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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation
of Societies for Life in Peace

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[7 December 1981]

1. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic submits the following information on the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.
2. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attaches great value to the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, which was adopted at the initiative of the Polish People's Republic as an important contribution by the United Nations to the cause of strengthening peace, international security and mutual trust among peoples, and as an affirmation of the most sacred right to life and work in conditions of peace.
3. In the present complex international situation the Declaration is becoming increasingly important. It urges mobilization of the efforts of the international community for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.
4. The most important of these efforts undoubtedly lies in furthering the process of curbing the arms race and bringing about disarmament, and in averting the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. That is the goal of the many initiatives undertaken by the socialist countries. Of special importance is the programme of new initiatives for peace put forward at the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
5. Mongolia's domestic and foreign policy fully accords with the noble purposes and goals of the Declaration.
6. The Mongolian People's Republic, as stated in its Constitution, the basic law of the country, "... pursues a peace-loving foreign policy aimed at ensuring durable peace, friendship and co-operation among all peoples on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence ...".
7. The Mongolian Criminal Code prohibits war propaganda in any form, and violation of the law is punishable as a crime. Criminal prosecution is also provided for in the case of propaganda or incitement aimed at arousing national or racial hatred. Under the Constitution, it is incumbent upon Mongolian citizens to promote in every possible way the international friendship of peoples.
8. The proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic for the elaboration and signing of a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the States of Asia and the Pacific is in line with the spirit and aim of the Declaration. The particular urgency of this question, in our view, lies in the fact that it is precisely this vast continent of the globe which is being torn by

the greatest number of wars and conflicts, representing a constantly growing threat to universal peace and security.

9. The problems of consolidating peace, détente and disarmament, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, the propagation of the ideas of peace and the education of societies in a spirit of peace, friendship among peoples and co-operation on a basis of equality, occupy an especially important place in the work of the mass information media in our country.

10. The education of the younger generation in a spirit of peace, friendship and mutual understanding is the objective of the activities of the entire system of education, art and culture. The education of the human being in a spirit of peace represents an all-embracing process that permeates every aspect of the life of our society.

11. As its specific contribution to the mobilization of world public opinion in the struggle to consolidate peace and security, curb the arms race and bring about disarmament, Mongolia took the initiative for the annual observance of a week for the promotion of disarmament. This measure, which has been supported by the United Nations and has found a broad response in various parts of the globe, has become an important element of the efforts of peoples to reduce the threat of nuclear war, relax international tension and achieve the adoption of practical measures in the disarmament field.
