

104th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document 104-258

EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

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



SEPTEMBER 5, 1996.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the
Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 1996

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit a report concerning emigration laws and policies of Mongolia as required by subsections 402(b) and 409(b) of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act"). I have determined that Mongolia is in full compliance with the criteria in subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act. As required by title IV, I will provide the Congress with periodic reports regarding Mongolia's compliance with these emigration standards.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 4, 1996.*

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND
POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

Pursuant to subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“the Act”), I have determined that Mongolia is not in violation of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act. My determination is attached and incorporated herein.

All current information indicates that the emigration laws and practices of Mongolia satisfy the criteria laid out in subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act in respect of all matters covered in those subsections.

The Mongolian constitution and the 1994 “Law on Emigration and Private trips of Mongolian Citizens Abroad” give Mongolian citizens the right to move freely within the country, to travel and emigrate, and return to Mongolia. A passport and exist visa at nominal cost are the only requirements to leave the country. Every citizen has the right to return to Mongolia following emigration. In addition, 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 Mongolia’s exemplary emigration record, Mongolians also enjoy a favorable human rights climate, with many rights secured by the constitution. Mongolia enjoys favorable relations with the U.S. and has demonstrated a full commitment to the transition to a democratic, free-market society. The U.S. and Mongolia concluded a bilateral Treaty of Trade and Commerce in 1991.

[Presidential Determination No. 96-51]

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 4, 1996.

Memorandum for the Secretary of State.
Subject: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and
409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Poli-
cies of Mongolia.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by subsections 402(a) and
409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432(a) and 2439(a))
("the Act"), I determine that Mongolia is not in violation of para-
graph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 402(a) of the Act, or paragraph
(1), (2), or (3) of subsection 409(a) of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in
the *Federal Register*.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

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