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UPDATED REPORT ON THE EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN UPDATED REPORT CONCERNING THE EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF MONGOLIA, PURSUANT TO 19 U.S.C. 2432(b)



JULY 21, 1997.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

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To the Congress of the United States:

On September 4, 1996, I determined and reported to the Congress that Mongolia is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Mongolia and certain other activities without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning the emigration laws and policies of Mongolia. You will find that the report indicates continued Mongolian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 18, 1997.*

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

This report is submitted pursuant to sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act"), following Presidential Determination Number 96–51 of September 4, 1996, and the accompanying report to Congress, that Mongolia is not in violation of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of sections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act.

All current information indicates that the emigration laws and practices of Mongolia continue to satisfy the criteria set forth in sections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act in respect of all matters covered in those subsections. Mongolia's "Law on Emigration and Private Trips of Mongolian Citizens Abroad" has been in effect since February 1, 1994. The law gives Mongolian citizens the right to move freely within the country, travel and emigrate, and return to Mongolia. These rights are exercised in fact.

A passport and exit visa (received for a nominal fee) are the only requirements to leave the country. Every citizen has the right to return to Mongolia following emigration. Citizens may not be forcibly expatriated and may not be deprived of citizenship acquired by birth. There are no outstanding emigration cases involving the United States and no divided family cases in Mongolia. Mongolia has accepted refugees from Inner Mongolia, although the number of refugees seeking resettlement is small.

There is continued progress towards a stable democratic political system in Mongolia. This past May, the country held its second presidential election, and fourth nationwide poll, under the 1992 democratic constitution. All political parties, including the former communist party, are publicly committed to democracy and actively participating in democratic institutions.

There are no impediments to monitoring human rights developments in Mongolia.

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