Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Kenneth Lieberthal to James Keith at 3:12 PM. Subject: FW: Draft WTO Letter (3 pages)	05/01/1999	P1/b(1)
002. email	James Keith to Malcolm Lee at 12:59 PM. Subject: Austrailian Views (4 pages)	05/11/1999	P1/b(1)
003. email	James Keith to Kenneth Lieberthal at 12:47 PM. Subject: TMD, FLG, WTO Points (2 pages)	09/09/1999	P1/b(1)
004. email	James Keith to Kenneth Lieberthal at 4:08 PM. Subject: WTO (2 pages)	09/09/1999	P1/b(1)
005. email	Bathsheba Crocker to Shelia Moretz, Marilyn Scott-Perez, Sharon Storey, and Mona Sutphen at 6:03 PM. Subject: FW: China WTO Memo (4 pages)	10/29/1999	P1/b(1)
006. email	Bathsheba Crocker to Shelia Moretz, Marilyn Scott-Perez, Sharon Storey, and Mona Sutphen at 4:31 PM. Subject: FW: China WTO Memo (4 pages)	10/30/1999	P1/b(1)
007. email	James Keith to Kenneth Lieberthal at 8:50 AM. Subject: Hill Calls on WTO (2 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)
008. email	Kenneth Lieberthal to Robert Bradtke, Bathsheba Crocker, Donna Dejban et al at 8:56 AM. Subject: Hill Calls on WTO. (2 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)
009. email	James Keith to Daniel Shapiro and Miles Lackey at 7:23 PM. Subject: FW: Hill Calls on WTO (3 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)
010. email	James Keith to Marilyn Scott-Perez, Bathsheba Crocker, Mona Sutphen et al at 8:05 AM. Subject: Sec. Daley's Comments on WTO (4 pages)	11/10/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

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]
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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	1/22/99 9:52:45 AM
FROM	Mitsler, Elaine M.
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	WTO Text Provided to Jim Steinberg [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. O'Brien, Penelope R.
CARBON_COPY	Hachigian, Nina L. Hammonds, D. Holly
TEXT_BODY	FYI, I faxed these items directly to Rick Holtzapple (at 9-011049-223-905459) for Jim Steinberg, at Jim's request moments ago: Rick confirmed receipt.
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT	

WTO Meeting Conclusion.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 20, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
on Conclusion of World Trade Organization Meeting

I am pleased and proud that the members of the World Trade Organization ("WTO") have accepted my invitation to hold the 1999 WTO Ministerial meeting in the United States. This meeting will enable us to advance the ambitious agenda I laid out earlier this week to shape the world trading system to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Next year's meeting will bring home for Americans the important stake that we all have in the global economy. And I welcome the decision by the WTO to ask United States Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky to chair that meeting. In Geneva, we made important advances on our proposal to free the potential of electronic commerce. I am particularly pleased that the WTO members joined the United States in a standstill on any tariffs on electronic transmissions sent across national borders. We cannot allow discriminatory barriers to stunt the development of the most promising new economic opportunity in decades. This worldwide proposal builds on far-reaching agreements we reached within the last week with the European Union and Japan.

As we build a trading system for the 21st century that honors our values and expands opportunity, we must do more to ensure that spirited economic competition among nations never becomes a race to the bottom -- in environmental protections, consumer protections, or labor standards. Without such a strategy, we cannot build the necessary public support for continued expansion of trade. I will work to ensure that the WTO and other international institutions are more responsive to labor, the environment, consumers, and other interests so that we can build the public confidence we need in our trade expansion initiatives.

I want to thank Ambassador Barshefsky, Secretary Glickman, Ambassador Rita Hayes, our Ambassador to the WTO, and all the representatives of the U.S. business community, and other participants in the Ministerial who worked to make this meeting a success.

-30-30-30-

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

wto speech in Geneva.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Geneva, Switzerland)

For Immediate Release May 18, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE COMMEMMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

7:48 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Director General Ruggiero, Federal Counselor Couchepin, your Excellencies, thank you for the opportunity to address you on this most important occasion.

Near the end of World War II, as leaders and ordinary citizens began to dream of a system that would prevent a return to war, President Franklin Roosevelt asked the people of the United States and the world to look ahead to peace with these words: He said, "A basic essential to permanent peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want."

It was that understanding that led a farsighted generation of postwar leaders, determined to avoid past errors of protectionism and isolationism, to embrace what was then still a revolutionary idea, that freedom -- freely-elected governments, free markets, the free flow of ideas, the free movement of people -- would be the surest route to the greatest prosperity for the largest number of people.

They were also confident that growing economic interdependence would lead to greater peace among nations. The economic alliances and institutions they created -- the IMF, the World Bank, the GATT -- built a platform for prosperity and peace that has lasted down to the present day.

In the fullness of time, events have confirmed the convictions of the founders of the international system. World trade has increased fifteenfold; average tariffs have declined by 90 percent; the trading community has grown from 23 nations to 132, with 31 more working to join. Russia and China, where the shackles of state socialism once choked off enterprise, are moving to join the thriving community of free democracies. Trade is creating prosperity among the nations of the Americas and offers hope to the emerging economies of Africa and Asia.

On the edge of a new millennium, our people are creating a new economy, a very different one from that our founders faced 50 years ago. The new one is driven by technology, powered by ingenuity, rewards knowledge and teamwork, flexibility and creativity, and draws us closer across the lines that have divided us for too long.

On any given day, over 3 million people take to the air on commercial flights. Three decades ago, phone lines could only accommodate 80 calls at one time between Europe and the United States. Today, they can handle one million calls at one time. In the United States alone, economic output has tripled while the physical weight of goods produced has barely changed. The world's new wealth largely comes from the power of ideas.

This new global economy of ideas offers the possibility, but not the guarantee, of lifting billions of people into a worldwide middle class and a decent standard of living, the opportunity to give their children a better life. Yet it also contains within it, as we all know, the seeds of new disruptions, new instabilities, new inequalities, new challenges to the balance of work and family, of freedom and security, of equal opportunity and social justice, of economic growth and a sustainable environment.

The challenge of the millennial generation here gathered is, therefore, to create a world trading system, attuned both to the pace and scope of a new global economy and to the enduring values which give direction and meaning to our lives. We took the first vital step when we created the World Trade Organization in 1995, a goal that had alluded our predecessors for nearly half-century. The Uruguay Round that founded the WTO amounted to the biggest tax cut in history -- $76 billion a year when fully implemented. Since that event, world trade has increased by 25 percent. Since 1995, we also have begun to build an infrastructure for this new economy, with historic agreements on information technology, telecommunications, and financial services, which together affect trillions of dollars in global commerce every year.

At the G-8 Summit just concluded in Birmingham, the leaders worked on ideas to strengthen the international financial architecture so that private capital markets can spur rapid growth while minimizing the risk of worldwide economic instability. Now, we must build on these achievements with a new vision of trade to construct a modern WTO for the 21st century. I would like to offer you my suggestions.

First, we must pursue an ever more open global trading system. Today let me state unequivocally that America is committed to open trade among all nations. Economic freedom and open trade have brought unprecedented prosperity in the 20th century; they will widen the circle of opportunity dramatically in the 21st. One-third of the strong economic growth we have enjoyed in America these past five years was generated by trade. For every country engaged in trade, open markets dramatically widen the base of possible customers for our goods and services. We must press forward.

Redoubling our efforts to tear down barriers to trade will spur growth in all our countries, creating new businesses, better jobs, higher incomes, and advancing the free flow of ideas, information, and people that are the life blood of democracy and prosperity. At the U.S.-EU Summit in London today, we embraced this goal and committed ourselves to reducing barriers and increasing trade in a dozen important areas.

No matter how much some people might wish otherwise, globalization and the technology revolution are not policy choices, they are facts. The choice is whether we shape these forces of a new economy to benefit our people and advance our values, or retreat behind walls of protection to be left behind in the race for the future.

At a moment when, for the first time in all human history a majority of the world's people live under governments of their own choosing; when the argument over which is better -- free enterprise or state socialism -- has been won; when people on every continent seek to join the free market system, those of us who have benefitted most from this system and led it must not turn our backs. For my part, I am determined to pursue an aggressive market open strategy in every region of the world. And I will continue to work with members of our Congress, in both parties, to secure fast track negotiation authority.

Second, we must recognize that in this new economy, the way we make trade rules and conduct trade affects the lives, daily
-- and the livelihoods, and the health, and the safety of ordinary families all over the world. Therefore, our efforts to make the trading system more open must themselves be made more open.

In order to build a trading system for the 21st century that honors our values and expands opportunity, we must do more to ensure that spirited economic competition among nations never becomes a race to the bottom -- in environmental protections, consumer protections, or labor standards. We should be leveling up, not leveling down. Without such a strategy, we cannot build the necessary public support for continued expansion of trade. Working people will only assume the risks of a free international market if they have the confidence that the system will work for them.

The WTO was created to lift the lives of ordinary citizens. It should listen to them. I propose the WTO for the first time, provide a consultative forum where business, and labor, and environmental, and consumer groups can provide regular and continuous input to help guide further evolution of the WTO. The U.S. and the EU agreed today to provide such a forum as part of our new trade agenda. It is far more important for the WTO to follow suite. When this body convenes again, the world's trade ministers should sit down with representatives of the broader public to begin to do this.

Third, we must actually do more to harmonize our goals of increasing trade and improving the environment and working conditions. Expanded trade can and should enhance the environment. Indeed, the WTO agreement, in its preamble, explicity adopts sustainable development as an objective of open trade, including a commitment to preserve the environment and to increase the capacity of nations to do so. Therefore, international trade rules must permit sovereign nations to exercise their rights to set protective standards for health and safety, the environment, and biodiversity. Nations have a right to pursue those protections, even when they are stronger than international norms.

I am asking that a high-level meeting be convened to bring together trade and environmental ministers to provide strong direction and new energy to the WTOs environmental efforts in the years to come -- a suggestion that has already been made by Sir Leon Brittan of the European Commission.

Likewise, the WTO and the International Labor Organization should commit to work together to make certain that open trade does lift living standards and respects the core labor standards that are essential not only to worker rights, but to human rights. I ask the two organizations' Secretariats to convene at a high level to discuss these issues.

This weekend, the G-8 leaders voiced support for the ILOs adoption of a new declaration and a meaningful follow-up mechanism on core labor standards when the ILO ministers meet next month here in Geneva. I hope you will add your support. We must work hard to ensure that the ILO is a vibrant institution. Today, I transmitted to our Senate for ratification the ILO convention aimed at eliminating discrimination in the workplace.

Because this new economy is based on ideas, information, and technology, the return on investment in education has never been higher. And the adverse consequences of being without skills has never been greater. These trends cannot be reversed. Our goal, therefore, must be to help more people benefit from the possibilities of the new economy, even as we ensure that the forces of technology and new trade patterns do not aggravate inequality or reinforce poor labor conditions.

Here I must add -- even as we do more to harmonize our goals of more trade and higher incomes for ordinary people, each nation must do more to provide universal access to quality education and training. Without that, no trade rules, however wisely conceived or effected, can guarantee individual success to the people we are really trying to reach.

Fourth, we must modernize the WTO by opening its doors to the scrutiny and participation of the public. Through long trial and error, we have learned that governments work best when their operations are open to those affected by their actions. As American Supreme Court Justice Lewis Brandeis said a long time ago, "sunshine is the best of disinfectants."

The WTO should take every feasible step to bring openness and accountability to its operations. Today, when one nation challenges the practices of another, the preceding takes place behind closed doors. I propose that all hearings by the WTO be open to the public, and all briefs by the parties be made publicly available. To achieve this, of course, would require a change in the rules of this organization. But each of us could do our part now. The United States today formally offers to open up every panel we are a party to, and I challenge every other nation to join us in making this happen.

Today, there is no mechanism for private citizens to provide input in these trade disputes. I propose further that the WTO provide the opportunity for stakeholders to convey their views, such as the ability to file amicus briefs to help inform the panels in their deliberations. Today, the public must wait weeks to read the reports of these panels. I propose that the decisions of the trade panels be made available to the pubic as soon as they are issued.

Fifth, we must have a trading system that taps the full potential of the Information Age. This revolution in information technology is the greatest force for prosperity in our lifetimes. The Internet is the fastest growing social and economic community in history, a phenomenon with unimagined revolutionary potential to empower billions around the world. It has been called the "death of distance," making it possible for people to work together across oceans as if they were working together across the hall.

When I became President, there were only 50 sites on the World Wide Web. Four years ago, there were still less than 3 million people with access to the Internet. Today, there are over 100 million people, with the number doubling every year.

Today, there are no customs duties on telephone calls, fax messages, e-mail or computer data links when they cross borders. We have spent 50 years tearing down barriers to trade in goods and services. Let us agree that when it comes to electronic commerce, we will not erect these barriers in the first place. I ask the nations of the world to join the United States in a standstill on any tariffs on electronic transmissions sent across national borders. We cannot allow discriminatory barriers to stunt the development of the most promising new economic opportunity in decades.

Earlier today at the Summit of the EU, we agreed to deepen our collaboration in this area. And last week, the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hashimoto, and I, agreed to move forward together with a market-oriented, private-sector-led approach to enhance privacy, protect intellectual property, and encourage the free flow of information and commerce on the Internet. I hope we can build a consensus that this is the best way to harness the remarkable potential of this new means of communication and commerce.

Sixth, a trading system for the 21st century must be comprised of governments that are open, honest, and fair in their practices. In an era of global financial markets, prosperity depends upon government practices that are based upon the rule of law rather than bureaucratic caprice, cronyism, or corruption. Investors demand it. And their loss of confidence can have sudden, swift, and severe consequences, with ripples throughout entire regional economies.

With its insistence on rules that are fair and open, the WTO plays a powerful role toward open and accountable government. But the WTO must do more. When we meet next year, all members of the WTO should agree that government purchases should be made through open and fair bidding. This single reform can open up $3 trillion worth of business to open competition around the world. And I ask every nation to adopt the antibribery convention developed by the OECD. Both these steps would promote both investor confidence and stability.

Finally, we must develop an open global trading system that moves as fast as the global marketplace. In an era in which new products lifecycles are measured in months, and information and money move around the globe in seconds, we simply can no longer afford to take seven years to finish a trade round -- as happened during the Uruguay Round -- or to let decade pass between identifying and acting on a trade barrier we all know ought to fall.

In the meantime, new industries arise, new trading blocs take shape, and governments invent new trade barriers every day. We should explore what new type of trade negotiating round or process is best suited to the new economy. There must be a way to tear down barriers without waiting for every issue in every sector to be resolved before any issue in any sector is resolved. There must be a way to do this that is fair and balanced to nations large and small, rich and poor. Surely we can negotiate trade agreements in a way that is faster and better than the way we have followed to date.

For example, agriculture -- which I understand has been discussed quite a bit here -- is at the heart of our economy and many of yours. Tearing down barriers to global trade is, I believe, critical to meeting the food needs of a growing world population. Starting next year, we should aggressively begin negotiations to reduce tariffs and subsidies, and other distortions that restrict productivity and the best allocation of food. We must develop rules rooted in science to encourage the full fruits of biotechnology. And I propose that even before negotiations near conclusions, WTO members should pledge to continue making annual tariff and subsidy reductions so that there is no pause in reform.

We have to recognize that the fastest growing area of economic activity in the world is services -- the one least disciplined by WTO rules. So when services negotiations are launched, I think it is essential to engage in wide-ranging discussions to ensure openness for dynamic service sectors, such as express delivery, environmental, energy, audiovisual, and professional services.

We have to continue our strong momentum to dismantle industrial tariffs. A good place to start would be an agreement on the sectors from chemicals to environmental technologies proposed by APEC. And we must move forward in strengthening intellectual property protection.

These are my proposals for a 21st century trading system -- one that is more open and accountable; one that listens to the voices of citizens; that works to protect the environment, and lift the lives and incomes of ordinary people; one that is in sync with the Information Age; that promotes honest, effective government; and that makes better, faster decisions. In short, a trading system based on the new economy and old, enduring values. To move forward, I am inviting the trade ministers of the world to hold their next meeting in 1999 in the United States.

I ask you to think about the opportunity that has been presented to all of us -- the chance to create a new international economy in which open markets and open economies spark undreamed of innovation and prosperity; in which the skills of ordinary citizens power the prosperity of entire nations; in which the global economy honors those same values that guide families in raising their children and nations in developing good citizens; in which poor people, at last, find opportunity, dignity, and a decent life; in which increasing interdependence among nations enhances peace and security for all.

This will be the world of the 21st century if we have the wisdom and determination, the courage and the clarity of our forebears 50 years ago.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

8:13 P.M. (L)

9

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Proclamation to Implement the World Trade Organization Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products and the Agreement on Distilled Spirits.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 1997

TO IMPLEMENT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON TRADE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND THE AGREEMENT ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. On December 13, 1996, the first Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization ("the WTO") issued a Declaration On Trade In Information Technology Products ("the ITA"), which established a framework for expanding world trade in information technology products and enhancing market access opportunities for such products. To implement that declaration, 42 WTO members and governments in the process of acceding to the WTO agreed to eliminate duties on information technology products. These products encompass computers and computer equipment, semiconductors and integrated circuits, computer software products, telecommunications equipment, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and computer based analytical instruments. The participants further agreed on the common objective of achieving, where appropriate, a common classi fication of such goods for tariff purposes within the existing nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), and on a possible future joint suggestion to the World Customs Organization to update existing HS nomenclature or to otherwise remedy any divergence in classification of such goods or in interpretation of the HS nomenclature.

2. The United States and the European Union, on behalf of its 15 member states, also reached agreement at the WTO Ministerial Meeting on the elimination of duties on certain distilled spirits.

3. Section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA)(19 U.S.C. 3521(b)) authorizes the President to proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX for products in tariff categories that were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination or harmonization negotiations during the Uruguay Round, if the United States agrees to such action in a multilateral negotiation under the auspices of the WTO and after compliance with the requirements of section 115 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3524). The products covered by the ITA and the Agreement on Distilled Spirits were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination negotiations during the Uruguay Round.

4. Accordingly, pursuant to section 111(b) of the URAA, I have determined to proclaim modifications in the tariff categories and rates of duty set forth in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule ("the HTS"), as set forth in the Annexes to this proclamation.

5. Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994, implemented the tariff and other customs treatment resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as set forth in Schedule XX, with respect to the United States. Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993, implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement ("the NAFTA") with respect to the United States and incorporated in the HTS the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply the NAFTA. Certain tariff provisions established by these proclamations, including staged reductions in rates of duty, and certain NAFTA rules of origin must be modified in light of the implementation of the ITA, to ensure that the previously proclaimed tariff and other customs treatment will be continued, and to take into account the tariff treatment provided for in the ITA. Accordingly, I have determined to modify the HTS in order to continue or provide such tariff and other customs treatment.

6. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the 1974 Act") (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment,

and actions thereunder, including removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 111(b) of the URAA and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to provide for the immediate or staged elimination of duties on the information technology products covered by the ITA and on certain distilled spirits, and to make conforming changes in other provisions, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annexes to this proclamation.

(2) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in the Annexes to this proclamation.

(3) All provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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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	James Keith to Kenneth Lieberthal at 4:08 PM. Subject: WTO (2 pages)	09/09/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

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]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. email	Bathsheba Crocker to Shelia Moretz, Marilyn Scott-Perez, Sharon Storey, and Mona Sutphen at 6:03 PM. Subject: FW: China WTO Memo (4 pages)	10/29/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Bathsheba Crocker to Shelia Moretz, Marilyn Scott-Perez, Sharon Storey, and Mona Sutphen at 4:31 PM. Subject: FW: China WTO Memo (4 pages)	10/30/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	James Keith to Kenneth Lieberthal at 8:50 AM. Subject: Hill Calls on WTO (2 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. email	Kenneth Lieberthal to Robert Bradtke, Bathsheba Crocker, Donna Dejban et al at 8:56 AM. Subject: Hill Calls on WTO. (2 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

RESTRICTION CODES

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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	11/8/99 11:45:40 AM
FROM	Leavy, David C. (PRESS)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Barnett, Cheryl E. (RUE) Huso, Ravic R. (ASIA) Keith, James R. (ASIA) Lieberthal, Kenneth G. (ASIA) Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L. (ASIA) Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN) Fallin, James (PRESS) Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS) Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS) Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS) Leavy, David C. (PRESS) Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN) Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
CARBON_COPY	
TEXT_BODY	Jim: are these cleared by JS? Nat: can you get to Joe, and Jamie Rubin ASAP? thanks -----Original Message----- From: Keith, James R. (ASIA) Sent: Monday, November 08, 1999 11:44 AM To: Osius, Theodore G. (VP) Cc: Leavy, David C. (PRESS) Subject: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED] Importance: High Suggest you be in touch with David Leavy; he is in charge of these points now.
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT	Press Guidance for Barshefsky Trip to China1.doc Press Guidance for Barshefsky Trip to China Embargoed for Release Until Afternoon of November 8

DRAFT

Basic statement: Ambassador Barshefsky is returning to Beijing for two days to
consult with China as to whether it is possible to make progress on China's WTO
accession before the Seattle ministerial. This trip is part of an ongoing

process of seeking progress toward a US-China bilateral WTO accession agreement.

How did this trip come about? Did we ask the Chinese to let Barshefsky come?

* As two Presidents agreed in Auckland in September, China's accession to the WTO
on strong commercial terms is in both countries' interest.
* Continue to work with the Chinese on that basis; this is an ongoing, interactive process.
* Both sides feel the current trip may be useful, but will have to see whether
progress is possible.

Did President Clinton call President Jiang over the weekend about WTO accession?

* Will not comment on private communication between the President and foreign
leaders.
* As two Presidents agreed in Auckland in September, China's accession to the WTO
on strong commercial terms is in both countries' interest.
* Continue to work with the Chinese on that basis; this is an ongoing process.

Does Barshefsky's trip suggest that the negotiations are close to conclusion?

* As I said, she is traveling to China to determine whether it will be possible
to make progress in our talks before the November 30 ministerial in Seattle.
* This is part of a serious, ongoing process.
* Can't predict the outcome. Will have to see whether progress is possible.

Who is on the delegation? (Do not expect the delegation list to be known, but if

leaked and therefore pressed: does NSC/NEC representation suggest that the White
House is taking over these talks?)

* Ambassador Barshefsky is leading an interagency delegation to China to
determine whether progress can be made in our talks.
* Our objective is to negotiate strong commercial terms for China's accession; we
believe that China's accession on strong commercial terms is profoundly in the
interests of both countries.

Is there a deal with Congress on PNTR if a deal is struck?

* President has said that he is committed to try to get permanent Normal Trade
Relations if we are able to strike a sound commercial deal with China on its
accession to the WTO.
* Administration will do its utmost in that circumstance because it is profoundly
in the U.S. interest for China to accede to the WTO on sound commercial terms.

1

2

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	11/8/99 12:01:04 PM
FROM	Keith, James R. (ASIA)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	RE: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Leavy, David C. (PRESS) Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA)
CARBON_COPY	Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA) Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA) Moretz, Sheila K. (NSA) Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA) Storey, Sharon V. (NSA) Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA) Osius, Theodore G. (VP)

TEXT_BODY

Marilyn: pls pass to JBS as part of the package of Q&A he is reviewing on Charlene's travel to China for WTO talks. Additional question and answer:

Is the November 30 Seattle ministerial a deadline for conclusion of these talks?

* No deadlines.
* We have said that substance is more important than timing.
* We believe that China's accession on strong commercial terms is in both countries' interest and will proceed on that basis.

-----Original Message-----
From: Leavy,
David C. (PRESS)
Sent: Monday, November 08, 1999 11:51 AM
To: Keith,
James R. (ASIA); Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Subject: RE: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]

thanks
Jim...one question we need is seattle a deadline?

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	11/8/99 12:10:01 PM
FROM	Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	RE: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Keith, James R. (ASIA) Leavy, David C. (PRESS) Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA)
CARBON_COPY	Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA) Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA) Moretz, Sheila K. (NSA) Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA) Storey, Sharon V. (NSA) Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA) Saunders, Richard M. (VP) Dennett, Todd H.

TEXT_BODY

Thanks. We took advantage of a rapidly-closing window to get this info to the VP. We noted that the announcement won't be made until this afternoon. Ted

-----Original Message-----
From: Keith,
James R. (ASIA)
Sent: Monday, November 08, 1999 12:01 PM
To: Leavy,
David C. (PRESS); Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA)
Cc: Crocker, Bathsheba
N. (NSA); @APNSA; Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Subject: RE: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Marilyn:
pls pass to JBS as part of the package of Q&A he is reviewing on Charlene's travel to China for WTO talks. Additional question and answer:

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David C. (PRESS)
Sent: Monday, November 08, 1999 11:51 AM
To: Keith,
James R. (ASIA); Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Subject: RE: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]

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Message-----
From: Keith, James R. (ASIA)
Sent: Monday, November
08, 1999 11:44 AM
To: Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Cc: Leavy, David
C. (PRESS)
Subject: WTO [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Suggest
you be in touch with David Leavy; he is in charge of these points now.

<< File: Press Guidance for Barshefsky Trip to China1.doc
>>

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. email	James Keith to Daniel Shapiro and Miles Lackey at 7:23 PM. Subject: FW: Hill Calls on WTO (3 pages)	11/08/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
vz1774

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. email	James Keith to Marilyn Scott-Perez, Bathsheba Crocker, Mona Sutphen et al at 8:05 AM. Subject: Sec. Daley's Comments on WTO (4 pages)	11/10/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([China, WTO, Barshefsky, Kantor])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:
[01/22/1999-02/08/2000]

2010-1024-F
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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 11/19/99 3:31:14 PM

FROM Keith, James R. (ASIA)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT WTO in the press [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Lieberthal, Kenneth G. (ASIA)

CARBON_COPY Barnett, Cheryl E. (RUE)
Huso, Ravic R. (ASIA)
Keith, James R. (ASIA)
Lieberthal, Kenneth G. (ASIA)
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L. (ASIA)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)

TEXT_BODY

Interesting in a number of ways: see "Administration officials' quote in bold and note that Daley is quoted out of context--no mention at all that he made the statement at a Taiwan event!!

^BC-WTO-CHINA-USA-LABOR

^U.S. unions launch campaign to kill China-WTO deal
By Adam
Entous
WASHINGTON, Nov 19 (Reuters) - Saying American jobs
were
at stake, U.S. union leaders on Friday launched an all-out
attack against
a market-opening agreement with China, pledging a
lobbying campaign
to convince Congress to block it.
John Sweeney,
president of the 13-million member AFL-CIO,
said the federation
will ``wage a full and vigorous campaign" against
the trade deal,
which paves the way for China to join the World Trade
Organisation.
``We'll spend as much money as necessary," Sweeney said.
Stephen
Yokich, president of the United Auto Workers union,
sent a letter
to President Bill Clinton, vowing to ``mobilize our members

and
the general public" against a trade accord that he said was ``contrary
to
the interest of working families."
But labour leaders conceded
they would not be able to match
the business lobby dollar-for-dollar.
Business has a lot riding on the
agreement, which would open the
vast Chinese market, potentially the
world's largest with 1.2 billion
consumers.
Union leaders were worried that low-priced Chinese-made
goods
would flood the U.S. market, costing American workers their
jobs, and
that U.S. companies would take advantage of low-wage Chinese
labourers
under the terms of the WTO agreement.
U.S. union
organisers said their campaign will begin in earnest
with marches
and rallies at WTO meetings in Seattle Nov. 30-Dec. 3,
and intensify
next year before Congress takes up the trade agreement.
Analysts
said labour's opposition to the China deal could
hurt Vice President
Al Gore, who is running for the Democratic presidential
nomination
and counting on union support in next year's election.
The
AFL-CIO and other unions endorsed the Gore campaign,
but organisers
said the administration's position on China could erode
rank-and-file
support.
``It could be an important factor" for Gore, said
Greg Mastel,
a trade expert at the New America Foundation.

The trade agreement, which was announced on Monday in Beijing,
called
for China to slash tariffs and open a wide range of markets,
and
paved the way for Beijing to join the WTO after 13 years of negotiations.

In return for China rolling back its trade barriers, Clinton
must
persuade the Republican-controlled Congress to grant Beijing favourable

access
to U.S. markets, so-called permanent normal trade relations (NTR)
status.

Permanent NTR would guarantee Chinese goods the same low-
tariff
access to U.S. markets as products from nearly every other nation.
Without
it U.S. businesses could not benefit from China's commitment
to
roll back tariffs and other trade barriers.
``We will oppose
the admission of any nation to the WTO until
it is in compliance
with core workers' rights," Sweeney told the National
Press Club
in Washington. ``Supported by the vast majority of Americans,
we
will build a majority in Congress to sustain our position."

Clinton administration officials concede it will be difficult
to
win permanent NTR ahead of the 2000 election.
Many Republicans
want Clinton to address their concerns about
alleged Chinese espionage
at U.S. nuclear labs, and have pressed the
White House to increase
security for Taiwan.
Democrats in Congress want a commitment
from Beijing to improve
human rights and labour standards.

Republicans and Democrats alike are concerned about a growing
trade
deficit with China, the largest on record with any country.

Commerce Secretary William Daley said the burgeoning deficit
could
lead to greater calls for protectionism in the United States.
``America's
record trade deficit is becoming less of an economic concern
and
more of a political concern," Daley told a business conference
in
San Antonio.
Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky said
the White House
has consulted with U.S. labour groups, and insisted
the agreement should

lead to improved labour standards and human
rights in China over time.
``This agreement, which embodies
Western economic principles,
... not only is good on the commercial
side, but has the potential for
very important spillover effects
beyond that," Barshefsky said.
RB-- 11/19/99 15:20:14

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	02/07/2000 6:57:44 PM
FROM	Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	China WTO PC tomorrow, 2/8 at 10am [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Woolston, Ann E. (VP)
CARBON_COPY	Saunders, Richard M. (VP)
TEXT_BODY	I think Daley's weekly meeting (Sperling, Podesta, Ricchetti, Barshefsky, et al) is tomorrow at 10. It's Principals only, I believe. Do you know anyone who could confirm -- in Sperling's or Podesta's office? Thanks, Ted

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	02/08/2000 9:31:36 AM
FROM	Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: China WTO PC tomorrow, 2/8 at 10am [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Woolston, Ann E. (VP) Saunders, Richard M. (VP)
CARBON_COPY	
TEXT_BODY	

According to Beier's office, Charles is going today for OVP. The subject is China and the environment. Does he know we have equities in this area? Ted

-----Original Message-----
From: Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 9:24 AM
To: Woolston, Ann E. (VP)
Cc: Saunders, Richard M. (VP)
Subject: RE: China WTO PC tomorrow, 2/8 at 10am [UNCLASSIFIED]

Every week Daley chairs a meeting on China WTO in the Roosevelt Room. Leon said he wanted to be involved. Last week I went with David B. because Leon was in Florida. These are Principal-level meetings, but not NSC PCs.

-----Original Message-----
From: Woolston, Ann E. (VP)
Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 8:44 AM
To: Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
Subject: RE: China WTO PC tomorrow, 2/8 at 10am [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

I'm sorry Ted, I don't know what this is about. Sec Daley weekly meeting? Leon is interested in attending these now? Or are you saying there's a PC on China? Ann

-----Original Message-----
From: Osius,
Theodore G. (VP)
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 6:58 PM
To: Woolston,
Ann E. (VP)
Cc: Saunders, Richard M. (VP)
Subject: China WTO
PC tomorrow, 2/8 at 10am [UNCLASSIFIED]

I think Daley's weekly
meeting (Sperling, Podesta, Ricchetti, Barshefsky, et al) is tomorrow at 10. It's Principals only, I believe. Do you know anyone who could confirm -- in Sperling's or Podesta's office? Thanks, Ted