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UPDATED REPORT ON THE EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

COMMUNICATION

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)



JANUARY 21, 1997.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 3, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: 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.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

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 ("the Act"), as amended ("the Jackson-Vanik Amendment"), 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.

The election of a new government last June headed by the former opposition Democratic Coalition represents continued progress toward a stable democratic political system. This was the first peaceful electoral transfer of power to an opposition party in the nation's history. The new government, despite tremendous economic difficulties, is working to expand civil society by establishing civilian control over the security forces and seeking increased transparency in parliamentary and governmental operations.

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