

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

Staff Office-Individual:

Records Management

Original OA/ID Number:

3902

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
43	6	2	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Alexander Vershbow to Anthony Lake, re: Summary of Conclusions for the Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (1 page)	02/22/1996	P1/b(1)
001b. memo	Re: Summary of Conclusions of Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (4 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)
001c. memo	Andrew Sens to Leon Fuerth, et al., re: Summary of Conclusions, Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (1 page)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)
002a. briefing paper	Re: Participation in the Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (2 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)
002b. talking points	Talking Points/Questions: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (2 pages)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)
002c. talking points	Talking Points/Questions: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (6 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)
002d. draft	[draft of 002b] (1 page)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	John Feeley and Ivo Daalder to Anthony Lake, re: February 17 PC on Bosnia (5 pages)	02/19/1996	P1/b(1)
003b. agenda	Re: NSC Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (1 page)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)
004a. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1996	b(7)(C)
004b. agenda	[duplicate of 003b] (1 page)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

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]
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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)]

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- 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]

~~SECRET~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9620190
RECEIVED: 21 FEB 96 14

TO: LAKE

FROM: VERSHBOW

DOC DATE: 21 FEB 96
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
CROATIA
SOC

SERBIA
PC

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

PERSONS:

By KDE NARA, Date 04/27/15

2012-098-F

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA

ACTION: LAKE APPROVED FRP ONLY

DUE DATE: 24 FEB 96 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: VERSHBOW

LOGREF: 9620177 9620181

FILES: IFM O

NSCP: PC0169

CODES: BOS

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FEELEY
JOSHI
KRECKO
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG
VERSHBOW

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 1 OF 1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RECORD ID: 9620190

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
001 VERSHBOW
001 LAKE
001

Z 96022216 FOR DECISION
Z 96022317 FOR FURTHER ACTION
Z 96022610 FOR DECISION
X 96022614 LAKE APPROVED FRP ONLY

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

Rec'd 2/23
6am

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 20190
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
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	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
<u>Harmon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>S</u>	
Dohse			
Sens			
Soderberg			
Berger	<u>2</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>SA</u>
Lake	<u>3</u>	<u>NSC Adviser</u>	<u>2, 3</u>
Situation Room		<u>has seen</u>	
West Wing Desk	<u>3 4</u>	<u>2/26</u>	<u>N</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>4</u>		
<u>Vashon</u>			<u>see SRB</u>
			<u>note</u>
			<u>and return</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc:

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

National Security Council
The White House

Rec'd 2/23
6am

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 20190

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG ✓ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Harmon			
Dohse	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>	
Sens			
Soderberg			
Berger	<u>3</u>	<u>PRB</u>	<u>SA/2,3</u>
Lake		<u>Not Sec Adviser</u>	
Situation Room		<u>has seen</u>	
West Wing Desk	<u>3 4</u>	<u>2/26</u>	<u>N</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>4</u>		<u>see SRB</u>
<u>Wershaw</u>			<u>note</u>
			<u>and return</u>

Harmon

Dohse

Sens

Soderberg

Berger

Lake

Situation Room

West Wing Desk

Records Mgt.

Wershaw

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cc:

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Hercegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. memo	Re: Summary of Conclusions of Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (4 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Hercegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. memo	Andrew Sens to Leon Fuerth, et al., re: Summary of Conclusions, Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (1 page)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

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TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 20 FEB 96
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
CROATIA

SERBIA
PC

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

PERSONS:

By KDE NARA, Date 04/13/15
2012-098-F

SUBJECT: PRES BACKGROUND PAPER FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA

ACTION: NOTED BY PRESIDENT

DUE DATE: 22 FEB 96 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FEELEY

LOGREF: 9620177 9620181

FILES: IFM O

NSCP: PC0169

CODES: BOS

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BASS
BERGER
FEELEY
JOSHI
KRECKO
LAKE
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG
VERSHBOW

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 2 OF 2

~~SECRET~~

RECORD ID: 9620182

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
002 PRESIDENT
002

Z 96021915 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR INFORMATION
Z 96022015 FOR INFORMATION
X 96022110 NOTED BY PRESIDENT

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 960220
002 960220
002 960220

VICE PRESIDENT
WH CHIEF OF STAFF
STEPHANOPOULOS, G

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

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 URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
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	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
<i>K</i> Harmon	_____	_____	_____
Dohse	_____	_____	_____
Sens	<u>1</u>	<u>ADS</u>	_____
Soderberg	<u>copy</u>	<u>Nat Sec Advisor</u>	_____
Berger	<u>2</u>	<u>has seen</u>	_____
Lake	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	<u>POTUS</u>
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>Jan 2/20</u>	<u>D</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: NSC

COMMENTS: Pres. Drop by PC Mtg

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

RRS
Jan 2/20

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. briefing paper	Re: Participation in the Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (2 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina; February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. talking points	Talking Points/Questions: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (2 pages)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
kc3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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18 February 1996
Rome

AGREED MEASURES

President Izetbegovic, President Tudjman and President Milosevic agreed today in Rome on the following actions to strengthen and advance the peace process.

1. Full Cooperation on Implementation:

The Parties will resume all civilian and military contacts immediately.

The next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission will take place between the Prime Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, and the Federation in Banja Luka on February 27 under the Chairmanship of the High Representative. The next meeting of the Joint Civilian Commission will take place with representatives of the parties at the office of the High Representative in Sarajevo on February 28. The Joint Military Commission will hold its next meeting on the USS George Washington on February 19. The Provisional Election Commission will meet at the OSCE Head Office in Sarajevo on February 19. In Vienna, the sub-regional arms control negotiations pursuant to Article IV of Annex I-B will adhere to the schedule agreed in Dayton.

The governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation and the Republika Srpska agreed today to nominate their representatives to all other commissions established by the Dayton Agreement no later than March 1, 1996.

2. Military Implementation:

Full compliance with the military aspects of the General Framework Agreement will continue to be carried out as the cornerstone of the peace process. There will be no restriction on IFOR movements, inspections or access. Freedom of movement will be guaranteed throughout the country for all persons and organizations.

All foreign forces will be withdrawn immediately from Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement.

Establishment of a secure environment will facilitate rapid implementation of reconstruction and reestablishment of civil society so that normal conditions of life can be restored. To further this goal, parties will continue to respect the zones of separation and to comply fully with IFOR's order to declare or withdraw heavy weapons within the 10km zone.

3. Sarajevo:

All aspects of reunification of Sarajevo will be carried out on schedule. Bosniacs, Croats, Serbs and all others in Sarajevo will receive equal treatment as citizens of an undivided city. Serbs will have the opportunity to exercise fully their legal rights with respect to the governance of the city. They will be afforded the opportunity at the oblastina level in accordance with the Federation Constitution to participate in the oversight of education, social welfare and health care and to use the Serbian language and Cyrillic alphabet.

- 2 -

Sarajevo will be a city open in itself and open to the outside. There will be free movement of goods, services and capital between the Federation and the Republika Srpska also in the Sarajevo area. Neither the Federation nor the Republika Srpska will establish controls at the boundaries between the two entities. Residents of one Entity will have the right to work also in the other Entity.

The implementation and transition of local structures, including police, will be carried out in accordance with the Joint Statement of February 4 issued by the High Representative and IFOR Commander and will be completed as scheduled by March 19. The Joint Civilian Commission for Sarajevo will continue to function as the consultative and coordinating body charged with ensuring full implementation.

The transfer of authority to the Federation in the 5 suburbs of Sarajevo will be completed by D+91. During the period up to D+90, a plan will be finalized and implemented to establish an integrated and representative police force in accordance with Federation law, the composition of which will approximate the ratio of the Bosniac, Croat, and Serb population in the 1991 election census in each opstina. During this transition period the integrated Federation police force will be formed and introduced into the opstinas on a gradual basis as determined by the situation in the respective opstinas. The IPTF will play an active role in overseeing and closely monitoring the force's deployment and activities. IFOR will play a key role in monitoring overall security in these suburbs during the period in transition.

4. Release of Prisoners of War and Search for Missing Persons:

The Parties will complete promptly the release of all civilian and military prisoners held in relation to the conflict. They will also promptly release persons detained in forced labor in relation to the conflict. The Working Group on Missing Persons shall be established immediately and hold its first meeting, to be chaired by the ICRC, at the Office of the High Representative on March 1. Organizations may visit any site at which they suspect people may be detained. IFOR will work to provide a secure environment for the completion of these tasks.

5. Cooperation on War Crimes and Respect for Human Rights:

As part of their obligation to cooperate fully in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law, as provided in Article IX of the General Framework Agreement, the Parties will provide unrestricted access to places, including mass grave sites, relevant to such crimes and to persons with relevant information. IFOR will work to provide a secure environment for the completion of these tasks.

Persons, other than those already indicted by the International Tribunal, may be arrested and detained for serious violations of international humanitarian law only pursuant to a previously issued order, warrant, or indictment that has been reviewed and deemed consistent with international legal standards by the International Tribunal. Procedures will be developed for expeditious decision by the Tribunal and will be effective immediately upon such action.

The adoption of the Law on Amnesty by the legislature of the central government is a welcome development. The Federation and the Republika Srpska will enact similar amnesty laws.

- 3 -

6. Economic Cooperation and Development:

The Parties will create favorable conditions for economic development and free flow of goods and services in Bosnia and Herzegovina and throughout the region. This is of particular significance for the early return of refugees. At the next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission, the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina will work towards a system of payments. The Federation and the Republika Srpska will improve common infrastructure systems, including power systems, telecommunications and road and rail links. All utilities, including power, water and telecommunications, will be restored to Gorazde and Banja Luka on an urgent basis, and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission.

The Parties agree to establish railroad links between Tuzla and Zvornik as well as Tuzla, Doboj and Banja Luka. The Parties will also work towards normalizing trade and economic cooperation among each other.

The Parties will establish immediately between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina telecommunication links.

7. Bilateral Relations:

President Izetbegovic and President Milosevic agree to meet one another in a month and thereafter as appropriate, to further the peace process and develop bilateral relations. They further agree to establish a direct telephone line between them.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002c. talking points	Talking Points/Questions: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (6 pages)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

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~~SECRET~~

20182

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 19, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ALEXANDER VERSHBOW *W*
FROM: JOHN F. FEELEY, JR. *JFF*
SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President for his Participation in
February 20 Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia

Attached at Tab I is your memorandum to the President for his drop-by at Tuesday's PC on Bosnia.

We suggest that you encourage him to attend the first half of the meeting, when the focus will be on the results of the Rome Conference held this weekend. Dick Holbrooke will participate in what will be his last Principals Committee meeting before returning to the private sector.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Rome "Agreed Measures"
Tab B Suggested Talking Points/Questions

~~SECRET~~

Reason: 1.5 (a)
Declassify On: 2/20/01

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By *KDE* NARA, Date *04/29/15*
2012-0798-F

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002d. draft	[draft of 002b] (1 page)	02/00/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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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)]

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~~SECRET~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9620181
RECEIVED: 16 FEB 96 18

TO: LAKE

FROM: FEELEY
DAALDER
VERSHBOW

DOC DATE: 16 FEB 96
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
CROATIA

SERBIA
PC

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

PERSONS:

By KDE NARA, Date 04/29/15
2012-0798-F

SUBJECT: LAKE BACKGROUND PAPER FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA

ACTION: NOTED BY LAKE

DUE DATE: 20 FEB 96 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FEELEY

LOGREF: 9620177 9620182

FILES: IFM O

NSCP: PC0169

CODES: BOS

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BASS
BERGER
DAALDER
FEELEY
JOSHI
KRECKO
LAKE
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG
VERSHBOW

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 1 OF 1

~~SECRET~~

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RECORD ID: 9620181

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
001

Z 96021915 FOR INFORMATION
X 96022107 NOTED BY LAKE

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 2018 0
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG AB A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
¹ Harmon	_____	_____	_____
Dohse	_____	_____	_____
Sens	<u>1</u>	<u>AD 3</u>	_____
Soderberg	_____	_____	_____
Berger	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
Lake	_____	<u>Not Sec Advisor</u> <u>has been</u>	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	_____	<u>J</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____
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A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc:

NSC

COMMENTS:

PC on Bosnia 2/20

Exec Sec Office has diskette

Yuo

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	John Feeley and Ivo Daalder to Anthony Lake, re: February 17 PC on Bosnia (5 pages)	02/19/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. agenda	Re: NSC Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (1 page)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-17
ke3112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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VERSHEW

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

February 18, 1996

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE WARREN CHRISTOPHER

ROME MEETING CONCLUDES ON REVIEW OF BOSNIA PEACE PROCESS

The United States welcomes the very positive results of the February 17-18 meeting in Rome of the Presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia to give new impulse to the Dayton peace accords. We thank Italian officials for their fine work in hosting the meeting.

The leaders, who met under the auspices of their Contact Group partners, committed themselves to resume full military and civilian contacts at all levels, and to other concrete steps forward.

Especially noteworthy is establishment of closer personal and governmental ties among the parties, including regular meetings between the Presidents of Bosnia and Serbia. An important step forward is agreement between the Bosnian and Croat communities to arrangements for the peaceful unification of and freedom of movement within the city of Mostar.

The progress made at Rome must now be translated into improved day-to-day adherence by the parties to their pledge, made to the world community last December at Paris, to bring peace and justice to Bosnia.

TO:
OPERATION CENTER 202-647-1515

FROM:

Phil Goldberg / ROME MEETING ON BOSNIA

SUBJECT: Documents from Rome meeting

- ① Agreed Measures (3 pages)
- ② Rome Statement on Sarajevo (2 pp)
- ③ Agreement on Mostar (one page)
- ④ Joint Statement on the Federation (2 pages)
- ⑤ Joint Statement on FRY/Croatia relations (one page)

10 Pages including this page

Pass to Seventh floor, EUR/SCE, SPAL, USUN/W
and USUN FOR Amb. Albright
(and Albright residence.)

18 February 1996
Rome

AGREED MEASURES

President Izetbegovic, President Tudjman and President Milosevic agreed today in Rome on the following actions to strengthen and advance the peace process.

1. Full Cooperation on Implementation:

The Parties will resume all civilian and military contacts immediately.

The next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission will take place between the Prime Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, and the Federation in Banja Luka on February 27 under the Chairmanship of the High Representative. The next meeting of the Joint Civilian Commission will take place with representatives of the parties at the office of the High Representative in Sarajevo on February 28. The Joint Military Commission will hold its next meeting on the USS George Washington on February 19. The Provisional Election Commission will meet at the OSCE Head Office in Sarajevo on February 19. In Vienna, the sub-regional arms control negotiations pursuant to Article IV of Annex I-B will adhere to the schedule agreed in Dayton.

The governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation and the Republika Srpska agreed today to nominate their representatives to all other commissions established by the Dayton Agreement no later than March 1, 1996.

2. Military Implementation:

Full compliance with the military aspects of the General Framework Agreement will continue to be carried out as the cornerstone of the peace process. There will be no restriction on IFOR movements, inspections or access. Freedom of movement will be guaranteed throughout the country for all persons and organizations.

All foreign forces will be withdrawn immediately from Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement.

Establishment of a secure environment will facilitate rapid implementation of reconstruction and reestablishment of civil society so that normal conditions of life can be restored. To further this goal, parties will continue to respect the zones of separation and to comply fully with IFOR's order to declare or withdraw heavy weapons within the 10km zone.

3. Sarajevo:

All aspects of reunification of Sarajevo will be carried out on schedule. Bosniacs, Croats, Serbs and all others in Sarajevo will receive equal treatment as citizens of an undivided city. Serbs will have the opportunity to exercise fully their legal rights with respect to the governance of the city. They will be afforded the opportunity at the oblast level in accordance with the Federation Constitution to participate in the oversight of education, social welfare and health care and to use the Serbian language and Cyrillic alphabet.

Sarajevo will be a city open in itself and open to the outside. There will be free movement of goods, services and capital between the Federation and the Republika Srpska also in the Sarajevo area. Neither the Federation nor the Republika Srpska will establish controls at the boundaries between the two entities. Residents of one Entity will have the right to work also in the other Entity.

The implementation and transition of local structures, including police, will be carried out in accordance with the Joint Statement of February 4 issued by the High Representative and IFOR Commander and will be completed as scheduled by March 19. The Joint Civilian Commission for Sarajevo will continue to function as the consultative and coordinating body charged with ensuring full implementation.

The transfer of authority to the Federation in the 5 suburbs of Sarajevo will be completed by D+91. During the period up to D+90, a plan will be finalized and implemented to establish an integrated and representative police force in accordance with Federation law, the composition of which will approximate the ratio of the Bosniac, Croat, and Serb population in the 1991 election census in each opstina. During this transition period the integrated Federation police force will be formed and introduced into the opstinas on a gradual basis as determined by the situation in the respective opstinas. The IPTF will play an active role in overseeing and closely monitoring the force's deployment and activities. IFOR will play a key role in monitoring overall security in these suburbs during the period in transition.

4. Release of Prisoners of War and Search for Missing Persons:

The Parties will complete promptly the release of all civilian and military prisoners held in relation to the conflict. They will also promptly release persons detained in forced labor in relation to the conflict. The Working Group on Missing Persons shall be established immediately and hold its first meeting, to be chaired by the ICRC, at the Office of the High Representative on March 1. Organizations may visit any site at which they suspect people may be detained. IFOR will work to provide a secure environment for the completion of these tasks.

5. Cooperation on War Crimes and Respect for Human Rights:

As part of their obligation to cooperate fully in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law, as provided in Article IX of the General Framework Agreement, the Parties will provide unrestricted access to places, including mass grave sites, relevant to such crimes and to persons with relevant information. IFOR will work to provide a secure environment for the completion of these tasks.

Persons, other than those already indicted by the International Tribunal, may be arrested and detained for serious violations of international humanitarian law only pursuant to a previously issued order, warrant, or indictment that has been reviewed and deemed consistent with international legal standards by the International Tribunal. Procedures will be developed for expeditious decision by the Tribunal and will be effective immediately upon such action.

The adoption of the Law on Amnesty by the legislature of the central government is a welcome development. The Federation and the Republika Srpska will enact similar amnesty laws.

- 3 -

6. Economic Cooperation and Development:

The Parties will create favorable conditions for economic development and free flow of goods and services in Bosnia and Herzegovina and throughout the region. This is of particular significance for the early return of refugees. At the next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission, the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina will work towards a system of payments. The Federation and the Republika Srpska will improve common infrastructure systems, including power systems, telecommunications and road and rail links. All utilities, including power, water and telecommunications, will be restored to Gorazde and Banja Luka on an urgent basis, and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Joint Interim Commission.

The Parties agree to establish railroad links between Tuzla and Zvornik as well as Tuzla, Doboj and Banja Luka. The Parties will also work towards normalizing trade and economic cooperation among each other.

The Parties will establish immediately between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina telecommunication links.

7. Bilateral Relations:

President Izetbegovic and President Milosevic agree to meet one another in a month and thereafter as appropriate, to further the peace process and develop bilateral relations. They further agree to establish a direct telephone line between them.

ROME STATEMENT ON SARAJEVO

FEBRUARY 18, 1996
REFLECTING THE WORK OF THE JOINT CIVILIAN COMMISSION SARAJEVO

SUPPORTED BY

PRESIDENT IZETBEGOVIC
PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC
PRIME MINISTER MURATOVIC
PRESIDENT ZUBAK
PRIME MINISTER KASAGIĆ

Sarajevo will be a united city in accordance with the Peace Agreement. It is our common conviction that this will give better possibilities for all - Bosniacs, Serbs, Croats and Others - and will be an important contribution to peace in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We are determined to work for the reconciliation and peaceful living together in Sarajevo. We appeal to all to stay in the city, and rest assured that their legitimate rights will be taken into account.

There will be equal treatment for Bosniacs, Croats, Serbs and Others in Sarajevo. There will be equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all peoples and citizens of Sarajevo, as well as for all citizens of all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This means that the Serbs also will have the opportunity to participate fully in the governance of the city. Serbs in Sarajevo will also be assured participation in local self-rule at the opcina level in accordance with the Federation constitution, which can afford them the opportunity for education, social welfare and healthcare and the appropriate use of the Serbian language and Cyrillic alphabet.

Sarajevo will be a city open in itself and open to the outside. There will be full freedom of movement of persons, goods, services and capital between the Federation and the Republika Srpska also in the Sarajevo area. Neither the Federation nor the

Republika Srpska will establish controls at the boundaries between the two Entities. Residents of one Entity will have the right to work also in the other Entity.

The areas to be transferred to the Federation in Sarajevo will be part of the unified city of Sarajevo. From March 19 until the elections that will take place later in this year, Federation authorities will act together with the Serb representatives elected in these areas in 1990. If the opcina "nacelnik" is from the Federation, the President of the opcina Council will be from the Serb council members elected in 1990, and all questions affecting civil, legal or national rights of the local population will be decided through consultation between the opcina "nacelnik" and the President of the council.

The details of the future organisation of the unified Sarajevo are yet to be decided. Bosniacs, Croats, Serbs and Others from Sarajevo will participate fully through their elected representatives in determining the details of the organisation of the city of Sarajevo in accordance with the constitution of the Federation. The Joint Civilian Commission Sarajevo will provide a forum for discussing these questions in all their aspects with a view to reassure all peoples and citizens in Sarajevo that their legitimate interests and concerns are duly taken into account.

The return of refugees and displaced persons will happen in a voluntary, orderly and phased manner and will work in both directions. No one, including refugees and displaced persons from other regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will be required to leave their present accommodation without being offered alternatives.

The protection of the human and political rights of each and everyone in Sarajevo will be assured. The rights and freedoms set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights apply directly.

The transfer of authority to the Federation in the five suburbs will be completed by 19 March. During the preceding period, a plan will be finalised and implemented to establish an integrated and representative Federation police force, the composition of which will approximate to the ratio of Bosniac, Serb and Croat population shown in the 1991 election census in each opcina.

During this transition period the police to be established in accordance with the Federation laws will be formed and introduced into the opcinas on a gradual basis as determined by the situation in the respective opcinas. We will actively encourage existing and qualified officers and men in the present Serb police force, subject to certification of the IPTF, to join.

This police force will operate under the active monitoring of the International Police Task Force. Individual policemen will have ID cards issued by the IPTF and will operate according to the guidelines issued by the IPTF. IFOR will maintain an enhanced presence in these areas in order to contribute to the general security.

There will be mechanisms for individual complaints to be heard and addressed by representatives of the international community.

16.50 HRS

**AGREEMENT ON
MOSTAR**

1) The E.U. Presidency in consultation with the Administrator of Mostar has provided the Parties with a comprehensive solution for the integration of Mostar as a unified city, including the delimitation of the Central Zone. The Parties have adopted this comprehensive solution (see the map in annex, which will come into effect with the measures at a) and b) below at 12:00 hrs at 20 February) and the following steps of implementation:

a) The deployment of the Unified Police Force of Mostar under the authority of the Administrator will start on 20 of February at 12.00 hours commencing by joint patrols. In order to strengthen and accelerate the unification process, the Administrator will have at his disposal 100 additional police officers seconded from Croatia as well as 100 additional police officers from Bosnia Herzegovina (sent from outside Mostar).

b) On 20 February at 12.00 hours complete and unlimited freedom of movement for all will come into effect in the City of Mostar.

c) Refugees and displaced persons will be allowed to return to all areas of Mostar and, with respect to the Central Zone, their return will be organised in a phased arrangement in accordance with the following criteria:

- A significant area of the Central Zone will be, with the financial support of the European Union, reserved for public use and for the encouragement of local cultural activities.

- In implementing the arrangements for the return of refugees, only a limited part of the Central Zone will be available for residential accommodation.

- Only those with the legal right to residence at the time of the 1991 census will be entitled to return.

- The process will start with empty flats and houses one month after the decree of the interim statute has come into force.

- Other owners will be entitled to return only when there is adequate alternative housing for refugees now living within in the Central Zone.

2) The two parties have asked to the E.U. to prolong for six months the mandate of the European Administration.

3) the E.U. will monitor compliance with this agreement and the Presidency is prepared to recommend a review of the relationship between the E.U. and any non compliant party.

Joint Statement on the Federation

On February 18 in Rome, President Izetbegovic, President Tudjman, President Zubak and Vice President Ganic discussed the present status of the implementation of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Dayton Federation Agreement at the invitation of the Italian EU Presidency. Representatives of the Contact Group and of the Office of the High Representative assisted in these discussions. They came to the following conclusions:

The Presidents reaffirm their strong commitment to the speedy implementation and full functioning of all institutions of the Federation. They welcome the establishment at the end of January of separate governments of the Federation and of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a major step. The Presidents reiterate the importance which they attribute to non-interference by either government in the competencies of the other government. The Federation and central government shall operate strictly within their respective constitutional and statutory mandates.

They agree that further steps are required to achieve the full political, economic and social integration of the Federation. The authority of the Federation Government and other Federation institutions shall be established throughout the whole Federation territory. Political structures competing with the Federation shall be dissolved promptly and their authority transferred to the Federation.

1. Mostar

All participants in today's talks express their firm support for the work of EU Administrator Koschnick and condemn the recent attacks against him. They welcome the signature today of an agreement unifying the City of Mostar and pledge immediate and continuing support for its implementation.

2. Customs Authority and Tax Administration.

They agree to fully support and implement unified customs and tax systems in the Federation. Specifically they agree to establish the Federation Customs Administration by March 1. They pledge to eliminate internal customs checkpoints and establish Federation border posts by that date. The Head of the Federation Customs Administration shall be appointed by February 20 and the appropriate Federation accounts for customs revenue shall be established by February 22. The Director and Deputy Director of a unified Federation Tax Administration will be appointed by the end of February and a Tax Board established one month later.

They endorse the request of the Federation Government to have an international observer mission for monitoring and assisting the unified customs system.

3. Cantonal Borders and Municipalities.

Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic endorse the settlement of cantonal boundaries as agreed in a map signed by the President and Vice President of the Federation today. Posusje, Grude, Ljubuski, and Siroki Brijeg shall form a new canton by March 5, or remain in the Western Herzegovina Canton with the new Federation municipalities Glanac, Bosansko Grahovo and Drvar. The Law on Federation Cantons, which will regulate the boundaries in detail, shall be adopted by the Federation Assembly by March 10. If there is no agreement by that date, the issue will be submitted to the Federation Arbitrator.

Cantons and municipalities are the building blocks of the Federation and must be established without further delay.

5. Refugees and Freedom of Movement.

They note that full implementation of the earlier agreement to return refugees and displaced persons to four specific cities within the Federation has not yet occurred and pledge to move forward on this question expeditiously. They are satisfied that there is full compliance in Travnik and progress in Jajce and Stolac. Return of Croat families to Bugojno shall start immediately, with the full commitment of the Bosniac side.

They agree that the return of these 600 families is just a first step leading to a general return of refugees and displaced persons in a voluntary, orderly and phased manner, as agreed at Dayton.

They agree that the Federation Government shall immediately assure full freedom of movement and remove all checkpoints. It shall furthermore establish full political and religious freedom, and thus ensure a safe return of all refugees and displaced persons throughout the Federation territory.

They call on the UN International Police and IFOR to assist in assuring freedom of movement within their capabilities.

6. Pensions and Civil Service Salaries.

They call on the Federation Government to keep, in coordination with the IMF, the present average level of pensions and civil service salaries in the territory under control of the HVO, with the aim of providing this level throughout the Federation territory.

7. Defense.

They recognize that the lack of a basic defense law creates uncertainties that are undesirable. An agreed, joint text will be submitted to the Federation Parliament at its next session.

8. Monitoring Progress.

They call on high level representatives of the Federation partners, who hold regular, informal meetings under the auspices of the Office of the High Representative, to monitor progress on the implementation of the Federation in all its aspects, and to keep interested friends of the Federation informed.

9. Federation Anniversary.

They noted the upcoming second anniversary of the founding of the Federation and welcome a meeting to commemorate that date and take further steps to strengthen the Federation.

18 February 1996
Rome

Joint Statement

The President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, and the President of the Republic of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, having met in Rome during the Compliance Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina, agree to step up the process of normalization of relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They jointly consider the normalization of relations to be in the interest of both States, as well as in the interest of the comprehensive regulation of relations between the Croatian and Serbian people and the securing of peace and stability in the region.

TO
BE
PROVIDED

U.S. Participation in Civilian Implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords

The U.S. sent troops to Bosnia as part of the military Implementation Force (IFOR) because U.S. national interests required our participation in the military implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords. As President Clinton made clear at the time, those same interests also require U.S. participation in civilian implementation of the Dayton Accords to facilitate the IFOR mission and help assure that the peace takes hold.

Significant progress in civilian implementation while IFOR is still on the ground will help demonstrate to the Bosnian people the substantial benefits in maintaining peace even after IFOR withdraws. As the benefits of peace become concrete, this will ease IFOR's mission during its remaining months, diminish the risk to our troops while they are there, and help ensure IFOR's safe and smooth withdrawal later this year.

Military and civilian implementation go hand in hand. Without the secure environment IFOR is designed to create, civilian efforts will not take firm root. By the same token, stability in Bosnia -- the basic object of IFOR's work -- will ultimately turn on our ability to help redirect the country and its people from war to peace.

American commanders in the field have stressed the need to proceed quickly and decisively with these civilian implementation efforts. As NATO's Supreme Commander, General George Joulwan said recently, "it is on the civilian side that we will determine whether we really have true peace and stability in Bosnia."

During the limited period of IFOR's deployment, the people of Bosnia hope to see -- not just an absence of violence, but a measurable improvement in their lives. That improvement will be brought about by economic revitalization stimulated by reconstruction and reform; political reconciliation fueled by the establishment of democratic institutions; and the return of long-absent friends and family to secure communities.

The U.S. has been working with our NATO allies, the World Bank, and others to develop a comprehensive set of programs for Bosnia involving humanitarian assistance, economic stabilization, police training, demining and related efforts. The vast majority of the total costs associated with these efforts will be borne by the Europeans, Japan, the Gulf states, international financial institutions, and others.

In FY 96, the Administration plans to spend a total of \$532 million in support of civilian implementation of the Dayton Accords. The Administration has thoroughly examined all options for meeting these U.S. costs from International Affairs accounts. Over sixty percent (some \$332 million) of our overall costs will be funded out of these accounts. The additional \$200 million required to ensure the successful implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords in 1996 is to be funded out of the attached supplemental request. These funds will finance economic revitalization and reforms, police, and demining.

Specifically the supplemental contains \$145 million for economic revitalization, which must get under way rapidly to sustain the momentum for peace and directly support the IFOR mission. About three-fourths of these essential activities will be undertaken in the U.S. IFOR sector. The \$145 million will fund infrastructure projects and finance activities that quickly generate employment for the thousands of demobilized soldiers.

The supplemental also contains \$45 million for the deployment of police monitors in the International Police Task Force, and \$5 million for demining. Policing and demining have a direct and immediate impact on IFOR's mission. IFOR is not a police force, and its own demining activities is strictly tied to its own security. Civilian efforts must pick up the slack.

The final element in this additional request covers the \$5 million in operating expenses necessary to ensure effective management of U.S. Government-funded civilian implementation programs.

Experience has shown that United States leadership is essential to the peace process. Our own active engagement on the key civilian implementation tasks is essential to attracting the far greater resources, support, and services from our European allies, Japan, and other friends for this essential effort, many of which also are involved in IFOR. We must do our part.

Urgent Assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Support of Peace and the Fulfillment of the Dayton Accords

(draft as of 2/13, 7:00 p.m.)

Supplemental Request \$200,000,000

Economic Revitalization (\$145,000,000)
Police training and monitors (\$45,000,000)
Demining (\$5,000,000)
Operating Expenses (\$5,000,000)

Total \$200,000,000

Introduction

The following describes the President's request for \$200 million in additional funding in FY 1996 to support civilian implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords.

TAB 1 provides background information on the present situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. TAB 2 shows total anticipated FY 1996 United States contributions to all aspects of the civilian implementation component of the peace implementation program for Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$532.2 million). TAB 3 contains detailed information on the \$145 million Economic Revitalization portion of the \$200 million request for programs to diminish the risks for IFOR, ease its mission, and help ensure IFOR's safe withdrawal. A substantial portion of these programs will be carried out in the zone of U.S. IFOR deployment. TAB 4 provides details on the participation thus far of international donors in economic recovery and reform activities.

Economic Revitalization..... \$145,000,000

Under the Dayton Accords, the parties will undertake a wide range of activities, including rehabilitation of infrastructure and economic revitalization, establishment of political and constitutional institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the timetable specified in Annex III to the Dayton Peace Accords. The business of economic revitalization -- reform and reconstruction -- must begin immediately in order to build the momentum for peace in the region and to ensure that when military forces withdraw, peace and stability will be maintained.

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This will be accomplished in two principal ways. First, these funds will be used as part of a multi-donor effort to help the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (GOBH) meet its reconstruction needs which require external financing. The USG will participate in this World Bank-led program through the parallel financing mechanisms of its Economic Revitalization program. These USG funds will have an important leveraging impact on resources from other donors and will be instrumental in triggering the participation in reconstruction efforts of multi-lateral financial institutions, including the IMF.

Second, in order to provide rapidly the civilian population with a stake in building peace, the U.S. will execute written agreements with the GOBH to allocate, in tranches of local currency (currently Deutschmarks), an amount equivalent to the total United States contribution for two, quick-disbursing activities: (1) making urgent repairs of infrastructure and restoration of services -- for use by IFOR personnel and civilians alike -- such as electric power, water supply and waste water treatment, solid waste management, roads, bridges and housing, primarily in municipalities and cantons located in the zone in which United States IFOR personnel are located, or in which the USG has a special political or strategic interest; and (2) generating economic growth and employment, including for demobilized soldiers. These two activities, identified as Municipal Infrastructure & Services and the Enterprise Finance programs, will maximize self-help to restart commerce and restore municipal services.

Using these funds to provide credit to small and medium sized businesses, at market or near market terms, will facilitate the demilitarization process by creating employment opportunities to former combatants and others. The economy needs to generate jobs to absorb the approximately 180,000 troops who will be demobilized in Bosnia. The faster that former soldiers are productively engaged in rebuilding Bosnia's economy and civil society, the greater the reduction in the security threat to IFOR personnel and the safer and easier the withdrawal of our troops will become. To the extent such funds are used for external procurement, United States and front-line state sources will be given appropriate priority.

Infrastructure repair and reconstruction, including roads and other services, within the territory in which United States IFOR personnel are located, or in which the USG has a special political or strategic interest, will improve the overall environment of those forces and help to ensure a lasting peace upon the departure of U.S. forces. Decisions regarding which infrastructure should be repaired will be made in close consultation with the United States IFOR command structure, the U.S. Mission in Bosnia and local officials. To the extent possible, preference and priority will be given to projects which promote cooperation among multi-ethnic groups.

Police Training and Monitors\$45,000,000

Pursuant to the Dayton Accords, the United Nations has created an International Police Task Force (IPTF) to monitor, advise, and provide on-the-job training for local law enforcement personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina. U.S. troops were not sent to Bosnia to carry out police functions; IPTF is the necessary civilian complement to IFOR's military role in establishing a secure and stable environment throughout Bosnia. The IPTF will facilitate the creation of an effective law enforcement capability by developing competent local police that can maintain security while respecting human rights. The development of this capability is critical to the overall success of U.S. policy in Bosnia. IPTF simultaneously will help ensure the safe and timely departure of IFOR and create the necessary precondition for such bedrock policy goals as the orderly return of displaced persons and the holding of free and fair elections.

The USG has pledged to provide 200 of the approximately 2,200 highly qualified police monitors required for the mission in Bosnia (1,721) and a related mission in Eastern Slavonia (approximately 450-500). As has been the case with all activities related to establishing peace in the region, U.S. leadership - through the timely deployment of our force - is key to assuring the active participation of other Western nations and, ultimately, to guarantee the success of the mission.

Of the funds requested for this activity, \$25 million will support, by means of salaries and equipment, the U.S. contingent of 200 highly skilled police monitors to serve in the UN Civilian Police operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Eastern Slavonia. The remaining \$20 million will fund a transitional training program for selected local law enforcement personnel.

Demining\$5,000,000

The estimated 3 - 6 million land mines in Bosnia and Herzegovina pose a significant threat to IFOR, and a large stumbling block during all phases of peace implementation and economic recovery. Freedom of movement and repatriation of refugees, repair of national infrastructure, commercial development, agricultural recovery, and the ability to conduct free and fair elections are all dependent upon the pace and progress of mine clearance operations. For the safety of IFOR and civilian population, demining support from the U.S. and others is crucial and in our best interests.

Of the funds provided under this supplemental request, \$5 million would be used by the United States to help establish a Mine Action Center, an information clearing house and training/demining center, established by the U.S. in Sarajevo. Approximately \$5 million in other U.S. funds will be utilized to rapidly assist the opening of this center. As with the other parts of the Economic Recovery

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program, the vast majority of the funds will be provided by other countries and entities. Given the long term nature of demining activities, this effort will ultimately be carried out by agencies to be established by the GOBH.

Operating Expenses..... \$5,000,000

The final element of the supplemental request is to cover the cost of implementing these activities. The Department of State, under the Support for Eastern Europe and Democracy (SEED) Act, is responsible for providing overall coordination of United States economic recovery efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Information Agency (USIA) will be asked to undertake additional operating expense associated with their responsibility for on-the-ground implementation of the recovery and reform program. The costs of administering these programs were not included in the annual budget submissions of these agencies for Fiscal Year 1996, which were prepared and submitted long before the Dayton Peace Accords seemed possible. A total of \$5,000,000 is therefore requested to help cover these expenses. We estimate that the allocation of these funds will be apportioned as follows: Department of State (\$2,000,000), USAID (\$2,000,000), USIA (\$1,000,000).

The funds requested herein are in addition to funds otherwise authorized by law for humanitarian, economic and other assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These supplemental funds would be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with Section 526 of the Fiscal Year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriation Act.

TAB 1***Background on Bosnia***

After nearly four years of violent civil conflict, the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are now taking the first tentative steps towards a lasting peace. The war decimated the Bosnian society and economy, destroying substantial amounts of productive capacity and infrastructure. Civilian institutions, such as police, functioned capriciously, if at all. GDP per capita has been reduced to only one-fourth of its pre-war level. Major national industries have been shut down and may not, and in some cases should not, reopen, while many private enterprises have been equally devastated. High unemployment stands as a major issue certain to be heightened by the return of demobilized soldiers. The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina has dropped from a pre-war level of four million to less than three million. With 1.3 million displaced persons in Bosnia, 900,000 in surrounding territories, and 800,000 displaced abroad, resettlement presents a major challenge to the peacemakers, complicated further by the partial or total destruction of 60% of the housing stock. Because of the economic and social consequences of the war, many became dependent on international relief assistance.

The United States Government has provided substantial humanitarian assistance throughout the war (approximately \$1 billion, 1991- present). European contributions for humanitarian assistance over this same period have been more than twice this sum. U.S. assistance will continue over the next 12-18 months in the form of food assistance, refugee and displaced persons assistance and resettlement, temporary shelter materials, clothing, fuel and other items critical for the survival of vulnerable populations, particularly during the harsh winter months. As longer-term recovery activities take hold, the emergency humanitarian program will be phased down.

There are positive elements in Bosnia and Herzegovina's pre-war economic situation which may smooth the road towards economic reconstruction and democratic reform. The country has significant productive capacity and potential for creating jobs. The relative openness of the former Yugoslav economy, the limited but growing presence of private enterprise, and established links to international markets during the Communist period can serve as a foundation supporting post-war recovery. Approximately half of Bosnia's pre-war exports were directed to Western and other convertible currency markets. The country has a resilient, entrepreneurial, and well-educated population capable of leading the way to economic recovery and a democratic peace. Also, the country has a tradition of municipal autonomy and a decentralized administration that offer promise for local democratic governance.

The Dayton Peace Accords establish a comprehensive context for new civilian institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, bolstered by a temporary, international

military presence (IFOR) under the command and control of NATO. Under the Accords, the international community has established mechanisms for on-the-ground coordination of recovery (led by the World Bank), and for political coordination (led by the Steering Board). The London Peace Implementation Conference established the office of the High Representative and vested him with over-all responsibility for civilian coordination. A mini-donors' pledging conference was held in Brussels on December 22, 1995, to solicit first quarter pledges for economic recovery. A follow-up pledging conference is currently being scheduled for April 1996.

Within this context, the United States civilian implementation program, in full coordination with the IFOR mission, seeks a stable post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina with strong Federation institutions, a functioning free-market economy, and democratic government. During the Implementation Force (IFOR) deployment, it is imperative that the people of Bosnia begin to see the benefits of economic growth and recovery and feel they have participated in democracy-building. This will create the necessary atmosphere and framework for a successful U.S. troop withdrawal. Without such programs, which relate the fruits of peace directly to the people, IFOR's deployment cannot cement the parties or the people in the peace process.

The USG envisions a temporary USAID mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina with three years of recovery and reconstruction funding and closeout by the beginning of the 21st century, to accomplish these objectives.

PROPOSED FY 1995-96 BOSNIA PEACE IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING (REVISED)

(\$ in thousands)

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AGREED FRAMEWORK

002

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	ANTICIPATED COMMITMENT	FUNDING SOURCES									
		95 SEED	96 SEED	1200 M Supplemental	OSLP	PKO	USIA	MRA	Disaster/OTI	P.L. 480	CIPA
HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS	182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	32,000	60,000	0
Disaster Assistance	32,000								32,000		
Food Assistance	60,000									60,000	0
Refugee Assistance	70,000							70,000			
STABILIZATION & RECONSTRUCTION	176,500	7,000	24,500	145,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reconstruction Finance	74,000		9,000	65,000							
Debt Reduction/Arrears	3,000		3,000								
Municipal Infrastructure & Services	97,500	7,000	10,500	80,000							
Infrastructure Finance/Commercial Opportunities	2,000		2,000	0							
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION & DEMOCRATIC REFORMS	23,500	0	23,500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
Economic Stabilization	17,500	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privatization	5,000		5,000								
Financial Sector	4,500		4,500								
Enterprise Restructuring	2,000		2,000								
Fiscal/Tax Reform/Customs	3,500		3,500								
Technical Ass't - Financial/Treasury	2,500		2,500								
Democratic Reform	6,000	0	5,500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
Media	1,700		1,200				500				
Elections & Political Process	2,500		2,500								
Public Administration	800		800								
Judicial Reform	1,000		1,000								
ICE TRAINING AND MONITORS	70,000	0	0	45,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
International Police Task Force - US Assessed Share	20,000										20,000
IPTF - 200 US Monitors	30,000			25,000		5,000					
Training	20,000			20,000							
E ACTIVITIES	8,200	0	0	0	0	8,200	0	0	0	0	0
OSCE Electoral Assessment	2,600					2,600					
OSCE Mission Assessment	3,000					3,000					
Elections & Human Rights Monitors	2,600					2,600					
ER	92,000	0	2,600	10,000	1,000	3,000	600	0	0	0	75,000
Eastern Slavonia Peacekeeping	75,000										75,000
War Crimes Tribunal	1,000				1,000		0				
Demining	5,000			5,000			0				
High Representative's Office	3,000					3,000					
Training	1,300		500				500				
UNDP Project Design, Planning, Support & Audit	1,500		1,500								
Operating Expenses	5,500	0	500	5,000							
State -	2,000			2,000							
USAID	2,500		500	2,000							
USIA	1,000			1,000							
TOTAL	532,200	7,000	50,000	200,000	1,000	16,200	1,000	70,000	32,000	60,000	95,000

TAB 3**Detailed Description of Economic Revitalization Activities (\$145 million)*****Economic Revitalization***

(Total estimate: \$145 million in FY 96 Supplemental.)

A lasting measure of the ultimate success of the IFOR mission will be economic recovery in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This recovery will require the repair of physical infrastructure and the initiation of measures necessary to restart commerce, restore municipal services, and rehabilitate the housing stock. Bosnia and Herzegovina faces a severe balance of payments deficit given the need to import most of the goods and services required for this effort. To ensure that Bosnia and Herzegovina remain in compliance with a structural adjustment program supported by the international financial institutions, a substantial portion of USG resources will go to meeting Bosnia's priority needs for external financing. To accomplish this objective, USAID will provide grant funding to the GOBH, with the equivalent in local currency used to finance the repair of local infrastructure in selected cantons or municipalities and loans to viable enterprises to jump-start the economy. In addition, the USG will work closely with the World Bank and other IFI financing mechanisms to address a limited number of critical energy and infrastructure bottlenecks.

A. Municipal Infrastructure & Services (MIS)

(Sub-total estimate: \$80 million in FY96 Supplemental.)

Through this major new initiative, financing will be made available to participating cantons and municipalities, primarily in the U.S. IFOR sector, Sarajevo, and cantons in which the USG has a strategic or political interest. Grants or loans will be applied to agreed programs for urgent repairs of local infrastructure and restoration of services -- used by IFOR personnel and civilians alike -- such as electric power, water supply and waste water treatment, solid waste management, roads, bridges and housing. These activities, focussing to the extent possible on multi-ethnic communities, will encourage reconciliation and bring the benefits of peace more directly to the people. Once again, the employment generated by these activities will put former soldiers in civilian jobs, enhancing IFOR's security. The grants to cantons and municipalities will help ease Bosnia and Herzegovina's balance of payments gap, and will support a return to normalcy in areas of U.S. troop deployment. The emphasis will be on supporting local Federation structures to attract citizens back to their homes, help them restart normal lives, generate income and stimulate economic activity in the local area.

An existing program of small grants through NGOs will continue to support small-scale reconstruction efforts in the same geographic areas. This program provides

immediate assistance to communities, helping make them more habitable for current residents and returnees through repair or reconstruction of housing, community facilities, schools, markets, and community centers. The program is a visible sign to Bosnia and Herzegovina's citizens of U.S. commitment to the reconstruction effort. Activities funded by the grants program are identified and selected in consultation with Federation officials and community leaders and must provide benefits to a range of communities. This element will be closely coordinated with micro-enterprise lending activities described ~~above~~, as the rapid generation of employment opportunities is critical to the return to normalcy in Bosnia and Herzegovina's communities.

below

B. Enterprise Finance

(Sub-total estimate: \$65 million in FY96 Supplemental.)

This program will provide quick disbursing loans to support the needs of viable enterprises, primarily in the U.S. IFOR deployment sector and in Sarajevo. During IFOR's deployment to Bosnia, both local armies in Federation territory -- the Bosnian Croat and the Bosniac forces -- will downsize drastically. This downsizing facilitates IFOR's mission to create a stable and secure environment in Bosnia. It also points up, however, the urgent need for the creation of employment opportunities for civilian and demobilized troops alike. The resumption of economic activity will enable former fighters -- and others -- to return to work, earn a living wage, and acquire a stake in a lasting economic recovery. This will directly enhance IFOR's security, both while it is on the ground and when it withdraws.

This revolving facility will use existing commercial banks with full USG oversight and monitoring. Loans will be made on a non-concessional basis to viable firms with a strong likelihood of repayment to provide short-term working capital and finance medium-term capital investment, including imports, equipment and construction. Preference will be given to firms in manufacturing, agro-processing or other sectors which support restoration of food and industrial production and which stimulate employment or exports. High priority will be given to ensure equitable distribution of credit along ethnic lines. There will be limits on loan size, currently estimated at \$400,000 (equivalent) maximum, and on exposure to a single borrower. Repayments will be used for future lending. The program will provide assistance to eligible firms to develop business plans and supporting documentation to allow them to apply successfully for credit. In addition, the program will support a quick impact micro-lending program to be administered by NGOs experienced in micro-enterprise development. The micro-lending element will be closely coordinated with community-based municipal infrastructure and services activities described below.

TAB 4**Donors' Participation in Economic Revitalization Activities**

Overall peace implementation needs in Bosnia include urgent humanitarian assistance and all aspects of civilian implementation, including support for economic recovery and reforms, police training and monitors, elections, and human rights.

The World Bank and IMF have conducted a "needs assessment" in which the USG concurs. This assessment brought together World Bank estimates of priority reconstruction needs in Bosnia over the next three to four years of \$5.1 billion with other medium-term financing needs. It concluded that Bosnia will require some \$6 billion in external financing over the next 3 years. Of this, \$3 billion is to be covered by individual donor states; the rest by International Financial Institutions, debt reductions and foreign direct investment.

It is our firm belief that peace in Bosnia serves a primary European political and economic interest and, therefore, Europe should provide the lion's share of Bosnia's reconstruction assistance. At the Brussels mini-donors conference in December, for example, \$633 million in new and ongoing commitments were pledged for the first quarter of 1996. Pending Congressional approval, the U.S. pledged, \$62.7 million. The total EC and EC member states pledges were \$306 million, or the "lion's share" of the overall pledges. (See following table of Brussels Conference pledges).

We believe that a U.S. contribution of 20 percent of the total World Bank estimate of bilateral aid required, or \$600 million over the next several years, is absolutely essential to long-term U.S. interests in the Balkans and to maintaining our overall leadership of the Dayton peace initiative. Influencing Bosnia's political and economic recovery comes with a price tag, but it is important that we participate in a significant way.

FUNDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DAYTON ACCORDS

SUMMARY

The United States is spread very thin in terms of commitments of existing and projected available funding for implementation of the Dayton Accords. In the current U.S. budget environment, sufficient funds will not be available for the U.S. to assume leadership roles in every area of interest to us.

We have reached the limit of what we can do in terms of cannibalizing ongoing International Affairs programs for the sake of Dayton implementation without seriously undermining U.S. national interests elsewhere. A number of important civilian and military requirements remain largely unfunded.

DISCUSSION

U.S. financial commitments toward civilian implementation of the Dayton accords total over \$500 million for fiscal year 1996, and will top \$1 billion over the next three years.

In terms of FY 1996 spending, over \$300 million of the U.S. commitment has been identified out of existing International Affairs (Function 150) accounts. The Administration's request for a further \$200 million supplemental appropriation -- to be offset by rescissions from Defense accounts -- is awaiting the President's signature for transmittal to the Congress.

Several important Dayton implementation requirements -- civilian and military -- remain unfunded. There are no firm U.S. commitments to fund these requirements, and -- particularly given their magnitude -- nothing approaching sufficient Function 150 resources available to meet them without sacrificing other elements of our Dayton implementation efforts. The three most significant unfunded requirements are:

- o Train and Equip: DoD is authorized to draw down up to \$100 million worth of excess equipment and supplies. No U.S. funding, however, is currently available for training and related costs, which we estimate to come to about \$50 million for the first year, of which \$25 million is needed urgently for the contractor to begin work. We have sought funding from friendly European and Islamic countries, thus far without success. Turkey will host a donors' conference in mid-March, but some funding will be required before that.
- o Demining: The United States is working to establish a sustainable indigenous demining program in Bosnia. The centerpiece and first step is to establish a Mine Action Center (MAC) in Sarajevo to coordinate civilian demining activities and "train the trainers" for demining work. State and DoD plan to commit up to \$10 million to this undertaking. Funding has yet to be identified, however, for the actual extraction of land mines, a multi-year effort which could run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, which we anticipate will come from other donors.

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- o Gorazde Road: In Article IV of Annex 1A of the Dayton Accords, the parties agreed that "a two-lane all-weather road will be constructed in the Gorazde Corridor." No country or organization has stepped up to take on the responsibility to build or fund the road. No U.S. funding has been identified for this project, the total cost of which (as high as \$150 million over 2-3 years) could equal that of our entire FY 1996 supplemental request for an economic assistance program in Bosnia.

State views the Gorazde Road as a military and political security (as opposed to civilian) requirement which needs to be met immediately. In previous discussions agencies have explored whether DoD could take the lead in assuring completion of the road.

Other governments have been approached by State, with no country willing to commit to the project at this time.

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SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION & AGENDA FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA
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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
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ROOM 292, OE0B
WASHINGTON, DC 20506

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MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ROOM 7224, MAIN STATE
2201 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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AMBASSADOR RICK Inderfurth
U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
USUN/W - ATTN: DAVID SCHEFFER
ROOM 6333, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2201 C STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20520-6319

PRINT LAST NAME: _____

COPY: VIA FAX

DR. GORDON M. ADAMS
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
ROOM 238
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

PRINT LAST NAME: _____

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MR. LEON E. PANETTA
WHITE HOUSE
1ST FLOOR, WEST WING
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

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LOG 9620177
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SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION & AGENDA FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA
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AMBASSADOR RICK INDERFURTH U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS USUN/W - ATTN: DAVID SCHEFFER ROOM 6333, DEPARTMENT OF STATE 2201 C STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20520-6319	_____	_____	_____ PRINT LAST NAME: _____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
DR. GORDON M. ADAMS OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET ROOM 238 OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG WASHINGTON, DC 20503	<u>2/16/96</u>	_____	<u>J. Graves</u> PRINT LAST NAME: <u>GRAVES</u> COPY: <u>1</u>
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PAGE 01 OF 02 PAGES

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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MESSAGE NO: 323 CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~ PAGES: 4
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(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: NOTIFICATION & AGENDA FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIANSC LOG # 20177

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STATE	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
DOD	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
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JCS	SECRETARY		

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MESSAGE NO: 323

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

PAGES: 4

FROM: NSC WEST WING DESK
(NAME)

(202) 456-9425

WH SITUATION ROOM

(PHONE NUMBER)

(ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: NOTIFICATION & AGENDA FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA

NSC LOG # 20177

TO (AGENCY)

DELIVER TO

DEPT/ROOM NO.

PHONE NUMBER

STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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ROUTINE

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MESSAGE NO: 323CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~PAGES: 4FROM: NSC WEST WING DESK ~~HP~~

(202) 456-9425

WH SITUATION ROOM

(NAME)

(PHONE NUMBER)

(ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: NOTIFICATION & AGENDA FOR 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA

NSC LOG # 20177

TO (AGENCY)DELIVER TODEPT/ROOM NO.PHONE NUMBER

STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DOD

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

USUN/STATE

OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR

CIA

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JCS

SECRETARY

REMARKS:

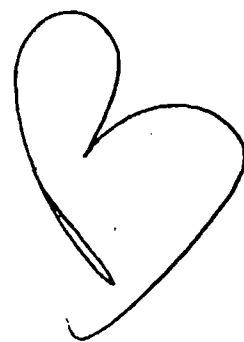
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2012-098-F

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WHITE HOUSE
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ROUTINE

DTG: _____

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MESSAGE NO: 323 CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~ PAGES: 4
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FROM: NSC WEST WING DESK (NAME) (202) 456-9425 (PHONE NUMBER) WH SITUATION ROOM (ROOM NO.)

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STATE	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
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004a. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1996	b(7)(C)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

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]

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2012-0798-F

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SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE

- ☐ FLASH
☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ PRIORITY
☒ ROUTINE

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DATE/TIME: _____

MESSAGE #: _____

NSC LOG # 20177

FROM: National Security Council WHT PHONE: 202-456-2291 ROOM: WHSR
SUBJECT: Notice of Meeting 20 FEB PC MTG ON BOSNIA PAGES: 4

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

DEPT/AGENCY	NAME/OFFICE	PHONE	SECURE FAX
<u>USUN New York</u>	<u>Mr. Rick Inderfurth</u>	<u>212-415-4016</u>	<u>(b)(7)c</u>

[004a]

SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS

Eyes Only for Rick Inderfurth for hand delivery to Ambassador Madeline Albright.
If Mr. Inderfurth is not available please deliver to Nancy Buss.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

20177

February 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

AMB. RICK INDERFURTH
Office of the Representative
of the U.S. to the
United Nations

DR. GORDON M. ADAMS
Associate Director for
National Security &
International Affairs
Office of Management and
Budget

MR. LEON PANETTA
Chief of Staff to the
President

MR. RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

COL. F. C. WILSON
Secretary, Joint Staff
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia (S)

There will be a Principals Committee meeting on Bosnia on
February 20, 1996, from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m., in the White House
Situation Room. Attendance will be Principals only. The agenda
is attached at Tab A. (S)


Andrew D. Sens
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A Agenda

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: Andrew Sens
Reason: 1.5 (c, d)
Declassify on: 02/15/06

By KDE NARA, Date 04/27/15
2012-0798-F

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004b. agenda	[duplicate of 003b] (1 page)	02/20/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3902

FOLDER TITLE:

PC0169 PC Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina, February 20, 1996

2012-0798-F
ke3112

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

20177

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

February 15, 1996

By VDE NARA, Date 04/29/15
2012-0798-F

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ALEXANDER VERSHBOW *AV*
FROM: JOHN F. FEELEY, JR. *JF*
SUBJECT: Principals Committee Meeting on Bosnia
February 20, 1996

Attached at Tab A is the agenda for the Principals meeting on Bosnia to be held February 20, 1996. The memorandum to the agencies is attached at Tab I.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Andy Sens to sign the memorandum to the agencies at Tab I.

Approve *AV* Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the Agencies
Tab A Agenda

~~SECRET~~

Reason: 1.5 (c,d)
Declassify On: 02/15/06