

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	David Sherman to Robert Fauver, Robert Kyle, Michael Punke et al. Subject: PRC/WTO. (10 pages)	12/22/1994	P1/b(1)
002. email	David Sherman to Robert Fauver and Michael Punke. Subject: PRC/WTO: More from Geneva. (5 pages)	12/22/1994	P1/b(1)
003. email	Robert Suettinger to Michael Froman and Robert Kyle. Subject: FW: Draft Paper for Sandy Berger. (4 pages)	10/31/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Email
MSMail-Record (Sept 94-Sept 97) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/22/1994-11/04/1995]

2010-1024-F

vz1899

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]
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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]

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.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 04 November 95 15:53
FROM Suettinger, Robert L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT WTO revised version [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kyle, Robert D.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Bob -

With revisions per our conversation.

[[8097TP.DOC : 3850 in 8097TP.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

4 November 95 15:52

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

8097TP.DOC

8097

**POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING ON
THE U.S. POSITION ON CHINA'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO**

ù President Clinton stated very strongly in the October 24 summit meeting with President Jiang that the United States is committed to improving relations with China from a strategic perspective.

ù As he put it, the world needs to know that China and the United States are fully engaged together working for peace, prosperity and the mutual interests of our two peoples. This also has great relevance for many other countries around the world.

ù The United States is seeking to engage China across a broad range of topics, from issues of international peace and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to bilateral questions involving human rights and trade.

ù There are many areas of agreement between the United States and China, where our interests coincide and where our cooperation has extraordinary significance.

ù There are also many areas of difference and disagreement, stemming from our different history, culture, ideology and level of economic development.

ù The President's main point was that we need to engage each other honestly and directly, and he agreed with President Jiang's proposition that we should try to narrow areas of disagreement and broaden our cooperation.

ù International trade and economic cooperation is an area of enormous interest and potential for both our countries. We have strong mutual interests in improving economic relations, and have done so in many ways, to the benefit of many people in both countries. Our IPR agreement is an excellent example of what can be achieved.

ù We also have disagreements on economic and trade issues. To follow through on the President's promise of "engagement, not containment," I am here to discuss ways to work out our differences and achieve our mutual goals.

ù One of our mutual goals is to have China become a full and cooperative member of the World Trade Organization. In the October 24 summit, the President pledged his full support to this as part of his view of the need to be "forward-looking" in relations with China.

ù Prior to President Clinton's meeting with President Jiang in New York, USTR had already begun -- at the President's request -- a thorough review of the U.S. position on China's WTO accession.

ù This review was done with the intent both of finding ways to reinvigorate the negotiation process, and of clarifying our position on the numerous and complex issues involved.

ù I am here as his representative in an effort to follow through on his pledge. We believe the positive atmosphere of the October 24 summit should energize both sides to work harder to achieve a shared goal.

ù The United States is not now -- and as never been -- engaged in an effort to prevent China's entry into the WTO. We are not trying to contain China's economic growth, nor are we afraid of China's emergence as a major trading power.

ù On the contrary, we welcome this development as the natural outcome of the process of reform and opening to the outside that has been underway for the past 15 years.

ù As the President said, our opening of U.S. markets to Chinese goods

is positive evidence of our support for China's economic growth, development and reform.

ù As the world's largest trading power, the United States has obligations not only to its own people and their economic well-being, but also to the international trade system that has grown up in the decades following World War II.

ù That system has proven its worth in facilitating an enormous growth in global trade that has brought prosperity and improved living standards to people around the world. I might add that Asia in general and China in particular have benefited significantly from successful participation in that system.

ù Equally importantly, the international trading system has provided an effective set of mechanisms for resolving trade disputes and managing complex trade relations -- an important factor in maintaining international peace, harmony and stability.

ù The World Trade Organization has replaced the post-war General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, expanding, modernizing and strengthening the international trade system in the process.

ù China has expressed its desire to join the WTO, and all its members are in agreement that this is highly desirable. President Jiang said at the summit that "China needs the WTO, and the WTO needs China." We agree.

ù President Clinton also reiterated the the U.S. supports China's WTO accession, but it is important that it be on a "commercially viable" basis.

ù The accession process itself is structured to ensure such an outcome, and we are encouraged that the process with China has indeed made progress toward that goal.

ù China's economic development over the last 15 years has indeed been remarkable, and is a tribute to the resourcefulness and talent of the Chinese people, and to the vision of its leaders.

ù China is already a significant economic power in the world. It is important therefore, that China's economic growth should continue, and do so in ways that enable other nations to share in that growth and not be inhibited in their own development by China's trade activity.

ù We fully recognize that China's economic development is an ongoing process, and that its transition to a market economy is still a work in progress.

ù We believe also, however, that some of China's trade practices must be adjusted to be compatible with the disciplines, norms and standards that all other major trading nations in the world have already accepted by being part of the WTO.

ù We take China at its word that it is willing to participate in that adjustment process through sincere negotiations.

ù The paper I have brought with me at the President's request is a negotiating document intended to facilitate the process of China's accession to the WTO.

ù It is detailed, comprehensive and forward-looking.

ù It represents not only the U.S. position, but also encompasses the interests of all other members of the Working Party with respect to the process that must be undertaken for China to become a full participant in the international trade community.

ù It also recognizes the uniqueness of China's particular economic structure and of its overall stage of development.

ù Specifically, it recognizes the need for transition periods for China to achieve full compliance with WTO norms in some areas. I should add that China's unique economic development circumstances do not entail transitions in all areas.

ù The paper also recognizes that some sectors of China's economy could suffer deleterious effects if exposed immediately to full international competition. We are willing to discuss honestly and fully what specific allowances may be needed to avoid damage to China's economic development.

ù I must make clear that this paper is not a gift or a comprehensive set of concessions. It is the product of hard work on the U.S. side, and will require hard work and difficult decisions on China's side.

ù It is not an ultimatum, but the outline of what we consider to be an acceptable deal, a satisfactory accession protocol. It is fair, forward-looking and achievable.

ù It is offered with the expectation that China will view it seriously and consider it in the same spirit of good faith in which it is offered.

ù In order to facilitate understanding and discussion of the paper during my relatively brief visit to China, we have provided a

translation into Chinese, as well as the English-language text.

ù I hope my introductory discussions and explanations here will enable Ambassador Kantor and Minister Wu Yi to have a productive exchange on these issues in Osaka, and that further negotiations in December will make progress at a more rapid rate.

ù