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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1992 U.S. Senate Committee on Finance Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The meeting was convened, pursuant to notice, at 10:33 a.m., in Room SD-215, Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Hon. Lloyd Bentsen (Chairman, Committee on Finance) presiding.

Also present: Senators Bradley, Pryor, Daschle, Breaux, Packwood, Danforth, Chafee, Symms, Grassley and Hatch.

Also present: Vanda McMurtry, Staff Director and Chief Counsel; Edmund Mihalski, Chief of Staff, Minority.

Also present: Bob Kyle and Debbie Lamb, Trade Counsel, Majority.

(The prepared statement of Senator Symms appears in the appendix.)

(The press release announcing the meeting follows:)

The Chairman. Next on the agenda will be the consideration of a bill to remove the former Soviet Union from the list of countries ineligible for designation as beneficiary countries under the generalized system of preferences program.

Mr. Kyle, if you would proceed.

Mr. Kyle. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, as you just indicated the amendment that is before the Committee would make the former Soviet Republics eligible to be designated as beneficiaries under the generalized system of preferences program. Under that program the President is authorized to provide duty-free treatment for products from designated beneficiary developing countries.

Currently the Soviet Union and by extension the successor States, which are the former Soviet Republics, are on a list which prevents them from being designated by the President. The amendment that the Committee is considering would strike the U.S.S.R. from the list of ineligible countries and, therefore, would make the former Soviet Republics eligible, subject of the criteria in the law that is applicable to all countries that are eligible for designation.

I should mention that this bill also moves in tandem with the Soviet aid package that the President has submitted to Congress, most of which is currently before the Foreign Relations Committee and is being considered by them.

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1 The Chairman.

What we are talking about, this is part of the Administration's aid package for Russia and he is asked us to approve this legislation it is my understanding before President Yeltsin arrives for a State of the Union visit in mid-June.

Yes.

The Foreign Relations Committee held a mark-up yesterday on the provisions of the legislation that fell within their jurisdiction. I had asked them not to include the GSP provision, since that fell squarely within the jurisdiction of this Committee, and not with any intention of holding up consideration of the legislation, any part of it.

But that is why we held this mark-up today. I assume we can dispose of it very quickly.

I am simply proposing to strike the Soviet Union from that list of ineligible countries. That will not immediately give GSP benefits to any of the former Republics. It will make them eligible to be designated as GSP countries, but only if they meet all the terms and conditions that apply to everyone else.

For example, the law provides that countries may not receive GSP benefits if they have repudiated or nullified contracts. I have had complaints from several companies who were never paid for goods that were sold the former Soviet Union under valid contracts. I would expect the President to

take such actions into account before extending GSP benefits.

The bottom line here is the Republics are going to need a lot of help if they are going to move toward market economies. Developing their export capabilities is one way to assure some of that growth or generate it. The GSP program may provide some incentives to do just that.

So I urge support of the provision. What I propose to do is report out the bill, then ask that it be held at the desk by the Senate after the Senate approves it. It is a revenue measure and we are going to wait for an appropriate vehicle from the House before the bill can be sent to conference or sent to the President for signature.

Senator Symms, do you have any comments on it?

Senator Symms. Mr. Chairman, I would just ask unanimous consent that I could include my entire statement in the record as though stated and I think you have outlined it very well. It may just be that this will be the most important part of the Freedom Support Act, that will be to pave the way for more trade between the United States and the former Soviet Union and trade will be the only way we can generate enough wealth within that former country which we welcome now as no longer an adversary but as a potential ally and trading partner.

I think that without trade they will not be successful and without this action on a GSP more trade in the future will not be possible. I think we know that if we look at the history

of what has happened for example with Mexico liberalizing trade had proven to be mutually beneficial not only to us but to Mexico. And while hundreds of millions of dollars in financial assistance really has not done very much to improve the lot of the recipients in Mexico the trade has really been helpful. I think that will be the same thing there.

So I urge the passage of your bill.

The Chairman. Thank you very much.

Ms. Lamb, do you have any comments?

Ms. Lamb. No, Senator. I think all the issues have been covered.

The Chairman. Mr. Kyle, any further comments?

Mr. Kyle. No, Senator.

The Chairman. Do you move the passage?

Senator Symms. I move the passage of the bill.

The Chairman. All in favor of the motion stated, make it known by saying aye.

(A chorus of ayes.)

The Chairman. Opposed, no.

(No response.)

The Chairman. We will poll the Committee concerning it.

I would also ask that you move the nomination of Jerome Powell to be Under Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. John Cunningham Dugan to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Symms. I so move.

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           The Chairman.
                           Is there any objection?
           (No response.)
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           The Chairman. All in favor, make it known by saying aye.
           (A chorus of ayes.)
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           The Chairman.
                           Opposed?
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           (No response.)
           The Chairman. We will also poll the members of the
 7
       Committee in regard to those.
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           Do you have anything further, Mr. Kyle?
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           Mr. Kyle. No, sir.
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           The Chairman. Thank you very much.
           We will stand adjourned.
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           Mr. Symms. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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           (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 10:39 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings of an Executive Committee Meeting, Committee on Finance, United States Senate, held on May 14, 1992, were transcribed as herein appears and that this is the original transcript thereof.

WILLIAM J. MOFFITT

William J. W

Official Court Reporter

My Commission Expires April 14, 1994.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS FOR DESIGNATION AS A BENEFICIARY COUNTRY UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES PROGRAM

(Prepared by the Staff of the Senate Committee on Finance)

Thursday, May 14, 1992

This document provides background information relevant to the Committee's consideration of an original bill removing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union) from the list of countries ineligible to be designated as beneficiary countries under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

<u>Current law.--</u>Under the GSP program (Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended), the President is authorized to provide duty-free treatment to eligible articles imported from designated beneficiary developing countries. Section 502(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, provides that the President may not designate certain specified countries, including the USSR, as beneficiaries under the GSP program.

In addition, the President may not designate as GSP beneficiaries certain Communist countries, members of OPEC, countries that afford preferential treatment to the products of a developed country, countries that have nationalized or expropriated property owned by U.S. citizens or corporations, countries that fail to enforce arbitral awards in favor of U.S. citizens, or countries that aid or abet terrorism or fail to afford internationally recognized worker rights to their workers. Moreover, before designating a country eligible for GSP benefits the President must also take into account that country's desire to be designated a GSP beneficiary, its level of economic development and whether other countries extend preferential treatment to its products, the extent to which the country provides equitable and reasonable access to its market and adequate and effective protection of intellectual property, the extent to which it has reduced trade-distorting investment practices and barriers to services trade, and whether it is taking steps to afford to its workers internationally recognized worker rights.

Section 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 provides that the President may designate as eligible articles only those that meet certain rule of origin requirements. It also prohibits the President from designating certain import sensitive articles as eligible items.

The Chairman's proposal. -- The Chairman's bill strikes the USSR from the list of countries ineligible for designation as GSP beneficiaries. Thus, the successor states to the Soviet Union would become eligible for designation as GSP beneficiaries if they meet the other statutory criteria enumerated in the law.