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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-eighth session

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE  
SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

Reports submitted by States parties under  
article VII of the Convention

Addendum

MONGOLIA

[27 October 1981]

Since the first days of the victory of the national revolution, the Mongolian People's Republic has consistently pursued, over a period of more than 60 years, a policy of peace, friendship, equality and co-operation with all peoples; a policy involving the rejection of all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination and exploitation.

This policy flows from the very essence and nature of the socialist social system, which precludes all forms of oppression of man by man, ensures the equality of all and provides material guarantees for its genuine realization.

The Programme of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party states that "the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party considers it a bounden duty to wage a resolute struggle against all forms of racial discrimination, national oppression, colonial plunder and economic exploitation engaged in by international imperialism, and to fight resolutely for the immediate, comprehensive and definitive elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid occupies an important place in the system of international agreements concluded in the field of human rights. Mongolia was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Convention and is implementing all its provisions. It considers that participation in such international agreements is to a certain extent a yardstick of the willingness of every State to make a practical contribution to the development of respect for and the exercise of human rights and of a desire for fruitful co-operation in this field.

Under the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, all citizens, irrespective of sex, race, nationality or religious belief, enjoy fully the right to work, free education and free health care.

Such crimes as dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or racial hatred and incitement to racial discrimination are strictly prohibited in Mongolia.

Article 83 of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic stresses that "Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens on account of their nationality or race and the advocacy of the ideas of chauvinism or nationalism are forbidden by law".

Article 53 of the Mongolian Criminal Code provides that propaganda or agitation with a view to inciting national or racial hatred, as well as any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of nationality or race are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or exile.

Full national and racial equality is reflected in the numerous legislative provisions governing the various aspects of social relations.

For example, the Mongolian Family Code provides for equal rights of citizens in family relations. No restriction whatsoever is permitted on the rights of citizens, nor is the establishment of privileges on grounds of sex, race, nationality or religious belief allowed in marriage or other family relations.

The Mongolian Labour Code states that no direct or indirect privilege on grounds of sex, race, nationality or attitude to religion shall be allowed with respect to the employment of any person. Manual and non-manual workers have the right to a salary guaranteed by the State commensurate with the amount and quality of work done, irrespective of sex, race, nationality or religious belief. All

these provisions of the basic legislative texts of the Mongolian People's Republic show clearly that such manifestations as apartheid, racism and racial discrimination are incompatible with the principles which form the basis of our socialist society.

The Mongolian people and Government have resolutely condemned and continue to condemn the policy of apartheid - a most cruel form of racial discrimination and segregation practised by the Republic of South Africa - and call for the immediate implementation by all States of the many decisions adopted by the United Nations on this question.

The Mongolian People's Republic strictly implements the decisions and recommendations of various international organizations concerning the isolation and boycotting of the racist régime of Pretoria and maintains no relations with it whatsoever.

In accordance with article VI of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, Mongolia strictly implements the decisions of the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as those of international conferences such as the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and other conferences aimed at the elimination of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, and actively participates in efforts being made to this end.

Acting on the basis of its policy of principle, Mongolia provides political, diplomatic, moral and all possible material support and assistance to those fighting against apartheid, colonialism and racism and to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

Full use is made of all information media to unmask and condemn the crime of apartheid, and to shed light on and explain the international community's efforts aimed at the liquidation of apartheid, as well as the heroic struggle of the peoples of South Africa for freedom and independence, democracy and social progress and against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination.

International days for the struggle against racism and racial discrimination are widely observed in Mongolia; in particular, International Anti-Apartheid Year was widely observed throughout the country.

Mongolia's policy on questions of apartheid and racial discrimination and of support for the struggle of peoples to eliminate this shameful manifestation is clearly reflected in the summary report of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the eighteenth session of the Party, held in May 1981, which states: "The Mongolian People's Republic firmly supports the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for national and social liberation, and against imperialism, colonialism and racism. It resolutely condemns the policy of the imperialist and hegemonist circles which support the inhuman régime of apartheid".