My belief is that it will not be needed because I think your country will do quite well now. In addition to that, I committed today to ask the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daley, to organize a trade and investment mission to Korea as

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soon as it can practically be carried out. And we will continue to do that.

With regard to KEDO, we have actively worked not only to secure funding to implement the accord we made with North Korea to suspend its nuclear program in all of its aspects, but also to make sure the United States gave as much as we reasonably could. And this is a conversation that I hope President Kim will also be able to have with the leaders of the Congress, because I think there is a great deal of support for him in our Congress, even though there has been from time to time lukewarm support for KEDO. And I think many of our members of Congress wrongly have viewed KEDO as something we were doing for North Korea instead of something we were doing for the stability of the Korean Peninsula, the safety and security of our allies and friends in South Korea and for the cause of defusing nuclear tensions everywhere.

In the wake of these nuclear tests in India and Pakistan I would think everyone all over the world would feel a bigger interest in seeing the agreement with North Korea be fully implemented.

Wolf.

Q Mr. President, a two-part question on your policy towards China. The first part is there is a broad range of human rights activists, from Gary Bauer on the right to Kerry Kennedy Cuomo on the left who have appealed to you to avoid a visit to Tiananmen Square during your upcoming visit to China. Will you go to Tiananmen Square, as some of your advisors say you must given the protocol of the Chinese government?

And the second part of the question is, why did you resist the advice of the Justice Department last February and give Loral a license to export another satellite to be launched on a Chinese missile, even while the Justice Department was in the midst of a criminal investigation of Loral for allegedly providing technology information to China?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, let me answer the questions in reverse order. I didn't resist the advice of the Justice Department. I took the advice of the National Security Council, the Defense Department, the State Department, and the Arms Control and

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

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To: Malcolm Lee

Agency: NEC/NSC

Fax Number: 69290

Date/Time: 1/13, 6 pm

No. of pages to follow: 1

**Message: Malcolm, Here's my fixes, which are
basically presentational, not structural. Ken L. is
going over further, may have more soon. Jeff**

cc: Meg Lundsager

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. draft	WTO Accession for China. Annotated. (1 page)	01/13/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

FOLDER TITLE:

China (December 1998 to January 1999) [2]

2010-1024-F

vz1805

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508
TEL: (202) 395-3900/5050
FAX: (202) 395-3512



DATE: January 12, 1999

TO: See Attached List!! FAX: _____

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FROM: Marinda Davis for Robert Cassidy/Christina Lund

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

COMMENTS: INTERAGENCY MEETING TODAY, JANUARY 12, 1999 - 5:00 p.m.,
USTR, Conference Room 305

PURPOSE: U.S. POSITION ON CHINA WTO ACCESSION

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. list	China Interagency Team. [partial] [CIA Act] (1 page)	11/1998	P3/b(3), P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

FOLDER TITLE:

China (December 1998 to January 1999) [2]

2010-1024-F
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Don Forest Erin Sullivan	Commerce Commerce	482-5527 482-2462	482-1576 482-1576
Terry McCartin	Commerce	482-5031	482-4912
Bernard Carreau	Commerce	482-4412 (1780)	482-0947
Tom Lobred Charles Steuart	Customs Customs	927-2221 927-1638	927-1873 927-1873
Roger Freeman Susan Shirk	State State	647-2690 647-6910	647-0892 647-7350
Hank Levine Mark Koumans	State State	647-6789 647-6798	647-6820 647-6820
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Debra Henke	USDA	720-1324	720-1139
Lynn Alfalla	USDA	720-1519	690-1093
John Murphy	Treasury	622-1956	622-5304/1957
Marcus Antony	Treasury		622-5304
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P3/(b)(3), P6/(b)(6)			
Bill Corbett Ed Gresser	USTR USTR	395-9586 395-9419	395-9674 395-9674
Malcolm Lee	NEC/NSC	456-9299	456-9290

[007]

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DATE: January 12, 1999

TO: Meg Lundsager, Treasury **FAX:** 622-5304
Malcolm Lee, 456-9290

FROM: Marinda Davis for Robert Cassidy

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

COMMENTS:

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. draft	Suggested Points to Raise on WTO (1 page)	01/12/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

FOLDER TITLE:

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009. draft	Maritime. (2 pages)	01/11/1999	P1/b(1)

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