

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

China (September to October 1999, POTUS - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

Staff Office-Individual:

National Economic Council-Lee, Malcolm

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1177

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
23	5	6	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Bilateral Meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. (4 pages)	10/1999	P1/b(1)
002. draft	U.S. Proposal, April 6, 1999. (3 pages)	09/03/1999	P1/b(1)
003. note	China WTO (4 pages)	09/06/1999	P1/b(1)
004. draft	Meeting with President Jiang Zemin. [Original Edits] (10 pages)	10/1999	P1/b(1)
005. draft	Points to be Made with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. (4 pages)	10/1999	P1/b(1)
006. note	Short List of Deal Breakers. (1 page)	03/29/1999	P1/b(1)
007. draft	Agenda: China WTO. (2 pages)	09/06/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

China (September to October 1999 - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

2010-1024-F

vz1850

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]
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001. draft	Bilateral Meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. (4 pages)	10/1999	P1/b(1)

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National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. draft	U.S. Proposal, April 6, 1999. (3 pages)	09/03/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

China (September to October 1999 - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

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STEPS TO COMPLETE CHINA'S WTO ACCESSION NEGOTIATIONS

- Complete bilateral market access negotiations with the United States.
- Complete bilateral market access negotiations with each of the approximately 50 WTO Members participating in its accession working party. China has reached agreement with some Working Party Members and is meeting this week in Geneva with non-NATO countries.
- Working Party Meeting to formally agree on initial elements of the Protocol and Working Party Report and get status report on market access.
- We work with other WTO Members and China on the Working Party Report and Protocol. While the Protocol is a relatively short document, the Working Party Report for a major accession is lengthy, e.g., 100-150 pages.
- Based on market access schedules notified from each WTO Member, the WTO Secretariat prepares consolidated schedules reflecting the most favorable terms that China agreed to with any WTO member. Working Party members verify consolidated schedules. If the Schedules are in good technical form, the verification process can be completed in a month--three months is more typical. Any errors or misunderstandings must be resolved before the Working Party approves a recommendation to the General Council/Ministerial Conference to act on the accession package.
- Working Party meeting to negotiate remaining provisions of the Protocol and the Working Party Report and complete legal drafting.
- Working Party participants review the entire package--Protocol, Working Party Report and Schedules-- in capital. USTR consults with Congress as required under Section 122 of the Uruguay Round Agreements
- Working Party meeting to make a consensus recommendation on China's accession package-- send the package forward to the WTO Ministerial Council/General Council with a recommendation on action.
- United States must notify the WTO of its intention to invoke non-application if Congress has not acted to terminate application of "Jackson-Vanik" to China.
- Consensus decision taken on China's Protocol of Accession--Membership effective 30 days after China completes its domestic procedures and files necessary documents with the WTO Secretariat.

NEWS FROM THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

For Immediate Release:
July 1, 1999

House Democratic Leader Richard A. Gephardt
H-204, U.S. Capitol

Gephardt Statement on China MFN Status

I regret that once again I must oppose annual most-favored nation (MFN) status for the Chinese government. The actions of the Chinese government over the past year do not build any confidence that human rights and the rule of law have improved. In fact, China's record on human rights, labor rights, religious freedom, Tibet and many other issues in 1998 was abysmal.

"Even the US State Department in its Annual Report on Human Rights said, 'the (Chinese) government's human rights record deteriorated sharply at the end of 1998 with a crackdown against organized political opposition.' And this year, the Chinese regime has become increasingly repressive, fearing any public commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Tiananmen Square massacre.

"The US economic relationship with China is not any better. The US trade deficit with China is on its way to almost \$70 billion in 1999, and is increasing at a 16 percent rate. US exports to China have actually declined thus far in 1999.

"Despite my opposition to renewal of annual MFN, I believe that getting China into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the right way can begin to open China's closed market, enhance rule of law and eventually promote improved human rights in China. The Clinton Administration has done a good job thus far in negotiating the trade aspects of an agreement for China to join the WTO. However, the Administration must develop strong alternative mechanisms on human rights and much better bilateral and multilateral trade agreement enforcement provisions before I and many other Members could support permanent MFN for China."

###

Contact: Laura Nichols/Sue Harvey (202) 225-0100

→ Malcom 7/1/99
→ from: Jack

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 26, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are deeply concerned about the continuing negotiations regarding China's being admitted into the WTO. In light of current events, and, specifically, the recent incidents in and by China, we are fully convinced that the most responsible and appropriate step is to set aside negotiations.

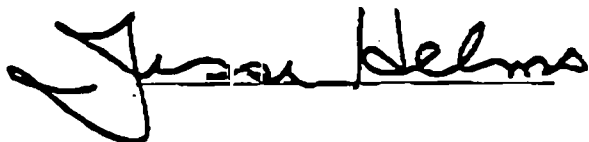
China's entrance into the WTO would have a permanent and significant effect on the American economy, not to mention the flexibility of future Administrations. Under present circumstances, the U.S. should take a step back, reconsider the current approach to China and resume negotiations only when they can be conducted without the overhang of ancillary events.

Among the issues that must be addressed is the effectiveness of our current terms of engagement with China. Recent newspaper editorials across the political spectrum have suggested that the Chinese government's sanctioning of the attacks on our embassy in Beijing, the torching of the consulate, and the attacks on U.S. businesses demonstrate clearly that our engagement policy and delinking trade from other issues such as human rights have not fostered the deep, stable and meaningful relationship between the United States and China that had been promised.

Moreover, the Chinese government's allowance (and even encouragement) of such unlawful activity against the United States emphasizes the concerns many members of Congress have expressed about China's willingness and ability to enforce the rule of law, including its WTO commitments.

In short, we are persuaded that the United States will be well served by such a "time-out." We look forward to working with you on this issue in the future and to developing an appropriate policy toward working with China.

Sincerely yours,



Ben Gilman



STEPS TO COMPLETE CHINA'S WTO ACCESSION NEGOTIATIONS

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HAL BUTTER FORD

Thursday, September 9, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Thursday, September 9, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:50	am-	MEETING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:20	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
10:25	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Hall, Old Executive Office Building
10:35	am-	CRIME EVENT
11:20	am	PRESIDENTIAL HALL Remarks: Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz PRESS TBD
11:25	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Oval Office
11:30	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
2:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
2:30	pm-	BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
3:15	pm	LOCATION TBD Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Thursday, September 9, 1999

DOWN FOR THE DAY

8:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool
9:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:25	pm (EST)	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii [flight time: 9 hours, 45 minutes] [time change: -6 hours]

BC RON	AIR FORCE ONE
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HRC RON	TBD
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September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Friday, September 10, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Friday, September 10, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

1:10 am
[7:10 am
EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hickam Air Force Base
[REFUEL: 2 hours]

3:10 am
[9:10 am
EST]

THE PRESIDENT departs Hickam Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Auckland International Airport, Auckland, New Zealand
[flight time: 8 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: +22 hours]

BC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

HRC RON

TBD

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Saturday, September 11, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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WEATHER:

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Saturday, September 11, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

9:40 [5:40 pm EST]	am (NZT)	THE PRESIDENT arrives Auckland International Airport, Auckland, New Zealand
		Greeters: Prime Minister Jenny Shipley Governor General Sir Michael Hardie-Boys
10:00 10:45	am- am	ARRIVAL CEREMONY TARMAC Auckland International Airport Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy OPEN PRESS
10:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Auckland International Airport via motorcade en route Stamford Plaza Hotel [drive time: 25 minutes]
11:15	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel
11:20 3:35	am- pm	DOWN TIME STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL
3:40 4:40	pm- pm	BRIEFING ROOM 1028 Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
4:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route Governor General's Residence [drive time: 5 minutes]
4:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Governor General's Residence
		(T) Greeters: Governor General Sir Michael Hardie-Boys Mrs. Hardie-Boys Protocol Officer TBD

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Saturday, September 11, 1999

5:00 pm- **BILAT WITH CHINESE PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN**
6:00 pm **ROOM TBD**

Governor General's Residence

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

Interpretation: Consecutive

POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)

Note: Leader plus 7 in attendance.

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Governor General's Residence via motorcade
en route Stamford Plaza Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

BC RON **STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL**
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

HRC RON **TBD**

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

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TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:00	am	ROOM 1028 Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
9:10	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route New Zealand National Maritime Museum [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives New Zealand National Maritime Museum Greeters: Prime Minister Jenny Shipley Ambassador Jim Bolger
9:15	am-	REMARKS TO CEO SUMMIT
10:00	am	LOUIS VUITTON CENTER New Zealand National Maritime Museum Remarks: David Halperin Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 300 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Ambassador Jim Bolger.
- Ambassador Jim Bolger, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- John Smith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, General Motors, briefly thanks **the President**.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

10:10	am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY AND BOAT TOUR WITH AMERICA'S CUP
10:45	am	TEAM HOBSON WHARF New Zealand National Maritime Museum Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy PRE-POSITIONED POOL PHOTO ONLY
10:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs New Zealand National Maritime Museum via motorcade en route Stamford Plaza Hotel [drive time: 5 minutes]
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel
11:00	am-	BRIEFING/DOWN TIME
11:40	am	ROOM 1028 Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
11:45	am-	TRILAT WITH SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT KIM DAE-JUNG
12:45	pm	AND JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER OBUCHI STAMFORD BALLROOM Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy Interpretation: Simultaneous POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)
1:00	pm-	BILAT WITH RUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER PUTIN
1:30	pm	MERLION ROOM Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy Interpretation: Whisper ARRIVAL GREETING PHOTO ONLY

Note: Secretary Albright will depart New Zealand at this time.

1:30	pm-	DOWN TIME
1:55	pm	STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

1:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route
Carlton Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Carlton Hotel

Greeters: Tia Barrett, Head of Protocol, APEC
(outside)

Greeters: Prime Minister Jenny Shipley
(inside)

Note: There will be pool press in the lobby upon arrival.

2:00 pm- **MEET AND GREET WITH LEADERS**
2:40 pm **COROMANDEL ROOM**
Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Leader only.

2:45 pm- **APEC CONFERENCE - OFFICIAL WELCOME "POWHIRI"**
3:15 pm **SECOND FLOOR LOBBY**
Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
Interpretation: Consecutive
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader plus 1.

3:30 pm- **APEC CONFERENCE - LEADERS AGENDA BRIEFING**
4:20 pm **TASMAN TWO**
Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
Interpretation: Whisper
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader plus 1.

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

4:30 pm-
5:45 pm **APEC CONFERENCE - LEADERS DIALOGUE WITH ABAC**
BALLROOM
Carlton Hotel
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
Interpretation: Simultaneous
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader plus 1.

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Carlton Hotel via motorcade en route
Stamford Plaza Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel

6:10 pm-
7:25 pm **DOWN TIME**
STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL

7:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route
Town Hall
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Town Hall

Greeters: Tia Barrett, Head of Protocol, APEC
(outside)

Greeters: Prime Minister Jenny Shipley
(inside) Mr. Burton Shipley

Note: There will be host television and stills in the lobby upon arrival.

7:40 pm-
8:00 pm **MEET AND GREET WITH LEADERS**
LEADERS LOUNGE
Town Hall
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader only.

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Sunday, September 12, 1999

8:00 pm-
10:10 pm

APEC DINNER
GREAT HALL
Town Hall
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
PRESS TBD

Note: Black-tie attire.
Note: Leader plus 10.

10:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Town Hall via motorcade en route Stamford Plaza Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel

BC RON

STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

HRC RON

TBD

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Monday, September 13, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Monday, September 13, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:10	am-	BRIEFING
8:40	am	ROOM 1028 Stamford Plaza Hotel Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
8:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route Auckland Museum [drive time: 10 minutes]
8:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Auckland Museum Greeters: Tia Barrett, Head of Protocol, APEC (outside) Greeters: Prime Minister Jenny Shipley (inside) Note: There will be pool press upon arrival.
9:00	am-	LEADERS RETREAT - SESSION ONE
12:00	pm	LEADERS MEETING ROOM Auckland Museum Remarks: Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy Interpretation: Simultaneous PRESS TBD Note: Leader plus 1.

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Monday, September 13, 1999

12:00 pm-
12:15 pm **CLASS PHOTO**
LAWN
Auckland Museum
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be pre-positioned pool on the walk to Winter Garden Pavilion.

12:30 pm-
2:00 pm **LEADERS LUNCH**
WINTER GARDEN PAVILION
Auckland Museum
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
Interpretation: Whisper
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader only.

Note: Pull-aside with Phillipines and Thailand.

2:30 pm-
3:45 pm **LEADERS RETREAT - SESSION TWO**
LEADERS MEETING ROOM
Auckland Museum
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
Interpretation: Simultaneous
PRESS TBD

Note: Leader plus 1.

4:00 pm-
4:20 pm **LEADERS DECLARATION**
MUSEUM STEPS
Auckland Museum
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
POOL PRESS

4:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Auckland Museum via motorcade en route
Aotea Centre
[drive time: 10 minutes]

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Monday, September 13, 1999

4:40	pm		THE PRESIDENT arrives Aotea Centre
4:45	pm-		BRIEFING
5:30	pm		ROOM 13 Aotea Centre Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
5:45	pm-	(T)	SIGNING WITH VIETNAMESE PRIME MINISTER KHAI
6:15	pm		ASB THEATRE Aotea Centre Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy OPEN PRESS
6:20	pm		THE PRESIDENT departs Aotea Centre via motorcade en route Stamford Plaza Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
6:30	pm		THE PRESIDENT arrives Stamford Plaza Hotel

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

BC RON	STAMFORD PLAZA HOTEL AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
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HRC RON	TBD
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September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Stamford Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route Auckland International Airport, Auckland, New Zealand [drive time: 25 minutes]
8:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Auckland International Airport
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Auckland International Airport via Air Force One en route Queenstown Airport TBD, Queenstown, New Zealand [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes WITH INTERCHANGE]
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Queenstown Airport TBD
11:10	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Queenstown Airport TBD via motorcade en route Millbrook Resort [drive time: tbd]
11:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Millbrook Resort

DOWN FOR THE DAY AND EVENING

BC RON	MILLBROOK RESORT QUEENSTOWN, NEW ZEALAND
HRC RON	TBD

September 1, 1999 (4:34 PM)

Wednesday, September 15, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

QUEENSTOWN, NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Wednesday, September 15, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Millbrook Resort via motorcade en route Queenstown Airport TBD, Queenstown, New Zealand [drive time: tbd]
8:30	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Queenstown Airport TBD
8:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Queenstown Airport TBD via Air Force One en route Christchurch International Airport, Christchurch, New Zealand [flight time: 1 hours, 25 minutes WITH INTERCHANGE]
10:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Christchurch International Airport
10:25	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Christchurch International Airport via motorcade en route Antartica Center [drive time: tbd]
10:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Antartica Center
10:45 1:00	am- pm	HOLD FOR BRIEFING AND MESSAGE EVENT ANTARTICA CENTER Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy PRESS TBD
1:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Antarctic Centre via motorcade en route Sign of the Takahe [drive time: tbd minutes]
1:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Sign of the Takahe
1:30 2:00	pm- pm	BRIEFING ROOM TBD Sign of the Takahe Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Wednesday, September 15, 1999

2:15	pm-	BILAT WITH PRIME MINISTER SHIPLEY OF NEW ZEALAND
2:45	pm	ROOM TBD Sign of the Takahe Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy CLOSED PRESS
2:45	pm-	POSSIBLE JOINT PRESS STATEMENT
3:15	pm	ROOM TBD Sign of the Takahe Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy PRESS TBD
3:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Sign of the Takehe via motorcade en route Millennium Hotel [drive time: 15 minutes]
3:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Millennium Hotel
4:00	pm-	MEETING WITH OPPOSITION LEADER CLARKE
4:30	pm	ROOM TBD Millennium Hotel Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy PRESS TBD
4:30	pm-	DOWN TIME
7:15	pm	MILLENNIUM HOTEL
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Millennium Hotel via motorcade en route Wigram Air Museum [drive time: 20 minutes]
7:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wigram Air Museum

September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Wednesday, September 15, 1999

7:40 pm-
10:00 pm

GALA DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER SHIPLEY OF NEW ZEALAND
ROOM TBD
Wigram Air Museum
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
PRESS TBD

Note: This is a black tie event.

Note: There will be approximately 300 guests in attendance.

10:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Wigram Air Museum via motorcade en route Christchurch International Airport
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Christchurch International Airport

10:25 pm
(NZT)

THE PRESIDENT departs Christchurch International Airport via Air Force One en route Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii
[flight time: 8 hours, 50 minutes]
[time change: -22 hours]

9:15 am
(PST)

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hickam Air Force Base

9:25 am-
6:30 pm

REFUEL/DOWN TIME

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hickam Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 8 hours, 40 minutes]
[time change: +6 hours]

BC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

HRC RON

TBD

September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Thursday, September 16, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1999**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Thursday, September 16, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

9:40	am (EST)	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
10:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

DOWN FOR THE DAY AND EVENING

BC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.
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HRC RON	TBD
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September 1, 1999 (4:35 PM)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. draft	Points to be Made with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. (4 pages)	10/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

China (September to October 1999 - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

2010-1024-F
vz1850

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. note	Short List of Deal Breakers. (1 page)	03/29/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

China (September to October 1999 - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

2010-1024-F
vz1850

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. draft	Agenda: China WTO. (2 pages)	09/06/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1177

FOLDER TITLE:

China (September to October 1999 - Jiang Bilateral at APEC, New Zealand) [4]

2010-1024-F
vz1850

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

“The President and the Premier also referenced agreement on a variety of important rules, including trading rights, technology transfer and offsets, treatment of state enterprises, and subsidies. Both Leaders acknowledged that certain differences remain to be resolved on a mechanism on implementation, the duration of provisions governing dumping and product safeguards, and rules governing textiles trade. We will now focus on resolving remaining issues as soon as possible in support of our common goal of admitting the People’s Republic of China to the World Trade Organization on strong commercial terms by the year 2000.

“The market access commitments we are locking-in today include China’s full participation in the three global agreements negotiated in the WTO since the Uruguay Round: the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) – where China has committed to eliminate tariffs across the vast range of covered technology products in a three-year timetable; the Basic Telecommunications Services Agreement and the Financial Services Agreement. In addition, China has agreed to participate in the “APEC Sectoral Liberalization Initiative” which is now before the WTO and covers \$1.5 trillion in traded goods.

“While much hard work remains to complete China’s accession to the WTO, including addressing specific areas which we believe are critical to U.S. interests, these market access terms reflect the Administration’s commitment to a comprehensive, far-reaching commercially-meaningful agreement.

“This agreement is commercially-meaningful in four different ways:

- “First, it is comprehensive. It covers agriculture, industrial goods and services. It covers unfair trade practices including tariffs, quotas, other non-tariff measures, non-scientific agricultural standards, discriminatory regulatory processes, lack of transparency, export subsidies and other barriers to trade. It will address the tariffs and other barriers China applies at the border; the limits China places on sales, customer service and maintenance within the domestic market; China’s unwarranted sanitary and phytosanitary standards; and limits on the rights of service providers to set up businesses in China.
- “Second, it grants no special favors. It requires China to reduce its trade barriers to levels comparable to those of major trade partners, including industrial countries. For example, Chinese tariffs will fall to an average of 7.1% in our priority areas – well below the rates most developing countries apply and comparable to those of major industrial trade partners.
- “Third, it is enforceable. The commitments China has made in all areas are specific, measurable, and will be fully enforceable.
- “Fourth, it delivers market-based reforms fast. Immediately upon accession, China will make substantial cuts in agricultural and industrial tariffs; begin opening sectors from insurance to telecommunications to professional services to foreign service providers. The phase-in of further broad concessions in all these areas will be limited to five years in the vast majority of cases and in many cases between one and three years.

“If followed by good-faith work by China on the Protocol, textiles trade and other concerns, this

agreement will create a far more open, fair, and rules-based Chinese market, advance broader U.S. values of transparency and the rule of law; and serve our long-term strategic interest by anchoring China more firmly, both in the Asia-Pacific and world economies.”

- 30 -

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Communications Strategy for Your Trip to New Zealand for the APEC Leaders' Meeting and State Visit, September 9~~11~~16~~15~~, 1999

Background

You travel to New Zealand for your sixth Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Meeting at a pivotal time. An unexpectedly strong recovery ~~rising economic tide~~ is lifting ~~spirits economies~~ throughout the region and raising expectations for November's World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Seattle. But boom could turn to bust if APEC's leaders grow complacent and abandon economic liberalization and restructuring efforts. Tensions over Taiwan and North Korea add a security dimension to the gathering, and could ~~influence~~ undermine confidence ~~of~~ in the region's recovery. Continued American leadership, as the the lynchpin of the region's prosperity and the cornerstone of its security, is vital to sustaining Asia's recovery and promoting our interests in this increasingly important region.

Generating media interest and positive coverage of APEC is a perennial challenge, made more difficult this year by the dearth of headline-grabbing ~~s~~Summit deliverables and extended travel times. In this news environment, key to making this trip a media success are: your handling results of the China bilateral meeting (most notably a successful WTO accession agreement, but on other issues as well), a possible Vietnam trade agreement signing and your ability to link convince Asia's economies that their success-financial prospects are intextricably linked to the success of the WTO's prospects Ministerial. ~~are key to making this trip a media success.~~

Objectives

Your public affairs objectives for the APEC Summit and New Zealand State Visit are sixfold:

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

- Highlight Asia's successful recovery and ensure that they draw the proper lessons from the past year's events (continuing reform essential to a lasting recovery);
- Caution that complacency may be the biggest obstacle to a sustained recovery and press for a Leaders' statement endorsing continued economic reform and restructuring;
- ~~Capitalize on Asia's recovery to underscore~~ Underscore the region's increasing importance to the world trading system, the significance of its recovery being a sound one based upon real financial reform and the need for a strong endorsement of our Seattle WTO goals by the APEC economies. ~~to build momentum for the WTO Ministerial in Seattle;~~
- ~~Caution against complacency and press for continued economic reform and restructuring;~~
- Frame our the Seattle WTO Ministerial goals by demonstrating calling not only for up-front results (on government procurement transparency, e-commerce duties, ATL, and WTO institutional transparency), but also for the need for a broad based but manageable Round (focusing on market access in agriculture, services and industrial goods) that can be concluded in three years time. ~~reasserting U.S. national interests in expanded trade, and shaping expectations for China's accession;~~
- Regain the public initiative on U.S.-China relations by reaching an agreement on WTO Accession, and by otherwise reasserting U.S. national interests in constructive engagement with China and in preserving regional stability (a China Accession agreement will trump all other APEC results); and
- Reinforce the strong U.S.-New Zealand relations bond, by focusing on our vital trade relationship, areas of and our longstanding close cooperation in a variety of international fora ~~and that transcending lingering disputes over your Safeguards decision involving lamb exports- imports to the U.S. and mil to mil relations involving nuclear policy.~~

Discussion

Asia's recovery vindicates the global economy strategy you have championed. The economic reform measures you have consistently advocated - tightened monetary policy, increased liberalization, enhanced transparency, reduced trade barriers, and good governance - have reaped rewards for the countries that have adopted them. The IMF has also grown in stature as a result of

Asia's rebound, playing a critical role in mitigating the currency crisis that rocked Thailand, Indonesia and South Korea last year.

New Zealand serves as model in this regard. By long ago reversing its protectionist trade policies, inviting foreign investment, and rising to international competition, New Zealand has ~~regained~~ maintained its economic strength in adverse economic times. Showcasing the host nation's success in eschewing protectionism and embracing free trade will not only inspire neighboring economies, but also ease tensions between our two countries on trade and security policy.

Although Asia's rebound is undeniable, the reasons for the turnaround are still in dispute. Effective monetary policies have yielded quick results, but may be masking the need for fundamental restructuring. Malaysia's policy of capital controls presents a alternative vision that directly challenges ours. And the notion of "Asian values" continues to command a following. Ensuring that the proper lessons are learned from this experience is critical to securing recent gains and sustaining growth.

Challenges persist. Atrophied banking structures, lingering corruptions, and stagnant business cultures are obstacles to recovery. Shedding light on these challenges and encouraging your Asian peers to meet them is a principal objective of your trip.

Doing so requires that you press for accelerating the economic liberalization and restructuring efforts underway in the recovering economies. Increased transparency and good governance free of corruption is essential to sustaining the recovery. Strengthening social safety nets is also crucial to consolidating gains and fortifying the building public support constituency for free trade and open markets.

The summit's deliverables respond to these challenges. Financial and corporate restructuring initiatives, capital market reform, new regulations designed to strengthen competition, and support for employment insurance plans provide substance ~~for~~ to your message.

The most important outcome of the trip, however, will be a forward-leaning Leaders' statement calling for up-front results on at the November Seattle WTO Ministerial and a potential breakthrough on Chinese WTO accession talks. ~~Broadening the scope of~~ Keeping the Seattle Round market access focused and manageable so that it can be concluded while limiting talks to in three years time will lend purpose and promise to the negotiations. ~~Progress towards China's accession will enable you~~

~~to begin building domestic support for critical dimension of our policy of constructive engagement.~~

U.S.-China relations will dominate the first day's coverage. By reaffirming the basic tenets of our One China Policy, you will appear both firm and fair - steadfast in your determination to prevent military confrontation in the Taiwan Straits and ~~to discouraging~~ discourage both sides from taking provocative actions. Highlighting the economic benefits all sides - the PRC, Taiwan and the United States - have gained from this policy will remind both Americans and the world of its fundamental wisdom.

Although much of your trip will be devoted to economics matters, security issues threaten to intrude, including increased tensions in Taiwan and North Korea, and uncertainty over Russia's future. Your early meetings with Jiang, Putin, Obuchi and Kim are designed to address these concerns. Managing threat perceptions and projecting resolve are critical to preserving the summit's optimism and ensuring favorable media coverage.

Public Events

As designed, your public schedule for the trip is front-loaded, allowing you to attempt to neutralize controversial bilateral issues early and turn to more positive economic issues matters during the APEC Leaders' Meeting. We anticipate press interest to taper off as the trip proceeds, although the environmental event on your last day in New Zealand should boost coverage.

Your trip as planned offers six principal message opportunities:

Pool Spray with President Jiang Zemin of China

(Saturday, September 11)

Your press availability with Jiang following your bilateral meeting promises to command intense media interest. Your objectives will be to convey a new start to our relationship by signaling an easing of tensions over the bombing incident on Taiwan while pressing forward on China WTO accession. on WTO. Similarly, any easing of tensions over the China/Taiwan dispute will be closely followed. -This is the first time you have appeared with Jiang since your trip to China last year.

Speech at Asian Business Advisory Council CEO Breakfast

(Sunday, September 12)

Your remarks to APEC business leaders will serve as the public centerpiece of your trip and ~~the your~~ best opportunity to amplify the themes of the APEC sSummit.

Pool Spray following Japan-South Korea Trilateral Meeting

A united front in opposition to North Korea's threatened missile testing will send an unambiguous signal to friend and foe.

Remarks at U.S.-Vietnam Trade Agreement Signing Ceremony (Monday, September 13)

Should we reach a bilateral trade agreement ~~on increased trade~~ with the Vietnamese prior to the APEC summit, your participation in the signing ceremony would showcase your leadership in repairing U.S.-Vietnam relations while also providing you the opportunity to reassert the U.S. national interest in strengthening economic ties with our former adversary. This event would follow Secretary Albright's successful trip to Vietnam, ~~and Ambassador Peterson's swearing in the previous week,~~ offering a compelling storyline for the press on the progress achieved toward overcoming past animosities.

Remarks to the People of New Zealand on the Environment (Wednesday, September 15)

The only true crowd event of the trip, your remarks to the people of New Zealand, will focus on environmental protection and scientific research ~~of in~~ Antarctica, areas in which our two countries have cooperated extensively.

Joint Press Statement with Prime Minister Shipley of New Zealand (Monday, September 1)

This press availability allows you the opportunity to summarize the trip. You can expect to be pressed on the lamb dispute in the questions following your statement.

9/2/99 10:00 am
Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT APEC CEO BREAKFAST
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
SEPTEMBER 12, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Jim Bogler; [Bill Daley, Charlene Barshefsky, Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling] and other members of my team; all the business and government leaders here:

I am delighted to be in New Zealand and back at APEC. The work we will do here together -- at this last gathering of Asia-Pacific leaders in the 20th century -- will be critical to building prosperity in the new century. [Add up front reference to Seattle here --early on e.g., "this is all the more so because over 135 nations will meet in Seattle to launch a new trade Round just two months from now --APEC has a critical role to play here too; APEC can lead the world as it has before"]

We meet at a time of renewed optimism. Many people in this room can be justly proud of the contributions you have made to restoring stability and opportunity in the region over the past year. Things certainly look different than they did at the time of last year's APEC meeting. Economies that seemed almost on the verge of breakdown then are now on the road of recovery and growth. Production is increasing. Workers are going back to work. Stock markets have been restored to pre-crisis levels. Currencies are stronger. Families again have good reason to believe that they can give their children better lives.

We should applaud these gains and the efforts by people of this region to combat the crisis. Governments applied smart fiscal and monetary policies. The IMF and other institutions took strong and wise action. Open trade helped ailing economies get back on their feet. Companies and citizens tightened their belts but pushed ahead.

But far too many lost their jobs, their businesses, their dreams before the crisis was reversed. We are stilling feeling the effects of the downturn, for example in the break up of Daewoo. We came too close to the precipice. So the main thing I want to say today -- to every one of you -- is: This is not a time for complacency. The hard work is not yet done.

Just as we are working together now to avoid Y2K disruptions when we turn the corner on a new millennium in 110 days, we have to be ready to respond to the next potential economic crisis, which will come at a time and place none of us can predict with confidence today.

In economic matters, prescriptions, as well as predictions, are always plentiful. As George Bernard Shaw said, "If all economists were laid end to end, they would not reach a conclusion." But in this case, I believe we have reached a strong consensus about how to improve our global economy. We need strong action and lasting reform: to continue on the path of further trade liberalization both globally within the WTO and regionally within APEC, to make financial institutions and markets more stable and businesses more productive ... to tame the cycles of boom and bust and minimize disruptions for countries and citizens ... to strengthen social safety nets and protect the most vulnerable to invest in our people, so everyone has a chance to move up the ladder ... to spur competition and innovation, so we can bring more jobs and lower prices for consumers ~~to continue to make the world trading system more free and fair--~~

[Move Seattle WTO here]

[New material in next two paragraphs]

The new economy has brought tremendous rewards and even greater promise. We learned decades ago that obstacles to trade hinder economic growth and development. Perhaps, the most prominent case in point is the Great Depression of the 1930's, which severely worsened when countries erected tariff barriers in response to the financial crisis. It was important that all of us remembered this lesson during the most recent [last year's] financial crisis. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor the World Trade Organization (WTO), created in 1995, have resulted in industrial tariffs being reduced by 90% over the past five decades. U.S. Industrial production, manufacturing productivity, and manufacturing jobs have all increased since the WTO agreements. Over one-third of U.S. agricultural production was exported last year. The WTO has begun to tackle the problem of barriers to services exports – the fastest growing sector of our economy and the one that provides the greatest number of new jobs. But millions of American jobs also depend on our ability to import goods from around the world. Further, the WTO agreements result in lower prices for business and consumer products. By the time the WTO Agreements are fully implemented, the annual effect will be equivalent to an increase of \$1,500-\$3,000 in purchasing power for the average American family of four.

However, we can not simply stand still, we must conclude agreements at Seattle later this year and launch a new Round in which the benefits of trade are broadly-shared both within and among countries, raising standards of living in the United States and abroad. Increased trade is vital for the U.S. economy just as it is for smaller markets. We, as a country with 4% of the world's population, cannot increase our standard of living without more customers. Almost 10% of all U.S. jobs, nearly 12 million jobs, now depend on our ability to export to the world. And these exported related jobs pay 13-16% more than the average wage – helping to raise standards of living for American families.

[This is mostly your material, slightly revised and moved up to here]

Accordingly I will do all I can to help move forward with APEC's strong common agenda for expanded trade when we go to Seattle in November to launch the new trade round. I am very pleased that our ministers have backed a common plan for concluding a new round within three years that focuses on market access in agriculture, services, and industrial goods. We have an ambitious agenda, but one that is realistic enough that we can bring it about. We will press for agreements at Seattle that keeps the 21st century highway (that of e-commerce) duty free, achieve accelerated tariff liberalization in key sectors, enhance government procurement transparency, and, of course, in our continuing effort to make the WTO more responsive and open to civil society, we will seek an agreement making the WTO itself more transparent. We should also address the issue of trade in the rapidly-changing field of biotechnology.

Above all, we need trade rules that are fair and clear, so countries and companies will be ready to adhere to them, and violations will be easy to detect and prevent. As we go forward in the coming years, we are fortunate that we will have the leadership at the WTO of two very capable public servants, Mike Moore and then Deputy Prime Minister Supachai.

Yesterday I had a good meeting with President Jiang. I told him very clearly that I want China to join the World Trade Organization on viable commercial terms. This will not be a favor to China, to the United States or any other country. It is a means of opening and reforming China's markets and holding China to the rules of the global trading system. It will benefit all of our economies. So I hope we can make that happen very soon.

We must also ensure that all sectors of society are involved in the process of establishing the global trade rules for the new century. For the rules to work, they must advance the interests of all our citizens. They must be consistent with the rights of our workers and the health and safety of our families. And we must ban abusive child labor in every country. Building prosperity is about building better lives for the children of this world, so we must end the shameful practice of seeking to build prosperity by the exploitation of impoverished children around the world.

Finally, our trade rules must respect and support the vital task of preserving our global environment. North, south, east and west -- too many of our cities are enveloped in pollution. We see mounting evidence of global warming. We cannot build prosperity if bad industrial practices deny us a safe future. We do not have to destroy the environment to grow the economy. With innovation and cooperation, we can meet this challenge, too.

[Again, this is mostly your material but slightly revised]

But I do recognize that foreign trade, as it is in many countries, is one of the most persistently contentious issues in the United States. As you all know, there are calls to protect our industries and workers from low-priced imports.

While we all know that expansion of trade is good for our economies and our citizens, we must do a better job of communicating this message and also keep any eye out for those left behind. Though expanding trade has had the overall effect of raising living standards, trade can lead to disruptions -- from new competition and from exploitation of the system in the absence of clear rules and strong enforcement. Every country has certain sectors that feel particularly sensitive to more open trade. Countries fear they will be unable to maintain the domestic social contract in an increasingly open global economy. So as we increase trade, we must find ways to help those whose livelihoods can no longer be sustained to find new opportunities.

As we in the United States began to grasp the dimensions of the economic crisis in Asia, we made a decision to do everything possible to keep our markets open, though we knew that would substantially increase our trade deficit. We did that because we believed it could make a major contribution to Asia's recovery -- which, in turn, would over the long term benefit America's economy. We have continued to keep our markets open as the recovery has continued.

But to the extent my fellow citizens perceive that trade has become unfair, we cannot maintain support for open trade. I have and will continue to resist quotas, but I also must -- and will continue -- to vigorously enforce our trade laws.

Yes the benefits of trade are clear, but the sheer volume and pace of activity, we all now realize, creates risks as well as benefits. Every day half a million airline travelers, 1.4 billion e-mail messages, and 1.5 trillion dollars move across national borders. The crisis we have faced came in an environment where large amounts of capital, often highly leveraged, flowed quickly

into companies or banks without adequate risk assessments or balance sheets. When investment was withdrawn at an equally rapid pace, we saw mounting debt, devaluation, and dislocation.

Together nations have taken important steps toward strengthening domestic economies and the global financial architecture. But we need deeper reforms ... stronger standards to promote responsible investment and better management ... greater openness in government, banks, and businesses, and in dealings between them.

We are making progress. We have created new global mechanisms to address global problems. We organized the G-22 group that includes many of the world's emerging economies and many APEC members. We created the new Financial Stability Forum, which brings together international institutions and leading economies -- lenders and borrowers -- to address risks created by the movement of capital.

Through these forums and in many other ways, we are working with emerging economies -- their governments and businesses -- so they can deal better with risk, strengthen financial and corporate governance, and reduce reliance on short-term borrowing. Meanwhile, creditor nations are working together for smarter regulation so our banks will lend more prudently and without excessive leverage.

We are also learning to align mechanisms to halt a crisis with incentives for policies to prevent crisis in the first place. The IMF now has better tools, with financing available to help a country to head off financial contagion -- provided that that country has maintained sound economic policies. Already, countries are working with the IMF to ensure that they are pursuing the kind of sound policies that would qualify them for this financing in a crisis. More broadly, we are working to establish a clear framework for responses by the international financial community to economic emergencies -- to reduce the chance that investors will pour money into high-risk ventures in the expectation that they will ultimately be bailed out.

We are developing strong international standards for disclosure and openness by governments and financial institutions. We are working with the IMF, just as with the WTO, ~~and WTO~~ to open up ~~its~~^{their} processes. I still think President Estrada made the best case for it; speaking of the growing consensus in favor of greater transparency, he said, "When Alan Greenspan and the common people have the same view, we should listen." More openness means greater honesty and accountability -- and better economic results.

We are continuing efforts to strengthen social safety nets, so people out of work have unemployment insurance and job training, so poor children will have food to eat and schools to attend, so the most vulnerable in society do not become the first and the hardest-hit victims of economic downturn. The World Bank and IMF are making plans so that if another crisis occurs, aid quickly can be targeted to social spending.

Creditor nations are also pressing forward with a new initiative to reduce the debt burden on the world's poorest countries -- by up to 70 percent -- and channeling the benefits into reducing poverty, improving health care and education, making government spending more open, and making economic policy-making more inclusive. We must help these countries emerge from crushing debt, invest in their people, and get on the path of growth.