AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Most-Favored-Nation Trade Status for Bulgaria

July 20, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with emigration criteria of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to, and Section 409 of, the Trade Act of 1974. This determination allowed for the continuation of most favored nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated formal Report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Bulgaria. You will find that the report indicates continued Bulgarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emigration and human rights policy.

The Administration intends to propose legislation, which would let me terminate the application of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Bulgaria.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer

July 20, 1993

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (''Montreal Protocol''), adopted at Copenhagen on November 23–25, 1992, by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. I am also enclosing, for the information of the Senate: the adjustments, also adopted November 23–25, 1992, that accelerate the respective phaseout schedules for substances already controlled under the Protocol (chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride); and the report of the Department of State.

The principal feature of the Amendment that was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), is the addition of new controlled substances, namely hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), and methyl bromide. The Amendment, coupled with the adjustments, will constitute a major step forward in protecting public health and the environment from potential adverse effects of stratospheric ozone depletion.

The Amendment will enter into force on January 1, 1994, provided that 20 Parties to the Montreal Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval. Early ratification by the United States is important to demonstrate to the rest of the world our commitment to protection and preservation of the stratospheric ozone layer and will encourage the wide participation necessary for full realization of the Amendment's goals.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Amend-