

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2003–05 of December 7, 2002

Presidential Determination of Designations Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including under section 5 of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–338) (“the Act”), I hereby determine that each of the following groups is a democratic opposition organization and that each satisfies the criteria set forth in section 5(c) of the Act: the Assyrian Democratic Movement; the Iraqi Free Officers and Civilians Movement; the Iraqi National Front; the Iraqi National Movement; the Iraqi Turkmen Front; and the Islamic Accord of Iraq. I hereby designate each of these organizations as eligible to receive assistance under section 4 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination and designation to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 7, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003–06 of December 7, 2002

Presidential Determination on Authorization to Furnish Drawdown Assistance to the Iraqi Opposition Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including under sections 4(a)(2) and 5(a) of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–338) (the “Act”), and consistent with Presidential Determination 99–13, I hereby direct the furnishing of up to \$92 million in defense articles from the Department of Defense, defense services from the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the following organizations:

- Iraqi National Accord;
- Iraqi National Congress;
- Kurdistan Democratic Party;
- Movement for Constitutional Monarchy;
- Patriotic Union of Kurdistan;
- Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq;

and to such other Iraqi opposition groups designated by me under the Act before or after this determination. The assistance will be allocated in accordance with plans being developed by the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

Title 3—The President

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 7, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003–07 of December 11, 2002

Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading “Policy toward Burma” in section 570(d) of the Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- (1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- (2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- (3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Peace and Development Council and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

I understand the attached report was not forwarded due to an administrative error.

You are hereby authorized and directed now to transmit the attached report fulfilling the above-stated requirements to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 2002.

Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma for the Period September 28, 2001–March 27, 2002

Introduction and Summary

Over the past 6 months, Burma’s military government and the National League for Democracy (NLD) General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi have continued confidence-building measures that are reportedly aimed at supporting a transition to democracy and civilian rule. Both sides have held