

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

China (April to August 1999, Post Zhu Visit) [14]

Staff Office-Individual:

National Economic Council-Lee, Malcolm

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1176

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
23	5	5	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. draft	Memorandum for Samuel Berger and Gene Sperling from James Keith. Subject: Annotated Agenda for Principals Committee Meeting. (6 pages)	05/29/1999	P1/b(1)
001b. draft	Principals Discussion Paper. (4 pages)	05/29/1999	P1/b(1)
002. email	White House Situation Room to Holly Hammonds, John Hill, Richard Holtzapple et al. Subject: Jiang (2 pages)	08/20/1999	P1/b(1)
003a. agenda	National Security Council Meeting. Record ID: 9905900 (1 page)	08/09/1999	P1/b(1)
003b. memo	For Samuel Berger from Kenneth Lieberthal and Ravic Huso. Subject: Themes for the President's State Visit. (3 pages)	08/05/1999	P1/b(1)
004. email	White House Situation Room to Holly Hammonds, John Hill, Richard Holtzapple et al. Subject: Japan. (4 pages)	08/20/1999	P1/b(1)
005. email	Mara Rudman to Holly Hammonds at 12:21 PM. Subject: FW: Please Send Immediately to Mr. Berger. (2 pages)	08/24/1999	P1/b(1)
006. email	Kenneth Lieberthal to ExecSec at 10:35 AM. Subject: Please Send to Mr. Berger Immediately. (1 page)	08/24/1999	P1/b(1)
007. email	Duplicate of 006. (1 page)	08/24/1999	P1/b(1)
008. draft	Talking Points for POTUS-Jiang Call. (2 pages)	10/15/1999	P1/b(1)
009. email	Malcolm Lee to Lael Brainard, Sharon Yuan, and Melissa Green. Subject: Summers to Beijing (2 pages)	10/08/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F

vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. draft	Memorandum for Samuel Berger and Gene Sperling from James Keith. Subject: Annotated Agenda for Principals Committee Meeting. (6 pages)	05/29/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. draft	Principals Discussion Paper. (4 pages)	05/29/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MEDIA RELEASE

Lacl/GEADG
Australia & China to deal,
announces



FOREIGN
AFFAIRS AND
TRADE

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER FOR TRADE**

TIM FISCHER

31 May 1999

Major Trade Breakthrough With China - Australia Reaches In-Principle Agreement On China's WTO Membership

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, Tim Fischer announced today that Australia would obtain further improvements in access to the huge Chinese market, once China becomes a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Mr Fischer said these advances are a result of an in-principle bilateral agreement reached on Australia's key market access interests during his visit to China this month (16-18 May).

"The value of the overall deal for Australian exporters will be many hundreds of millions of dollars. That means more jobs and growth for Australia, including in rural and regional Australia. I hope that China will be able to quickly resolve outstanding issues with other key WTO members so that it can enter the WTO later this year," he said.

"As a result of the long running negotiations and intensive efforts recently, there will be significantly improved and more predictable access to the large Chinese market, with in-built growth for key agricultural and industrial products and services, when China joins the WTO.

"Australia's recent efforts have concentrated on improving access for our major exports including sugar, wool, and wool tops, oilseeds, lupins, dairy products, seafood, meat and animal products, processed food, sheepskins and minerals. Improvements have also been negotiated for wheat, cotton, rice, barley, horticultural products, wine, auto and auto parts and manufactured products. Also, China had previously agreed not to pay agricultural export subsidies - a key interest of Australia.

"Improvements in China's commitments on trade in services such as banking, insurance, professional services (including legal, accounting and architectural practice) and telecommunications and distribution services have also been offered.

"In addition on services, Australia has been assured that China sees no substantive difficulties in granting additional licences to Australia in the months ahead in banking and insurance, and for legal and accountancy practices."

"A final outcome on China's accession to the WTO will depend on full agreement being reached with all China's WTO partners. However, Australia is now assured that such an outcome will adequately accommodate our key trade interests in the Chinese market," he said.

For further
information:

Minister - Brendan Egan (02) 6277 7420
 Department - Geoff Leach (02) 6261 1555/6

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT LEGAL ADVISER
FOR ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
(L/EB)

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 5-26-99

Transmitted to:

Name: Michael LooOrganization: NEUFax number: 456-9290

Telephone: _____

Transmitted from:

Keith Loken
Attorney-Adviser for
Economic and Business Affairs
Department of State
Room 6420
Washington, D.C. 20520
Telephone: (202) 647-6915
Fax: (202) 647-4180

Instruction/Comments:

Michael - This is the paper that was done in 1996.
It was never formally issued as a closed document.

Pages being transmitted
(not including cover page): 3

Lee, Malcolm R.

From: Keith, James R.
Sent: Monday, May 24, 1999 3:03 PM
To: Lee, Malcolm R.; Malinowski, Tomasz P.; Leavy, David C.; Lackey, Miles M.; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @ASIA - Asian Affairs; Samore, Gary S.; Tucker, Maureen E.; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: Announcement of Annual Renewal of NTR for China [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

We can go one of two ways:

1. as we did in 98, we could simply publish the Presidential Determination. Very narrow, technical and low key. That worked in 98 because we were on the eve of the President's trip and the airwaves were blanketed with our message on China.
2. as we did in 97, we could find an opportunity to put out a statement by the President making the case for renewal/engagement. Believe this is the way to go, as difficult as the public atmosphere will be.

Key points would include:

--U.S. has a leadership responsibility. Cold War ended as a victory for freedom and free markets and we should try to expand the scope of those free markets to the greatest extent possible.

--U.S. has huge stake in continued emergence of China in a way that is open economically and stable politically.

--As have all predecessors since 1980, have decided to extend NTR (MFN) to China. Normal trade treatment is best way to integrate China further into international order, secure our interests, and advance our ideals.

--Fact that we decline to hold our trade relationship hostage to any single issue doesn't mean we endorse entire picture in China. Revocation of NTR would cut off our contact with Chinese people and undermine our ability to advance our agenda with the Chinese government.

--Can't afford any illusions about our relationship with China, or any other country, with whom we have both common interests and deep disagreements.

--Our engagement with China has strengthened our security. As a result of the Clinton administration efforts, China has signed important arms control agreements, including, in 1996, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which will limit China's ability to modernize its nuclear weapons. China also has agreed to end nuclear assistance to Iran, and to end any assistance (including dual use items) to Pakistan's unsafeguarded nuclear program.

--Longer-term, but have advanced our human rights objectives. China's signature of ICCPR, while not yet ratified, signifies China's recognition of international norms and legitimacy of dialogue enunciating international views about China's human rights situation. Patience and perseverance required.

--In long-run, U.S. interests are best served by working with China in those areas in which we agree and maintaining both a posture of strength and active engagement so that our disagreements do not become sources of conflict.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Cleveland, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1998

June 3, 1998

Presidential Determination
No. 98-26

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination Under Section 402(d)(1) of the
Trade Act of 1974, as Amended - Continuation of
Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to section 402(d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402 of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. I further determine that continuation of the waiver applicable to the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9903952
RECEIVED: 21 MAY 99 13

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 21 MAY 99
SOURCE REF: 9909604

KEYWORDS: CHINA P R

MFN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DTERMINATION OF CONTINUED JACKSON VANIK STATUS FOR CHINA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 27 MAY 99 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: KEITH

LOGREF: 9903865

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
KEITH

FOR CONCURRENCE
BAKER
BUSBY
HENDRICKS

FOR INFO
BOUCHARD
BRAINARD, L
HAMMONDS
LEE
LIEBERTHAL
MACDONALD
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDMK

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED



Washington, D.C. 20520

May 21, 1999

**MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

SUBJECT: Determination to Extend Jackson-Vanik
Waiver Authority Allowing Continuation of
Normal Trade Relations Trade Status for China

In extending the Jackson-Vanik Waiver for China in 1994, the President decided that subsequent extensions would be based only on Jackson-Vanik freedom of emigration requirements (Sec. 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended) and not on additional grounds.

According to the statute, the President has until June 3 to transmit a determination to Congress necessary for the extension of China's Jackson-Vanik waiver and normal trade relations (NTR) tariff treatment.

The only requirement that must be met is that the President determine that a waiver extension will substantially promote freedom of emigration from China. China's emigration policies remain unchanged. The waiver certification is appropriate on emigration grounds. A detailed justification for continuing the waiver is attached.

Rox M. Jenkins for

Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab A - President's Transmittal Message to Congress
- Tab B - President's Report to Congress Concerning Extension of Waiver Authority
- Tab C - Presidential Determination -- Memorandum from the President to the Secretary

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the document referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the "Act"), as amended, with respect to the continuation of a waiver of application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act to the People's Republic of China. This document constitutes my recommendation to continue in effect this waiver for a further twelve-month period and includes my determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act, and my reasons for such determination.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF WAIVER
AUTHORITY FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (hereinafter "the Act"), as amended, having determined that further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act for twelve months will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, I have today determined that continuation of the waiver currently applicable to China will also substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. My determination is attached and incorporated herein.

Freedom of Emigration Determination

China's relatively free emigration policies have continued during the past twelve months. In FY-1998, 27,776 U.S. immigrant visas were issued to Chinese nationals abroad, up slightly from FY-1997. Numbers were made available to immigrants from China up to the numerical limitation under U.S. law. The figure of 27,776 includes only immigrant visas issued at U.S. consular offices abroad, and does not take into account adjustments of status at INS offices in the United States.

In FY-1998, 197,332 U.S. visas were issued worldwide to tourists and business visitors from China, a 3 percent increase from the FY-1997 total of 190,712.

Also in FY-1998, 27,909 student visas (including exchange student visas) were issued, a 16 percent increase from the FY-1997 total of 23,973.

The higher volume of visas issued in these categories generally reflects the overall 6 percent increase in non-immigrant visa applications (including issuances and refusals) at U.S. consular offices in China in FY 1998 from FY 1997 levels (317,150 to 337,511).

The principal constraint on increased emigration continues to be the capacity and willingness of other nations to absorb Chinese immigrants rather than Chinese policy. After considering all the relevant information, I have concluded that continuing the waiver will preserve the gains already achieved on freedom of emigration and encourage further progress.

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of
the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended --
Continuation of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to section 402 (d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402 of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. I further determine that continuation of the waiver applicable to the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	White House Situation Room to Holly Hammonds, John Hill, Richard Holtzapple et al. Subject: Jiang (2 pages)	08/20/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. agenda	National Security Council Meeting. Record ID: 9905900 (1 page)	08/09/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. memo	For Samuel Berger from Kenneth Lieberthal and Ravic Huso. Subject: Themes for the President's State Visit. (3 pages)	08/05/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	White House Situation Room to Holly Hammonds, John Hill, Richard Holtzapple et al. Subject: Japan. (4 pages)	08/20/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The New Round and Trade and Environment

- In the Preamble to the WTO, Members recognize that sustained economic growth must be pursued in the broader context of sustainable development, which integrates economic, social and environmental policies. As the United States prepares to embark on a new round of trade negotiations, we will be guided by our firm commitment to sustainable development, including, in particular, protection of the environment. This means a number of things.
- First, we are committed to consider and take fully into account the environmental implications of the negotiations from start to finish. In order to accomplish this, the United States has committed to perform an environmental review of the likely consequences of the new round. The purpose of the review will be to identify sufficiently early in the process the round's potential positive and negative environmental effects so that they can be taken into account as we formulate our positions. Several other countries have also indicated their intentions to perform such a review, and we encourage others to do likewise.
- In the same vein, the USG has proposed using the WTO's Trade and Environment Committee to identify and discuss the environmental implications of the negotiation. By looking systematically and openly at all the areas under negotiation on a rolling basis without trying to reach conclusions or negotiate the issues, the CTE would provide important input into national deliberations.
- Second, we are committed to institutional reforms so that the public can see the WTO and its processes, notably dispute settlement, in action and contribute to its work. As a demonstration of our commitment to this goal, the US has tabled proposals to make the WTO's operation more efficient, open, and transparent to foster public support for trade liberalization and confidence in the WTO.
- Third, we are promoting strengthened cooperation between the WTO and other international organizations dealing with environmental matters. We are pleased that discussions on increasing cooperation are under way between the WTO and the United Nations Environment Program.
- Fourth, the USG believes that trade and environment policies must be mutually supportive. Trade policies must be complemented by policies that provide for high levels of environmental protection and effective enforcement at the national level. This means, among other things, that we will insist that WTO rules continue to recognize the right of its Members to establish domestically the levels of health, safety and environmental protection that they deem appropriate -- even when such levels of protection are higher than international standards.
- Finally, we are committed to identifying and pursuing "win-win" opportunities where opening markets and reducing or eliminating subsidies hold promise for yielding directly both trade and environmental benefits. Therefore we have called for:
 - (1) the elimination of tariffs on environmental goods and the liberalization of trade in environmental services to foster technology transfer, provide access to the latest approaches to pollution prevention, and lower the cost of achieving environmental objectives;
 - (2) the elimination of harmful fishery subsidies that contribute to increasing numbers of boats chasing dwindling numbers of fish; and
 - (3) the elimination or substantial reduction of agricultural export subsidies and the continued transition away from domestic subsidy programs that encourage degradation of natural resources and distort trade. The extensive use of these trade distorting subsidies and other practices have contributed to the overuse of crop production inputs, soil degradation, overgrazing, and other unsustainable practices.
- We are also carefully examining other countries' proposals to consider how they relate to the environment and assessing input that we have received from stakeholders.

TRADE & COMPETITION POLICY

8/20/99

- Liberal trade and competition policies are important features of a successful economic policy framework in a free-enterprise market economy. Each is integral to supporting economic dynamism, open and competitive markets, consumer choice, and rising standards of living and levels of employment.
- Moreover, as the global economy becomes more integrated, some argue that barriers to international trade will increasingly consist of private anti-competitive conduct, sometimes abetted by government action (or inaction), and that greater international antitrust cooperation will be needed to deal with anti-competitive conduct that has cross-border impacts.
- The WTO has been studying the relationship between trade and competition policy, and some WTO Members – led by the EU – have urged negotiation of a competition agreement in the WTO.
- The United States has supported the educative work done in the WTO on trade and competition, at least where it has focused on genuine competition issues.
- We recognize the barriers to market access that can arise when governments fail to properly enforce antitrust laws or to reform anti-competitive regulatory structures. Also, the adoption of sound competition laws and policies by developing and transition economy countries is critical to their integration in the international economy.
- Though a lot of useful work has been done, much remains to do in terms of achieving a convergence of philosophy and experience among governments as to the proper objectives and enforcement of competition laws, and in understanding how best to address those trade-distortive and -restrictive practices which may not be fully reachable through either trade or competition rules.
- Antitrust is a complex and evolving area where many differences in approach exist internationally. More time is needed to explore those differences, and the reasons for them, before we could conclude that there is an international basis for negotiating comprehensive and binding rules.
- In the mean time, much can still be done in the WTO and elsewhere to address selective competition-related issues which arise in the course of negotiating market-opening agreements. The adoption of pro-competitive regulatory principles was an important feature of the WTO Agreement on Trade in Basic Telecommunications, and we are considering where similar approaches might make sense in other sectors and industries.
- The issue is not *whether* to consider and address competition issues, but how to do that most effectively and sensibly. Although the time is not yet right to negotiate a WTO competition agreement, we are open to considering ideas for further educative and analytical work, assuming a consensus could be reached on the parameters for such work.
- One thing that is clear to us is that any further work on trade and competition cannot be a stalking horse for revisiting WTO-sanctioned trade remedy rules, such as antidumping.

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

RECEPTION OK

TX/RX NO. 7999

CONNECTION TEL

CONNECTION ID

START TIME 08/23 08:48

USAGE TIME 00'57

PAGES 2

RESULT OK

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. email	Mara Rudman to Holly Hammonds at 12:21 PM. Subject: FW: Please Send Immediately to Mr. Berger. (2 pages)	08/24/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Kenneth Lieberthal to ExecSec at 10:35 AM. Subject: Please Send to Mr. Berger Immediately. (1 page)	08/24/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	Duplicate of 006. (1 page)	08/24/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. draft	Talking Points for POTUS-Jiang Call. (2 pages)	10/15/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. email	Malcolm Lee to Lael Brainard, Sharon Yuan, and Melissa Green. Subject: Summers to Beijing (2 pages)	10/08/1999	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) [14]

2010-1024-F
vz1845

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

China WTO

Q: Under what conditions would you support WTO accession?

A: We will only accept an agreement that is strong and commercially viable. That means China must significantly open its markets to U.S. and other foreign goods, services and agriculture, and abide by global trade rules.

Q: Does the trade deficit matter in this context?

A: The best way to address our trade deficit with China is to open China's market to American goods, services and agricultural products, and to support market based, market opening reforms in China. That is what we are doing in our WTO accession negotiations with China, and what our Treasury, Commerce and other Secretaries are doing in broader economic dialogues.

U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

Q: Why does the United States have such a large trade deficit with Japan? What are we doing about it?

Answer:

- It is true that our trade deficit with Japan is large. [Background: our trade deficit this year will be in the \$65 billion range, about the same as it was in 1998 and in 1994.]
- The fundamental cause of our trade imbalance with Japan, as with the rest of the world, is that America's economy is strong, with low unemployment and strong income growth, while the pace of economic activity in Japan and in many other countries remains subdued. Because our people enjoy strong incomes, they can afford to purchase goods from overseas, while foreigners' ability to purchase American goods has been depressed.
- Japan is now showing signs of a growth renewal. After a long recession, Japan's economy turned upward in the first quarter of this year and this gain was followed by another in the second quarter of the year.
- We have repeatedly emphasized in our meetings with Japan's leaders that they need to continue to use all available measures to make sure that the economy is firmly placed on a path of strong domestic-demand led growth.
- Certainly the news coming out of Tokyo in the past few days—their discussions about the details of fiscal stimulus package this winter--suggests that they are taking our advice to heart.

- We are also pressing Japan to open their markets, including through the market-opening deregulation initiative launched by President Clinton and spearheaded by U.S. Trade Representative Barshefsky. This effort has led to significant market opening in sectors such as telecommunications (cost based interconnection rates), housing (building standards that will allow exports of American 2x4 construction) and pharmaceuticals (faster patent approvals).
- Finally, we have made clear to Japan that we will not tolerate unfair trade. The Commerce Department has taken unprecedented steps to enforce our antidumping laws against the surge of Japanese steel imports America witnessed last year. President Clinton has made clear that we expect Japan's steel exports to return to pre-crisis levels. Japan's steel exports to the United States have fallen significantly since their peak last fall. We will remain vigilant.

China WTO

Q: Under what conditions would you support WTO accession?

A: We will only accept an agreement that is strong and commercially viable. That means China must significantly open its markets to U.S. and other foreign goods, services and agriculture, and abide by global trade rules.

Q: Does the trade deficit matter in this context?

A: The best way to address our trade deficit with China is to open China's market to American goods, services and agricultural products, and to support market based, market opening reforms in China. That is what we are doing in our WTO accession negotiations with China, and what our Treasury, Commerce and other Secretaries are doing in broader economic dialogues.

U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

Q: Why does the United States have such a large trade deficit with Japan? What are we doing about it?

Answer:

- It is true that our trade deficit with Japan is large. [Background: our trade deficit this year will be in the \$65 billion range, about the same as it was in 1998 and in 1994.]
- The fundamental cause of our trade imbalance with Japan, as with the rest of the world, is that America's economy is strong, with low unemployment and strong income growth, while the pace of economic activity in Japan and in many other countries remains subdued. Because our people enjoy strong incomes, they can afford to purchase goods from overseas, while foreigners' ability to purchase American goods has been depressed.
- Japan is now showing signs of a growth renewal. After a long recession, Japan's economy turned upward in the first quarter of this year and this gain was followed by another in the second quarter of the year.
- We have repeatedly emphasized in our meetings with Japan's leaders that they need to continue to use all available measures to make sure that the economy is firmly placed on a path of strong domestic-demand led growth.
- Certainly the news coming out of Tokyo in the past few days—their discussions about the details of fiscal stimulus package this winter--suggests that they are taking our advice to heart.

- We are also pressing Japan to open their markets, including through the market-opening deregulation initiative launched by President Clinton and spearheaded by U.S. Trade Representative Barshefsky. This effort has led to significant market opening in sectors such as telecommunications (cost based interconnection rates), housing (building standards that will allow exports of American 2x4 construction) and pharmaceuticals (faster patent approvals).
- Finally, we have made clear to Japan that we will not tolerate unfair trade. The Commerce Department has taken unprecedented steps to enforce our antidumping laws against the surge of Japanese steel imports America witnessed last year. President Clinton has made clear that we expect Japan's steel exports to return to pre-crisis levels. Japan's steel exports to the United States have fallen significantly since their peak last fall. We will remain vigilant.

China WTO

Q: Under what conditions would you support WTO accession?

- We will only accept an agreement that is strong and commercially viable. That means China must significantly open its markets to U.S. and other foreign goods, services and agriculture, and abide by global trade rules.

Q: Does the trade deficit matter in this context?

- The best way to address our trade deficit with China is to open China's market to American goods, services and agricultural products, and to support market-based, market-opening reforms in China that will strengthen Chinese, Asian and global growth. We are pursuing this with China through many channels, including our negotiations on China's accession to the WTO, and through bilateral and multilateral discussions between our economic ministers.

Note: The rapid growth imports from China (U.S. goods deficit was \$56 billion in 1998, accounting for 24% of U.S. trade deficit, up from 19% in 1991) has displaced imports from other developing countries, not U.S. production. Some of the increase in the deficit with China represents the shifting sourcing to China of low-skilled, labor intensive consumer exports (e.g., toys, clothing, some consumer electronics) from other countries in Asia where wages have risen relative to China.

U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

Q: Why does the United States have such a large trade deficit with Japan? What are we doing about it?

- It is true that our trade deficit with Japan is large. [Background: our trade deficit this year will be in the \$65 billion range, about the same as it was in 1998 and in 1994.]
- The fundamental cause of our trade imbalance with Japan, as with the rest of the world, is that America's economy is strong, with low unemployment and strong income growth, while the pace of economic activity in Japan and in many other countries remains subdued. Because our people enjoy strong incomes, they can afford to purchase goods from overseas, while foreigners' ability to purchase American goods has been depressed.
- Japan is now showing signs of a growth renewal. After a long recession, Japan's economy turned upward in the first quarter of this year and this gain was followed by another in the second quarter of the year.

- We have repeatedly emphasized in our meetings with Japan's leaders that they need to continue to use all available measures to make sure that the economy is firmly placed on a path of strong domestic-demand led growth.
- Certainly the news coming out of Tokyo in the past few days—their discussions about the details of fiscal stimulus package this winter--suggests that they are taking our advice to heart.
- We are also pressing Japan to open their markets, including through the market-opening deregulation initiative launched by President Clinton and spearheaded by U.S. Trade Representative Barshefsky. This effort has led to significant market opening in sectors such as telecommunications (cost based interconnection rates), housing (building standards that will allow exports of American 2x4 construction) and pharmaceuticals (faster patent approvals).
- Finally, we have made clear to Japan that we will not tolerate unfair trade. The Commerce Department has taken unprecedented steps to enforce our antidumping laws against the surge of Japanese steel imports America witnessed last year. President Clinton has made clear that we expect Japan's steel exports to return to pre-crisis levels. Japan's steel exports to the United States have fallen significantly since their peak last fall. We will remain vigilant.