

# FOIA MARKER

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**Collection/Record Group:** Clinton Presidential Records  
**Subgroup/Office of Origin:** Council of Economic Advisers  
**Series/Staff Member:** Subject Files  
**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 21608  
**FolderID:**

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**Folder Title:**  
[Global Climate Change & China] [loose] [2]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	21	5	1	1

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for the President for Saturday, June 27, 1998 [partial] (2 pages)	06/23/1998	b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Council of Economic Advisers  
(Subject Files)  
OA/Box Number: 21608

### FOLDER TITLE:

[Global Climate Change & China] [loose] [2]

2017-1095-F

bg247

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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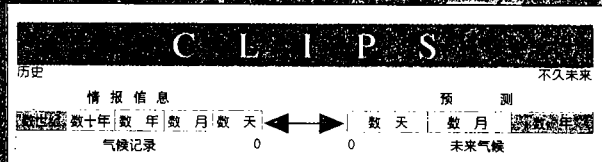
Climate Information  
& Prediction Service

18

气候影响人类 全球关注气候

# 气候信息与预测服务

CLIMATE INFORMATION  
&  
PREDICTION SERVICE



国家气候中心  
National Climate Center

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国家“九五”  
重中之重科技项目  
National Key Project  
(1996-2000)

# National Key Project (1996-2000)

## 中国短期气候预测系统的研究

Studies on Short Term Climate Prediction System in China

▶ 月、季、年际气候预测系统

Monthly, seasonal and interannual time-scale  
climate prediction system

Contacts in China:

Beijing

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 bjembst@public.bta.net.cn (O)  
 dbleyke@eastnet.com.cn (H)

Talking Points on China Technical Work -EPA Staff DRAFT 8/26/98

- We would like to call attention to the ongoing projects which have been under discussion at a technical level between US EPA and its cooperators, and Chinese counterparts in technical institutions, on
  - modeling and analysis of economic impacts of potential climate change policies
  - environmental co-control benefits – quantifying benefits of strategies which reduce GHG emissions and local air pollution simultaneously
  - technology cooperation agreements pilot project – an effort to identify and implement comprehensive strategies for encouraging rapid diffusion of specific clean technologies into markets.
  
- The EPA is prepared to move forward with implementation of these projects and will have a team of technical experts in Beijing in mid September to work out details of cooperative work with Chinese counterparts.
  
- We hope that this initial set of joint activities can form the beginning of a longer term program of joint research on climate change.

**Objective:** As part of the U.S. Government strategy, EPA will engage the Government of China, and key experts, in a program of joint research on climate change. The initial emphasis will be on economic analyses of GHG mitigation, including the potential for future growth targets and participation in international GHG emissions trading, quantification of environmental and health co-benefits of climate change mitigation, and pilot efforts to encourage rapid diffusion of clean technologies.

**Rationale:** China is one of the leaders of the G-77, as such, they are very influential in the negotiations. Currently the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest emitter of GHG emissions, China is projected to become the largest emitter by about 2014. Although EPA and other USG Agencies have many on-going climate activities in China, the government has remained extremely hostile to US objectives in the negotiations. There is little that EPA can do to promote cooperation in the negotiations from China in the near-term. However, we must continue to engage China as actively and consistently as possible to facilitate their future positive engagement. Opportunities for cooperation exist in the US-China Energy and Environment Initiative, the US-China Forum on Sustainable Development, and the Beijing Energy Efficiency Center.

**GOC Key Issues:** The Chinese have expressed interest in domestic environmental impacts of fossil fuels, and we expect that the EPA proposed project to link GHG mitigation with local environmental and health benefits will be well received. The Chinese have also frequently requested US technical assistance on developing institutions and procedures for participating in flexibility mechanisms such as AIJ and CDM. Finally, the Chinese were one of very few governments who provided (in December 1996) a detailed response to a request from the Conference of Parties for developing countries to identify their technology needs for responding to climate change.

**Proposed Projects by GOC:**

- In the context of the Joint Commission on Science and Technology meetings late last year, the Chinese government proposed to work jointly to analyze mitigation options for transportation sector GHG emissions in both countries.

**OP Proposed Activities:**

- Economic Modeling Analysis: EPA and CEA (with support from USCSP) will undertake a joint economic modeling effort to analyze the implications for China of the Kyoto Protocol's market-based mechanisms. This will build on prior work by Dale Jorgenson and others of Harvard, working with colleagues in China to develop a CGE model of the Chinese economy.
- Co-Benefits Analyses: Analyze energy, environment, and public health in one or more highly polluted urban areas. Involves development of relevant emissions, concentrations, and exposure data sets and evaluation of business-as-usual and alternative energy scenarios to estimate the local health, environmental, and economic impacts of alternative energy and GHG emission scenarios. [evaluating alternative energy scenarios of local (health, environmental, and economic) impacts] To be implemented through a cooperative agreement with WRI which has been working in China on urban environment and health issues for some time.
- Technology Cooperation Agreements Pilot Project (TCAPP): This is an ongoing projects initiated with EPA/OP funds in late FY97. This project is being implemented by NREL and is supported by AID in 5 or more other countries. In China, a preliminary framework has been developed and will be presented (with results from several other TCAPP countries) at a donors meeting in early October in Washington.
- F-7 Forestry Experts Network: Cooperative project on sinks estimation/methodology: EPA with LBNL is restarting the F-7 network of forestry experts in key tropical forest countries. China is one of the countries which participated in the early 1990's and will be invited to do so in this round.

**Status:** Collaborating organizations have been identified for each of the listed areas of joint technical work. Each project has also established contacts with counterpart experts in China who could participate in the technical activities.

We need to establish senior level support for these projects and identify any additions or changes in the Chinese experts which would be needed to create a working relationship whereby our joint analytic work and capacity development in China will be likely to connect to the ongoing policy development process.

#### **Next Steps/Pre COP-4**

9/2-3 - High Level Meetings - Could help to promote high level understanding and support for the joint program activities and to identify key individuals and institutional links through which results can be influential.

9/14-15 - Technical Team to Beijing – Will meet with technical contacts and interested government contacts to firm up detailed workplans, schedules and expected products over the next year.

10/9 - Chinese team will participate in the TCAPP Workshop with possible donors in Washington.

#### **Next Steps/Post COP-4**

Early 1999 - Economic Modeling Workshop

**China Project Brief**  
**National Economic Modeling of Climate Change**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with cooperation of the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) is proposing a new joint effort with Chinese experts to develop improved capacity for detailed economic analysis of climate change and related policies. This work will be supported through ICF, Inc. and other US organizations, and will build on prior work by Dale Jorgenson and colleagues at Harvard working together with Chinese counterparts on a developing and applying a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the Chinese economy. It will also support an exchange of experiences on methods for evaluating costs and economic impacts of policies to limit increases in greenhouse gas emissions. The new work will improve this capacity and carry out analysis of the economic implications for China of alternative baseline and policy scenarios including analysis of flexibility mechanisms included in the Kyoto Protocol. This will involve various scenarios including alternative assumptions about the implementation of the mechanisms and possible growth and technology strategies for China.

The Jorgenson CGE Model was developed with cooperation from

The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Quantitative and Technical Economics (IQTE) – Dr. Li Jingwen

Development Research Center (DPC), State Council -- Wang Huijiong, Li Shantong, Zhai Fan,  
EPA also supports development and application of the Second Generation Model, by DOE's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, a global model which includes a module for China, which has been developed with cooperation of

The Energy Research Institute, SDPC and the Beijing Energy Efficiency Center – Dr. Zhou Dadi

We hope to participate in a working meeting, hosted by Zhou Dadi, ERI/SDPC and BECon, with modelers and interested parties in Beijing on September 15, 1998. This meeting could address the following substantive issues:

1. The current state of work on the Harvard (Jorgenson, Garbaccio, Ho) CGE model for China. The model is being updated and transferred to new software, and will soon be available to be transferred and operated by Chinese institutions. EPA is planning to provide additional support which will allow for this transfer, collaborative applications of the model, and further improvements if appropriate. We would like to encourage to use of this model by Chinese institutions and to emphasize the connections to climate and other environmental policy issues.
2. Begin discussion of a broader range of models which are or can be used for climate change economic modeling, including models used in China, by which institutions and for what types of analyses, and background on the range of models used in recent US analyses of climate change policy options. We also know that PNNL has worked with Chinese counterparts on the China module of the SGM and that Brookhaven National Lab. has provided training on the Markal-Macro model to Chinese experts. We would also like to explore the possibility of an EPA supported a workshop to bring together economic modeling experts from the US and China to discuss their experiences and plans in more detail, and to develop recommendations for additional collaborative work which the US and Chinese governments might support.
3. Finally, we would like to suggest the connections and linkages which we see on the US side between ongoing activities on technology cooperation, analysis of environmental and health co-benefits, and more traditional economic modeling.

**China Project Brief**  
**International Co-Control Analysis Program:**  
**Estimating the Environmental Benefits of Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

It is widely recognized that developing countries will make the most progress in reducing the growth of their greenhouse gas emissions by implementing measures that are consistent with their development objectives and that provide near term economic and environmental benefits. While many developing countries have conducted extensive analysis of possible greenhouse gas measures, little attention has been given to full characterization of the more immediate environmental and health benefits that would result from these measures. In recognition of this need, the US. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is launching a new initiative to assist developing countries in evaluating the environmental benefits of technologies and policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This initiative is referred to as the International Co-Control Analysis Program or ICAP.

Under ICAP, the U.S. EPA is proposing to provide technical and financial support to 6 developing countries to assist them with analysis of the environmental benefits of measures that will contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. EPA is proposing to initiate this program in collaboration with the countries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Korea, and Mexico. The work will be lead by teams of experts from these countries and will be tailored to the needs and priorities of each country. It is anticipated that this work will focus primarily on the air pollution benefits of clean energy technologies, but could also address water and soil pollution and non-energy technologies if appropriate.

In China the ICAP work will be coordinated through the World Resources Institute (WRI) which has already begun to make contact with key experts and lay the groundwork. WRI has been coordinating with the China Council of International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) and especially its Pollution Control Working Group – contact Wu Baozhong, and has worked with Chinese experts in a wide range of institutions including:

The State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) – Xie Zhenhua  
Energy Research Institute, SDPC -Zhou Dadi and several others.  
Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine - He Xingzhou, Li Sheng  
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences - Wang Jinnan  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences - Zheng Yisheng  
Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy -Cao Fengzhong  
China National Environmental Monitoring Center -Li Yifei, Liang Nian  
The Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureaus  
Beijing and Shanghai Medical Universities  
People's University  
Tsinghua University

Changhua Wu of WRI will be in Beijing for several weeks in September 1998 developing detailed workplans and schedules for implementing a program of research on ICAP in at least one Chinese city. On September 15, we expect to have a working meeting hosted by SEPA involving key participants on the Chinese side, and Changhua Wu of WRI, Paul Schwengels on EPA, Ron Benioff of NREL to discuss overall project planing and objectives.

After these September meetings we expect to have a more detailed schedule of activities and products for this project.

**China Project Brief**  
**Technology Cooperation Agreements Pilot Project (TCAPP)**

The Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP) was launched in August 1997 to foster climate change technology cooperation in Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Mexico, and the Philippines. The project is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) in cooperation with the U.S. Country Studies Program (USCSP).

TCAPP is a voluntary partnership to advance implementation of clean energy technologies. In-country organizations participate only if they believe technology cooperation can bring results, and countries are not required to make formal commitments. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory, together with other cooperators, assists country teams in developing and implementing technology cooperation frameworks and in engaging private sector organizations and international donor agencies. These technology cooperation frameworks provide a solid foundation for developing technology cooperation agreements that may be useful multilaterally.

In China, a preliminary framework has been developed presented at a Climate Technology Initiative Seminar in Beijing, May 19-21, 1998. This effort is

Coordinated through the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) – Contact: Wang Weizhong

Implemented by Tsinghua University, Global Climate Change Institute – Contacts : Wei Zhihong, Chen Wenying

On September 14, 1998 we hope to organize a full day working meeting to review progress and provide technical review and input to the preparation of a more detailed framework. This meeting will also discuss next steps toward implementing elements of the Chinese Technology Cooperation Framework.. More detailed results will be presented (with results from several other TCAPP countries) at a TCAPP Donors Meeting in Washington on October 9, 1998 and possibly at a side seminar at the Buenos Aires Conference of Parties (COP4) in November 1998.

# MOST

Dir Gen  
MOST

Dir Gen  
Agenda 21

Dep Dir Resources + Env

Program Coordinator  
Resources + Env

## MOST

interagency process; MOST worked on policy + measures  
intl policy + negotiations

## Knible

US GCC research

IPCC + sinks; US, China common position on sinks

## N.tra

ind consultations

SO<sub>2</sub> trading

CSP, USISI

## Mazur

energy efficiency, renewables

## MOST (Liv.)

tech is very imp.

research should also be done; we have done research on GCC, tech, + env.

job of protecting env is influenced by the mkt.

this is a problem of time → sus dev is best strategy long term for China

MOST has been promotg envl-sound tech.

## Wang

MOST been active since Kyoto in studying CDM, JI, AIS issues

psyched e energy eff bldg project

wants to talk more e AIS - has similarities w/ others

## MOST

proposals 1) energy conservation efforts for China

2) renewable energy

3) afforestation - (CDM)

concern floods, banned tree-cutting in upper Yangtze watershed

at home: elect res  
working w/ private sector  
CCFI  
ind countr  
early action  
credit  
federal energy  
C sinks  
emis trade

Xie

support US view on differentiation  
potential for improvement in energy efficiency is huge  
Chinese floods - 170 b RMB

22 bills

plans to ↑ wetlands, forests  
- forests double in 50 yrs

China is developing new energy sources (hydro, @, wind, solar)

3 Gorges will displace 100 mm

cooperation could be much larger than status quo  
impressed by POTUS visit

we have a long history of cooperation, we aren't satisfied w/ status quo,  
and great prospects for future.

we can do what EPA proposed, but we can also do more  
gone presentation to US Congress last year

agree w/ DOE ideas - China can achieve win-win  
re CDM + trading - how much you want @ home, and how much abroad

- make clear in statement at B.A.

- KP notes need for dem action in addition to flex mechanisms

A1 should help w/ non-A1 sus dev thro CDM.

Knible

dem efforts

trading, opposed to cap, skeptical of EU

China could achieve win-win w/ growth target

B.A. only first step - implementing KP

Xie

that's a lot of ~~but~~ government

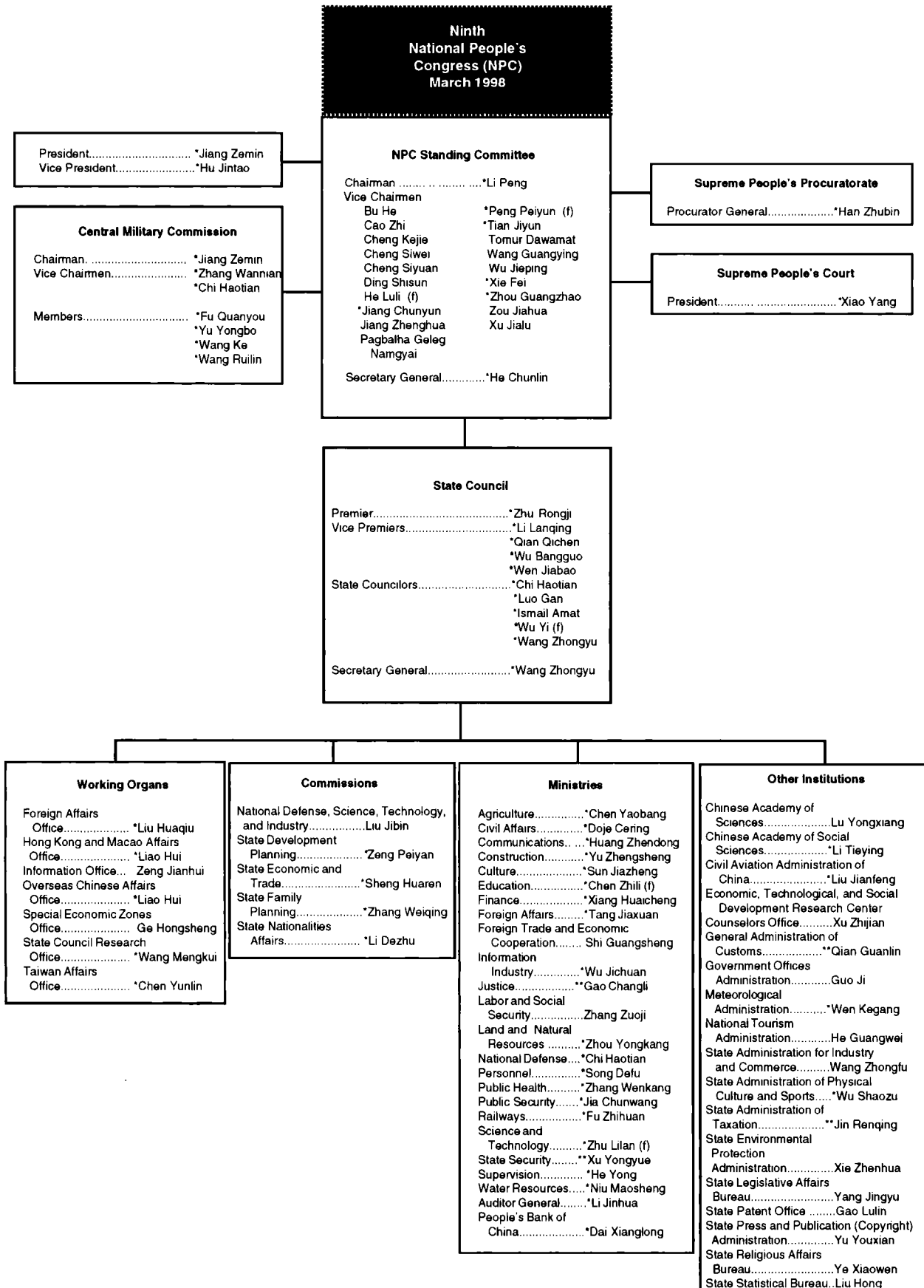
3 qs 1) if you reduce all at home, what is cost? what is cost w/ flex mechs?

have you done a BCA? 2) what are your expectations for B.A.?

3) how much ODA is used for GCC? resources appear limited



# Government of the People's Republic of China



\* Member, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party  
\*\* Alternate member, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party  
(f) Female

AS OF 8/31 17:00

ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
MELINDA KIMBLE  
AND DELEGATION  
BEIJING SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

07:50 DEPART BEIJING INTERNATIONAL CLUB HOTEL FOR  
EMBASSY

08:00 EMBASSY BRIEFING

09:15 DEPART EMBASSY FOR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

09:30 MEETING WITH TREATY AND LAW DIRECTOR GENERAL YIN  
YUBIAO  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

12:00 WORKING LUNCH AT HUA FENG HOTEL  
NO. 5 QIANMEN DONG DAJIE

14:00 MEETING WITH ADMINISTRATOR XIE ZHENHUA  
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION

15:30 MEETING WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL LIU YANHUA  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

19:00 BANQUET AT DCM'S RESIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

08:00 DEPART BEIJING INTERNATIONAL CLUB HOTEL FOR STATE  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

09:00 MEETING WITH VICE MINISTER LIU JIANG  
STATE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

10:30\* MEETING WITH WANG ZHIJIA FOLLOWED BY WORKING LUNCH  
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION  
\*(NITZE & GORDON)

11:00 MEETING AT HONEYWELL  
HANWEI PLAZA, 15TH FLOOR

12:15 LUNCH AT EMBASSY

13:00 PRESS INTERVIEW FOR A A/S KIMBLE  
USIS

14:00 MEETING AT UNDP  
NO. 2 LIANGMAHE ROAD, SANLITUN

AS OF 8/31 17:00

16:00 MEETING WITH ADMINISTRATOR WEN KEGANG AND  
DIRECTOR DING YIHUI  
CHINA METEOROLOGICAL ADMINISTRATION

19:00 DINNER AT LI FAMILY RESTAURANT

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3**

08:45 DEPART BEIJING INTERNATIONAL CLUB HOTEL FOR  
EMBASSY

09:00 G-8 MEETING AT EMBASSY  
1ST FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM

10:45 DEPART EMBASSY FOR AIRPORT

13:00 DEPART BEIJING FOR SEOUL (ASIANA 332)

## 中国气象局会见人员名单

- 1 温克刚先生 中国气象局局长  
Mr. Wen Kegang Administrator, China Meteorological Administration (CMA)
- 3 沈国权先生 中国气象局, 气象服务与气候司司长  
Mr. Shen Guoquan Director-General, Department of Meteorological Services and Climate
- 4 王才芳先生 中国气象局, 国际合作部主任  
Mr. Wang Caifang Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, CMA
- 2 丁一汇教授 中国气象局, 国家气候中心主任  
Prof. Ding Yihui Director-General, National Climate Centre  
CMA
- 5 王邦中先生 中国气象局, 气象服务与气候司, 气候公  
Wang Bangzhong Director, Climate Convention Coordination  
Division, Department of Meteorological  
Services and Climate, CMA
- 肖红宪先生 中国气象局, 国际合作部二处副处长  
Mr. Xiao Hongxian Deputy Division Chief, Department of Inter-  
national Cooperation, CMA

Kimble

combination of well-designed emis trading + CDM can spur efficient tech transfer

developing countries w/ adequate capacity can participate in trading + grow sustainably  
JLY raised these issues on POTUS visit, and we will continue to discuss w/ technical ministers

Nitze

EPA bi-lat program w/ China - covered array of envl issues

need policy instruments to provide incentives to deploy green technologies

Mazur

4 areas of DOE cooperation w/ China

① Ex-Im Bank \$50m energy credit program

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SEPA

translator  
Dir Gen + Xie  
Tech Cooperation

Dir Gen  
Sci-Tech & SEPA  
Chair of center on  
GCC

Kimble

much work still to be done on implementing KP

US domestic efforts

interest in intl trading, recognize differentiation, also interest in CDM

Nitze

EPA-Chinese cooperation, interest in new efforts - ancillary, bens

econ modeling  
emis trading (SO<sub>2</sub>)

Mazur

energy efficiency + renewables

Xie

China has interagency working group, headed by SDPC, bc of energy + development  
How much at home?

# MOST

9.7.15  
1.7

China has always paid attn to GCC

" " taken part in efforts to address GCC

\_\_\_\_\_ substantial measures in this aspect

→ part of our responsibility as a big country

Agenda 21 participation

Practical measures - transition away from consumption  
to conservation

→ would include use of CDM

China - econ growth rate 10%

energy " " 5%

3 sides

Efforts to ↓ debt

Growth & cutting in Chinese forests

Forestry main absorber of CO<sub>2</sub>

New GCC task force under SDPC

Chinese govt will pay more attn to GCC

want to take substantial + specific measures

econ ministries can take part in this work

Chinese govt taking measures:

AIS est. in Berlin

AIS v. CDM

need rules for CDM + trading

need to do real work on AIS, can

need to look a best mechanism for dev + deving countries

3 proposals

1) make efforts to sign up more energy conserving projects

→ energy efficiency bldgs

2) for CDM, China is willing to coop w/ US to work it out

→ rules

3) China willing to take part in creating rules  
for trading

3)  
A) for GCC, science still uncertain  
comp w/US on scientific research

## The President's Trip to China: U.S. Policy and Strategy

### U.S. Stakes in Relationship with China and its Evolution

- Way China evolves will have enormous impact on the stability and security of Asia and the world. China that is stable, more open economically and politically, non-aggressive militarily is profoundly in U.S. interest.
- Stakes demonstrated by regional events of last six months: India/Pakistan's nuclear testing, crisis in Indonesia, regional financial turmoil, Four-Party talks on Korea. China's role in each of these has potential to assist or obstruct American objectives.
- China undertaking massive economic restructuring, led by new Premier Zhu Rongji, designed to privatize and bring market discipline. Result should be a Chinese economy more in conformity with Western norms, a more natural partner, and a force for growth and prosperity in the region. Could be bumpy road, however, with massive layoffs and bankruptcies.

### Engagement is working

- Strategy of engagement, consistent with policies of last five Democratic and Republican administrations, is working and producing results.
- Examples:
- Nonproliferation: 1) Nuclear – China agreed to provide no new assistance to Iran for its nuclear program, to terminate assistance to unsafeguarded facilities (e.g., Pakistan), to put in place nuclear export and dual-use controls, signed CTBT; 2) Chemicals – China signed CWC, tightening export controls. 3) Missiles – China accepted MTCR Guidelines, but concerns remain about implementation. We're pushing for tighter controls, acceptance of MTCR Annex. 4) Conventional arms sales to Iran – China informed us privately "no plans" to sell more anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran.
- Human rights: 1) Released two most prominent dissidents, Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan, on medical parole for treatment in U.S.; 2) Began dialogue with U.S. religious leaders, Jiang Zemin receiving 3-man U.S. delegation, and released prominent Catholic bishop Zeng Jingmu; 3) Announced intention to sign International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights, expect actual signature soon; 4) Have released many other dissidents early. Human rights record remains far from satisfactory, will continue to press.
- Taiwan: Have resumed cross-Strait counterpart contacts, will resume talks at senior level later this year. Tensions at lowest level in 3 years, no threatening military exercises.
- Trade: WTO negotiations to break down Chinese market access barriers continue. Troubled by bilateral trade deficit, U.S. export flat trend recently. Some positive steps: largest Boeing sale to China in history last fall, Chinese crackdown on IPR manufacturing piracy, efforts to negotiate arrangements for pre and post shipment verification of U.S. dual-use exports.
- Military: Greater contacts at senior and functional level. Military Maritime Consultation Agreement to avoid incidents on high seas.
- Law enforcement: Agreement to open DEA office in Beijing next month. Joint Liaison Group meeting of law enforcement agencies in Washington in May brought together counterparts from across board in law enforcement community, will lead to greater cooperation against organized crime, alien smuggling, counterfeiting.
- Strategic cooperation: 1) condemning India's nuclear testing, urging restraint in Pakistan; 2) responsible attitude on regional financial problems, supporting IMF and refusing to devalue; 3)

constructive role in Four-Party talks on Korea; 4) common interest in central Asia (no forcible reintegration with Russia, do not support religious fundamentalist-dominated states, access to energy sources through multiple routes).

### Summit Objectives

- Need engagement at senior-most levels to advance U.S. interest, impress upon Chinese where we want progress.
- Every American President since Nixon (except Carter) has visited China while in office. Normal to have Presidential-level visits in both directions between two such major powers. Not an endorsement of China's policies, but rather critical part of engagement strategy.
- Major goals and themes of visit:
- Communicate to Chinese leaders and directly to Chinese people our interests and our values.
- South Asia: Obtain Chinese support for initiatives to reduce tensions. Chinese were very helpful at Geneva Perm-5 meeting, which they chaired.
- Human rights: 1) Urge early signing of Covenant. 2) Seek release of more prisoners. 3) Emphasize importance of preservation of Tibet's cultural, linguistic, religious heritage. 4) Press for greater religious freedom.
- Rule of law: Agreed in October on major rule of law cooperation initiative. Look to hold symposium on rule of law and human rights, ABA visit, visit by deans of major U.S. law schools to discuss legal education, exchanges and training of lawyers and judges, administrative and commercial law, enforcement of arbitration awards. Emphasis on systemic reform complements our pressing individual human rights concerns.
- Nonproliferation & security: 1) Tighter controls on missile technology and dual-use chemical exports. 2) Consultation and cooperation where possible on South Asia, Korea, Persian Gulf. 3) Seek greater PLA transparency through exchanges and observers to exercises.
- Economic: 1) Tear down market access barriers through WTO negotiations, more purchases of American products. 2) Support market-oriented reforms of Zhu Rongji through private sector and possible technical assistance in banking, housing, and social security; 3) Stronger safeguards on use of U.S. dual-use technology.
- Energy and environment: Cooperate in clean energy, sale of U.S. environmental technology to China. Dialogue on climate change.
- People-to-people and Science/technology: Build relations that matter to ordinary people on both sides. Intensify cooperation on conservation, educational exchanges, promote new information technologies to open up China further, health care (e.g., birth defects, anti-smoking, anti-polio).

THE WHITE HOUSE

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REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
ON U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

National Geographic Society  
Washington, D.C.

10:32 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, President Fahey. I don't know what to say about starting the day with this apparition. (Laughter.) But it's probably good practice for our line of work. (Laughter.) I try to read every issue of the National Geographic, and I will certainly look forward to that one.

Chairman Grosvenor, members of Congress, members of the administration, and members of previous administrations who are here and others who care about the national security and national interests of the United States. First let me, once again, thank the National Geographic Society for its hospitality, and for the very important work that has done for so long now.

As all of you know, I will go to China in two weeks time. It will be the first state visit by an American President this decade. I'm going because I think it's the right thing to do for our country. Today I want to talk with you about our relationship with China and how it fits into our broader concerns for the world of the 21st century and our concerns, in particular, for developments in Asia. That relationship will in large measure help to determine whether the new century is one of security, peace, and prosperity for the American people.

Let me say that, all of you know the dimensions, but I think it is worth repeating a few of the facts about China. It is already the world's most populous nation; it will increase by

the size of America's current population every 20 years. It's vast territory borders 15 countries. It has one of the fastest growing economies on Earth. It holds a permanent seat on the National Security Council of the United Nations. Over the past 25 years, it has entered a period of profound change, emerging from isolation, turning a closed economy into an engine for growth, increasing cooperation with the rest of the world, raising the standard of living for hundreds of millions of its citizens.

The role China chooses to play in preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction are encouraging it in combating or ignoring international crime and drug trafficking; in protecting or degrading the environment; in tearing down or building up trade barriers; in respecting or abusing human rights; in resolving difficult situations in Asia from the Indian subcontinent to the Korean Peninsula or aggravating them. The role China chooses to play will powerfully shape the next century.

A stable, open, prosperous China that assumes its responsibilities for building a more peaceful world is clearly and profoundly in our interests. On that point all Americans agree. But as we all know, there is serious disagreement over how best to encourage the emergence of that kind of China, and how to handle our differences, especially over human rights, in the meantime.

Some Americans believe we should try to isolate and contain China because of its undemocratic system and human rights violation, and in order to retard its capacity to become America's next great enemy. Some believe increased commercial dealings alone will inevitably lead to a more open, more democratic China.

We have chosen a different course that I believe to be both principled and pragmatic: expanding our areas of cooperation with China while dealing forthrightly with our differences. This policy is supported by our key democratic allies in Asia, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines. It has recently been publicly endorsed by a number of distinguished religious leaders, including Reverend Billy Graham and the Dalai Lama. My trip has been recently supported by political opponents of the current Chinese government, including most recently, Wang Dan.

There is a reason for this. Seeking to isolate China is clearly unworkable. Even our friends and allies around the world do not support us -- or would not support us in that. We would succeed instead in isolating ourselves and our own policy.

Most important, choosing isolation over engagement would not make the world safer. It would make it more dangerous. It would undermine rather than strengthen our efforts to foster stability in Asia. It would eliminate, not facilitate cooperation on issues relating to mass destruction. It would hinder, not help the cause of democracy and human rights in China. It would set back, not step up worldwide efforts to protect the environment. It would cut off, not open up one of the world's most important markets. It would encourage the Chinese to turn inward and to act in opposition to our interests and values.

Consider the areas that matter most to America's peace, prosperity and security, and ask yourselves, would our interests and ideals be better served by advancing our work with, or isolating ourselves from China.

First, think about our interests in a stable Asia, an interest that China shares. The nuclear threats -- excuse me -- the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan are a threat to the stability we seek. They risk a terrible outcome. A miscalculation between two adversaries with large armies would be bad. A miscalculation between two adversaries with nuclear weapons could be catastrophic. These tests were all the more unfortunate because they divert precious resources from countries with unlimited potential.

India is a very great nation, soon to be not only the world's most populous democracy, but its most populous country. It is home to the world's largest middle class already and a remarkable culture that taught the modern world the power of nonviolence. For 50 years Pakistan has been a vibrant Islamic state, and is today a robust democracy. It is important for the world to recognize the remarkable contributions both these countries have made and will continue to make to the community of nations if they can proceed along the path of peace.

It is important for the world to recognize that both India and Pakistan have security concerns that are legitimate. But it is equally important for India and Pakistan to recognize that developing weapons of mass destruction is the wrong way to

define their greatness, to protect their security, or to advance their concerns.

I believe that we now have a self-defeating, dangerous, and costly course underway. I believe that this course, if continued, not moderated and ultimately changed, will make both the people of India and the people of Pakistan poorer, not richer, and less, not more, secure. Resolving this requires us to cooperate with China.

Last week, China chaired a meeting of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to forge a common strategy for moving India and Pakistan back from the nuclear arms race edge. It has condemned both countries for conducting nuclear tests. It has joined us in urging them to conduct no more tests, to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, to avoid deploying or testing missiles, to tone down the rhetoric, to work to resolve their differences including over Kashmir through dialogue. Because of its history with both countries, China must be a part of any ultimate resolution of this matter.

On the Korean Peninsula, China has become a force for peace and stability, helping us to convince North Korea to freeze its dangerous nuclear program, playing a constructive role in the four-party peace talks. And China has been a helpful partner in international efforts to stabilize the Asian financial crisis. In resisting the temptation to devalue its currency, China has seen that its own interests lie in preventing another round of competitive devaluations that would have severely damaged prospects for regional recovery. It has also contributed to the rescue packages for affected economies.

Now, for each of these problems we should ask ourselves, are we better off working with China or without it? When I travel to China this month, I will work with President Jiang to advance our Asian security agenda, keeping the pressure on India and Pakistan to curb their nuclear arms race and to commence a dialogue; using the strength of our economies and our influence to bolster Asian economies battered by the economic crisis; and discussing steps we can take to advance peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. I will encourage President Jiang to pursue the cross-strait discussion the PRC recently resumed with Taiwan, and where we have already seen a reduction in tensions.

Second, stopping the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons is clearly one of our most urgent security challenges. As a nuclear power with increasingly sophisticated

industrial and technological capabilities, China can choose either to be a part of the problem or a part of the solution.

For years, China stood outside the international arms control regime. In the last decade it has joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention, and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, each with clear rules, reporting requirements and inspection systems. In the past, China has been a major exporter of sophisticated weapons-related technologies. That is why in virtually all our high-level contacts with China's leadership, and in my summit meeting with President Jiang last October, nonproliferation has been high on the agenda.

Had we been trying to isolate China rather than work with it, would China have agreed to stop assistance to Iran for its nuclear program? To terminate its assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities such as those in Pakistan? To tighten its export control system, to sell no more anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran? These vital decisions were all in our interest, and they clearly were the fruit of our engagement.

I will continue to press China on proliferation. I will seek stronger controls on the sale of missiles, missile technology, dual-use products, and chemical and biological weapons. I will argue that it is in China's interest, because the spread of weapons and technologies would increasingly destabilize areas near China's own borders.

Third, the United States has a profound stake in combating international organized crime and drug trafficking. International criminal syndicates threaten to undermine confidence in new but fragile market democracies. They bilk people out of billions of dollars and bring violence and despair to our schools and neighborhoods. These are problems from which none of us are isolated and which, as I said at the United Nations a few days ago, no nation is so big it can fight alone.

With a land mass spanning from Russia in the north to Vietnam and Thailand in the south, from India and Pakistan in the west to Korea and Japan in the east, China has become a transshipment point for drugs and the proceeds of illegal activities. Last month a special liaison group that President Jiang and I established brought together leading Chinese and American law enforcement officials to step up our cooperation against organized crime, alien smuggling, and counterfeiting.

Next month the Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States will open an office in Beijing. Here, too, pursuing practical cooperation with China is making a difference for America's future.

Fourth, China and the United States share the same global environment, an interest in preserving it for this and future generations. China is experiencing an environmental crisis perhaps greater than any other nation in history at a comparable stage of its development. Every substantial body of water in China is polluted. In many places, water is in short supply. Respiratory illness is the number one health problem for China's people because of air pollution.

Early in the next century, China will surpass the United States as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, which are dangerously warming our planet. This matters profoundly to the American people, because what comes out of a smokestack or goes into a river in China can do grievous harm beyond its borders. It is a fool's errand to believe that we can deal with our present and future global environmental challenges without strong cooperation with China.

A year ago, the Vice President launched a dialogue with the Chinese on the environment to help them pursue growth and protect the environment at the same time. I have to tell you that this is one of the central challenges we face -- convincing all developing nations, but especially China, and other very large ones, that it is actually possible to grow their economies in the 21st century without following the pattern of energy use and environmental damages that characterize economic growth in this century. And we need all the help we can to make that case.

In Beijing, I will explore with President Jiang how American clean energy technology can help to improve air quality and bring electricity to more of China's rural residents. We will discuss innovative tools for financing clean energy development that were established under the Kyoto climate change agreement.

Fifth, America clearly benefits from an increasingly free, fair and open global trading system. Over the past six years, trade has generated more than one-third of the remarkable economic growth we have enjoyed. If we are to continue generating 20 percent of the world's wealth with just four percent of its population, we must continue to trade with the

other 96 percent of the people with whom we share this small planet.

One in every four people is Chinese. And China boasts a growth rate that has averaged 10 percent for the past 20 years. Over the next 20 years, it is projected that the developing economies will grow at three times the rate of the already developed economies. It is manifestly, therefore, in our interest to bring the Chinese people more and more fully into the global trading system to get the benefits and share the responsibilities of emerging economic prosperity.

Already China is one of the fastest growing markets for our goods and services. As we look into the next century, it will clearly support hundreds of thousands of jobs all across our country. But access to China's markets also remains restricted for many of our companies and products. What is the best way to level the playing field? We could erect trade barriers. We could deny China the normal trading status we give to so many other countries with whom we have significant disagreements. But that would only penalize our consumers, invite retaliation from China on \$13 billion in United States exports, and create a self-defeating cycle of protectionism that the world has seen before.

Or we can continue to press China to open its markets -- its goods markets, its services markets, its agricultural markets -- as it engages in sweeping economic reform. We can work toward China's admission to the WTO on commercially meaningful terms, where it will be subject to international rules of free and fair trade. And we can renew normal trade treatment for China, as every President has done since 1980, strengthening instead of undermining our economic relationship.

In each of these crucial areas, working with China is the best way to advance our interests. But we also know that how China evolves inside its borders will influence how it acts beyond them. We, therefore, have a profound interest in encouraging China to embrace the ideals upon which our nation was founded and which have now been universally embraced -- the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to debate, dissent, associate and worship without state interference. These ideas are now the birthright of people everywhere, a part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They are part of the fabric of all truly free societies.

We have a fundamental difference with China's leadership over this. The question we Americans must answer is not whether we support human rights in China -- surely, all of us do -- but, rather, what is the best way to advance them. By integrating China into the community of nations and the global economy, helping its leadership understand that greater freedom profoundly serves China's interests, and standing up for our principles, we can most effectively serve the cause of democracy and human rights within China.

Over time, the more we bring China into the world the more the world will bring freedom to China. China's remarkable economic growth is making China more and more dependent on other nations for investment, for markets, for energy, for ideas. These ties increase the need for the stronger rule of law, openness, and accountability. And they carry with them powerful agents of change -- fax machines and photocopiers, computers and the Internet. Over the past decade the number of mobile phones has jumped from 50,000 to more than 13 million in China, and China is heading from about 400,000 Internet accounts last year to more than 20 million early in the next century. Already, one in five residents in Beijing has access to satellite transmissions. Some of the American satellites China sends into space beam CNN and other independent sources of news and ideas into China.

The licensing of American commercial satellite launches on Chinese rockets was approved by President Reagan, begun by President Bush, continued under my administration, for the simple reason that the demand for American satellites far outstrips America's launch capacity, and because others, including Russian and European nations, can do this job at much less cost.

It is important for every American to understand that there are strict safeguards, including a Department of Defense plan for each launch, to prevent any assistance to China's missile programs. Licensing these launches allows us to meet the demand for American satellites and helps people on every continent share ideas, information, and images, through television, cell phones, and pagers. In the case of China, the policy also furthers our efforts to stop the spread of missile technology by providing China incentives to observe nonproliferation agreements. This policy clearly has served our national interests.

Over time, I believe China's leaders must accept freedom's progress because China can only reach its full potential if its people are free to reach theirs.

In the Information Age, the wealth of any nation, including China, lies in its people -- in their capacity to create, to communicate, to innovate. The Chinese people must have the freedom to speak, to publish, to associate, to worship without fear of reprisal. Only then will China reach its full potential for growth and greatness.

I have told President Jiang that when it comes to human rights and religious freedom, China remains on the wrong side of history. Unlike some, I do not believe increased commercial dealings alone will inevitably lead to greater openness and freedom. We must work to speed history's course. Complacency or silence would run counter to everything we stand for as Americans. It would deny those fighting for human rights and religious freedom inside China the outside support that is a source of strength and comfort. Indeed, one of the most important benefits of our engagement with China is that it gives us an effective means to urge China's leaders publicly and privately to change course.

Our message remains strong and constant: Do not arrest people for their political beliefs. Release those who are in jail for that reason. Renounce coercive population control practices. Resume your dialogue with the Dalai Lama. Allow people to worship when, where, and how they choose. And recognize that our relationship simply cannot reach its full potential so long as Chinese people are denied fundamental human rights.

In support of that message, we are strengthening Radio Free Asia. We are working with China to expand the rule of law and civil society programs in China so that rights already on the books there can become rights in reality.

This principled, pragmatic approach has produced significant results, although still far from enough. Over the past year, China has released from jail two prominent dissidents -- Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan -- and Catholic Bishop Zeng. It announced its intention to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which will subject China's human rights practices to regular scrutiny by independent international observers. President Jiang received a delegation

of prominent American religious leaders and invited them to visit Tibet.

Seeking to isolate China will not free one more political dissident, will not open one more church to those who wish to worship, will do nothing to encourage China to live by the laws it has written. Instead, it will limit our ability to advance human rights and religious and political freedom.

When I travel to China I will take part in an official greeting ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People, across from Tiananmen Square. I will do so because that is where the Chinese government receives visiting heads of state and government, including President Chirac of France and, most recently, Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel. Some have suggested I should refuse to take part in this traditional ceremony, that somehow going there would absolve the Chinese government of its responsibility for the terrible killings at Tiananmen Square nine years ago, or indicate that America is no longer concerned about such conduct. They are wrong.

Protocol and honoring a nation's traditional practices should not be confused with principle. China's leaders, as I have repeatedly said, can only move beyond the events of June 1989, when they recognize the reality that what the government did was wrong. Sooner or later they must do that. And, perhaps even more important, they must change course on this fundamentally important issue.

In my meetings with President Jiang and other Chinese leaders, and in my discussions with the Chinese people I will press ahead on human rights and religious freedom, urging that China follow through on its intention to sign the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it release more individuals in prison for expressing their opinions, that it take concrete steps to preserve Tibet's cultural, linguistic, and religious heritage.

We do not ignore the value of symbols. But, in the end, if the choice is between making a symbolic point and making a real difference, I choose to make the difference. And when it comes to advancing human rights and religious freedom, dealing directly and speaking honestly to the Chinese is clearly the best way to make a difference.

China has known more millennia than the United States has known centuries. But for more than 220 years, we have been

conducting a great experiment in democracy. We must never lose confidence in the power of American experience or the strength of our example. The more we share our ideas with the world, the more the world will come to share the ideals that animate America. And they will become the aspirations of people everywhere.

I should also say we should never lose sight of the fact that we have never succeeded in perfectly realizing our ideals here at home. That calls for a little bit of humility and continued efforts on our part on the home front.

China will choose its own destiny, but we can influence that choice by making the right choice ourselves -- working with China where we can, dealing directly with our differences where we must. Bringing China into the community of nations rather than trying to shut it out is plainly the best way to advance both our interests and our values. It is the best way to encourage China to follow the path of stability, openness, nonaggression; to embrace free markets, political pluralism, the rule of law; to join us in building a stable international order where free people can make the most of their lives and give vent to their children's dreams.

That kind of China, rather than one turned inward and confrontational, is profoundly in our interests. That kind of China can help to shape a 21st century that is the most peaceful and prosperous era the world has ever known.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:00 A.M. EDT

## CHINA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q: Why is the President going to China? Newt Gingrich and 151 other members of Congress have written him urging him not to go. Wouldn't it be better to postpone the trip?**

**A: Our relationship with China is one of our most important in the world for advancing the security and prosperity of the American people, and will be increasingly so in the century to come. China's role in our efforts to preserve peace in South Asia and the Korean Peninsula is crucial. Its monetary and economic policies and practices will have a major impact on the recovery of East Asian economies hard-hit by developments over the last 10 months. Its nonproliferation practices are critical to our efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Its energy policies and consumption will have as great an impact on the world's environment as those of any country in the world along with those of the U.S.**

**We are convinced that the best way to encourage positive Chinese behavior in each of these areas and on other issues – human rights, global security, our bilateral economic relationship – is through engagement. For engagement to work, we need engagement at the highest – the Presidential – level.**

**We have been making real progress on these and other issues in the last year. Just a few examples:**

- **Nonproliferation: halt to new nuclear cooperation with Iran, no new sales of anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran, nuclear export control regulations put in place, CWC signed.**
- **Human rights: release of Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan, visit by 3 U.S. religious leaders and beginning of dialogue, release of Bishop Zeng. Long way to go.**
- **Taiwan: lowest level of tension in 3 years, no significant exercises, have resumed "talks about talks" with prospect of formal cross-Strait dialogue resumed later this year or early next.**
- **New initiative on Rule of Law and enhanced Law Enforcement cooperation.**
- **Chinese leading role in Perm-5 talks on South Asia, Korean 4-Party talks.**
- **Overall, new tone in relationship. Greater candor in dialogue, ability to cooperate on issues greatly enhanced.**

**To cancel trip would be to risk going backward in many of these areas. The way to advance U.S. interests is by sustaining momentum on these issues, not accepting stagnation.**

**I have great respect for the Speaker's views and his support for a constructive policy on China. I'd note in particular his support for continued MFN and his own positive contribution to U.S.-China relations on his trip to China last March.**

During that trip he said "One can go a long way with the Chinese if you are respectful but firm." We agree completely. By proceeding with this trip as planned, the President will be respectful. He also will be firm in advancing U.S. interests and speaking about U.S. values.

Q : Will the President meet with dissidents during his trip to China?

A: The President will meet with a broad cross-section of Chinese of diverse views, background, and profession during his trip. He will conduct several round table events bringing together such people so that he can hear a wide range of opinion about China's political, economic, and social situation. The participants' list for these events is not yet final.

In deciding who will participate in these events and other meetings the President's goal will be both to learn and to have a positive impact. He will speak about human rights, both publicly and in his private meetings with Chinese leaders. His criterion in deciding on events and participants will be what is effective. He will not hold meetings that could be counterproductive to our objectives or to the interests of those with whom he meets.

(if pressed on whether a "dissident" will be among those with whom he meets). I'd rather not get into a semantic debate about who is and who is not a "dissident." I expect the President will hear comments about various aspects of China's system during his trip, and I assume some of those comments will be critical.

Q: Why is the President participating in an arrival ceremony at Tiananmen Square?

A: The Chinese Government holds arrival ceremonies in warm weather months in front of the Great Hall of the People adjacent to Tiananmen Square. The visiting head of state does not decide where the arrival ceremony will be. Obviously, as in any country, this is the decision of the host country. Previous visitors to China, such as President Yeltsin, President Chirac, Prime Minister Major, Prime Minister Netanyahu, and Prime Minister Hashimoto have participated in arrival ceremonies there. I would point out that they and their publics also care deeply about human rights.

The President's views about what happened at Tiananmen in 1989 and about human rights in China are a matter of public record. Indeed, he made clear during his joint press conference with President Jiang last October his view that China's leaders had made a tragic mistake in ordering the crushing of the demonstrations. He will continue to speak out about these issues. As Wang Dan said recently, "...When the Chinese government receives foreign heads of state, the venue is Tiananmen Square, in front of the People's Meeting Hall. Mr Clinton is being welcomed there and I don't mind at all."

**Q: Has the U.S. discussed a possible change in the arrival ceremony's venue with the Chinese?**

**A: We have been discussing all events on the President's schedule. I do not expect a change in the arrival ceremony venue.**

**Q: Will the President speak out about Tiananmen and human rights during his visit to China?**

**A: The President will speak about human rights both in his public comments and private meetings. His views on Tiananmen are well-known. I will not preview at this time the President's comments on specific issues.**

**Q: Isn't China a big part of the problem in South Asia because of its assistance to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs? India says its tests were in reaction to the China threat.**

**A: Nonproliferation has been at the top of the U.S.-China agenda in our relations with China throughout the Clinton Administration. We have made substantial progress, and China's record on proliferation is increasingly in conformity with both international norms and our own interests. China has ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It has pledged not to provide assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. It has ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention. It will engage in no nuclear cooperation with Iran. It has stopped the sale of anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran. And it has accepted the Guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime.**

**We would like to see China tighten its controls over missile technology exports further. We will continue to press on this.**

**As for its role in the current South Asia tensions, it is true that in the past China provided assistance to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs. That is one of the reasons why we have pressed so hard for changes in China's practices, which we have seen in the last several years.**

**Most recently, China chaired a meeting of the Permanent Five UN Security Council members in Geneva that agreed on a number of concrete steps to reduce tensions. China's role has been constructive, and we see it as a key player in our efforts to reduce tensions and halt a South Asian arms race.**

**Q: Will there be a "4<sup>th</sup> Communiqué" or other agreements at Taiwan's expense? Will the U.S. agree to limit arms sales to Taiwan in exchange for Chinese commitments on proliferation?**

**A:** There will not be a "4<sup>th</sup> Communique." While we have not decided on the exact form of announcement of summit discussions and agreements, there will not be a joint statement focusing on Taiwan or breaking new ground on the subject.

Our arms sales to Taiwan are governed by the Taiwan Relations Act and the 1982 U.S.-China Joint Communique. That will not change as a result of the summit.

**Q:** Will the President say anything new about the U.S. attitude toward Taiwan's status, i.e. independence or "two Chinas"?

**A:** The U.S. does not support Taiwan independence, "one China, one Taiwan" or "two Chinas," or Taiwan membership in the UN. These policies are a matter of public record. I do not know whether, when, or by whom these policies might be restated, but they will not change. I would note these are U.S. policies, not matters of negotiation or positions we take jointly with the PRC.

**Q:** Will the President meet with Martin Lee?

**A:** Yes. The President will meet with representatives of the parties whose candidates were directly elected to Hong Kong's Legislative Council in last month's elections, as a statement of his support for and interest in Hong Kong's democratic development. The meeting also will include representatives of other Hong Kong institutions crucial to protection of civil liberties and rule of law. He will meet privately with Martin Lee after this meeting.

**Q:** Will the President raise the issue of Tibet during his trip? Will he speak about it publicly?

**A:** I am sure the President will raise his concerns about the preservation of Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage during his visit. I am not going to speculate on what specific subjects the President will and will not discuss in his public statements.

**Q:** What do you hope to accomplish on this trip? What will be your "deliverables"?

**A:** The agenda and possible accomplishments are still under discussion as is always the case on such a trip, so I will not be able to give a definitive answer until the trip itself. That said, here are the areas we consider most important that we are working on:

- **Asian Security:** Asia faces tensions in South Asia, on the Korean Peninsula, and economic uncertainty. China is crucial to progress on each. 1) We will be working with the Chinese to reduce tensions in South Asia, to prevent an arms race and further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction there. 2) We will continue consulting closely with the Chinese on ways to revive Four-Party talks on the Korean Peninsula, encourage North-South contacts, and prevent the

spread of nuclear weapons to the Peninsula. 3) China's commitment not to devalue its currency this year and its support for IMF programs in East Asia are important steps helping to stabilize the situation and encourage recovery. This will be an important subject of discussion as well.

- **Nonproliferation:** We will urge further tightening of China's export control regimes on weapons of mass destruction technologies.
- **Human rights:** We hope to see China sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights soon. We will resume our official human rights dialogue and hope to create a bilateral Nongovernmental Organization Forum on human rights. We will continue to raise and highlight our deep concerns over freedom of expression, of religion, political prisoners, and preservation of Tibet's unique heritage. (if pressed) I cannot and will not predict what will be accomplished in this area.
- **Rule of Law:** We are developing an important initiative designed to contribute to China's own efforts to improve legal protections. We are undertaking cooperative projects to improve China's legal education, on the relationship between the rule of law and human rights, exchanges of judges and lawyers, and on commercial law.
- **Energy and Environment:** Following up on an initiative launched by the Vice President during his 1997 trip, there will be discussions on ways to help reduce Chinese dependence on coal and encourage the shift to use of cleaner energy sources. This will involve sales of U.S. clean energy products and technologies to address Chinese needs.
- **Law Enforcement:** We have been developing closer working relationships between our law enforcement agencies in fighting organized crime, narcotics trafficking, alien smuggling, and counterfeiting.
- **People to people and Science and Technology:** We are looking to enhance our exchanges in ways that touch the lives of ordinary Americans and Chinese in areas such as health, children's care, education, and conservation.

**Q:** Will the President lift Tiananmen sanctions?

**A:** Tiananmen sanctions cover a number of areas: 1) Trade and Development Agency; 2) OPIC; 3) satellite launches; 4) crime control equipment; 5) arms sales (Munitions List items).

I do not foresee lifting of the sanctions on crime control equipment or arms sales.

**We will continue to consider applications for waivers to permit satellite launches on a case-by-case basis, as has been the practice of the Bush and Clinton Administrations for the last nine years.**

**Decisions on TDA and OPIC will be made consistent with the purposes of the law and the "national interest," which is the standard laid out in the 1990 legislation. It is premature to speculate on these decisions.**

**Q: What is the status of negotiations on China's accession to WTO? Will there be an agreement reached before the President's trip?**

**A: We continue our negotiations with the Chinese on their accession to the WTO. We are looking to make as much progress as possible, especially on market access issues – tariffs, nontariff measures, and services. We have no deadline; we want to see China a member of the WTO at the earliest possible date, but its accession must be on a commercially sound basis. I do not expect negotiations to be completed by the time of the President's visit.**

**Q: Did licensing the launch of U.S. commercial satellites by China result in a transfer of technology that threatens U.S. security.**

**A: None of the satellite licenses or waivers authorizes the transfer of sensitive missile technology to China. All are for commercial satellites, the licenses are subject to careful inter-agency scrutiny by the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and the Department of Commerce and are subject to strict controls and safeguards. The current safeguards include a detailed plan for shipping the satellite, a detailed operational security plan for the satellite while in China awaiting launch, and approved procedures for the supervised mating of the satellite to the launch vehicle. In addition, the plan includes Defense Department monitoring of technical meetings between the U.S. company and Chinese launch officials, and of the launch itself. The conditions imposed on companies that use Chinese rockets for satellite launches require that there be no improvement in China's missile capabilities.**

**Q: Has U.S. policy regarding the export of satellites to China put U.S. cities at risk from Chinese ICBMs.**

**A: China's Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) have had the range and accuracy to reach U.S. cities since they were first deployed in the early 1980s. Thus, this capability existed before President Reagan approved the first exports of satellites to China in 1988.**

**Q: Did the 1996 transfer of licensing jurisdiction from State to Commerce create a national security sieve because the Commerce Department has inadequate safeguards to prevent the diversion of dual-use technology.**

**A: The President's decision in March, 1996 to give the Commerce Department jurisdiction over commercial satellite exports did not decontrol or weaken the export of satellites nor allow the transfer of sensitive satellite technology to anyone.**

**The Department of Defense, the State Department, Energy and ACDA review proposed exports to ensure they are consistent with U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. The same strict safeguards are now required for Commerce-licensed commercial satellites as were required for satellites licensed by the State Department. The safeguards include a detailed plan for shipping the satellite, a detailed operational security plan for the satellite**

while in China awaiting launch, and approved procedures for the supervised mating of the satellite to the launch vehicle. In addition, the plan includes Defense Department monitoring of technical meetings between the U.S. company and Chinese launch officials, and of the launch itself. The conditions imposed on companies that use Chinese rockets for satellite launches require that there be no improvement in China's missile capabilities.

The President's decision was the culmination of a long inter-agency process in which national security concerns of all agencies were addressed, leading to their concurrence in the final decision. The impetus for the jurisdiction change dated to the Bush Administration and was reflected in repeated votes by Congress to mandate such a change. President Clinton's decision effectuated the change only after procedures were agreed upon to ensure consistency with national security interests.

*Q: Did Loral's campaign contributions influence the President's decision to grant it export waivers, including the waiver subsequent to the start of the Justice Department investigation, and also influenced the President's decision to transfer licensing jurisdiction from State to Commerce.*

**A: No campaign contributions affected decision-making on U.S. foreign policy or national security.**

The policy of licensing U.S. commercial satellites to be launched by Chinese rockets is bipartisan and pre-dates the Clinton Administration. It was instituted by President Reagan and further implemented by the Bush Administration. The Bush Administration approved three waivers over three years for nine U.S. satellites to be launched from China; the Clinton administration has approved ten waivers over five years covering eleven satellite programs.

Each waiver approved by President Clinton was based on a recommendation from the State Department or the Commerce Department. Each license under these waivers was approved after careful interagency review that including State, Defense and ACDA. The decision-making process flows from the bottom up -- a request for a license is made by the company to the relevant government agency (State or Commerce), which then solicits the views of the other relevant agencies on the pending license application.

*DRAFT FOR REVIEW*  
**ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION INITIATIVE**

**Purpose:**

- To provide background on the Energy and Environment Cooperation Initiative (attached) and activities being undertaken to implement the Initiative.

**Background:**

- The Energy and Environment Cooperation Initiative (the "Initiative") was signed on October 29, 1997 during the Summit meeting between President Clinton and President Jiang. Secretary of Energy Pena signed on behalf of the United States; Minister Zeng Peiyan of China's State Development Planning Commission on behalf of China.
- The Initiative is implemented by DOE, in conjunction with Commerce and OSTP, and with support from EPA, State and others. The State Development Planning Commission is leading China's implementation in conjunction with the Ministry of Science and Technology and the State Environmental Protection Agency.
- The Initiative is under the U.S.-China Forum on Environment and Development, which is co-chaired by Vice President Gore and Premier Zhu Rongji. The Forum first met in Beijing in March of 1997 (Chinese Premier and co-chair was then Li Peng). There is discussion of another meeting in the U.S. in 1999.
- The Initiative was developed through a coordinated interagency effort and was built on existing bilateral cooperative efforts. It calls for a sustained joint effort to help meet China's energy needs in a way which protects the local, regional and global environment.
- Implicit in the Initiative is the recognition that, as the world's two largest energy consumers, the policy and technology choices made by the United States and China will play a significant role in global energy and environment trends. China remains heavily dependent on coal (75% of energy needs) and, even under the most optimistic scenarios, this dependence is project to remain at over 60% by the year 2020. Coal contributes to severe local environmental problems in China and also contributes to making China the second largest emitter of greenhouse gases after the United States.
- To help mitigate these impacts, the Initiative is aimed at strengthening cooperation in energy efficiency and the deployment of clean energy sources. The Initiative identifies three target areas of cooperation which respond to China's priorities: urban air quality; rural electrification; and energy efficiency and clean energy sources:
  - Urban air quality has become of growing concern in China which now has ten of the world's most polluted cities;
  - Rural electrification is aimed at bringing electricity to over 60 million people in rural areas and offshore islands currently without it;

- There is considerable untapped potential for improvements in energy efficiency and utilization of clean energy sources and technologies in China.
- There have been two implementation meetings under the Initiative. One was held in February 1998 in Beijing with officials of the State Development Planning Commission. The U.S. Delegation was led by Dr. David Jhirad, Deputy Assistant Secretary at the Department of Energy, and composed of representatives of EPA, Commerce, State and the U.S. Embassy.
- The second implementation meeting was held in Washington D.C. on May 11-12 with an interagency team from both countries. Secretary Pena and Chinese Ambassador Li provided opening statements; the rest of the meeting was conducted at working level. The working group agreed on a number of deliverables for the June-July 1998 Presidential Summit meeting. The minutes of the meeting, agreed between both countries, are attached.

**Agreed Activities to be Referenced at the Summit:**

- Agreement for the Department of Energy and the U.S. Export-Import Bank to work closely with Chinese authorities toward the establishment of a \$50 million U.S. Export-Import Bank "clean energy" facility to promote exports of U.S. energy efficiency, renewable energy, and small-scale clean coal technology;
- U.S. Participation in Phase 1 of China's *nationwide air quality monitoring network* covering 11 Chinese cities. This will include a contract for a U.S. company for over \$4 million in equipment exports for Phase 1 and technical cooperation with EPA including a \$145,000 assistance program;
- Contracts for several *other commercial projects*, including several power plant projects and a coalbed methane project for three sites with a total value of over \$2 million.
- A conference on "*Financing China's Energy Needs*", co-sponsored by DOC and DOE for the U.S., to be held in Beijing on September 22-23, 1998;
- Establishment of a U.S.-China "*Oil and Gas Industry Forum*" which will hold its first meeting in Beijing from November 2-4, 1998;
- Endorsement of the U.S.-China *Energy Efficiency Action Plan* in ten priority areas, formally adopted as part of the Initiative at the May 11-12, 1998 meeting;
- Plans for a DOE \$1 million *renewable energy technical cooperation program* focused on technical assistance, demonstration projects, and training in the areas of wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal technologies;
- Agreement to cooperate in China's *clean coal development* program, through continued technical cooperation, support for a test of Chinese coal at a U.S. commercial facility, support for a feasibility study of Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) commercial project in China; and opportunities for U.S. and other foreign companies to bid for IGCC and Circulating Fluidized Bed demonstration projects in China.

**MINUTES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING  
OF THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT  
COOPERATION INITIATIVE  
(Draft Revised on June 12)**

For the purpose of promoting and implementing the bilateral cooperation under the "China-U.S. Energy and Environment Cooperation Initiative" and as part of the preparations for the June Summit meeting between President Clinton and President Jiang Zemin, the Chinese government delegation, led by Ambassador Li Zhaoxing, and the U.S. government delegation, led by U.S. Secretary of Energy Pefia, had conducted fruitful discussions in Washington D.C. from May 11-12, 1998.

During the working level discussions, views and ideas on the following issues were exchanged:

**1. ENERGY FINANCING CONFERENCE:**

The Chinese and U.S. parties presented their respective views on the topics and timing for the conference and exchanged their proposed agendas. Both parties confirmed their mutual agreement to hold the conference on September 22-23, 1998 in Beijing. The Chinese delegation expressed the desire to limit the total number of participants to 150 people to improve the quality of the conference. Discussions on the detailed arrangements will be conducted by appointed staff to achieve a final agenda as soon as possible.

**2. THE FIRST MEETING OF OIL AND GAS FORUM:**

Both parties exchanged their views on the topics and timing for the meeting. They agreed that the first meeting of the Forum would be held in Beijing. Dates for the first meeting will be decided by the second week of June for a period between the end of October and early November, 1998.

Donald Juckett from the U.S. Department of Energy and Helen Burroughs from the U.S. Department of Commerce will be the contacts in the U.S. and Li Hongxun and Tian Jun from the State Development Planning Commission of China. Both parties agreed that organizational work for the first meeting should start immediately after the implementation meeting. The State Development Planning Commission of China and the Department of Energy of the U.S., in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, will be the leading agencies of the Forum. Views and ideas will be exchanged directly between the two agencies or through both Embassies on a timely basis.

### **3. EXPORT CREDIT FACILITY:**

Both parties agreed to establish a \$50 million export credit facility (hereafter referred to as the Facility) supporting the finance of clean energy projects in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy (including small hydroelectric), and clean coal technology. The U.S. Ex-im Bank will be the creditor; the owners of the eligible clean energy projects in China will be the end-users. A Chinese bank, such as the State Development Bank or Bank of China, will act as the borrower and financial intermediary handling the transaction of the credit.

The Chinese party explained the difficulties they have met in identifying potential users of the facility since last May, when both parties agreed in principle to establish such a facility. The reason cited by the Chinese Delegation was that renewables and energy efficiency projects, as infant industries in China, can hardly afford the terms of normal commercial loans.

The Chinese party also appreciated the improvement of terms made by the U.S. party, including the expansion of maturity and eligible sectors for the facility. Considering that the interest rate still remained relatively high, the Chinese party wishes that the U.S. party would make further efforts to improve the terms of the credit.

Both parties agree that China and the U.S. governments shall work with their industries to promote flexible approaches of using the facility. Ex-im bank will make every effort to apply the most favorable standard consensus terms allowable for environmental projects under the OECD Arrangement guidelines.

Both parties understand that industrial and commercial companies will make the ultimate decision whether or not to utilize the Facility. It is also understood that Chinese borrowers are welcome to pursue other sources of financing for any of the projects that are identified under the Initiative. Both parties also agree to work together to expedite the loan application procedures and support the identification, assessment and implementation of the projects.

### **4. ADVOCACY SUMMARY FOR DISCUSSION ON COMMERCIAL PROJECTS:**

Chinese party reviewed the progress of energy and environment related commercial projects based upon the list of U.S. interested projects provided by the U.S. side before the implementation meeting. The Chinese party also expressed the wish that cooperation should be conducted based on mutual benefit and

in a practical way, in order to make greater progress before the state visit of President Clinton to China. Both parties agreed to pursue aggressively and strive before the June Summit to come to agreement on the following projects: Zhejiang Wenzhou power plant phase II joint venture contract; Shandong Dezhou turbine contract; Henan Yuzhou turbine contract (already signed, could be announced during the summit); Three ARCO CBM projects; Urban air quality monitoring project.

In addition, the two sides stressed the importance of continuous cooperation in helping these mutually beneficial energy and environment projects materialize in a timely manner.

#### **5. URBAN AIR QUALITY:**

In the area of urban air quality, the two sides discussed progress in the ten city air quality monitoring project. The Chinese side stated that the foreign capital utilization plan of this project would soon be approved and contract negotiations with a US vendor would be conducted afterwards. The U.S. side was pleased to be able to offer a technical assistance component of the project and hoped that the negotiations could be finalized [such] so that a work plan or related document could be signed during the Presidential Summit in June.

#### **6. ENERGY CONSERVATION COOPERATION:**

Both parties reviewed the progress on 10 sub-areas under this cooperation and expressed their satisfaction. It was agreed that energy efficiency is an important part of the Energy and Environment Cooperation Initiative and that the current work under Annex III to the Protocol for Cooperation in the Fields of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy should be included in this Initiative. Progress in the ten action plan areas was reviewed, next steps were discussed and agreement reached.

#### **7. CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES:**

Chinese party welcomed the U.S. companies and the U.S. government's participation in the clean coal development program in China.

- o Coal Liquefaction: Both governments are satisfied with the progress made in the 30kg/day test of coal liquefaction by HTI and China Shenhua Group. Both governments expressed the wish to further support the next phase cooperation (testing Chinese coal in HTI's 3-5 ton/day pilot plant).

The Chinese party appreciated the support given by the U.S. government for the next phase of cooperation.

- o IGCC: In regard to its planned IGCC demonstration project, the Chinese party stated that China welcomed all qualified foreign companies, including the U.S. companies, to compete for the project when the bidding process begins. The Chinese party also expressed its interest in the U.S. proposal to invite Chinese engineers and technicians to conduct research related to IGCC.
- o CFB: For the proposed demonstration project on the 300 MW large-scale CFB power plant in China, the Chinese party stated that after preliminary evaluation of proposals submitted by foreign companies, including U.S. companies, the Chinese party will conduct further negotiations with related companies to choose a partner with the best potential and advantage with regard to technology, price [and] financing terms and terms of technology transfer on an open and fair basis.

#### **8. COOPERATION IN RENEWABLE ENERGY:**

The U.S. party reviewed the results of the recent renewable energy mission to China, and a set of proposals resulting from discussions with Chinese Commissions and Ministries. The Chinese party expressed its support of China-U.S. cooperation in renewable energy and wishes to achieve concrete results as soon as possible. Both sides agree to hold an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Protocol Working Group meeting on August 26-27, 1998 in Washington D.C.

## **Climate Change, Energy and Environment**

- Mentioned earlier proposed meeting of Forum on Environment and Development. I am pleased to see ambitious steps China is taking to protect its environment.
- Our experience: rapid economic growth is compatible with clean energy strategy. Pleased to share our experiences with you through the Forum, other exchanges.
- Kyoto an important first step in addressing climate change. Industrialized countries demonstrated they're willing to commit to significant reductions of greenhouse gases. United States and China are two largest emitters, share an important responsibility to address climate change. Our working together on this will be a clear demonstration of the value of U.S.-China partnership. I'm working hard to promote a series of major efforts to cut emissions.
- Clean energy cooperation between China and the United States is a key step. We should work together to continue to advance your initiative with the Vice President on this issue.
- Clean Development Mechanism established under Kyoto Protocol has great potential to provide investment and technology transfer to China and lead to a cleaner and more efficient energy path. Hope China will strongly support development of this mechanism.
- Important we make progress at Buenos Aires in November. Market-based flexibility mechanisms such as emissions trading and Clean Development Mechanism are key to cutting emissions in most cost-effective way. Also a potential source of real revenue and technology for China.
- At Kyoto, China opposed allowing developing nations to choose to take on a target and timetable. This prevents developing nations from capturing enormous benefits of the emissions trading system. Critical that China support allowing developing countries to volunteer to binding targets, so that they can participate in trading.
- Hope China also will look carefully at economic benefits it could receive in an emissions trading regime and take on an appropriate emissions growth target soon.

- Pleased our senior officials will have the opportunity to discuss climate change issue, hope it will be soon and include your economic advisors.

6/19 China/Korea briefing

### China

SDPC sister agency, annual dialogue

Zhu mtg - we'll have more dialogue on this issue

Min Fin Affairs - most contact w/ US

Zhang - follows party line

head of delegation - Zhu Min Yu

SDPC one of most imp., influential in GCC

last April, Dan + JP met w/ Chinese officials in SDPC

→ informed

"We're #2 in GHG emissions. We don't want to be #1."

On science, Chinese in the middle

- feel we have time

Recognize that spotlight is now focusing on LDCs

No one has asked China to take on a target

Second review of adequacy of commitments (due by 12/31/98)

→ focus on insufficient tech. transfer to LDCs (4.5, FCCC)

### CDM/JI

AIS - deals w/ Annex I countries only bilaterally (fear of going up)

interest in JI, suggested pilot phase bc of uncertainties

why do we need AIS/CDM now when they already have foreign investment now?

believe they may

want to build 20 new plants by 2010

concern e burden imposition of commitments on LDCs thru

"abate the increase" pretend to "mitigation"

Korea

China/Korea GCE Briefing 6/19

Trading - may have attended Brian Mclean SO<sub>2</sub> presentation at Bonn  
encourage dom trading so LDCs gain experience w/ trading

later in summer, Melinda will meet w/ Chinese - part of a long dialogue

interested in Brazilian proposal on temperature

see EPA paper using full GHG basket + sinks  
DOE work as well

## Korea

3 players in old govt

MOTIE - Min Trade, Industry, Energy → very bad on GCE

Min For Affairs (Hon Duk Su - <sup>Trade</sup>)

Env agency - not a real player

Now Min of Industry & Energy  
(Trade in For Affairs)

no longer in G-77

have attended JUSCANZ mtgs

Talk to ~~Min Trade~~ + Min Ind + Energy

Min of For. Affairs

Min Finance

Korean Development Institute

" Energy & Env Institute - co-chair WG III

US embassy  
Ho Sung Lee

EST - Ahmed Mir

Willing to take a commitment for 2018-2022 - negotiating tactic

- more concern about level than timing

Have talked to Koreans e T+T

Bonn Delegation - Chung

China + Korea 6/17

POTUS meetings in China

Zhu - GCC is 1<sup>st</sup> topic in talking points

VP Env forum

Jiang - GCC is also on schedule

EST - 3 (+1) → cable to discuss meetings w/ SDPC, SETC

Korea - work w/ embassy to

Substance - lead off w/ T+T?

how would trading actually work

why trading is good

econ bens

envl bens

paper → comments by COB Thurs.

China message → T+T paper

Melinda thinks this is key

Korean substance

Korea concerned @ transportation

June 23, 1998

**Itinerary**

**Washington, D. C.-Beijing, China-Seoul, Korea-Washington, D. C.  
Wednesday, June 24 - July 2, 1998**

**Dr. Janet L. Yellen, Chair  
Council of Economic Advisers  
(Accompanied by Senior Advisor Joseph E. Aldy)**

**Wednesday, July 24**

9:00 am WH car from OEOB ramp to Andrews Air Force Base  
10:00 a.m. Ar Andrews Air Force Base w/Luggage  
12:00 M Depart via Military Aircraft

**Friday, June 26**

9:10 am Ar via delegation plane "old airport terminal" Met by control officer Dave Bleyle  
and transport to Dia Yu Tai State Guesthouse  
Remainder of day (DOWN TIME)

**Saturday, June 27**

8:30 am Until 14:30 with POTUS  
3:00 pm Departs for Ministry of Science and Technology meeting with Vice-Minister from  
3:30 pm to 4:30 pm  
5:00 pm Return to DYT State Guesthouse  
6:10 pm With POTUS for welcome banquet

**Sunday, June 28**

**WILL NOT ATTEND CHURCH SERVICE**

12:15 PM Depart DGH for afternoon tour.

6:30 pm Depart DGH for Great Wall Sheraton American Chamber dinner

**Monday, June 29**

Morning with POTUS at Peking University

1:30 pm Depart DGH for GHOP Commercial signings with Secretary Daley. Signings 2:00 to 4:00 pm

4:15 pm-  
5:15 pm Meet with State Development and Planning Vice-Minister

5:15 pm Go to Beijing International Club Sheraton, **Evening Downtime**

**Tuesday, June 30**

7:30 am Depart Sheraton for capital airport. Control officer to accompany

9:30 am Lv Beijing via Air China Intl #123

12:20 pm Ar Seoul

(Details to be filled in)

**Thursday, July 2**

2:20 pm Lv Seoul via UN #818

12:05 pm Ar Los Angeles - Terminal 6

1:30 pm Lv Los Angeles via UN #194 Terminal 7

9:22 pm Ar Dulles

WH car to OEOb Ramp

**The President's Trip to China**  
**Xi'an-Beijing-Shanghai-Guilin-Hong Kong**

**Wednesday, June 24, 1998**

- 11:45 am           **AF1 Depart Andrews AFB**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Refuel in Elmendorf**
- 2:50 pm           **Remarks to Base Personnel at Elmendorf**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note: Representative Hamilton will have a speaking role in this event**
- 4:20 pm           **AF1 Depart Elmendorf en route Xi'an, China**

**Thursday, June 25, 1998**

- 12:00 am           **Delegation Plane Departs Andrews AFB en route Beijing**  
*Yellen, Gearan*
- 7:25 pm           **Air Force One arrives Xi'an**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*
- 8:15-9:00 pm       **Welcoming Ceremony at City Gate**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*
- 9:10 pm           **The President departs en route Hyatt Hotel**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*
- 9:20 pm           **The President arrives Hyatt Hotel**
- RON               **Xi'an -- Hyatt Hotel**  
*Albright, Rubin, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Friday, June 26, 1998**

- 8:00 am *Secretary Rubin departs Xi'an en route Beijing via Northwest China Air*
- 8:30-8:45 am **Morning Briefing**
- 8:45-9:15 am **Briefing and Tape Radio Address**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*
- 9:10 am *Delegation Plane arrives Beijing*  
*Yellen, Gearan*
- 9:15 am **The President departs Hyatt Hotel en route Xia He Village**
- 9:35-10:25 am **CABINET /CODEL go to Tele-Medicine**  
*Albright, Daley*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Representative Markey will have a role in this event
- 9:45 am **The President arrives Xia He Village**
- 9:50-11:00 am **"Living in a Changing China" Discussion**  
  
*Cabinet/CODEL depart Tele-Medicine en route Xia He Village*  
*Albright, Daley*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*
- 11:15-12:00 pm **Brief Remarks to the people of Xia He**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Markey*
- 12:05 pm **The President departs Village en route Terra Cotta Warriors Exhibit**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Markey*
- 12:20 pm **The President arrives Terra Cotta Warriors Exhibit**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Markey*
- 12:25-12:50 pm **Hold/Lunch**
- 1:00-2:30 pm **Tour Terra Cotta Warriors Exhibit**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Markey*

3:00 pm                   **The President departs Terra Cotta Warriors Exhibit**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

3:15-5:00 pm           **OTR Time**

3:10 pm                   **Delegation plane arrives in Beijing**  
*Yellen, Gearan*  
*Note: Glickman, Barshefsky will already be in Beijing*

3:35-5:35 pm           **The President departs en route Airport and Down Time**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

5:50 pm                   **The President arrives Xi'an, China Airport**

6:00 pm                   **The President departs Xi'an en route Beijing**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

7:30 pm                   **The President arrives Beijing, China Airport**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

8:10 pm                   **The President departs Beijing, China Airport en route**  
**Diaoyutai State Guest House**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

8:40 pm                   **The President arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House**

### **Down For The Evening**

**RON**                   **Beijing - Diaoyutai Guest House**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan,*  
*Prueher, Fogelsong*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*



**Saturday, June 27, 1998**

8:15-8:40 am           **Morning Briefing - Villa 18**

**8:30 am**               **Cabinet/CODEL depart Diaoyutai en route Great Hall of People**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan,*  
*Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

8:55 am               **The President departs Diaoyutai en route Great Hall of the People**

9:00 am               **The President arrives Great Hall of the People**

9:00-9:20 am       **Arrival Ceremony - Great Hall of the People**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan,*  
*Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

9:30-10:10 am      **Expanded Bi-lateral Meeting**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan,*  
*Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*

**MEETINGS FOR CODEL TO BE SCHEDULED**

10:15-11:00 am    **Bi-lateral with President Jiang Zemin**  
*Albright, Rubin, Bowles*

**MEETINGS FOR CABINET/CODEL TO BE SCHEDULED**

Secretary Glickman/       *Meeting with Minister of Agriculture Chen*  
 Senator Baucus

CODEL               - Possible **Baucus** meeting with Sun Zhenyu and Long Wongtu  
                          - Possible **Baucus** meeting with Central Bank Chairman Dai  
                          - Possible **Rockefeller** meeting with Zhang Lichag and Ye Disheng

11:25-12:00 pm    **Joint Appearance (T)**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan,*  
*Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:05 pm           **The President departs Great Hall of the People en route Diaoyutai State Guest House**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Gearan, Bowles, Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:25 pm           **The President arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House**

12:30-2:00 pm      **Working lunch with Zhu Rongji - Villa 17**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

2:00-6:15 pm       **Downtime**

***DOWNTIME CABINET/CODEL***

Secretary Albright       - Possible meeting with FM Tang  
 - APNSA Berger Press Backgrounder

Secretary Daley           3:30-4:30 pm - Bilateral Meeting with Shi Guangsheng  
 4:30-6:00 pm - TBD Bilateral Meeting or Site Visit  
 - Meeting with Minister of Information Industry Wu Jichuan

Janet Yellen  
 and Technology           - Meeting with representative of the Ministry of Industry, Science

CODEL                   - Possible **Baucus** meeting with Sean Molloy and Montana, and Chinese investors in Environmental technology  
 - Possible **Dingell** meeting with Rudy Schlais, General Motors

**6:10 pm**           **Cabinet/CODEL depart Guest House en route to State Dinner**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher, Fogelsong*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:15 pm           **The President departs Diaoyutai en route Great Hall of the People**  
*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher, Fogelsong*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:25 pm           **The President arrives Great Hall of the People**

6:30-6:55 pm

**Receiving Line**

7:00-10:00 pm

**State Banquet**

*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

9:45 pm

**Cabinet/CODEL depart en route Diaoyutai State Guest House**

*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

10:05 pm

**The President departs Great Hall of the People en route Diaoyutai State Guest House**

10:15 pm

**The President arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House**

**RON**

**Beijing - Diaoyutai Guest House**

*Albright, Rubin, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher, Fogelsong, Roth*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Sunday, June 28, 1998***Secretary Rubin departs Beijing*

9:05 am                   **The President departs Diaoyutai en route Chongwenmen Church**  
*Bowles, Yellen, Gearan*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Hamilton, Markey*

9:25 am                   **The President arrives Chongwenmen Church**  
*Bowles, Yellen, Gearan*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Hamilton, Markey*

9:30-11:00 am           **Attend Chongwenmen Church**  
*Bowles, Yellen, Gearan*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Hamilton, Markey*

Secretary Daley/                   - *Attend Catholic Church*  
 Congressman Dingell

Secretary Albright                10:00-TBD - *Attend Church Services Gomwechu Beijing Christian Church*

**11:00 am    CABINET/CODEL DEPART FOR SEPARATE TOURING OF GREAT WALL AND FORBIDDEN CITY**

*Glickman, Yellen, Barshefsky, Gearan*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

*Secretary Albright, Secretary Daley will have the day off*

11:30 am                   **The President departs Church en route The Forbidden City**  
 11:35 am                   **The President arrives The Forbidden City**

11:40-12:50 pm           **Tour of the Forbidden City**

12:55 pm                   **The President departs The Forbidden City en route the Great Wall**

2:10 pm                    **The President arrives The Great Wall**

2:15-3:35 pm            **Tour of the Great Wall**

3:40 pm                   **The President departs the Great Wall en route Site TBD**

4:55 pm                   **The President Arrives Site TBD**

5:15-6:30 pm            **Downtime**

6:40 pm                **The President departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en route Zhongnanhai Government Compound**

6:50 pm                **The President arrives Zhongnanhai Government Compound**

7:00-9:00 pm           **Private Dinner with President Jiang Zemin & Madame Wang**

**7:00-9:00 pm**           *Dinner with AmCham at Great Wall Sheraton*  
*Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Representative Dingell and Senator Baucus will have a speaking role in this event

Secretary Glickman            *- Dinner hosted by Minister of Agriculture*

9:05 pm                **The President departs Zhongnanhai Government Compound via motorcade en route Diaoyutai State Guest House**

9:15 pm                **The President arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House**

**Down for the Evening**

**RON**                    **Beijing - Diaoyutai Guest House**  
*Albright, Glickman, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles, Gearan, Prueher*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Monday, June 29, 1998***Secretary Glickman departs*8:30-9:15 am           **Speech Prep**Secretary Daley                8:30-9:45 am - *Bi-lateral meeting with Minister Wu*Secretary Albright             8:30-9:30 am *FLOTUS Women's Law Center Event*9:20 am                   **The President departs Diaoyutai en route Peking University**  
*Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*9:40 am                   **The President Arrives Peking University**9:45-10:00 am           **Hold**10:00-11:15 am         **US/China Relations Speech at Peking University**  
*Albright, Daley, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*11:15 am                 **The President departs Auditorium en route Library**  
*Albright, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*11:15 am                 **The President arrives Library**  
*Albright, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*Secretary Daley                11:15-11:45 am - *Inaugurate MBA Program at Peking University*11:15-12:00 pm         **Remarks to Campus Community and Presentation of American Studies Reference Collection**  
*Albright, Yellen, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Senator Akaka will speak12:05 pm                 **The President departs Library via motorcade en route TBD**12:10-3:30 pm         **OTR Time**Secretary Daley                12:30-1:30 pm - *Bi-lat with Dai Xianlong, Governor, People's Bank of China*



**RON**

**Shanghai Ritz-Carlton Portman Hotel**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Tuesday, June 30, 1998**

Ambassador Barshefsky      - *Meetings all day*

8:30-8:45 am      **Morning Briefing**

8:50 am      **The President departs Hotel en route Shanghai Library**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

9:00 am

**The President arrives Shanghai Library**

*Albright, Daley, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

9:15-9:35 am

**Tour Shanghai Library**

*Albright, Daley, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

9:40-11:00 am

**“Shaping China for the 21st Century” Discussion**

*Albright, Daley, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

11:10 am

**The President departs Shanghai Library en route Talk Radio Studio**

Secretary Daley

*11:20 am - Arrive United States Commercial Center meet with*

*Commercial Services Staff*

11:25 am

**The President arrives Talk Radio Studio**

*11:30-12:30 pm*

*- Attend First Lady Event at Project Hope Hospital w/ American*

*Corporate and Sesame Street*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

*Note: Senator Rockefeller will have a speaking role.*

Secretary Albright  
*Legal Aid Center*

*11:30-12:20 pm - Rule of Law Event Pudong University/Pudong*

**POSSIBLE CODEL PARTICIPATION**

12:00-1:00 pm

**Talk Radio Show**

*1:00-2:00 pm*

*CABINET/CODEL Lunch with Shanghai Industry Leaders*

*Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

1:10-4:00 pm

**Downtime**

*Senator Baucus*

*2:00 - 4:15 pm Meetings, Tour, and Speech at Fudan University*

*3:00-4:00 pm*

*- Attend FLOTUS event at Shanghai Girls School*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

*4:15-5:00 pm*

*- Attend Daley E-Commerce event at Shanghai Infoport Project*

*Daley*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Note:** Representative Markey will have a speaking role.

4:30-6:00 pm

**Downtime**

6:05 pm

**The President departs Hotel en route Shanghai Museum**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:30-7:00 pm

**Reception Hosted By Shanghai Mayor**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

7:05-7:45 pm

**Tour Museum**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

7:50 pm

**The President departs Shanghai Museum en route Site TBD**

7:55 pm

*Cabinet/CODEL depart museum en route Dinner with Regional*

*Governors*

8:00-9:30 pm

**Dinner With Mayor of Shanghai**

*CABINET/CODEL Dinner and Discussion with Provincial Governors of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui*

*Daley, Barshefsky*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Note:** Representative Hamilton will have a speaking role.

9:30 pm

**The President departs Site TBD en route Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel**

**RON**

**Shanghai Ritz-Carlton Portman Hotel**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Wednesday, July 1, 1998**

8:30-8:50 am           **Morning Briefing**

9:10-9:50 am           **Remarks to the American Chamber of Commerce**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Representative Dingell will have a speaking role.

10:00-10:40 am       **Greet American Community**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

Secretary Daley           *10:45-11:15 am - Business Education speech at Jiaotong University*  
*11:00 am - Speech to Students and Faculty of Jiaotong University*

11:00-11:45 am       **OTR Time**

Secretary Albright       *11:30-1:00 pm - FLOTUS tour of Shanghai Synagogue*

CODEL Options           - *Tour Synagogue*  
                              - *Pearl TV Tower*  
                              - *Yu Gardens*  
                              - *Shopping*  
                              - *Possible Rockefeller event to promote Student Exchanges with WVU School of Chinese Business*  
                              - *Possible Rockefeller meeting with Wang Daohan, Chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits*  
                              - *Possible Dingell meeting with Phil Murtaugh, Plant Manager of GM plant under construction*

12:00-12:30 pm       **Stock Exchange Event (T)**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:45-1:45 pm       **Lunch with Young Entrepreneurs**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

1:55 pm               **POTUS departs Shanghai Stock Exchange (T)**

**2:00-2:30 pm**       **Attend First Lady's Speech at Shanghai Library**  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

2:00 pm               **Tour Home TBD**

Secretary Albright                      *3:00-3:30 pm - Tour Synagogue with the First Lady*

2:15-3:45 pm

**Tour and Remarks at Home Ownership Event**

*Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Note:** Senator Akaka will have a speaking role.

Secretary Albright

*3:45-4:30 pm - Roundtable with Religious Leaders*

**POSSIBLE CODEL PARTICIPATION**

*Daley, Barshefsky    4:35 pm        depart commercially for Hong Kong on China East 535*

**Down For The Late Afternoon And Evening**

**POSSIBLE CABINET/CODEL DINNER WITH THE PRESIDENT**

**RON**

**Shanghai Ritz-Carlton Portman Hotel**

*Albright, Bowles*

*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Thursday, July 2, 1998**

7:00 am                    **Departs Ritz-Carlton**

7:50 am                    **Depart en route Guilin**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

10:00 am                  **Arrive Guilin**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

11:00-11:35 pm         **Briefing with Environmental Experts**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

11:45-12:15 pm         **Statement on Environment**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:45-3:45 pm         **Boat Tour (visit village along the way)**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Senator Baucus will have a speaking role.

4:00 pm                    **Depart en route airport**

5:10 pm                    **Depart en route Hong Kong**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:15 pm                    **Arrive Hong Kong**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:35-7:45 pm             **Downtime**

8:45-9:15 pm             **Meeting with Chief Executive C. H. Tung**  
*Albright, Bowles*

9:20-10:30 pm         **Reception or Dinner hosted by the Chief Executive (T)**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**RON**                      **Hong Kong Grand Hyatt Hotel**

*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

**Friday, July 3, 1998**

9:15-10:00 am

**Speech Prep/Briefing**

*Senator Baucus has requested a meeting in Hong Kong with Donald Tsang, Finance Secretary*

10:15-11:15 am      **Asian Regional Themes Speech at Convention Center**  
*Albright, Daley, Bowles, Barshefsky*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

*Secretary Albright*                      - *Join FLOTUS Women Leaders Event*

11:15-11:30 am      **Meeting w/ Martin Lee**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

11:35-11:55 am      **Meet & Greet with Political Leaders**  
*Albright, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:00-2:45 pm      **Downtime/OTR Time**  
  
***POSSIBLE CODEL LUNCH W/POLITICAL LEADERS***  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

3:00-3:20 pm                      **Briefing and Tape Radio Address**

3:00 pm (tentative)      ***CABINET/CODEL EVENT AT SEA-LAND CONTAINER TERMINAL***  
*Daley, Barshefsky*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*  
**Note:** Senator Baucus will have a speaking role.

3:20-4:45 pm                      **Press Conference Briefing**

5:00-6:00 pm                      **Press Conference**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

6:15-11:30 pm                      **OTR Time/ Dinner**  
**TBD**                      **Ride Star Ferry to Kowloon**  
*Albright, Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

12:00 am                      **AF1 depart en route Washington**  
*Daley, Barshefsky, Bowles*  
*CODEL: Baucus, Rockefeller, Akaka, Dingell, Hamilton, Markey*

*Secretary Albright*                      *Depart en route Tokyo*

**RON**

**Washington, DC**

Saturday, June 27, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1998**

*Draft Schedule*

**SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:**

**STEPHANIE STREETT**

**HOME: 202-332-5651**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2823**

**WHCA PAGER: 4824**

**TRIP COORDINATOR:**

**AVIVA STEINBERG**

**HOME: 202-362-1813**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2920**

**WHCA PAGER: 4022**

**ADVANCE LEAD:  
(BEIJING)**

**PAIGE REFFE**

**STAFF OFFICE: 34-501**

**CELL PHONE:**

**WHCA PAGER:**

**WEATHER:**

**BEIJING, CHINA**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

**Schedule of the President  
for  
Saturday, June 27, 1998  
*Draft Schedule***

**Traveling Staff Meeting will be in the Senior Staff Office in Villa 2 from 7:30-8:00am.**

8:00 am- **CHIEF OF STAFF MEETING**  
8:15 am **VILLA 18**  
[6/26, 8:00-8:15pm ET] **Diaoyutai State Guest House**  
**Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, John Podesta**

8:15 am- **BRIEFING**  
8:30 am **VILLA 18**  
**Diaoyutai State Guest House**  
**Staff Contact: Samuel Berger**

**Staff Note: The official delegation will depart for the Arrival Ceremony in Secretary Albright's motorcade from Villa TBD at 8:40am.**

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en route Great Hall of the People  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Great Hall of the People  
[6/26, 9:00pm EST]  
**Greeters: President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

9:00 am-  
9:20 am  
[6/26, 9:00-9:20pm ET]

**ARRIVAL CEREMONY**  
**COURTYARD**  
**GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE**  
Remarks: Vinca LaFleur  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
**OPEN PRESS**

<b>OFFICIAL DELEGATION</b>
<b>The President</b> The First Lady Ambassador Sasser Secretary Albright Secretary Rubin Secretary Glickman Secretary Daley Janet Yellen Charlene Barshefsky Erskine Bowles Samuel Berger Senator Baucus Senator Rockefeller Senator Akaka Representative Dingell Representative Hamilton Representative Markey John Podesta Gene Sperling

**Note: All additional Official Delegation members will stand in the second row.**

- **The President is introduced by President Jiang Zemin to the Chinese delegation.**
- **The President introduces President Jiang Zemin to the American delegation.**
- **The Chinese and American Anthems are played.**
- **The President and President Jiang Zemin proceed to the dais.**
- **The President will salute the flags.**
- **There will be a review of the troops.**
- **The President and President Jiang Zemin will proceed to the stage.**
- **The President and President Jiang Zemin will review the march of the Honor Guard and salute the commander of the Honor Guard.**
- **The President, the First Lady and President Jiang Zemin proceed into the Great Hall of the People.**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

9:30 am-  
10:10 am  
[6/26, 9:30-10:10pm ET]

**EXPANDED BI-LATERAL MEETING**  
**GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE**  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
**POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)**

<b>PARTICIPANTS (DRAFT)</b>
<b>The President</b>
Ambassador James Sasser
Madeleine Albright
Robert Rubin
Daniel Glickman
William Daley
Charlene Barshefsky
Janet Yellen
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Samuel Berger
Gene Sperling
Mark Gearan
Stanley Roth
James Steinberg
Bill McCahill
Admiral Joseph Prueher
General Robert Fogelsong
Sandra Kristoff (notetaker)
Interpreter

- **The President and members of the delegation stand at their seats at the table.**
- **The President and members of the delegation pause for a photograph.**  
**POOL SPRAY**
- **The meeting begins.**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

10:15 am-  
11:00 am  
[6/26, 10:15-11:00pm ET]

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN**  
**GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE**  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Whisper  
**CLOSED PRESS**

<b>PARTICIPANTS(DRAFT)</b>
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<b>The President</b> Ambassador James Sasser Madeleine Albright Robert Rubin Erskine Bowles (I) Samuel Berger Sandra Kristoff (notetaker) Interpreter
--

11:05 am-  
11:20 am  
[6/26, 11:05-11:20pm EST]

**BRIEFING**  
**ROOM TBD**  
Great Hall of the People  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

11:25 am-  
12:00 pm  
[6/26, 11:25-12:00am ET]

**JOINT APPEARANCE**  
**GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE**  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
**OPEN PRESS**

PARTICIPANTS
<b>The President</b>
Ambassador James Sasser
Madeleine Albright
Robert Rubin
Daniel Glickman
William Daley
Charlene Barshefsky
Janet Yellen
Erskine Bowles
Senatoor Max Baucus
Senator John D. Rockefeller
Senator Daniel Akaka
Representative John Dingell
Representative Lee Hamilton
Representative Edward J. Markey
John Podesta
Samuel Berger
Gene Sperling
Mark Gearan
Stanley Roth
James Steinberg
Bill McCahill
Admiral Joseph Prueher
General Robert Fogelsong
Sandra Kristoff (notetaker)
Interpreter

- **The President** proceeds to the podium.
- President Jiang Zemin makes an opening statement.
- **The President** makes an opening statement.
- **The President** takes a question from the Press.
- President Jiang Zemin takes a question from the Press.
- **The President** takes an additional question from the Press.
- President Jiang Zemin takes an additional question from the Press.
- **The President** departs.

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

12:10 pm            **THE PRESIDENT** departs Great Hall of the People via motorcade en route Diaoyutai State Guest House  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:20 pm            **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House

12:25 pm-  
2:00 pm            **WORKING LUNCH WITH PREMIERE ZHU RONGJI**  
VILLA 17

[6/27, 12:25-2:00am ET]      Diaoyutai State Guest House  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
**POOL PRESS (AT THE TOP)**

<b>PARTICIPANTS (DRAFT)</b>
<b>The President</b>
Ambassador James Sasser
Madeleine Albright
Robert Rubin
Daniel Glickman
William Daley
Charlene Barshefsky
Janet Yellen
Erskine Bowles
CODEL
John Podesta
Samuel Berger
Gene Sperling
James Steinberg
Sandra Kristoff
Jeff Bader (notetaker - not at table)

2:10 pm-  
6:25 pm            **DOWN TIME**

**Note: Those attending the State Dinner will depart with Secretary Albright's motorcade from Villa TBD at 6:10pm.**

6:30 pm            **THE PRESIDENT** departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en route Great Hall of the People  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:40 pm            **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Great Hall of the People  
  
Greeters:            President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

6:50 pm-  
10:00 pm  
[6/27, 7:25-10:00am ET]

**STATE BANQUET**  
**BANQUET HALL**  
Great Hall of the People  
Remarks: Edward Widmer  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
**POOL PRESS (Toasts Only)**

<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>
---------------------

U.S. Delegation
-----------------

- **The President and the First Lady are greeted by President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang.**
- **The President, the First Lady, President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang pause for an official photograph.**
- **The President, the First Lady, President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang proceed to the Shanghai Hall for a photo receiving line with approximately 250 guests.**
- **The President, the First Lady, President Jiang Zemin and Madame Wang proceed to the Banquet Hall.**
- **The President and President Jiang Zemin proceed to the podium.**
- **The United States and Chinese National Anthems are played.**
- **President Jiang Zemin delivers toast remarks.**
- **The President delivers toast remarks.**
- **The President proceeds to his seat and dinner is served.**
- **Upon conclusion of dinner, there will be a cultural performance.**
- **The President and the First Lady depart.**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Saturday, June 27, 1998

10:05 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Great Hall of the People via motorcade en route Diaoyutai State Guest House  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:15 pm  
[6/27, 10:15am EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House

**RON**

**DIAOYUTAI STATE GUEST HOUSE  
BEIJING, CHINA**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1998**

*Draft Schedule*

**SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:**

**STEPHANIE STREETT**

**HOME: 202-332-5651**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2823**

**WHCA PAGER: 4824**

**TRIP COORDINATOR:**

**AVIVA STEINBERG**

**HOME: 202-362-1813**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2920**

**WHCA PAGER: 4022**

**ADVANCE LEAD:  
(BEIJING)**

**PAIGE REFFE**

**STAFF OFFICE: 34-501**

**CELL PHONE:**

**WHCA PAGER:**

**WEATHER:**

**BEIJING, CHINA**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

**Schedule of the President  
for  
Sunday, June 28, 1998  
*Draft Schedule***

**Traveling Staff Meeting will be held from 8:15am-8:45am in the Senior Staff Office, Villa 2.**

**Staff Note: There will be a separate tour of the Great Wall for the staff manifested below departing from the Diaoyutai State Guest House at \_\_\_ am from \_\_\_ entrance.**

STAFF TOUR PARTICIPANTS	
Michael Froman	Rob Malley
Nancy Hernreich	Cathy Millison
Doris Matsui	Kate Freidrich
David Leavy	Sharon Storey
Lael Brainard	David Hale
Phil Caplan	Pete Petrihos
Malcolm Lee	Hillary Lucas
Charlie Duncan	Jeanie Bull
Aviva Steinberg	Liz Sweeney
Jaycee Pribulsky	Penny Price
Cecily Williams	Kitty Bartels
Ted Widmer	Lynn Sweeney
June Shih	Jim Foley
Laura Marcus	Isabelle Goetz

9:05 am  
[6/27, 9:05pm EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en route Chongwenmen Church  
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:25 am  
[6/27, 9:25pm EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chongwenmen Church

**Greeters:** Reverend Shi Zesheng, Principal Minister  
Reverend Wu Wei, Principal Minister  
Reverend Liu Cuimin, Assistant Minister  
Yin Hongtao, Minister Trainee  
Li Peiying, Minister Trainee

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

9:30 am-  
10:45 am  
[6/27, 9:30-10:45pm EST]

**ATTEND CHONGWENMEN CHURCH  
CHONGWENMEN CHURCH**

Remarks: June Shih  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Simultaneous  
**POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)**

- The Ministers will accompany the President and the First Lady to their seats in the front row.
- The service commences.
- Upon conclusion of the sermon, reverend Shi Zesheng invites the President to make remarks.
- The President makes remarks and returns to his seat.
- The Benediction is delivered.
- The President and the First Lady have the option to shake hands with the congregation in the overflow room or will proceed to the Ministers office.

10:55 am-  
11:20 am  
[6/27, 10:55-11:20pm EST]

**TEA WITH CLERGY  
MINISTERS OFFICE**  
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
**CLOSED PRESS**

**Staff Note: There is no staff hold at this facility.**

- The President and the First Lady join the Ministers and their families for tea.
- The President and the First Lady depart.

11:25 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Chongwenmen Church via motorcade en route The Forbidden City  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:35 am  
[6/27, 11:35pm EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Forbidden City

Greeters: Mr. Tan Bin, President, Palace Museum  
Ambassador and Mrs. Li

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

11:40 am-  
12:50 pm  
[6/27, 11:40pm-  
6/28, 12:50am EST]

**TOUR THE FORBIDDEN CITY**  
**THE FORBIDDEN CITY**  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Whisper  
**POOL PRESS**

- The President and the First Lady proceed up the stairs to Tiahaden Gate.
- Mr. Tan provides a briefing.
- The President and the First Lady pause for a photograph.  
**POOL PRESS**
- The President and the First Lady enter Tiaden Hall.
- The President and the First Lady proceed to Hall of Paintings and view artwork.
- The President and the First Lady proceed with tour and pause for a second photograph.  
**POOL PRESS**
- The President and the First Lady proceed to Imperial Gardens.
- The President and the First Lady pause for a photograph next to Tree of Unified Harmony.  
**OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY**
- The President and the First Lady bid farewell to Mr. Tan and depart.

12:55 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs The Forbidden City via motorcade en route  
The Great Wall at Mutianyu  
[drive time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]

2:10 pm  
[6/28, 2:10am, EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Great Wall at Mutianyu  
Greeters: Chinese Officials TBD

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for the President for Saturday, June 27, 1998 [partial] (2 pages)	06/23/1998	b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Council of Economic Advisers  
(Subject Files)  
OA/Box Number: 21608

### FOLDER TITLE:

[Global Climate Change & China] [loose] [2]

2017-1095-F

bg247

### 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]

Sunday, June 28, 1998

2:15 pm-  
3:35 pm  
[6/28, 2:15-3:35am EST]

**TOUR THE GREAT WALL  
MUTIANYU  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
Interpretation: Whisper  
POOL PRESS**

- The President and the First Lady proceed to the third level of the cable car complex.
- The President and the First Lady proceed through the "Foreign Guests Checkpoint" and enter the cable cars.
- The President and the First Lady ride the cable car to the top of The Wall.

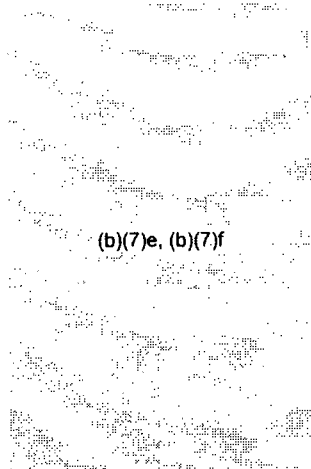
(b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

- The President and the First Lady exit the cable cars and the cable car station and proceed to the Scenic Overlook next to The Wall.
- The President and the First Lady proceed up stairs to The Wall.
- The President and the First Lady view the First Guard House, the Second Guard House, and then stop at The Hump.
- The President and the First Lady return to the First Guard House.
- The First Lady, Mrs. Rodham and Chelsea Clinton remain in the Guard House.
- The President proceeds to the Press Pool area.

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

- The President and the First Lady descend to the Scenic Overlook area and return to the cable cars.
- The President and the First Lady descend to the ground level and depart.



- 3:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs The Great Wall at Mutianyu via motorcade en route Diaoyutai State Guest House [drive time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]
- 4:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House
- 5:00 pm DOWN TIME  
6:40 pm DIAOYUTAI STATE GUEST HOUSE  
[6/28, 5:00-6:35am EST]
- 6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en route Zhongnanhai Government Compound [drive time: 10 minutes]
- 6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Zhongnanhai Government Compound

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Sunday, June 28, 1998

7:00 pm-  
9:00 pm  
[6/28, 7:00-9:00am EST]

**PRIVATE DINNER WITH JIANG ZEMIN AND MADAME WANG  
ZHONGNANHAI GOVERNMENT COMPOUND**

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Whisper

**POOL PRESS (BUILDING 202, YINGTAI COMPLEX)**

<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>
---------------------

The President The First Lady Ambassador and Mrs. Sasser
---

- The President and the First Lady arrive and are greeted by President Jiang Zemin and Mrs. Wang.
- The two couples pause for a photograph in the meeting room of Building 202.  
**POOL PRESS**
- President Jiang gives the President and the First Lady a walking tour of the Yingtai Complex.
- The two couples re-board the motorcade for the short drive to the Ying Tai Complex.
- President Jiang gives the President and the First Lady a walking tour of the Ying Tai Complex.
- The two couples proceed to dinner Xiang Xi Dian Hall.
- After dinner, the two couples proceed to Xing Xum Ting Pavillion for after dinner tea.

9:05 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Zhongnanhai Government Compound via motorcade en route Diaoyutai State Guest House  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:15 pm  
[6/28, 9:15am EST]

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Diaoyutai State Guest House

<b>DOWN FOR THE EVENING</b>
-----------------------------

RON

**DIAOYUTAI STATE GUEST HOUSE  
BEIJING, CHINA**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1998**

*Draft Schedule*

**SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:**

**STEPHANIE STREETT**

**HOME: 202-332-5651**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2823**

**WHCA PAGER: 4824**

**TRIP COORDINATOR:**

**AVIVA STEINBERG**

**HOME: 202-362-1813**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2920**

**WHCA PAGER: 4022**

**ADVANCE LEAD:  
(BEIJING)**

**PAIGE REFFE**

**STAFF OFFICE: 34-501**

**CELL PHONE:**

**WHCA PAGER:**

**ADVANCE LEAD:  
(SHANGHAI)**

**BRADY WILLIAMSON**

**STAFF OFFICE: 35-501**

**CELL PHONE:**

**WHCA PAGER:**

**WEATHER:**

**BEIJING, CHINA**

**SHANGHAI, CHINA**

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

**Schedule of the President  
for  
Monday, June 29, 1998  
Draft Schedule**

***Traveling staff meeting will be in the Senior Staff Office in Villa 2 from 8:00 am - 8:15 am.***

8:20 am-                   **CHIEF OF STAFF MEETING**  
8:30 am                   **VILLA 18**  
[6/28, 8:20-8:30pm EST]   Diaoyutai State Guest House  
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, John Podesta

8:30 am-                   **SPEECH PREPARATION**  
9:20 am                   **VILLA 18**  
[6/28, 8:30-9:20pm EST]   Diaoyutai State Guest House  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

9:25 am                   **THE PRESIDENT** departs Diaoyutai State Guest House via motorcade en  
route Peking University  
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:45 am                   **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Peking University  
[6/28, 9:45pm EST]

Greeters:               Chen Jiaer, President, Peking University  
Ren Yansheng, Chair, University Council, Peking University  
Min Weifang, Vice President, Peking University  
Chi Huisheng, Vice President, Peking University  
He Fangchuan, Vice President, Peking University  
Chen Ahangliang, Vice President, Peking University

**Note: Twenty students will be lining the stairs.**

9:50 am-                   **HOLD**  
10:00 am                   **PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**  
[6/28, 9:50-10:00pm EST]   Peking University

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

10:00 am-

11:00 am

[6/28, 10:00-11:00pm EST]

**SPEECH TO THE PEKING UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY ("BEIDA")**

**AUDITORIUM**

Peking University ("Beida")

Remarks: Antony Blinken

Interpretation: Simultaneous

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

**OPEN PRESS**

- **Chen Jiaer, President, Peking University, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the President.**
- **The President makes remarks.**
- **The President will take questions and answers from the audience .**
- **Upon conclusion of the discussion, the President will be given a gift by President Jiaer (T).**
- **The President works a ropeline and departs.**

11:05 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Auditorium on foot for a walking tour of the campus and proceeds to the Library.

**Note: The Cabinet, Congressional Guests and staff will also proceed on foot through the campus grounds on an alternate route to the library.**

**Note: The First Lady will depart at this point for a separate program.**

11:30 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Library.

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

11:35 am-  
12:15 pm  
[6/28, 11:35pm  
6/29, 12:15am EST]

**REMARKS TO CAMPUS COMMUNITY AND PRESENTATION  
OF AMERICAN STUDIES REFERENCE COLLECTION  
LIBRARY - OUTDOORS**  
Peking University  
Remarks: Edward Widmer  
Interpretation: Consecutive  
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
**OPEN PRESS**

PARTICIPANTS
The President Senator Akaka

**Note: The Cabinet, Congressional Guests and staff will be standing in a VIP viewing area.**

- The President and Senator Akaka, accompanied by Mr. Chen Jiaer, President, Peking University proceed to the stage.
- President Chen makes remarks and introduces Senator Akaka.
- Senator Akaka makes remarks.
- President Chen introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President walks to the table of books and makes the gift presentation to President Chen.
- The President and the First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

12:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Library via motorcade en route TBD  
[drive time: TBD]

12:20 pm-  
3:30 pm  
[6/29, 12:20-3:30am EST]

**DOWN TIME**

3:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs TBD en route American Embassy  
[drive time: tbd]

3:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives American Embassy

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

4:00 pm-  
4:45 pm  
[6/29, 4:00-4:45am EST]

**GREET AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY  
COURTYARD**  
United States Embassy  
Remarks: Matt Gobush  
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger  
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg  
**CLOSED PRESS**

PARTICIPANTS
The President The First Lady Ambassador and Mrs. James Sasser Madeleine Albright William Daley Charlene Barshefsky Janet Yellen Erskine Bowles Doug Sosnik CODEL John Podesta Samuel Berger Gene Sperling James Steinberg Others TBD

- The President and the First Lady, accompanied by Ambassador Sasser, are announced onto the stage.
- Ambassador Sasser makes remarks and introduces CODEL TBD.
- CODEL TBD makes remarks and introduces Secretary Madeleine Albright.
- Secretary Madeleine Albright makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

4:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs United States Embassy via motorcade en route Beijing International Airport  
[drive time: 35 minutes]

5:25 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Beijing International Airport

5:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Beijing International Airport via Air Force One en route Shanghai, China Airport  
[flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]  
[6/29, 5:40am EST]

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

Monday, June 29, 1998

7:20 pm  
[6/29, 7:20am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Shanghai, China Airport

7:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Shanghai, China Airport via motorcade en route Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel  
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:55 pm  
[6/29, 7:45am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Ritz Carlton Portman

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

RON

RITZ CARLTON PORTMAN HOTEL  
SHANGHAI, CHINA

June 23, 1998 (12:43pm)

David Blegle 6/23

other incidentals

water in vehicles - y

umbrellas - y

VIP room e<sup>airport</sup> - n

special support - n

Room #'s at Villa 14

1404 - me std room

1425 - JF small suite

Signing ceremony for commercial contracts on Monday

a.r. sampling equipment

power plant

→ only afterwards?

do we want to participate in ceremony ~~A~~

SDPC head - Zeng Apeigau will attend ceremony

State Counselor Wu Yi

(former head of Foreign  
Trade + Economic)

call at home

Am Cham all set

Grang Wahsi - Albright (Protestant)

Daley, Diggell (Catholic)

Toway - leave Diaoyutai 12:15

Melinda memo to Albright

Interagency memo on GCC

David Blythe 6/21

arranging meetings

Zhu's staff

SDPC

SETC

SEPA

politburo member Li Changchun

transportation

schedule

what do you need from us?

weather

attire

→ will meet us at landing

→ D

villa #14 small suite - JY

std room - JA

→ one vehicle - sedan

→ small bi-lat → meet w/ equal (SDPC head, or other)

propose to move us on Monday afternoon to a new hotel  
China World  
Intl Club Sheraton near embassy

interpreter - may need 2<sup>nd</sup> ~~train~~ car or larger van

send  
copy of travel order

6/19 Cont call  
China

Jeanie Bull

Copies of travel orders

647-9454

6

647-7131

Susan Ruffo

to China

→ need passports  
by Monday

11:45-12:45 joint appearance  
cabinet seated

12:50 leave for lunch

1:20 - 2:50 working lunch

3 - 6:15 down time  
setting up mtgs  
shopping

6:00-6:15 depart for dinner

~~go to~~ cocktails for all

6:45

6:50-7:20 receiving line

9:45 depart to guest house for evening

church?

will do touring on Sunday

Am Cham dinner

all on delegation could speak briefly &  
host their own table

9:20 POTUS depart for Univ

lunch/bus event/alternatives for Yellen, Daley, or Albright

Daley-MBA Program inauguration

embassy event

then POTUS departure

shots

Cont call 6/18 China

expanded bi-lat: 15+4

bi-lat: <sup>chi</sup> want principal + 2; we want more

Zhu lunch

Dingell, Hamilton added

6/17

Dave Beauvais call

lunch - ?

Am Cham - yes

Bi-lat → embassy

→ just expanded

Conference call

All cabinet at D

cabinet + 1 expected

flight plans

meetings we would like set up } by Spm

→ Andrews leave Thurs

stops: AK, Tokyo

expanded bi-lat before bi-lat

state dinner - dark long shirts

(dressy evening in Washington)

official delegation list

Abelha, Markey, Barcos, + one other

Hamilton, Feinstein

Li Changchun - very interested in trading

- close to Zhu

- Politburo member; party secretary of Guangdong

→ met w/ Gov Jim Thompson of Illinois discussed credit trading