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Malcolm Lee
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FOLDER TITLE:

China (April to August 1999, Post Zhu Visit) [4]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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CHINA WTO - HOUSE

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Abercrombie, Neil (D, HI)	Y	N	N	N	
Ackerman, Gary (D, NY)	Y	N	Y	Y	Silk textiles, IPR, generally pro-trade
Aderholt, Robert (R, AL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights, political persecution, opposes Administration China policy
Allen, Tom (D, ME)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Andrews, Robert (D, NJ)	N	N	Y	Y	IPR, supportive of Taiwan
Archer, Bill (R, TX) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	pro-trade
Armey, Dick (R, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro-trade
Bachus, Spencer (R, AL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	travelled to China in 96 – says it helped understand issues
Baird, Brian (D, WA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Baker, Richard (R, LA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Baldacci, John (D, ME)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	human rights, potatoes
Baldwin, Tammy (D, WI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ballenger, Cass (R, NC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork
Barcia, James (D, MI)	N	N	N	N	proliferation
Barr, Bob (R, GA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork, missile proliferation
Barrett, Bill (R, NE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Barrett, Tom (D, WI)	Y	N	Y	Y	pork
Bartlett, Roscoe (R, MD)	Y	N	N	N	opposes cooperation on space launch – national security

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Barton, Joe (R, TX)	Y	Y	N	N	national security, opposes space launch, drug standards
Bass, Charles (R, NH)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Bateman, Herb (R, VA) NSC	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR, national security
Becerra, Xavier (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AV
Bentsen, Ken (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	direct selling, generally pro trade
Bereuter, Doug (R, NE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	legislation concerning accession, pork, beef, processed food, unfair barriers, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Berkley, Shelley (D,NV)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Berman, Howard (D, CA)	Y	Y	N	Y	trade deficit, SPS, AV, IPR, citrus, human rights, proliferation
Berry, Marion (D, AR)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	rice, poultry, safeguards, generally pro trade
Biggert, Judy (R, IL)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	during campaign: "political friendships follow the trade lanes," generally pro trade
Bilbray, Brian (R, CA)	N	N	Y	Y	
Bilirakis, Michael (R, FL)	N	N	Y	Y	IPR
Bishop, Sanford (D, GA)	Y	N	N	N	pork, cotton, textiles
Blagojevich, Rod (D, IL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	long-horned beetle hit in his district
Bliley, Tom (R, VA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	tobacco, financial services, insurance
Blumenauer, Earl (D, OR)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR, potatoes, wheat, generally pro trade

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Blunt, Roy (R, MO)	N/A	N/A	N	N	supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement, opposes China's current conduct and policies
Boehlert, Sherwood (R, NY)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pork
Boehner, John (R, OH)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Bonilla, Henry (R, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	"San Antonio imports more from china than from Mexico," generally pro trade
Bonior, David (D, MI)	N	N	N	N	autos, trade deficit, tariff levels, human rights
Bono, Mary (R, CA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	SPS, IPR, AV
Borski, Robert (D, PA)	Y	N	N	N	
Boswell, Leonard (D, IA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	pork, corn, soybeans, fertilizer
Boucher, Rick (D, VA)	Y	N	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers
Boyd, Allen (D, FL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Brady, Kevin (R, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Brady, Robert (D, PA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	
Brown, Corinne (D, FL)	Y	N	N	Y	
Brown, George (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Brown, Sherrod (D, OH)	N	N	Y	N	trade deficit, child labor, proliferation, trade costs US jobs
Bryant, Ed (R, TN)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	pork
Burr, Richard (R, NC)	N/A	N/A	N	N	IPR, tobacco

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Burton, Dan (R, IN)	N	N	N	N	human rights, national security, trade deficit, tariff levels
Buyer, Steve (R, IN) NSC	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork, IPR
Callahan, Sonny (R, AL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Calvert, Ken (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, IPR
Camp, Dave (R, MI)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Campbell, Tom (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Canady, Charles (R, FL)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Cannon, Chris (R, UT)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	proliferation, was challenged by GOP conservatives during reelection on MFN stance
Capps, Lois (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Capuano, Michael (D, NA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Cardin, Benjamin (D, MD)	Y	Y	N	N	distilled spirits, distribution, tariff levels, trade deficit, human rights
Carson, Julia (D, IN)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Castle, Michael (R, DE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Chabot, Steve (R, OH)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers
Chambliss, Saxby (R, GA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork
Chenoweth, Helen (R, ID)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork, beef, unfair trade practices
Christain-Green (D-VI)					
Clay, William (D, MO)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Clayton, Eva (D, NC)	Y	N	N	N	pork , textiles

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Clement, Bob (D, TN)	Y	Y	Y	Y	bicycle sanctions, generally pro trade
Clyburn, Jim (D, SC)	Y	N	N	N	tobacco
Coble, Howard (R, NC)	N	Y	Y	Y	pork
Coburn, Tom (R, OK)	N/A	N/A	N	N	national security, opposes space launch cooperation
Collins, Mac (R, GA)	N	N	N	N	pork , textiles, peaches
Combest, Larry (R, TX)	N	Y	Y	Y	pork, cotton
Condit, Gary (D, CA)	N	N	N	N	citrus, wine, trade deficit, proliferation, human rights
Conyers, John (D, MI)	N	N	Y	Y	autos, opposed formation of Cox Committee
Cook, Merrill (R, UT)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights, trade deficit
Cooksey, John (R, LA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	concerned about campaign donations, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Costello, Jerry (D, IL)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, violations of current agreements, human rights, proliferation
Cox, Chris (R, CA)	Y	Y	NV	N	IPR, supports Taiwan
Coyne, William (D, PA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	N	N	N	US Steel has coke plant in district, strong union operations in district
Cramer, Bud (D, AL)	N	N	Y	Y	
Crane, Phil (R, IL) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR, insurance
Crowley, Joseph (D, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Cubin, Barbara (R, WY)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	soda ash

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Cummings, Elijah (D, MD)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Cunnigham, Duke (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, generally pro trade
Danner, Pat (D, MO)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Davis, Danny (D, IL)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	opposed NAFTA
Davis, Jim (D, FL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus, generally pro trade
Davis, Tom (R, VA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	opposes space launch cooperation
Deal, Nathan (R, GA)	N	Y	N	N	pork
DeFazio, Peter (D, OR)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, tariff levels, proliferation
DeGette, Diana (D, CO)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	concerns re: missile technology exports
Delahunt, William (D, MA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	has said Administration's China policy damages US credibility
DeLauro, Rosa (D, CT) NSC	Y	N	N	N	trade deficit, IPR, human rights
DeLay, Tom (R, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	strong supporter of Cox Committee
DeMint, Jim (R, SC)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Deutsch, Peter (D, FL)	Y	N	Y	Y	citrus
Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R, FL)	N	N	N	N	outspoken opponent of Administration's China policy, human rights
Dickey, Jay (R, AR)	N	Y	N	N	opposed GATT because of threat to sovereignty, has indicated voted against MFN because of human rights conditions he saw while on trip to China
Dicks, Norm (D, WA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	wood/paper, wheat, potatoes, wine
Dingell, John (D, MI)	Y	N	Y	Y	autos, telecom, financial services

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Dixon, Julian (D, CA)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Doggett, Lloyd (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR
Dooley, Cal (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, grapes, pro trade
Doolittle, John (R, CA)	N	N	N	N	citrus
Doyle, Mike (D, PA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Dreier, David (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, IPR, pro trade
Duncan, John (R, TN)	N	Y	N	N	textiles
Dunn, Jennifer (R, WA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	accounting services, IPR, wheat, wood/paper, generally pro trade
Edwards, Chet (D, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	cotton
Ehlers, Vernon (R, MI)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	opposes space launch cooperation
Ehrlich, Robert (R, MD)	N/A	N/A	N	N	IPR, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Emerson, Jo Ann (D, MO)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers, textile marking
Engel, Eliot (D, NY)	N	N	N	N	IPR
English, Phil (R, PA) <i>W&M</i>	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR, safeguards, generally pro trade
Eshoo, Anna (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR
Etheridge, Bob (D, NC)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	trade deficit
Evans, Lane (D, IL)	N	Y	N	N	trade deficit, pork, beef, unfair barriers
Everett, Terry (R, AL)	N	N	N	N	pork
Ewing, Tom (R, IL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	cosponsor of Bereuter bill, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
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Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Farr, Sam (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers, generally pro trade
Fattah, Chaka (D, PA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Filner, Bob (D, CA)	Y	N	Y	Y	opposed satellite exports
Fletcher, Ernest (R, KY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Foley, Mark (R, FL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR, citrus
Forbes, Michael (R, NY)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Ford, Harold (D, TN)	N/A	N/A	Y	N/V	whisky standards, pork
Fossella, Vito (R, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	opposed POTUS going to Tiananmen while in PRC
Fowler, Tillie (R, FL)	Y	Y	N	N	proliferation, national security, considers self to be generally pro trade
Frank, Barney (D, MA)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Franks, Bob (R, NJ)	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR
Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R, NJ)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Frost, Martin (D, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR
Gallegly, Elton (R, CA)	N	N	Y	N	citrus
Ganske, Greg (R, IA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork, IPR, trade deficit, job losses, proliferation; voted for MFN in 95 and 96; indicated in remarks on 4/8/99 he would oppose permanent MFN
Gejdenson, Sam (D, CT)	Y	N	N	N	insurance
Gekas, George (R, PA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Gephardt, Dick (D, MO)	Y	N	N	N	IPR, safeguards, non-tariff barriers, human rights
Gibbons, Jim (R, NV)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights, national security, offered amendment in 1998 to stop exports of dual use technology
Gilcrest, Wayne (R, MD)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gillmor, Paul (R, OH)	Y	Y	N	Y	tariffs levels, pork, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Gilman, Benjamin (R, NY)	Y	N	N	N	proliferation, tariff levels, trade deficit
Gonzalez, Charles (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Goode, Virgil (D, VA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	tobacco, textiles, strong labor presence in district
Goodlatte, Bob (R, VA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	investment requirements, patents, textiles
Goodling, William (R, PA)	Y	Y	N	N	
Gordon, Bart (D, TN)	Y	Y	N	Y	
Goss, Porter (R, FL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, reluctantly supported MFN in 97 due to concerns re: proliferation
Graham, Lindsey (R, SC)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork, textiles
Granger, Kay (R, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Green, Gene (D, TX)	Y	N	Y	Y	beef, unfair barriers
Green, Mark (R, WI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Greenwood, Jim (R, PA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gutierrez, Luis (D, IL)	N	N	N	N	long-horned beetle hit in district
Gutknecht, Gil (R, MN)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	concerns re: satellite sales

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Hall, Ralph (D, TX)	N	N	Y	Y	trade deficit
Hall, Tony (D, OH)	Y	N	N	N	human rights
Hansen, James (R, UT)	Y	Y	Y	Y	sat on Cox Committee
Hastert, Denny (R, IL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	ITA
Hastings, Alcee (D, FL)	N	Y	N	N	
Hastings, Doc (R, WA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	GM operations
Hayes, Robin (R, NC)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	textiles -- owns textile mill, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Hayworth, J.D. (R, AZ)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus
Hefley, Joel (R, CO)	N	Y	N	N	human rights proliferation
Herger, Wally (R, CA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, beef
Hill, Baron (D, IN)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hill, Rick (R, MT)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	wheat, beef
Hilleary, Van (R, TN)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights
Hilliard, Earl (D, AL)	N	N	N	Y	
Hinchey, Maurice (D, NY)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, IPR
Hinojosa, Ruben (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Has travelled to Taiwan to promot trade with South Texas
Hobson, David (R, OH)	Y	Y	N	N	
Hoeffel, Joe (D, PA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hoekstra, Peter (R, MI)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Holden, Tim (D, PA)	N	N	Y	Y	mushroom dumping, pork
Holt, Rush (D, NJ)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hooley, Darlene (D, OR)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR, generally pro trade
Horn, Steve (R, CA)	Y	Y	N	N	citrus
Hostettler, John (R, IN)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork, beef, unfair barriers
Houghton, Amo (R, NY) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR
Hoyer, Steny (D, MD)	Y	Y	N	N	
Hulshof, Kenny (R, MO)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Hunter, Duncan (R, CA)	N	N	N	N	citrus, trade deficit, proliferation, national security
Hutchinson, Asa (R, AR)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	pork
Hyde, Henry (R, IL)	Y	Y	N	N	human rights
Inslee, Jay (D, WA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	potatoes, wood/paper
Istook, Ernest (R, OK)	N	Y	Y	Y	
Jackson, Jesse Jr. (D, IL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Jackson-Lee, Sheila (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	trade deficit
Jefferson, Bill (D, LA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Jenkins, Bill (R, TN)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	has been criticized in district for support of MFN, has said TN exports \$110 million to China per year
John, Chris (D, LA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	concerns re: job losses
Johnson, E.B. (D, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	direct selling

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Johnson, Nancy (R, CT) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	distilled spirits, tariff levels, distribution
Johnson, Sam (R, TX) <i>W&M</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	was undecided in 1997 due to concerns re: trade deficit, campaign donations
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs (D, OH)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Jones, Walter (R, NC)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Kanjorski, Paul (D, PA)	N	N	Y	Y	
Kaptur, Marcy (D, OH)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Kasich, John (R, OH)	Y	Y	N	N	human rights
Kelly, Sue (R, NY)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR
Kennedy, Patrick (D, RI)	N/A	N/A	N	N	proliferation, human rights
Kildee, Dale (D, MI)	N	N	N	N	
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D, MI)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Kind, Ron (D, WI)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	bovine semen, dairy
King, Peter (R, NY)	Y	Y	N	N	IPR
Kingston, Jack (R, GA)	N	N	N	N	pork
Kleczka, Gerald (D, WI)	Y	N	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Klink, Ron (D, PA) <i>W&M</i>	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, human rights, environment
Knollenberg, Joe (R, MI)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Kolbe, Jim (R, AZ)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus, generally pro trade
Kucinich, Dennis (D, OH)	N/A	N/A	N	N	"Human rights more important than copyrights"

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
LaFalce, John (D, NY)	Y	N	Y	Y	financial services, was on 1979 CODEL to establish relations with PRC
LaHood, Ray (R, IL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade, agriculture
Lampson, Nick (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Lantos, Tom (D, CA)	N	N	N	N	human rights
Largent, Steve (R, OK)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Larson, John (D, CT)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Latham, Tom (R, IA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	pork
LaTourette, Steven (R, OH)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	steel
Lazio, Rick (R, NY)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Leach, Jim (R, IA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork, agriculture, financial services, generally pro trade
Lee, Barbara (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	IPR, human rights, PRC must open markets to US exports
Levin, Sander (D, MI) <i>W&M</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	pork, IPR, insurance, autos, safeguards, trade deficit
Lewis, Jerry (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Lewis, John (D, GA) <i>W&M</i>	N	N	N	N	textiles, human rights
Lewis, Ron (R, KY)	N*	N/A	N	Y	whisky standards
Linder, John (R, GA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork
Lipinski, William (D, IL)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, Sec. 301, horn-horned beetle hit his district
LoBiondo, Frank (R, NJ)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Lofgren, Zoe (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR, AV, ITA

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Lowey, Nita (D, NY)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lucas, Frank (R, OK)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Lucas, Kenneth (D, KY)	N*	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Luther, Bill (D, MN)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	generally pro trade
Maloney, Carolyn (D, NY)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Maloney, James (D, CT)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Manzullo, Don (R, IL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork
Markey, Edward (D, MA)	Y	Y	N	N	insurance, trade deficit
Martinez, Matthew (D, CA)	Y	N	Y	Y	citrus, grapes, wine
Mascara, Frank (D, PA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	microbrew beer (Jones Brewing Co.) in district trying to export to China
Matsui, Bob (D, CA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR, accounting services, citrus, professional services, ITA
McCarthy, Carolyn (D, NY)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
McCarthy, Karen (D, MO)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	generally pro trade, environment
McCollum, Bill (R, FL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	arbitral award
McCrery, Jim (R, LA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	chemicals
McDermott, Jim (D, WA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	IPR, accounting services, wood/paper, wine
McGovern, James (D, MA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
McHugh, John (R, NY)	N	N	Y	Y	pork, IPR
McInnis, Scott (R, CO)	N	Y	N	Y	
McIntosh, David (R, IN)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	beef, unfair trade practices

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
McIntyre, Mike (D, NC)	N/A	N/A	N	N	tobacco
McKeon, Buck (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	trade deficit
McKinney, Cynthia (D, GA)	N	N	N	N	proliferation, human rights
McNulty, Mike (D, NY) <i>W&M</i>	Y	N	Y	N/V	IPR
Meehan, Marty (D, MA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	insurance, financial services
Meek, Carrie (D, FL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Meeks, Gregory (D, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	
Menendez, Robert (D, NJ)	Y	N	N	N	
Metcalf, Jack (R, WA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Mica, John (R, FL)	N	N	Y	Y	
Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Miller, Dan (R, FL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Miller, Gary (R, CA)	N	N	N/A	N/A	
Miller, George (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights
Minge, David (D, MN)	Y	N	Y	Y	soybeans, corn
Mink, Patsy (D, HI)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Moakley, Joe (D, MA)	N	N	Y	Y	insurance, skating equipment sanctions, photo frame sanctions
Mollohan, Alan (D, WV)	N	N	N	N	
Moore, Dennis (D, KS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Moran, Jim (D, VA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Moran, Jerry (R, KS)			Y	Y	
Morella, Connie (R, MD)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Murtha, John (D, PA)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Myrick, Sue (R, NC)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Nadler, Jerry (D, NY)	N	N	N	N	
Napolitano, Grace (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Neal, Richard (D, MA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	insurance, generally pro trade
Nethercutt, George (R, WA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Ney, Robert (R, OH)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	pork
Northup, Anne (R, KY)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	whisky standards, generally pro trade
Norton (D-DC)					
Norwood, Charlie (R, GA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	pork
Nussle, Jim (R, IA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	beef, unfair trade barriers
Oberstar, Jim (D, MN)	N	N	Y	Y	paper tariffs
Obey, Dave (D, WI)	N	N	N	N	bovine semen exports, ginseng tariffs, dairy
Olver, John (D, MA)	Y	N	N	N	
Ortiz, Solomon (D, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Travelled to Taiwan on business development trip for South Texas
Ose, Doug (R, CA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Owens, Major (D, NY)	N	N	N	N	IPR

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Oxley, Michael (R, OH)	Y	Y	Y	Y	pork, generally pro trade
Packard, Ron (R, CA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Pallone, Frank (D, NJ)	N	N	N	N	
Pascrell, William (D, NJ)	N/A	N/A	N	N	textiles, human rights
Pastor, Ed (D, AZ)	Y	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Paul, Ron (R, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Payne, Donald (D, NJ)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Pease, Edward (R, IN)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Pelosi, Nancy (D, CA)	Y	Y	N	N	IPR, human rights, proliferation, trade deficit, tech transfer, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Peterson, Collin (D, MN)	N	N	Y	Y	
Peterson, John (R, PA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Petri, Thomas (R, WI)	Y	Y	Y	Y	bovine semen exports, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Phelps, David (D, IL)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Pickering, Chip (R, MS)	N/A	N/A	N	N	Contaminated feed imports, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement, cosponsor of Bereuter bill, poultry, paper/wood, generally pro trade
Pickett, Owen (D, VA)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pitts, Joseph (R, PA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Pombo, Richard (R, CA)	N	N	N	N	citrus, pork, beef

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Pomeroy, Earl (D, ND)	Y	N	Y	Y	beef, unfair trade practices, wheat, safeguards
Porter, John (R, IL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	chemical sanctions
Portman, Rob (R, OH) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	specialty bag sanctions, sweatshirt sanctions, generally pro trade
Price, David (D, NC)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Pryce, Deborah (R, OH)	Y	Y	Y	Y	accounting services
Quinn, Jack (R, NY)	N	N	Y	Y	
Radanovich, George (R, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus
Rahall, Nick (D, WV)	N	N	N	Y	
Ramstad, Jim (R, MN) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	skates sanctions, generally pro trade
Rangel, Charlie (D, NY) <i>W&M</i>	N	N	Y	Y	distilled spirits, tariff levels, distribution
Regula, Ralph (R, OH)	Y	N	Y	Y	safeguards
Reyes, Silvestre (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Reynolds, Thomas (R, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Riley, Bob (R, AL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Rivers, Lynn (D, MI)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Rodriquez, Ciro (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Roemer, Tim (D, IN)	Y	N	Y	Y	generally pro trade, wants better deal in WTO package on autos
Rogan, Jim (R, CA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Rogers, Harold (R, KY)	N	N	N	N	whisky standards

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Rohrabacher, Dana (R, CA)	N	Y	N	Y	trade deficit, citrus, Tibet
Romero- Barcelo (D-PR)					
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R, FL)	N	N	N	N	
Rothman, Steven (D, NJ)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	
Roukema, Marge (R, NJ)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Joint venture operations, arbitral award
Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D, CA)	Y	Y	Y	N	
Royce, Ed (R, CA)	N	N	N	Y	
Rush, Bobby (D, IL)	N	N	Y	Y	
Ryan, Paul (R, WI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ryun, Jim (R, KS)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	national security, human rights
Sabo, Martin (D, MN)	N	N	N	Y	
Salmon, Matt (R, AZ)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	citrus
Sanchez, Loretta (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Sanders, Bernie (I, VT)	N	N	N	Y	trade deficit, human rights
Sandlin, Max (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	
Sanford, Mark (R, SC)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	national security, Taiwan
Sawyer, Tom (D, OH)	Y	Y	Y	N	trade deficit
Saxton, Jim (R, NJ)	Y	N	Y	N	IPR
Scarborough, Joe (R, FL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	human rights, proliferation
Schaffer, Bob (R, CO)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	
Schakowsky, Janice (D, IL)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Scott, Bobby (D, VA)	Y	N	N	N	

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Sensenbrenner, Jim (R, WI)	N	Y	N	N/V	
Serrano, Jose (D, NY)	Y	N	N	Y	financial services
Sessions, Pete (R, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Shadegg, John (R, AZ)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus
Shaw, Clay (R, FL) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	arbitral award
Shays, Chris (R, CT)	Y	Y	Y	Y	copper price rigging, IPR
Sherman, Brad (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	citrus
Sherwood, Don (R, PA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shimkus, John (R, IL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Shows, Ronnie (D, MS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shuster, Bud (R, PA)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Simpson, Michael (R, ID)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sisisky, Norman (D, VA)	N	N	N	N	
Skeen, Joe (R, NM)	N	Y	Y	Y	
Skelton, Ike (D, MO)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade, agriculture
Slaughter, Louise (D, NY)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Smith, Adam (D, WA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR
Smith, Chris (R, NJ)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit, human rights, Tibet
Smith, Lamar (R, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Smith, Linda (R, WA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	trade deficit, proliferation, must open markets to apples
Smith, Nick (R, MI)	Y	Y	N	Y	Pork
Snyder, Vic (D, AR)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Souder, Mark (R, IN)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Spence, Floyd (R, SC)	N	N	N	N	
Spratt, John (D, SC)	N	Y	N	N	fishing rod sanctions, subsidies, textiles
Stabenow, Debbie (D, MI)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Stark, Pete (D, CA) <i>W&M</i>	N	N	N	N	proliferation, human rights, IPR, job losses
Stearns, Cliff (R, FL)	N	N	N	N	trade deficit
Stenholm, Charlie (D, TX)	Y	Y	Y	Y	generally pro trade, WTO helps China with rule of law, cotton, agriculture
Strickland, Ted (D, OH)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Stump, Bob (R, AZ)	N	Y	Y	Y	citrus
Stupak, Bart (D, MI)	N	N	N	N	worker rights, trade deficit
Sununu, John (R, NH)	N/A	N/A	Y	N	
Sweeney, John (R, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Talent, James (R, MO)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Tancredo, Tom (R, CO)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Tanner, John (D, TN)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tauscher, Ellen (D, CA)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	IPR, citrus, generally pro trade
Tauzin, Billy (R, LA)	Y	N	Y	Y	crawfish sanctions
Taylor, Charles (R, NC)	N	N	Y	N	
Taylor, Gene (D, MS)	N	N	N	N	human rights, tariff level
Terry, Lee (R, NE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Thomas, Bill (R, CA) <i>W&M</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	grapes, SPS restrictions on CA produce, pork, pistachios, citrus
Thompson, Bennie (D, MS)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Thompson, Mike (D, CA)	N	N	N/A	N/A	
Thornberry (R, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Thune, John (R, SD)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Thurman, Karen (D, FL)	N	N	Y	Y	citrus
Tiahrt, Todd (R, KS)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Tierney, John (D, MA)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Toomey, Pat (R, PA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Towns, Edolphus (D, NY)	N	N	Y	Y	
Traficant, Jim (D, OH)	N	N	N	N	tariff levels, national security, metal casting, supports a solid, commercially viable WTO trade agreement
Turner, Jim (D, TX)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Udall, Mark (R, CO)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Udall, Tom (D, NM)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Underwood (D-GU)					
Upton, Fred (R, MI)	Y	Y	N	Y	pork, proliferation
Velazquez, Nydia (D, NY)	N	N	N	N	
Vento, Bruce (D, MN)	Y	N	N	N	worker rights, proliferation
Visclosky, Pete (D, IN)	Y	N	N	N	trade deficit, failure to implement existing agreements, human rights, safeguards, proliferation

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Walden, Greg (R, OR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Walsh, James (R, NY)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Wamp, Zach (R, TN)	N/A	N/A	N	N	cardboard recycling
Waters, Maxine (D, CA)	Y	N	N	N	
Watkins, Wes (R, OK)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	beef, fertilizer
Watt, Mel (D, NC)	N	N	N	Y	
Watts, J.C. (R, OK)	N/A	N/A	N	Y	
Waxman, Henry (D, CA)	N	N	N	N	
Weiner, Anthony (D, NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Weldon, Curt (R, PA)	Y	N	Y	Y	
Weldon, Dave (R, FL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Weller, Jerry (R, IL)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	pork
Wexler, Robert (D, FL)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Weygand, Robert (D, RI)	N/A	N/A	N	N	
Whitfield, Ed (R, KY)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	whisky standards
Wicker, Roger (R, MS)	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	
Wilson, Heather (R, NM)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	
Wise, Robert (D, WV)	N	N	Y	Y	
Wolf, Frank (R, VA)	N	Y	N	N	trade deficit, proliferation, human rights, moral issues
Woolsey, Lynn (D, CA)	N	N	N	N	IPR, human rights
Wu, David (D, OR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	wheat, apples
Wynn, Albert (D, MD)	Y	N	N	N	engagement has not worked

Member	GATT	NAFTA	MFN 1997	MFN 1998	Areas of Interest/Concern
Young, Bill (R, FL)	Y	Y	Y	N/V	citrus
Young, Don (R, AK)	N	N	Y	N	

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Malcolm Lee to Melissa Green, Sharon Yuan, Gene Sperling, and Lael Brainard. Subject: For Podesta. (2 pages)	04/15/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

China (April to August 1999, Post Zhu Visit) [4]

2010-1024-F
vz1932

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

To: Melesst

To: Malcolm R. Lee/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Gene's list with companies

Calls (GS only)

Corporations

- Larry Bossidy, *Allied Signal*
- Steve Case, *AOL*
- Phil Condit, *Boeing*
- George Fisher, *Eastman Kodak*
- Bill Ford, *Ford Motor*
- Maurice Greenberg, *AIG*
- Jim Kelly, *UPS*
- Frederick Smith, *Federal Express*
- Jack Smith, *General Motors*
- Sandy Weill, *Citigroup*
- Jack Welch, *General Electric*
- Joe Gorman, *TRW*

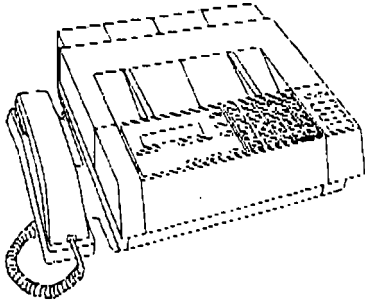
include added seven contacts

② let's have follow sectors (with line) and

6/4/90

through
about 10:00
(8 and 10:00)
(5:40 to 8:00)
at 10:00
+ 10:00 to 11:00
across middle
D, S4, G, 210
75% to 100%

- then people



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
TRADE DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRADE STAFF

FAX MESSAGE

Date: 14/4/99

TO: Malcolm Lee

FAX: 456-9298

FROM: Sarah Sipkins

TEL: 202/482-4850

FAX: 202/482-5875

Number of Pages (including this page): 2

RE: I took a stab at this, without specific HS #s, I tried to identify what might be their interests based on previous discussions.

Note: the asterix indicates too many HS #s.
Please read from Annex 10 pages attached. Not to release Annex 10 to public as of yet. I've bracketed relevant lines.

Private Sector Industry Interests

Industry	Sector Interest	HS Codes	Bound rate	Base rate 1997	Implem. year
Kodak	Film, Cameras	37031010film 370710 film 37024190 film 90029010 other optical 90105029 apparatus for lab	35 8 22 15 17	50 15 25 20 25	2005 2003 2001 2002 2003
Allied Signal	Telecom Switching Equip.	85173090-telephonic switching apparatus	0	15	2003
GM*	autos/- parts	87032 cars 87033 cars 8704-8**	25 25 5- 32range	80 100 6-70	2005 2005 2000-2005
GE*	lighting, refrigerator s, washer/dry er, turbines	7007110 safety glass 8402-8406 turbines** 8413-14** 8415** 8418** 8708** 8421**filters 8430** 8431** 8479** 8450110 wash machine 9104 instru. panel clocks 94051 Chandeliers, wall 94054090 Electric lamps	2 2-16 10 10 20 15	2 3-18 35 22 22 22	2000 2000-2004 2005 2004 2000 2003
TRW	satellite delimited services??	?? Need more specific Have received no comments previously			

*Motor vehicles will go down to 25%-- one of the lowest rates in Asia-- by year 2005. Also quotas and licenses will be eliminated by 2005. Auto parts will also have tariffs reduced to an average of 10%.

**see attached

Annex 10: Industrial Tariff Schedule of PRC

04/08/99

Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
83052000	Staples in strips, of base metal	10.5	14	2001
83059000	Letter corners, letterl_ paper clips & similar office art o	10.5	18	2003
83061000	Bells, gongs & the like, of base metal	8	12	2001
83062100	Statuettes & other ornaments plated with precious m	8	18	2004
83062910	Cloisonne statuettes & other ornaments	8	18	2004
83062990	Other statuettes & other ornaments of base metal, ne	8	18	2004
83063000	Photograph, picture, l_ similar frames & mirrors of bas	8	18	2004
83071000	Tubing, flexible, withi_ without fittings of li_s	8.4	12	2001
83079000	Tubing, flexible, withi_ without fittings, of base metal,	8.4	12	2001
83081000	Hooks, eyes & eyelets of base metal	10.5	14	2001
83082000	Rivets, tubular, bifurcated of base metal	10.5	14	2001
83089000	Claps, buckles & like, beads & spangles of base metal	10.5	14	2001
83091000	Corks, crown, of base metal	18	18	2000
83099000	Stoppers, caps, lids & oth packing accessories of bas	12	18	2002
83100000	Letters, numbers, sign plates & sim articles of base m	18	18	2000
83111000	Electrodes, coated, of base metal, for electric arc wel	8	10	2000
83112000	Wire, cored, of base metal, for electric arc welding	8	10	2000
83113000	Coated rods & cored wire of base mtl for soldering, br	8	10	2000
83119000	Coatd tubes/sim prod of base mtl/mtl carbd, nes, for s	8	10	2000
84011000	Nuclear reactors	2	2	2000
84012000	Machinery & apparatus for isotopic separation & part	1	1	2000
84013010	Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated	2	3	2000
84013090	Parts of non-irradiated fuel elements	1	1	2000
84014000	Parts of nuclear reactors	1	1	2000
84021110	Watertube boilers for electricity, steam productionl 90	3	6	2001
84021190	Other watertube boilers with a steam productionl 45T	14	18	2001
84021200	Watertube boilers with a steam production not l 45T	5	18	2004
84021900	Vapour generating boilers nes, including hybrid boiler	5	16	2004
84022000	Super-heated water boilers	16	16	2000
84029000	Parts of steaml_ vapour generating boilers nes	2	3	2000
84031000	Central heating boilers nes	10	18	2003
84039000	Parts of central heating boiler nes	6	12	2002
84041010	Auxiliary plant for use with generating boilers of 84.0	7	14	2003
84041020	Auxiliary plant for use with generating boilers of 84.0	10	18	2003
84042000	Condensers for steaml_ vapour power units	14	15	2000
84049010	Parts of auxiliary plant of heading No. 84041020	10	10	2000
84049090	Parts of auxiliary plant/condensers of headings 84041	7	10	2001
84051000	Producer gasl_ water gas generators acetylene gas g	14	14	2000
84059000	Parts of prod gasl_ wat gas gen, acetylene gas gen &	8	10	2000
84061000	Steam & vapour turbines for marine propulsion	5	14	2004
84068110	Other steam & vapour turbines, outputl_ 100MVA	5	18	2004
84068120	Other steam & vapour turbines, 100MVA<outputl_ 35	5	18	2004
84068130	Other steam & vapour turbines, of an outputl_ 350MV	6	6	2000
84068200	Other steam & vapour turbines, outputl_ 40MVA	5	16	2004
84069000	Parts of steam & vapour turbines	2	3	2000
84071010	Aircraft engines, spark-ignl recip-/rotary type, of an out	2	2	2000
84071020	Aircraft engines, spark-ignition recip-l_ rotary type, o	2	2	2000
84072100	Mmarine outboard motors, spark-ignition recip-l_ rota	8	15	2003
84072900	Marine engines nes, spark-ignition reciprocatingl_ rot	8	15	2003

Annex 10: Industrial Tariff Schedule of PRC

04/08/99

Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84131100	Pumps for dispersn fuel/lubricants used in filling-statio	10	12	2000
84131900	Pumps fitted/ designed to be fitted with a measuring	10	12	2000
84132000	Hand pumps nes, o/t those of subheading No 8413.1	10	12	2000
84133010	Fuel pumps for int comb piston engines of an output/	3	10	2003
84133090	Fuel/lubricatg/cooling medium pumps for int comb pls	3	12	2004
84134000	Concrete pumps	15	15	2000
84135000	Reciprocating positive displacement pumps nes	10	15	2002
84136010	Electric surmerged pumps	10	18	2003
84136090	Other rotary positive displacement pumps, nes	10	14	2001
84137000	Centrifugal pumps nes	10	14	2001
84138100	Pumps nes	10	14	2001
84138200	Liquid elevators	8	14	2002
84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids	5	6	2000
84139200	Parts of liquid elevators	6	6	2000
84141000	Vacuum pumps	8	15	2003
84142000	Hand/ foot-operated air pumps	8	12	2001
84143011	Compressors for refrige/freezer, motor power/ 0.4kw	10	22	2004
84143012	Compressors for refrige/ freezer, 0.4kw< motor pow	10	25	2004
84143013	Compressors for airconditioner, 0.4kw < motor power	10	25	2004
84143014	Compressors for airconditioner, motor power/ 5 kw	10	25	2004
84143019	Compressors driven by a motor, nes	10	20	2004
84143090	Compressors driven by a non-motor	9	20	2004
84144000	Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for t	8	16	2003
84145110	Ceiling/roof fans, with a built-in electric motor of outp	20	25	2002
84145120	Window fans, with a built-in electric motor of output/	20	25	2002
84145130	Rapating front louver fans,with built-in electric motor,	12	15	2001
84145191	Table fans, with a built-in electric motor of output/ 12	10	15	2002
84145192	Floor fans, with a built-in electric motor of output/ 12	10	15	2002
84145193	Wall fans, with a built-in electric motor of output/ 125	10	15	2002
84145199	Fans nes, with a built-in electric motor of output/ 125	10	15	2002
84145910	Other ceiling/roof fans, nes	8	15	2003
84145920	Other window fans, nes	8	15	2003
84145930	Centrifugal ventilators	10	18	2003
84145990	Other fans, nes	10	18	2003
84146000	Hoods having a maximum horizontal side l 120 cm	20	20	2000
84148010	Free-piston generators for gas turbine	8	12	2001
84148020	Carbon dioxide compressors	7	18	2004
84148090	Air or gas compressors/hoods, nes	7	18	2004
84149010	Parts of compressors of subheadng Nos. 84143011-	10	12	2000
84149020	Parts of machines of subheading Nos. 84145110-841	12	15	2001
84149090	Parts of of machines of other subheadings of 84.14,	7	12	2002
84151000	Air conditioning machines window/ wall types, self-c	15	25	2004
84152000	Air conditioning machines used for persons in motor	20	40	2005
84158110	Air-conditioner nes,with refr/ 4000 Kcal/h &cool/heat	15	25	2004
84158120	Air-conditioner nes,with refr/ 4000 Kcal/h &cool/heat	20	35	2004
84158210	Air-conditioner nes, with refrigerating unit, i 4000 Kc	15	25	2004
84158220	Air-conditioner nes, with refrigerating unit,>4000 Kcal	20	35	2004
84158300	Air conditioner, not incorporating refrigerating unit	10	25	2004
84169010	Parts of air conditners of subheadngs 8415.1000,841	10	15	2002

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84159090	Parts of air conditioners of other subheadings of 84.1	10	16	2002
84161000	Furnace burners for liquid fuel	10	14	2001
84162000	Furnace burners nes, including combination burners	10.5	14	2001
84163000	Mechanical stokers	8.4	14	2002
84169000	Parts of appliances of heading No. 84.16	6	7	2000
84171000	Furnaces/ovens n-elec for heat-treat of ores, pyrites,	10	18	2003
84172000	Bakery ovens, including biscuit ovens, non-electric	10	15	2002
84178010	Coke furnace	10	18	2003
84178020	Incinerators for radioactive waste	5	5	2000
84178090	Industrial/lab furnaces/ovens, non-electric, nes	10	16	2002
84179010	Parts of rotary kiln for sponge iron	7	8	2000
84179020	Parts of coke furnace	7	7	2000
84179090	Parts of other appliances of heading No. 84.17	7	8	2000
84181010	Combined refri-freezers, with separate external doors	10	30	2005
84181090	Combined refri-freezers, with separate external door	15	30	2004
84182100	Refrigerators, household type, compression-type	15	25	2004
84182200	Refrigerators, household type, absorption-type, electr	15	35	2005
84182900	Refrigerators, household type, nes	30	35	2002
84183010	Freezers of chest type, capacityl_800 L, TI_-40lp	9	18	2004
84183021	Freezers of chest type, 500 L capacityl_800 L, TI_-40	23	30	2003
84183029	Freezers of chest type, capacityl_500L, TI_-40lp	30	35	2002
84184010	Freezers of upright type, capacityl_900L, TI_-40lp	9	18	2004
84184021	Freezers of upright type, 500 L capacityl_900L, TI_-	15	30	2004
84184029	Freezers of upright type, capacityl_500L, T>-40lp	30	35	2002
84185000	Other refrigeratingl_freezing chests, cabinets, display	15	25	2004
84186110	Refrigerating unit of compres type/heat-exch conden	20	25	2002
84186190	Other refrigerating equip of compres type/heat-exch c	20	35	2004
84186910	Refrigerating unit and heat pumps, nes	15	25	2004
84186990	Other refrigeratingl_freezing equipment, nes	15	35	2005
84189100	Furniture designed to receive refrigeratingl_freezing	20	20	2000
84189910	Parts of refrigerating units and heat pumps	10	15	2002
84189991	Parts of freezing equipment of TI_-40lp	9.5	10	2000
84189992	Parts of refrigeratingl_freezing equip of TI_-40lp, capa	10	20	2004
84189999	Parts of other refrigeratingl_freezing equipment, nes	10	20	2004
84191100	Instantaneous gas water heaters	35	35	2000
84191900	Instantaneousl_storage water heaters, non-electric, n	35	35	2000
84192000	Medical, surgicall_laboratory sterilizers	4	14	2004
84193100	Dryers for agricultural products	8	14	2002
84193200	Dryers for wood, paper pulp, paperl_paperboard	9	14	2002
84193900	Non-domestic, non-electric dryers nes	9	14	2002
84194000	Distillingl_rectifying plant	10	15	2002
84195000	Heat exchange units, non-domestic, non-electric	10	16	2002
84196010	Oxygen-making machines	13	18	2002
84196090	Machinery for liquefying airt_other gases, nes	13	18	2002
84198100	Machinery for makng hot drinks/cooking or heating fo	10	15	2002
84198900	Machinery, plantl_lab equip for treat of mat. by a chg	0	16	2004
84199010	Parts of water heaters	0	15	2003
84199090	Parts of other machinery, plant & equip of heading 84	4	8	2001
84201000	Calenderingl_rolling machines, excl for metalsl_glass	8.4	13	2002

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
87060090	Chassis fit with engines for oth vehicles of 87.01 to 8	10	60	2005
87071000	Bodies for passenger carrying vehicles	10	70	2005
87079010	Bodies for buses with 10 to 29 seats	10	50	2005
87079090	Bodies for tractors, buses, trucks, special purpose ve	10	50	2005
87081000	Bumpers & parts of motor vehicles	10	35	2005
87082100	Safety seat belts of motor vehicles	10	35	2005
87082910	Seat angle adjuster	10	50	2005
87082920	Safety airbags	10	50	2005
87082990	Parts & accessories of bodies nes for motor vehicles	10	35	2005
87083100	Mounted brake linings of motor vehicles	10	35	2005
87083910	Brakes & parts nes of tractors	6	9	2001
87083920	Brakes & parts nes of buses with seatsl 30	10	35	2005
87083930	Brakes & parts nes of dumpers	6	6	2000
87083940	Brakes & parts nes of trucks of 8704.2100/2230/3100	10	35	2005
87083950	Brakes & parts nes of trucks of 8704.2240, 8704.230	10	20	2004
87083960	Brakes & parts nes of vehicles of 87.05	10	20	2004
87083990	Brakes & parts nes of other vehicles of 87.02 to 87.0	10	50	2005
87084010	Gear boxes of tractors	6	9	2001
87084020	Gear boxes of buses with seatsl 30	10	35	2005
87084030	Gear boxes of dumpers	6	6	2000
87084040	Gear boxes of trucks of 8704.2100/2230/3100/3230	10	35	2005
87084050	Gear boxes of trucks of 8704.2240, 8704.2300, 8704.	10	20	2004
87084060	Gear boxes of vehicles of 87.05	10	20	2004
87084090	Gear boxes of other motor vehicles of 87.02 to 87.04	10	50	2005
87085010	Drive axles with differential of tractors	6	9	2001
87085020	Drive axles with differential of buses with seatsl 30	10	35	2005
87085030	Drive axles with differential of dumpers	6	6	2000
87085040	Drive axles with differential of trucks of 8704.2100/22	10	35	2005
87085050	Drive axles with differential of trucks of 8704.2240, 8	10	20	2004
87085060	Drive axles with differential of vehicles of 87.05	10	20	2004
87085090	Drive axles with differential of other vehicles of 87.02	10	40	2005
87086010	Non-driving axles & parts of tractors	6	9	2001
87086020	Non-driving axles & parts of buses with seatsl 30	15	35	2005
87086030	Non-driving axles & parts of dumpers	6	6	2000
87086040	Non-driving axles & parts of trucks of 8704.2100/223	10	35	2005
87086050	Non-driving axles & parts of trucks of 8704.2240, 870	10	20	2004
87086060	Non-driving axles & parts of vehicles of 87.05	10	20	2004
87086090	Non-driving axles & parts of other vehicles of 87.02 t	10	40	2005
87087010	Road wheel & parts of tractors	6	9	2001
87087020	Road wheel & parts of buses with seatsl 30	10	35	2005
87087030	Road wheel & parts of dumpers	6	6	2000
87087040	Road wheel & parts of trucks of 8704.2100/2230/310	10	35	2005
87087050	Road wheel & parts of trucks of 8704.2240, 8704.230	10	20	2004
87087060	Road wheel & parts of vehicles of 87.05	10	20	2004
87087090	Road wheel & parts of other vehicles of 87.02 to 87.0	10	40	2005
87088010	Shock absorbers of vehicles of 87.03	10	40	2005
87088090	Shock absorbers of vehicles of 87.01, 87.02, 87.04, 8	10	40	2005
87089100	Radiators of motor vehicles	10	35	2005
87089200	Mufflers & exhaust pipes of motor vehicles	10	35	2005

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84209100	Cylinders for calendering/rolling mach, excl for metal	8.4	10	2000
84209900	Parts of calendering/rolling mach nes, excl for metal	8	10	2000
84211100	Cream separators	8.4	15	2003
84211210	Clothes-dryers, centrifugal, capacity/ 10kg	17.5	20	2001
84211290	Clothes-dryers, centrifugal, capacity/ 10kg	8	15	2003
84211900	Other centrifuges, nes	10	16	2002
84212110	Filtering/ purifying machines for water, household ty	25	30	2002
84212190	Filtering/ purifying machines for water, non-househol	5	18	2004
84212200	Filtering/ purifying machines for beverages, excl water	12	18	2002
84212300	Oil/ petrol-filters for internal combustion engines	10	18	2003
84212910	Press filters	5	20	2004
84212990	Filtering/ purifying machinery & apparatus for liquids	5	18	2004
84213100	Intake air filters for internal combustion engines	10	18	2003
84213910	Filtering/ purifying machines for gases nes, househo	15	30	2004
84213990	Filtering/ purifying machines for gases nes, non-hou	5	18	2004
84219110	Parts of centrifugal clothes-dryers of capacity/ 10kg	0	15	2003
84219190	Parts of other centrifuges, nes	0	10	2002
84219910	Parts for filtering/ purifying machines of household ty	10	20	2004
84219990	Parts for filtering/ purifying machines of non-househ	5	10	2002
84221100	Dish washing machines of the HH type	18	25	2003
84221900	Dish washing machines nes	14	22	2003
84222000	Machinery for cleaning/ drying bottles/ containers n	10	15	2002
84223010	Bottling or canning machinery for beverage or liquid f	12	15	2001
84223020	Machinery for packing cement	12	18	2002
84223090	Mach to fill/close/seal bottle/can/box/.. nes; beverage	10	18	2003
84224000	Packing/ wrapping machinery nes	10	16	2002
84229010	Parts of dish washing machines	10.5	18	2003
84229020	Parts of bottling or canning machines for beverage/liq	8.5	10	2000
84229090	Parts of other machines of heading 84.22, nes	8.5	10	2000
84231000	Personal weighing machines, including baby scales;	10.5	25	2004
84232000	Scales for continuous weighing of goods on conveyo	10	20	2004
84233000	Constant weight scales, incl hopper scales	10.5	20	2004
84238100	Weighing machinery having max weighing cap. / 30	10.5	16	2002
84238200	Weighing machinery having max weighing 30kg<cap	10.5	20	2004
84238900	Weighing machinery, nes	10.5	20	2004
84239000	Weighing machine weights of all kinds; parts of weigh	10	12	2000
84241000	Fire extinguishers, whether/ not charged	8.4	12	2001
84242000	Spray guns & similar appliances	8.4	12	2001
84243000	Steam/ sand blasting machines & similar jet projecti	8.4	12	2001
84248100	Mech appl for proj/dspl spraying lqds/ powders for	8	12	2001
84248910	Othr liquid/powder projec/spray machines, nes, hous	0	25	2005
84248990	Othr liquid/powder projec/spray machines, nes, non-	0	12	2003
84249010	Parts of fire extinguishers	0	8	2002
84249020	Parts of liquid/powder projec/spray machines of hous	0	15	2003
84249090	Parts of other apparatus of heading 84.24	0	10	2002
84251100	Pulley tackle/hoists, electric, not for raising vehicles	6	16	2004
84251900	Pulley tackle and hoists, nes, not for raising vehicles	5	14	2004
84252000	Pit-head winding gear winches for use underground	10	16	2002
84253100	Winches/ capstans nes powered by electric motor	5	14	2004

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84253900	Winches, capstans nes	5	14	2004
84254100	Built-in jacking systems of a type used in garage	3	12	2004
84254210	Hydraulic jacks used for raising vehicles	3	12	2004
84254290	Hydraulic hoists used for raising vehicles	5	14	2004
84254910	Other jacks, nes	5	12	2003
84254990	Other hoists, nes	10	14	2001
84261110	Ships' derricks	5	16	2004
84261190	Overhead travelling cranes on fixed support, nes	8	15	2003
84261200	Mobile lifting frames on tyres & straddle carriers	6	14	2003
84261900	Transporter, bridge cranes	10	15	2002
84262000	Tower cranes	10	15	2002
84263000	Portal, pedestal jib cranes	6	14	2003
84264110	Self-propelled cranes on tyres	5	18	2004
84264190	Other self-propelled machinery with a crane on tyres	5	16	2004
84264910	Caterpillar cranes	13	18	2002
84264990	Cranes/work trucks fitted with a crane, self-propelled	13	16	2001
84269100	Cranes designed for mounting on road vehicles	10	15	2002
84269900	Cranes, derricks nes	6	14	2003
84271000	Self-propelled works trucks powered by an electric m	9	18	2004
84272010	Fork-lift trucks for containers	9	18	2004
84272090	Self-propelled works trucks nes	9	16	2003
84279000	Trucks fitted with lifting, handling equipment, non-po	9	16	2003
84281010	Lifts and skip hoists for the transport of persons	8	18	2004
84281090	Other lifts and skip hoists	6	15	2004
84282000	Pneumatic elevators & conveyors	5	16	2004
84283100	Continuous-action elevators/conveyors for goods, und	5	16	2004
84283200	Continuous-action elevators/conveyors for goods nes	5	15	2004
84283300	Continuous-action elevators/conveyors for goods nes	5	15	2004
84283900	Continuous-action elevators/conveyors for goods, nes	5	15	2004
84284000	Escalators & moving walkways	5	18	2004
84285000	Wagon handling equipment	10	15	2002
84286000	Teleferics, chair-lifts, ski-draglines; traction mechanisms	8	15	2003
84289000	Lifting, handling, loading, unloading machinery nes	5	14	2004
84291110	Bulldozers/angledozers, tracked, with engine output/ 2	7	12	2002
84291190	Bulldozers/angledozers, tracked, with engine output/	7	15	2003
84291910	Bulldozers/angledozers, non-tracked, with engine out	7	12	2002
84291990	Bulldozers/angledozers, non-tracked, with engine out	7	15	2003
84292010	Graders/levellers, self-propelled, with engine output/ 235	5	12	2003
84292090	Graders/levellers, self-propelled, with engine output/ 235	7	16	2004
84293010	Scrapers, self-propelled, bucket capacity/ 10 m3	3	12	2004
84293090	Scrapers, self-propelled, bucket capacity/ 10 m3	5	15	2004
84294011	Vibratory road rollers, self-propelled, dead weight/ 1	7	15	2003
84294019	Other road rollers, self-propelled	8	15	2003
84294090	Tamping machines/road rollers, self-propelled, nes	6	15	2004
84295100	Front end shovel loaders	5	16	2004
84295200	Shovels & excavators with a 360 revolving superstru	8	18	2004
84295900	Self-propelled excavating machinery nes	12	16	2001
84301000	Pile-drivers & pile-extractors	10	15	2002
84302000	Snow-ploughs & snow-blowers, not self-propelled	10	14	2001

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84303100	Coal rock cutters, self-propelled	10	16	2002
84303900	Coal rock cutters, not self-propelled	6	16	2004
84304111	Oil/gas boring machinery, self-propelled, drilling depth	5	6	2000
84304119	Oil/gas boring machinery, self-propelled, drilling depth	5	12	2003
84304121	Other boring machinery, nes, self-propelled, drill depth	5	6	2000
84304122	Boring machinery, self-propelled, drill depth 6000m, cra	5	12	2003
84304129	Other boring machinery, self-propelled, drill depth 6000	5	12	2003
84304190	Sinking machinery, self-propelled	5	15	2004
84304900	Boring/sinking machinery nes, not self-propelled	5	15	2004
84305010	Other oil production equipment nes, self-propelled	3	12	2004
84305020	Mining shovels, self-propelled	7	18	2004
84305090	Mov/excav/extractng. machinery, self-propelled, ne	5	15	2004
84306100	Tamping/compacting machinery, not self-propelled	6	15	2004
84306200	Scrapers, not self-propelled	6	15	2004
84306900	Oth mov/excav/extractng. machinery nes, not self-	6	16	2004
84311000	Parts of machinery of heading No 84.25	3	7	2001
84312000	Parts of fork-lift & oth works trucks fitted with lifting e	6	8	2000
84313100	Parts of lifts, skip hoist/ escalators	3	7	2001
84313900	Parts of lifting, handling, loading/unloading machine	5	7	2000
84314100	Buckets, shovels, grabs & grips of excavating machi	6	9	2001
84314200	Bulldozer & angledozer blades	6	9	2001
84314310	Parts of oil/gas boring machinery	4	5	2000
84314320	Parts of other boring machinery	4	5	2000
84314390	Parts of sinking machinery	5	7	2000
84314910	Parts of self-propelled mining shovel	5	5	2000
84314990	Parts nes of machinery of headings Nos. 84.25 to 84.	5	7	2000
84321000	Ploughs	5	12	2003
84322100	Disc harrows	5	12	2003
84322900	Scarifiers, cultivators, weeders & hoes	4	12	2003
84323000	Seeders, planters & transplanters	4	12	2003
84324000	Manure spreaders & fertiliser distributors	4	12	2003
84328010	Lawn or sports-ground rollers	7	14	2003
84328090	Oth soil preparation/ cultivation machinery, nes	4	12	2003
84329000	Parts for rollers & oth soil preparation/ cultivation ma	4	6	2000
84331100	Mowers, powered, lawn, with horizontal cutting devic	6	14	2003
84331900	Mowers, powered, lawn, nes	6	14	2003
84332000	Mowers for hay etc incl cutter bars for tractor mounti	4	12	2003
84333000	Hay tedders & rakes & oth haymaking machinery	5	12	2003
84334000	Straw/ fodder balers, including pick-up balers	5	12	2003
84336100	Combine harvester-threshers	8	12	2001
84335200	Threshing machinery nes	8	12	2001
84335300	Root/ tuber harvesting machines	8	12	2001
84335900	Harvesting machinery nes	8	14	2002
84336000	Mach for cleaning, sorting/ grading eggs, fruit/ oth p	5	12	2003
84339010	Parts of combine harvester-threshers	5	5	2000
84339090	Parts of other machines of heading 84.33	3	8	2002
84341000	Milking machines	10	12	2000
84342000	Dairy machinery	6	12	2002
84349000	Parts of milking machines & dairy machinery	5	7	2000

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Hs96prc	Description	Bound Rate (4/7/99 offer)	Base Rate (10/1/97 mfn)	Year of Completion
84734000	Parts/accessories of machines of heading 84.72	10.5	12	2000
84735000	Parts/accessories equally suitable for use with 12 machs of	0	12	2003
84741000	Sorting/screening/separating/washing mach for ore/o	5	14	2004
84742000	Crushing/grinding mach for earth/ stone/ores/ oth mi	5	16	2004
84743100	Concrete/ mortar mixers	7	18	2004
84743200	Mach for mixing mineral substances with bitumen	7	15	2003
84743900	Mixing/ kneading machines for earth/ other mineral	5	15	2004
84748000	Mach for agglomerating minerals fuels/foundry moulds	5	15	2004
84749000	Parts of machinery of heading No. 84.74	5	8	2001
84751000	Machinery for assembling electric lamps/tubes/flashbulbs, in	8	12	2001
84752100	Machines for making optical fibres and preforms ther	10	14	2001
84752900	Mach for manufacturing/ hot working glass/ glasswa	10	12	2000
84759000	Parts of glass working mach	8	8	2000
84762100	Automatic beverage-vending machine with heatg/refr	14	25	2004
84762900	Automatic beverage-vending machines, nes	15	25	2004
84768100	Oth automatic goods-vending machine with heatg/ref	14	25	2004
84768900	Automatic goods-vending mach, nes	15	25	2004
84769000	Parts of automatic goods-vending machine	10	15	2002
84771010	Injection-moulding mach for working plastics	0	15	2003
84771090	Injection-moulding mach for working rubber	0	15	2003
84772010	Plastic granulators	5	15	2004
84772090	Extruders for working rubber/ plastics nes	5	15	2004
84773000	Blow moulding mach for working rubber/ plastics nes	5	15	2004
84774000	Vacuum mld mach & oth thermoforming mach to wk r	5	16	2004
84775100	Machinery for moulding/retreading pneu tyres/forming inner t	5	14	2004
84775900	Mach for moulding/ otherwise forming rubber/ plasti	5	15	2004
84778000	Mach for working rubber/ plastics/ for the mfr of pro	5	15	2004
84779000	Parts of mach for wrkg rubber/ plasti/ for the mfr of pro	0	8	2002
84781000	Machinery for preparing/ making up tobacco nes	6	14	2004
84789000	Parts of machinery for preparing/ making up tobacco	10	12	2000
84791010	Unfold machines for asphalt concrete	8	20	2004
84791090	Machinery for public works, building or the like, nes	8	15	2003
84792000	Machinery for extract/ prep of animal or fixed fats or oi	10	14	2001
84793000	Press for making particle/fibre board, for treating woo	10	14	2001
84794000	Rope or cable-making machines	10	15	2002
84795010	Industrial robots for multiples uses	0	14	2003
84795090	Industrial robots, nes	0	14	2003
84796000	Evaporative air coolers	10	14	2001
84798100	Machines for treating metal	9.5	14	2002
84798200	Machines for mixing/kneading/crushing/grinding, etc	10	14	2001
84798910	Steering/rudder equipt or gyro stabilizers for ships	0	8	2002
84798920	Air humidifiers or dehumidifiers	0	25	2005
84798940	Machines for sorting mailed packages or printed matt	0	10	2002
84798950	Machines for squeezing radioactive waste	0	5	2001
84798990	Mach & mechanical appliances having individual func	0	18	2004
84799010	Parts of steering/rudder equipt or gyro stabilizers for s	0	6	2002
84799020	Parts of air humidifiers or dehumidifiers	0	20	2004
84799090	Parts of other machines/appliances of heading 84.79,	0	8	2002
84801000	Boxes, moulding, for metal foundry	10	10	2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gene Sperling
Lael Brainard
Holly Hammonds
Malcolm Lee

FR: Matt Schaefer

DT: April 16, 1999

RE: Initial Background Materials for May 7th Valenti Meeting

- Attached are the materials that Bonnie Richardson of MPAA left with Holly and I at our meeting with her.
- The main issues for MPAA roughly six-eight weeks ago were as follows:
 - 1) China WTO Accession; and
 - 2) Optical Media Piracy (particularly in Malaysia).
- USG's Special 301 annual listing of countries with poor intellectual property protection regimes will be released April 30 so that might be an additional item of interest.

OPTICAL DISC PIRACY IN ASIA: MALAYSIA

BACKGROUND: THE ASIAN CONTEXT

- MPA member companies are suffering catastrophic losses due to optical disc piracy throughout Asia. MPA member companies' home video revenues declined almost 60% last year.
- The member companies' home video business is being totally destroyed, suffering a decline of almost 60% in Malaysia from 1997 to 1998 over the first nine months.
- Additionally, the ability of our titles to enjoy economic success at the box office is undermined by the fact that the pirate optical disc versions are available on the streets of Asia before they open at local theaters. MPA member company titles are available in VCD format within two weeks of U.S. theatrical release in all cases, sometimes even sooner. VCDs of "Saving Private Ryan" were seized in Malaysia **before** the theatrical release in the U.S.
- Moreover, the pirates seriously erode that earning potential by producing vast quantities these discs at low prices. Please note the figures for Malaysia below where pirate product is offered to the market at 20-25% of the price for legitimate product.
- These losses are felt throughout the industry since the attack of the pirates begin as soon as a motion picture is released in theatrical format in the United States. It affects the entire family of entertainment products and seriously degrades the picture's potential for generation of revenue.
- There is heavy cross-border traffic in pirate discs in every country in the region. Within the region, almost 100 percent of the pirated optical discs seized in Indonesia and Singapore originate from Malaysia. The pirates in Malaysia blatantly advertise that they will deliver free to consumers in Singapore with the purchase of 30 or more pirated discs. It is beginning to affect markets in other parts of the world.
- The Asia/Pacific region has nearly 900 production lines installed in over 300 factory locations. Each production line has a capacity for producing 3.5 million discs annually.
- The over-capacity of production lines in the region is so large that excess discs are shipped all over the world including the United States, England, France, Germany, Canada, Latin America and South Africa.
- Seizures of pirate discs by law enforcement authorities in Asia amounted to 42,842,124 million discs in 1998. These authorities generally concede that they

are intercepting only a small percentage of the discs being shipped around the region and the world.

MALAYSIA (population 17.05 million)

- There are 22 known optical disc factories with approximately 90 production lines, representing an annual production capacity of 315 million discs, far in excess of the demand generated by the local VCD player population (estimated to be in the 300,000-500,000 range).
- Ineffective government enforcement when piracy is encountered from these factories.
- Very weak sentencing which offers no deterrence. Fines being handed down are equivalent to those handed down for traffic offenses.
- Known export patterns to at least 5 other countries as well as Europe and South America.
- Judicial roadblocks and evidentiary burdens in place for foreign copyright interests. The recent court decision requiring the execution and transmittal of affidavits by "officers" of our member companies increases the costs for our companies, causes additional delays in the court process and raises the specter that these corporate officers will be forced to fly to Malaysia to give testimony in court for each case in which member company titles are implicated. Considering the fact that 798 raids were conducted in 1998 alone, this burden will prove to be awesome for our companies.

The Scorecard for Malaysia:

Production Capacity:

- Production Capacity: 22 plants with a total of 90 lines (315 million discs a year).
- Domestic requirements: Based on the optical disc player population, existing demand could be serviced by 4 factories with 8 lines (28 million discs a year).
- Excess capacity: 18 factories, 82 lines (287 million discs a year).

Enforcement:

- Total retail raids 1997/98: 1,584
- Number of factory raids 97/98: 6

- Number of raids in which seized equipment was returned to the factory owner: 4
- Number of raids in which the authorities refused to seize the equipment: 1
- That leaves only 1 out of 6 raids in which the equipment was seized and still remains in police custody.
- Seizures of pirate discs in 1997: 777,611
- Seizures of pirate discs in 1998: 1,113,639
- Total convictions in 1997: 179
- Total convictions in 1998: None

Sentence/Fines

- 1997: Fine from US\$13.15 to US\$3,684
- 1998: None
- No convictions were obtained in MPA cases during 1998. Except for one optical disc factory case, the highest fine in 1997 was Malaysian Ringgit (MR) 6,000 (U.S. \$ 1,579 at the current exchange rate) which was just a little over MR 1 for each of the 5,871 pirated VCDs seized in the raid. On the other hand, the Malaysian Copyright Act allows for a fine of MR 10,000 per infringing copy.

Cost Comparison

- The impact on legitimate business in the market caused by unchecked distribution of pirate discs can be measured by these market price comparisons:
- Cost of legal VCD in Malaysia: U.S. \$7.86 to US \$10.50
- Cost of pirate VCD in Malaysia: U.S. \$2.00
- Legitimate distributors are required to pay US\$ 0.52 for a censorship sticker for our legitimate product.

Conclusion

- We simply cannot compete in a country where pirates operate with impunity and possess the capability to completely dominate the market without fear of government sanction.

ACTION REQUESTED: MPAA urgently requests the USG to place the Anti-Piracy Bill on the list of issues Italy should clear out of the way before Prime Minister D'Alema's meeting with President Clinton on March 5. MPA is asking the US government to place the issue on the agenda for the Clinton - D'Alema set for March 5, if the Bill has not been passed prior to the meeting. **By placing the bill on the agenda, the USG could provide the incentive necessary to get this bill is reported out of Committee and brought to a vote in the full Chamber.**

BACKGROUND: Passage of the "Anti-Piracy Bill," an amendment to the Italian copyright law that would increase criminal penalties for copyright piracy, has been one of MPA's top priorities in Europe since the first such bill was introduced in the fall of 1994. Successive governments of the right and the left have supported this legislation, but never given it sufficiently high priority to ensure its passage. The bill passed the Senate last year, but remains pending in the Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Justice Committee has approved half the articles, but the Bill has been postponed repeatedly over the past month and now seems to be stuck in Committee. Discussion of the remaining articles has been re-scheduled for Wednesday, March 24. We don't believe there is strong opposition to the bill. We simply fear that the D'Alema government is not giving this Bill high priority, so other priorities keep bumping discussion of the Bill.

President Clinton raised the need to pass a strong Anti-Piracy Bill with the former Italian Prime Minister Prodi during a meeting at the White House in May 1998. The President's raising the issue was instrumental in ensuring that the increased criminal penalties remained in the Bill. From that meeting forward, the Prodi Government solidly supported passage of the Anti-Piracy Bill and provided the leadership necessary to ensure adoption of the bill by the Senate.

Unfortunately, after the change in Government in October, the new D'Alema Government does not appear to place the same, high priority on passage of this bill. As a result, the bill languishes in the Chamber.

Our window of opportunity is closing very fast. With a referendum on election issues and an upcoming Presidential election later this spring, if the Anti-Piracy Bill doesn't get out of Committee very soon, as in during the last week of February or very early March, there will be no time to bring it before the Chamber. ANOTHER year will be lost.

**STATEMENT BY
BONNIE J. K. RICHARDSON
VICE PRESIDENT, TRADE AND FEDERAL AFFAIRS**

**ON BEHALF OF THE
MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
1600 EYE STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20002
202-293-1966**

February 23, 1999

**ITC INVESTIGATION NO. 322-403
Assessment of the Economic Effects on the United States
of China's Accession to the WTO**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bonnie J. K. Richardson", written over a horizontal line.

Bonnie J. K. Richardson

**SUBMISSION BY THE
MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION**

**ITC INVESTIGATION NO. 322-403
Assessment of the Economic Effects on the United States
of China's Accession to the WTO**

The Motion Picture Association is a trade association representing seven of the largest producers and distributors of filmed entertainment (theatrical motion pictures, television programming and home video) in the United States. Its members include Buena Vista International, Inc. (The Walt Disney Company), Columbia TriStar Film Distributors International, Inc., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., Paramount Pictures Corporation, Twentieth Century Fox International Corporation, Universal International Films, Inc., and Warner Bros. International Theatrical Distribution.

MPA SUPPORTS CHINA WTO ACCESSION:

MPA strongly supports China's accession into the World Trade Organization. MPA believes that it would be substantially more effective for the U.S. and China to manage their trade relationship from within the agreed standards of the global trading community.

However, it is important as part of the accession process that China agrees to improve access to its market in sectors that are important to the U.S. economy – including the filmed entertainment sector.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE FILM INDUSTRY:

The U.S. copyright-based industries, which include the motion picture, sound recording, computer software, and book industries, were America's number one export sector in 1996. These industries together achieved foreign sales and exports of \$60.18 billion, surpassing every other export sector, including automotive, agriculture and aircraft.¹ The U.S. filmed entertainment industry alone earned about \$12 billion in foreign revenues in 1997, 40% of the total revenues earned by the U.S. film industry.

¹ Siwek, Stephne E. and Mosteller, Gale, Economists Incorporated, "Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 1998 Report," prepared for the International Intellectual Property Alliance, 1998.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FILMED ENTERTAINMENT BARRIERS:

MPA member companies currently face serious market access problems in China. These market access barriers have severely limited the size of U.S. filmed entertainment exports to China. Total U.S. revenues earned in China in 1997 were only around \$18 million. We conservatively estimate that losses due to restrictions in import and distribution of motion pictures cost the U.S. industry at least \$80 million annually. This estimate does not include the potential growth in the export of filmed entertainment, if the infrastructure were significantly expanded, for example, through liberalization of foreign investment in cinemas or broadcast, cable or satellite television. In addition to the losses resulting from market access restrictions, the U.S. filmed entertainment industry lost \$120 million to piracy in China last year.

To address these problems, U.S. negotiators must address three different areas of the negotiations on China's accession to the World Trade Organization: the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPs).

SERVICES BARRIERS IN THE GATS:

The theatrical sectors, the distribution and exhibition of motion pictures in cinemas, is particularly burdened by serious market access restrictions in China. MPA is not seeking immediate abolition of all barriers in these negotiations, but does want to see progress toward liberalization of these barriers in the WTO accession negotiations.

Limitations on import of foreign films. The Chinese government has yet to relax its restrictions on import of foreign films under revenue sharing² conditions. There is a *de facto* limitation of 10 films per year on the first-run films that may be brought into China under revenue-sharing conditions. MPA's goals in the accession negotiations are to secure a gradual increase in the number of films.

² Revenue-sharing refers to the commercial terms that are the industry standard for MPA member companies. Under "revenue sharing" the distributor and the cinema owner negotiate the percentage of the box office receipts each will receive, such as a 50/50 split.

Government Monopoly on Import and Distribution of Films:

Government corporations control all aspects of the import and internal distribution of films in China. China Film Export and Import Corporation controls the import of films. China Film Distribution and Exhibition Bureau in China and its regional subsidiaries own the majority of the cinemas and dictate the contractual terms, play dates, admission prices and other aspects of film exhibition.

In most markets, MPA member companies choose to distribute their films directly. MPA's goals for the WTO accession negotiations in China are much more modest -- an increase in the number of Chinese distribution companies involved in the distribution of U.S. major company films. By expanding the number of distributors, both the U.S. and the Chinese film industries will benefit from the increased efficiencies of competition.

Cinema ownership: Commitments to allow foreign investment in cinemas could help build up the infrastructure and expand the total market for motion pictures in China -- for US films, as well as Chinese films. At present, foreigners are not permitted to own or operate cinemas in China. Some foreign equity participation has been authorized for renovation of cinemas in several major cities on a trial basis only. Foreign investors have also been involved as minority partners in construction of mini-malls that include cinemas -- but again, as an exception, rather than the rule.

China remains one of the more under-screened markets in the world. There are about 3000 cinemas exclusively dedicated to exhibition of motion pictures. In addition, there are approximately 7000 others theaters that exhibit motion pictures on a part-time basis; included in this number are theaters that also host live exhibitions (dance, concerts, opera) and theaters that serve specialized clientele, such as the workers in a large factory, rather than the general public. The ratio of screens per person is only 1 screen per 122,000. This compares to a total of 30,825 screens in the United States and a ratio of screens per person of 1 per 8,600 people.

MPA's goal in the WTO negotiations is to secure the ability for foreigners to participate in joint ventures for construction and renovation of motion picture theaters.

Lengthy Censorship Procedures: The process for obtaining censorship decisions, especially for motion pictures, can require several

months. MPA sees an "additional commitment" specifying that censorship will be handled expeditiously, normally in 15 days.

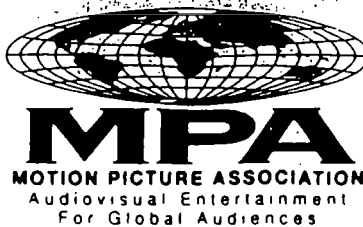
Market Access Barriers for Television Programming: Foreign programming is restricted to 25% of total air-time for broadcast stations. In addition, the broadcast of foreign programming is limited to no more than 40 minutes of prime time between 6 pm and 10:00 pm. The government acquisitions authority, China International Television Corporation, must approve import of foreign programming.

GATT TARIFF BINDINGS:

China remains among the world's least profitable markets for theatrical distribution due to its heavy burden of taxes and import duties. The WTO negotiations can help address the import duty problem. MPA seeks tariff bindings for cinematographic film and recorded magnetic tape for television programming and home videos, as well as bindings on new optical media products, such as Digital Video Discs and Video Compact Discs. Although the tariff levels are not thought to be particularly high, MPA companies are concerned about the valuation method for assessing those duties. Prevailing world practice is to value films on the basis of the "material substrate." U.S. duties, for example, are expressed in terms of cents per meter of film, or, in the case of optical media products, on the value of the blank diskette. Chinese valuation practices remain unclear.

TRIPS:

Since 1996 China achieved a remarkable record for stemming the unauthorized reproduction and halting the export of Video Compact Discs and other forms of pirated optical media products. China's domestic market, however, continues to be plagued with extremely high levels of piracy – 90 percent for home video entertainment in 1998. Based on China's record for combating export piracy and the good working relationship that MPA has developed with China's copyright enforcement authorities, MPA is confident that China can make rapid progress in significantly lowering domestic piracy rates to meet TRIPS standards.



10: INTERCON
RETURN TO APNS
LH → MS FYI

JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

November 9, 1998

1600 EYE STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Sandy

As you know, the Senate in early November ratified the World Intellectual Property Organization treaty which over 100 nations created in December 1996 in Geneva.

The ratification process must now be given new velocity in other countries throughout the world. The MPA, in concert with the Recording Industry of America and computer software associations, are now in the field trying to persuade these nations to immediately ratify the Treaty and provision it with their own implementing language, as our 105th Congress did.

I attach a brief memorandum which outlines the benefits of ratification, a strategy for gaining ratification, and some suggestions as to how the U.S. government can be of indispensable value in achieving global commitments.

I hope I can have a chance to discuss this with you or whomever you designate. This Treaty is of singular importance, and this opportunity must not be lost.

Attachment

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Waring
an

ENSURING WORLDWIDE RATIFICATION OF THE WIPO TREATIES

In 1996, over 100 nations created two new treaties to combat the threat of intellectual property theft in the 21st Century -- the WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATY, and the WIPO PERFORMANCES AND PHONOGRAMS TREATY -- together, the WIPO TREATIES. Once the WIPO TREATIES go into force creators, performers, producers and the public will benefit fully from the development of new means of disseminating creative works. The United States ratified both treaties in October 1998. U.S. ratification and implementation will be a hollow victory without worldwide ratification and enforcement. Before the treaties can go into force, thirty nations must ratify each treaty. As of November 1998, seven countries had ratified the COPYRIGHT TREATY, while five had ratified the PERFORMANCES AND PHONOGRAMS TREATY. The international copyright community has committed itself in ensuring that both treaties go into force by January 1, 2000.

This short memorandum outlines the basic reasons the Treaties should be ratified and enter into force; the global strategy the international copyright community has adopted to fulfill this goal; and the ways the U.S. Government can assist in achieving this goal.

I. The Benefits of Ratification

The benefits of ratification of the WIPO TREATIES are significant, especially to the hundreds of thousands of US citizens employed in the international copyright industries. These benefits include:

- Fostering the conditions that will maximize the growth of **national and international creative industries** — including publishing, music, recording, film and video, and computer software
- Creating **new economic opportunities** for citizens in these industries, as creators, employees, distributors, skilled technicians and entrepreneurs
- Maximizing the **access of all citizens** to a rich environment of information, entertainment and educational materials
- Integrating economies into the global marketplace of the 21st century, thereby **attracting investment and development** in these dynamic business sectors

Once 30 nations have ratified the Treaties, they will go into force. Going into force will require all ratifying nations to ensure that foreign and domestic works are provided the same level of protection. Ratification and implementation can be done through upgrading a country's copyright laws to the standards of the Treaties. For some countries, only minor changes are needed; for others, more substantial revisions are required. Once the treaties go into force, each country will have:

- Established the legal framework to enable creators, performers and producers to **control the use** of their property in electronic commerce, regardless of the means used to make these products available;

- Put strong legal protections in place for technologies **that prevent unauthorized access** to, or use of, creative products, and implemented tough prohibitions against high-tech copyright piracy; and,
- Determined the **legal responsibility** of parties for piracy that takes place in the electronic marketplace, according to international norms.

II. The Strategy for Ratification

The international copyright community has established a global strategy to ensure that the WIPO TREATIES go into force by January 1, 2000. An international steering committee comprised of the film, recording and software industries, organized by the International Intellectual Property Alliance, has been established to coordinate the ratification effort. The international steering committee is being assisted through four regional steering committees in Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the CIS/Africa/Middle East. In turn, each regional steering committee has appointed country coordinators in targeted countries to work with local copyright industries and policymakers to assist in ratifying and implementing the Treaties.

The steering committees are working with WIPO to educate policymakers on the importance of speedy ratification and implementation of the Treaties. WIPO has been hosting regional seminars to discuss how countries should ratify and implement the Treaties. The steering committee members have been active participants in these seminars. In addition, these committees are working with other organizations to complete ratification and accession. The European regional steering committee is working with the EU to ensure adoption of the treaties among the Member States and future accession countries.

The steering committees and the country coordinators have been instrumental in assisting individual countries in drafting ratification instruments and implementing legislation. So far, at least 15 countries have submitted ratification instruments to their legislatures. The steering committees have identified at least 50 countries where it is believed there is a realistic chance for ratification before January 1, 2000.

III. How the U.S. Government Can Assist

Already, the U.S. Government has promoted ratification and implementation of the WIPO TREATIES. Obviously, the treaties would not have been adopted without the tireless work of the U.S. Government. The successful treaty ratification efforts in countries like Hungary and El Salvador benefited by U.S. Government support and involvement. With ratification and the implementing legislation now complete in the U.S., it would be crucial for the U.S. Government now to focus its attention on international ratification and implementation.

The next step would be for the U.S. Government to appoint liaisons from key government agencies to work with the international steering committee. Next, embassy officials in certain countries should be selected and designated to work with the regional steering committees. In addition, the U.S. Government should work with international organizations, including WIPO, to offer assistance in the ratification and implementation efforts. The international copyright community stands ready to assist the U.S. Governments in our shared goal of ensuring the entry into force of the WIPO TREATIES before the next Millennium.

THE NEED FOR WORLDWIDE RATIFICATION OF THE WIPO TREATIES

We all stand on the threshold of an exciting new phase of economic development: the global marketplace of electronic commerce. This marketplace promises greater access to works of authorship that will enhance our productivity, advance our education, entertain our families, and enrich our lives. This marketplace offers growth and opportunity for creative industries worldwide. However, electronic commerce can thrive only if we respect the property rights of others. A plague of piracy — theft of intellectual property — threatens to blight this new marketplace.

In 1996, over 100 nations created two new treaties to combat this threat. Countries that ratify the WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATY, and the WIPO PERFORMANCES AND PHONOGRAMS TREATY, will ensure that their creators, performers, producers and public benefit fully from the development of new means of disseminating creative works. These benefits include:

- Fostering the conditions that will maximize the growth of **national creative industries** — including publishing, music, recording, film and video, and computer software;
- Creating **new economic opportunities** for citizens in these industries, as creators, employees, distributors, skilled technicians and entrepreneurs;
- Maximizing the **access of citizens** to a rich environment of information, entertainment and educational materials; and
- Integrating economies into the global marketplace of the 21st century, thereby **attracting investment** in these dynamic business sectors.

To implement these treaties, countries need to upgrade their copyright laws to the standards of the treaties. For some countries, only minor changes are needed; for others, more substantial revisions are required. Once implementation is complete, each country will have:

- Established the legal framework to enable creators, performers and producers to **control the use** of their property in electronic commerce, regardless of the means used to make these products available;
- Put strong legal protections in place for technologies that **prevent unauthorized access to, or use of, creative products**, and implemented tough prohibitions against high-tech copyright piracy;
- Determined the **legal responsibility** of parties for piracy that takes place in the electronic marketplace.

Ratification of the WIPO treaties is a vote of confidence in the future. Several countries have already cast that vote, most recently Hungary and the United States. Thirty nations must ratify each treaty before it goes into force; to be effective globally, every major country must ratify the treaties.

- Put strong legal protections in place for technologies **that prevent unauthorized access** to, or use of, creative products, and implemented tough prohibitions against high-tech copyright piracy; and,
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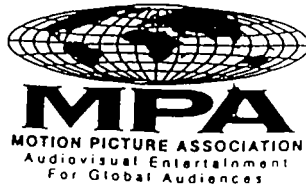
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Monitoring Program:

- \$500,000 to support IPEC's implementation of an external monitoring system to ensure the effectiveness of child labor projects in the region.



JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Feb. 8 '99

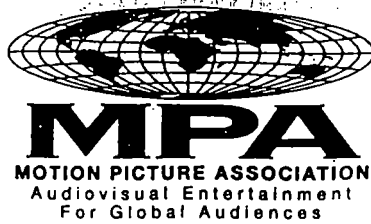
1600 EYE STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Sandy,

I want you to
see the letter I
have dispatched
to Charlene
at USTR.

Thanks

Jack



JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

February 8, 1999

1600 EYE STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Charlene

I understand negotiations for China's entrance into the WTO are nearing the finish line.

I put this as honestly and as candidly as I can: The motion picture industry cannot be thrown over the side as we were in GATT, as we were in Canada. In order for China's WTO admittance, there must be confirmable commitments by China to allow us access to their marketplace, which is now severely restricted.

I attach a two-year plan which I presented to high-stationed officials in the Chinese government. No response. That two-year plan is the minimum our government should insist as part of China's entry into WTO. Anything less is just unacceptable. Intellectual Property produces more international revenues than aircraft, than autos and auto parts, than agriculture.

China cannot be allowed entry into WTO with current restrictions in place. It makes a mockery of trade doctrine.

I need your help!

The Honorable Charlene Barshefsky
United States Trade Representative
Winder Building
600 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20506

Warmly,

Cap

A Specific Two-Year Plan for China/US Cinema Cooperation: June, 1998 to June, 2000.

1. Gradually increase number of films from the seven major U.S. film companies over the next two years. From June, 1998 to June, 1999, a total of 17 films to be imported into China. From June, 1999 to June, 2000, a total of 25 films. In June, 2000, China and the U.S. film industries to analyze the marketplace, to prepare for the next two years.
2. Increase the number of Chinese distribution companies involved in the distribution of U.S. major company films to at least two distribution entities, more if possible. By enlarging the number of distributors, China's film industry benefits from expanded performance and knowledge of how exhibition and marketing work.
3. China and the U.S. industry should discuss how to reduce the high taxation on American films in China.
4. U.S. companies will assist the Chinese film industry in training in production, marketing and distribution, if China finds this useful. This training would include interns working with American companies to learn the latest techniques in marketing and distribution. The U.S. industry will advise China on how to help young Chinese film-makers enroll in and study at the best film schools. U.S. companies will assist the Chinese film industry in training in the new technology, digital, the Internet, satellite delivery and cable.
5. China and the U.S. industries plan together as to how best to involve each other in the co-production of films.
6. The American industry to showcase Chinese films through film festivals in 1998 and 1999 in the United States.

SOME FACTS ABOUT Chinese/American film industries: In the last four years, the seven major U.S. companies have been allowed to exhibit a total of 28 films in China. The total box-office for these films was \$115 million. Note: TITANIC is still in exhibition so that total box-office number will rise. Due to taxes and expenses, the U.S. companies have been able to retrieve only 12-15% in revenues from these films.

In the US, more than 90% of all theaters are owned by independent businessmen with no connections to the major studios. Theater owners exhibit films they believe will attract paying audiences to their theater. That is their sole objective. New opportunities are opening up for exhibition of Chinese (and other non-English language films) on American cable systems and on satellite-to-home delivery of entertainment product.

Making and distributing movies is a very risky business. Of every ten movies released theatrically by the American companies, only four actually make a profit.

file 5
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

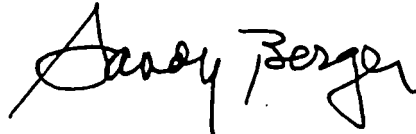
January 21, 1999

Dear Jack:

I appreciate your sending me a print of "Stagecoach," which the President is forwarding to Jiang Zemin. In his letter to Jiang, the President urged him to open China's market to American films. I will let you know should we hear anything back from President Jiang or his people on this.

We stand ready to provide you whatever help we can in your continuing efforts to open China's market and protect the intellectual property rights of our creative people in the film industry.

Sincerely,



Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Jack Valenti
President and Chief Executive Officer
Motion Picture Association of America,
Inc.

1600 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

FRTZ

Bonnie

new to Co. Reps.

**STATEMENT BY
BONNIE J. K. RICHARDSON
VICE PRESIDENT, TRADE AND FEDERAL AFFAIRS**

**ON BEHALF OF THE
MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
1600 EYE STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20002
202-293-1966**

February 23, 1999

**ITC INVESTIGATION NO. 322-403
Assessment of the Economic Effects on the United States
of China's Accession to the WTO**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bonnie J. K. Richardson", written in black ink.

Bonnie J. K. Richardson

SUBMISSION BY THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION

ITC INVESTIGATION NO. 322-403

Assessment of the Economic Effects on the United States of China's Accession to the WTO

The Motion Picture Association is a trade association representing seven of the largest producers and distributors of filmed entertainment (theatrical motion pictures, television programming and home video) in the United States. Its members include Buena Vista International, Inc. (The Walt Disney Company), Columbia TriStar Film Distributors International, Inc., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., Paramount Pictures Corporation, Twentieth Century Fox International Corporation, Universal International Films, Inc., and Warner Bros. International Theatrical Distribution.

MPA SUPPORTS CHINA WTO ACCESSION:

MPA strongly supports China's accession into the World Trade Organization. MPA believes that it would be substantially more effective for the U.S. and China to manage their trade relationship from within the agreed standards of the global trading community.

However, it is important as part of the accession process that China agrees to improve access to its market in sectors that are important to the U.S. economy – including the filmed entertainment sector.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE FILM INDUSTRY:

The U.S. copyright-based industries, which include the motion picture, sound recording, computer software, and book industries, were America's number one export sector in 1996. These industries together achieved foreign sales and exports of \$60.18 billion, surpassing every other export sector, including automotive, agriculture and aircraft.¹ The U.S. filmed entertainment industry alone earned about \$12 billion in foreign revenues in 1997, 40% of the total revenues earned by the U.S. film industry.

¹ Siwek, Stephne E. and Mosteller, Gale, Economists Incorporated, "Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 1998 Report," prepared for the International Intellectual Property Alliance, 1998.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FILMED ENTERTAINMENT BARRIERS:

MPA member companies currently face serious market access problems in China. These market access barriers have severely limited the size of U.S. filmed entertainment exports to China. Total U.S. revenues earned in China in 1997 were only around \$18 million. We conservatively estimate that losses due to restrictions in import and distribution of motion pictures cost the U.S. industry at least \$80 million annually. This estimate does not include the potential growth in the export of filmed entertainment, if the infrastructure were significantly expanded, for example, through liberalization of foreign investment in cinemas or broadcast, cable or satellite television. In addition to the losses resulting from market access restrictions, the U.S. filmed entertainment industry lost \$120 million to piracy in China last year.

To address these problems, U.S. negotiators must address three different areas of the negotiations on China's accession to the World Trade Organization: the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPs).

SERVICES BARRIERS IN THE GATS:

The theatrical sectors, the distribution and exhibition of motion pictures in cinemas, is particularly burdened by serious market access restrictions in China. MPA is not seeking immediate abolition of all barriers in these negotiations, but does want to see progress toward liberalization of these barriers in the WTO accession negotiations.

Limitations on import of foreign films. The Chinese government has yet to relax its restrictions on import of foreign films under revenue sharing² conditions. There is a *de facto* limitation of 10 films per year on the first-run films that may be brought into China under revenue-sharing conditions. MPA's goals in the accession negotiations are to secure a gradual increase in the number of films.

² Revenue-sharing refers to the commercial terms that are the industry standard for MPA member companies. Under "revenue sharing" the distributor and the cinema owner negotiate the percentage of the box office receipts each will receive, such as a 50/50 split.

Government Monopoly on Import and Distribution of Films

Government corporations control all aspects of the import and internal distribution of films in China. China Film Export and Import Corporation controls the import of films. China Film Distribution and Exhibition Bureau in China and its regional subsidiaries own the majority of the cinemas and dictate the contractual terms, play dates, admission prices and other aspects of film exhibition.

In most markets, MPA member companies choose to distribute their films directly. MPA's goals for the WTO accession negotiations in China are much more modest -- an increase in the number of Chinese distribution companies involved in the distribution of U.S. major company films. By expanding the number of distributors, both the U.S. and the Chinese film industries will benefit from the increased efficiencies of competition.

Cinema ownership: Commitments to allow foreign investment in cinemas could help build up the infrastructure and expand the total market for motion pictures in China -- for US films, as well as Chinese films. At present, foreigners are not permitted to own or operate cinemas in China. Some foreign equity participation has been authorized for renovation of cinemas in several major cities on a trial basis only. Foreign investors have also been involved as minority partners in construction of mini-malls that include cinemas -- but again, as an exception, rather than the rule.

China remains one of the more under-screened markets in the world. There are about 3000 cinemas exclusively dedicated to exhibition of motion pictures. In addition, there are approximately 7000 others theaters that exhibit motion pictures on a part-time basis; included in this number are theaters that also host live exhibitions (dance, concerts, opera) and theaters that serve specialized clientele, such as the workers in a large factory, rather than the general public. The ratio of screens per person is only 1 screen per 122,000. This compares to a total of 30,825 screens in the United States and a ratio of screens per person of 1 per 8,600 people.

MPA's goal in the WTO negotiations is to secure the ability for foreigners to participate in joint ventures for construction and renovation of motion picture theaters.

Lengthy Censorship Procedures: The process for obtaining censorship decisions, especially for motion pictures, can require several

months. MPA sees an "additional commitment" specifying that censorship will be handled expeditiously, normally in 15 days

Market Access Barriers for Television Programming: Foreign programming is restricted to 25% of total air-time for broadcast stations. In addition, the broadcast of foreign programming is limited to no more than 40 minutes of prime time between 6 pm and 10:00 pm. The government acquisitions authority, China International Television Corporation, must approve import of foreign programming.

GATT TARIFF BINDINGS:

China remains among the world's least profitable markets for theatrical distribution due to its heavy burden of taxes and import duties. The WTO negotiations can help address the import duty problem. MPA seeks tariff bindings for cinematographic film and recorded magnetic tape for television programming and home videos, as well as bindings on new optical media products, such as Digital Video Discs and Video Compact Discs. Although the tariff levels are not thought to be particularly high, MPA companies are concerned about the valuation method for assessing those duties. Prevailing world practice is to value films on the basis of the "material substrate." U.S. duties, for example, are expressed in terms of cents per meter of film, or, in the case of optical media products, on the value of the blank diskette. Chinese valuation practices remain unclear.

TRIPS:

Since 1996 China achieved a remarkable record for stemming the unauthorized reproduction and halting the export of Video Compact Discs and other forms of pirated optical media products. China's domestic market, however, continues to be plagued with extremely high levels of piracy – 90 percent for home video entertainment in 1998. Based on China's record for combating export piracy and the good working relationship that MPA has developed with China's copyright enforcement authorities, MPA is confident that China can make rapid progress in significantly lowering domestic piracy rates to meet TRIPS standards.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Office of Japan Affairs

Room 4206

Fax Cover Sheet
Fax No. (202) 647-4402

Date: 4/16/99

TO: Malcolm Lee

Phone No.:

Fax No.: 456-9290

FROM: Hanscom Smith

Phone No.: 647-4459

No. of pages including cover sheet: 5

MESSAGE:

Draft opening statement for LB at subcommittee -
cleared w/in State.

UNCLASSIFIED FAX

**U.S.- Japan Subcabinet Meeting
Opening Statement by Lael Brainard**

Welcome to Arlington Hall.

A few weeks ago, an incident riveted the nation's attention on Washington, centering on an important aspect of US-Japan relations. A family of beavers was chewing down the cherry trees - the national cherry trees - donated by Japan that have become the symbol of Washington in spring. Fortunately, our National Park Service captured them, one by one, so the Government saved the trees and reunified the family of beavers.

Today we deal with another important aspect of US-Japan relations, the economic and trade relationship. Sometimes we cannot escape the tyrannies of our schedules; I am sorry we could not make the first date we had set. I am delighted we were able to reschedule for today.

We have had extensive discussions in the last few days on insurance and deregulation, so this meeting comes at an extremely important time, and will help us set up the visit next month of the Prime Minister.

We share a common goal in ensuring a successful summit. Today, our goal is to evaluate where we are now and where we need to be next month.

At the summit, the President will make crystal clear that our partnership to promote global peace and prosperity requires an economically strong Japan. The leaders will discuss our economic and trade relationship. Our job today is to enable them to do this in the most positive way possible. We are not going to negotiate the specific items on our trade agenda, but we do want to identify those areas where more needs to be done, and to outline desirable outcomes.

The President will ask Japan's help to support the free trade system and hold off protectionism. He will emphasize that the US cannot be the market of only resort. The steel issue is instructional for all of us. Even with the US economy booming, trade issues can develop virtually overnight and acquire tremendous momentum of their own. Today, we have the chance to explore fresh, creative solutions to resolve current problems and set the stage for a successful summit.

I'd like to invite Mr. Haraguchi to make some remarks, as well as other members of the Japanese delegation who may be interested in speaking. I will then turn to Robert Lawrence to make some general comments that will set the tone for the discussions we plan this afternoon and tonight at dinner. Although we have a lot of ground to cover in a very short time, I would like to encourage the sort of frank, unscripted discussion that will lead to real progress on our issues.

Our exchange will begin with a one-hour review of the broad economic context of our relationship. U/S Geithner will lead our side in that discussion. The 3:15-5:30 session will cover deregulation and market opening, antitrust cooperation, and the bilateral investment initiative. Our side in those discussions will be led by Ambassador Fisher, Mr. Melamed, and U/S Eizenstat, respectively. Finally, our dinner discussion will focus on how government can structure a business environment that encourages economic growth and entrepreneurial activity.

I will now turn the floor over to Mr. Haraguchi.
Thank you.