



INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION  
ON THE ELIMINATION  
OF ALL FORMS OF  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

C E R D

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION  
Eighteenth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES  
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Fourth periodic reports of States Parties due in 1976

MONGOLIA 1/

[5 May 1978]

1. No new legislative acts having a direct bearing on the elimination of racial discrimination and the implementation of the corresponding International Convention have been adopted in the Mongolian People's Republic since the initial report on this question was submitted on 30 July 1971. All the legislative acts referred to in the previous report remain in force and are fully respected.

Ever since its foundation, the Mongolian People's Republic has pursued, and continues to pursue, a policy of refraining from any form of discrimination, and ensuring equal political, economic, social and other rights to all citizens, irrespective of sex, language, race, religion, education or social standing. This policy derives from the very essence of the system of socialist society, which precludes any form of oppression of man by man, ensures equal rights for all citizens and materially guarantees the successful exercise of those rights. Consequently, the policy and practice of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic fully conform to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and are directed towards developing and strengthening mutual understanding between States, ensuring a lasting peace and attaining the social advancement of peoples.

1/ The fourth periodic report of Mongolia was due on 4 September 1976.

For previous reports submitted by the Government of Mongolia and the summary records of meetings of the Committee at which such reports were considered, see:

- (1) Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.53 (CERD/C/SR.62)
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.30 (CERD/C/SR.127)
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.70/Add.35 (CERD/C/SR.243)

2. During this period, there have been no violations of the provisions of the legislative acts prohibiting all forms of discrimination in the Mongolian People's Republic, and not a single case involving matters relating to racial discrimination has arisen in the judicial practice of the Republic.

Citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic enjoy all the rights provided for in article 5 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Article 83 of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic states that citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic, irrespective of their nationality, have equal rights in all spheres of the economic, cultural, social and political life of the country. Moreover, 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.

The Constitution states that the Mongolian People's Republic guarantees representatives of all nationalities living in the territory of the Republic the possibility of developing their national culture, and of studying and conducting business in their mother tongue. Under the criminal legislation in force, any violation of the principle of the equality of national or racial rights is treated as a crime against the State (article 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Mongolian People's Republic).

Under that same article, propaganda or agitation aimed at inciting racial or national hatred or discord, as well as the direct or indirect restriction of rights or the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on the basis of their racial or national origin, are punishable offences.

3. The legal status of aliens is governed by various provisions of the legislation of the Mongolian People's Republic (Constitution, Citizenship Act of 30 December 1974, Code of Civil Procedure of 1 April 1963, Family Code of 1 October 1975, Code of Criminal Procedure of 1 April 1961, Act on Land Use, etc.).

The basic rights of aliens permanently resident in the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as those of its own citizens, are regulated by national legislation.

All aliens irrespective of race, sex, or religion, enjoy equality of rights, inviolability of the person, the home and correspondence, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, etc. All the social and economic rights enjoyed by citizens are extended to aliens.

Certain legal questions affecting aliens permanently resident or staying temporarily in the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic are governed by agreements with other countries, such as those on the provision of legal aid in civil, family and criminal matters. Such agreements have now been concluded with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Soviet Socialist Republic.

The legislation of the Mongolian People's Republic is consistently based on the principle of the equality of rights for aliens, irrespective of race, sex, etc.

4. In accordance with article 72 of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Procurator of the Mongolian People's Republic is the highest authority exercising supervision over the strict observance of the law by all ministries and other central administrative bodies and their subordinate agencies and organizations, by the executive branches of Khurals of people's deputies, by public and co-operative organizations, as well as by officials and citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic.

This supervision over the strict and steadfast observance of laws is aimed at strengthening the socialist legal order and preventing any violation of the social and State structure of the Republic as embodied in the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, of the socialist economic system, and socialist property, and any infringement of the rights and interests of State, public and co-operative organizations, and of the political, labour, housing, personal, property and other legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

5. The Mongolian People's Republic plays an active part in the international struggle to achieve the earliest possible eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. From the very beginning, it actively supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It does not maintain diplomatic, trade or other relations with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa and fully implements United Nations decisions aimed at eliminating all forms of racial discrimination.

In accordance with these decisions, the purposes and principles of the United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as the steps taken by the international community in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, are given wide publicity in the country.

In addition, the harmful nature of racial and national prejudices and the salient features of racism, racial discrimination and chauvinism are explained as part of the training and education process at all levels.

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