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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)



JULY 15, 1998.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and
ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 1998.

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 was "not in violation of" 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 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 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, 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.

In addition to meeting the emigration requirements, Mongolia has, since the last report, maintained a positive human rights record. The Mongolian Constitution provides for freedom of speech, press and expression and for an independent judiciary. These freedoms are respected in practice. There has been no weakening in the protections afforded basic human rights in the country. There are no impediments to monitoring human rights developments in Mongolia.

Politically, Mongolia continues to demonstrate the strength of its democracy. On April 17 the Mongolian Cabinet resigned, making way for a new government under Deputy Parliament Speaker Ts. Elbegdorj. The new Prime Minister took office within three days according to established parliamentary procedures. The new Prime Minister and his entire Cabinet are, unlike their predecessors, elected members of parliament. Prime Minister Elbegdorj has committed to continue the economic and political reform policies of his predecessor.

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