



# GREETINGS



Dear tourists and travelers around the world, we invite you to stay in Ulaanbaatar while visiting Mongolia, home of the eternal blue sky.

Bound to be an unforgettable trip, filled with adventure and memories of experiencing the beauty of Mongolia's natural landscape. The Altai and Khangai mountains, the taiga, the vast steppe, the unique natural features of the Gobi desert, some of the world's most rare wildlife, and of course visiting the historical sites of the era of Chinggis Khan; the most glorified figure in the history of mankind. While experiencing the nomadic culture of the people living on the steppe. All of this awaits you on your journey to Mongolia!

Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia, is one of the developing cities, consisting of nomadic inspired ger dwellings and residential districts as well as the architecture of modern-day buildings.

Ulaanbaatar city, which greets its 380 years of existence since its foundation, has a population of over one million, and we are pleased to announce that the city organizes various events to attract foreign and domestic tourists during our four seasons.

Among them, several events, that attract tourists' attention, could be highlighted such as the "Naadam festival" held July 10-15th, the "Danshignaadam-Khureetsam" cultural and religious event representing rituals of Buddhism celebrated, the "Tsagaansar" and "Winter Festival of Ulaanbaatar" held in the winter time when it is minus 30 degrees, the "Steppe wind" moto festival which attracts interest of Moto sport amateurs.

Dear traveler, while visiting our peaceful capital city, you will have a chance to stay in our world-class hotels, enjoy the city of oriental and occidental architecture, be acquainted with the simplicity of the Mongolian people's lifestyle, taste delicious traditional food and meals in high-level Asian and European restaurants and fill your backpack with rich and interesting information.

As the citizens of the capital city, we would be pleased to welcome and serve you with Mongolian traditional hospitality.

Welcome to our capital city with four centuries of history.

**GOVERNOR OF THE CAPITAL CITY AND MAYOR  
OF ULAANBAATAR** *S. Amarsaikhan* **S. AMARSAIKHAN**



[www.visitulaanbaatar.mn](http://www.visitulaanbaatar.mn)



WELCOME TO ULAANBAATAR



CAPITAL CITY OF MONGOLIA



# Why Ulaanbaatar?

*Ulaanbaatar is a city for major businessmen willing to work with the some of the world's biggest nations in the region in a wide range of sectors and industries.*

## BUSINESS

The capital's economic development is growing sustainably.

There are about

**87,725**

business register successfully in Ulaanbaatar.

## POPULATION

Today more than

**3,274,833**

people are living in Mongolia of those people

**1,444,700**

are live in Ulaanbaatar

## ATTRACTIONS

Public and cultural events and festivals take place in Ulaanbaatar throughout the year.

## TRANSPORTATION

Domestic and international airlines offer direct flights from Ulaanbaatar to more than 20 cities around the world.



## TOURISM

Over

**529,370**

tourists and visitors come to Ulaanbaatar each year.



## HISTORICAL

Learn all about the rich history of Ulaanbaatar at the city's museums, libraries, ancient monasteries, theaters, and exhibitions.



## EDUCATION

One in every 7 people



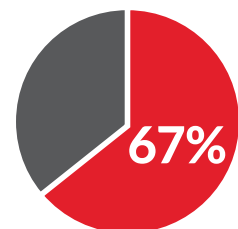
Over Ulaanbaatar is a college or university student.

**40,000** students are currently studying

abroad while **210,000** are studying in Ulaanbaatar.

## LIVING

Sixty seven percent of Ulaanbaatar's population are young adults.



# HISTORIC ULAANBAATAR

## BRIEF HISTORY OF ULAANBAATAR



Ulaanbaatar is more than just a city, it is about the history of urbanization of the Mongols. The history of Ulaanbaatar begins at Shireet Tsagaan Lake, located 344 kilometers away from the city. At this very place, a place of divine beauty, the future capital city of Mongolia was founded in 1639.

G. Zanabazar, a five-year-old boy at the time and a descendant of Chinggis Khan's Golden Lineage, had just been enthroned as the first Jebtsundamba Khutugtu, the spiritual head of Mongolian Buddhism. Ulaanbaatar was home to his palace. The palace-settlement included small temples, stupas, and gers. The city would move several times until settling down at its current location. The name changed as well. First, it was Urguu, then Nymyn Khuree, Ikh Khuree, Niislel Khuree and finally in 1924, it came to be called Ulaanbaatar.

During the time of Ikh Khuree, it started to grow and develop as a city. Mongolian artisans began mixing national architectural traditions, building methods, and the style of the Mongol ger with the architectural traditions of China and Tibet, to build mixed style temples and monasteries. This was a time when wondrous architectural complexes such as Dambadarjeeling Monastery, Gandantegchinlen Monastery, and East Khuree Dashchoilin Monastery were built.

By the end of the 19th century, Ikh Khuree had been developed into not only a religious center, but a center of politics, governance, and culture. The city was a junction point for commerce and communications.

At the dawn of the 20th century, the National Freedom Revolution of 1911 broke out, putting an end to more than 200 years of Qing Dynasty rule, reviving Mongolian statehood and setting the beginning of the rise of Mongolians. The National Freedom Revolution was the realization of the Mongolians' undaunted dreams and the unyielding struggle they held for many decades to regain their independence as a nation. It was a grand rise of the nation's conscience. On December 29, 1911, Mongolia declared its independence and enthroned Jebtsundamba Khutugtu VIII as King, and Ikh Khuree was renamed Niislel Khuree. The capital city of Mongolia was a hearth and witness to the history of three revolutions in the 20th century.

The triumph of the People's Revolution in 1921 led Ulaanbaatar toward the rise of modern architecture and an urban development era, launching rapid construction work. Buildings around Sukhbaatar Square were built within the framework of city development plans of 1940-1949, with designs by Russian architects. By 1960, Ulaanbaatar gained its own architectural characteristics thanks to the Soviet trained Mongolian professionals.

This process would actively continue until the late 1980s, when the building of the Government House, theatres, schools, kindergartens and housing were undertaken. It's fair to note that during the 1980s specifically, the city's architects combined modern design with traditions, producing buildings with beautiful architecture.

shed.wired.equipment 

Ulaanbaatar

## THE CITY OF NEW DEMOCRACY

In the summer of 1990, Mongolia held its first multi-party, democratic elections, establishing the first permanent, multi-party parliamentary conference. Mongolia's new version of the Constitution was adopted in 1992 (this was the fourth version to be written), and re-asserted Ulaanbaatar as the nation's capital. Massive social and economic re-structuring would take place in the following 20 years and although this is still an ongoing process, Ulaanbaatar is now a modern city and the hub of Mongolia's political, commercial, cultural and international relations.

## NEW ERA FOR THE CITY

Contemporary Ulaanbaatar is a rapidly evolving, expanding, and fast-growing metropolitan city. It is a young city with 67% of its 1.3 million population being young adults. The city combines the past and present which when meeting together is felt most strongly when you walk through its ancient temples, luxury brand stores and modern skyscrapers-headquarters to high profile national and international corporate organisations.



## WINTER FUN ULAANBAATAR



### SKIING

Nestled in the valley overlooking the eastern section of the city is "Sky Resort". Designed by a French company, the resort is equipped with an Italian snow making system. It has all you need for mountain or cross country skiing. Rentals from HEAD or Rossingol are available at the Ski House. All kinds of snow gear, including safety gear are available for rent too. Night lights illuminate the entire area, making it accessible from 0900 to 2200 at night. As they say, there's never bad weather, but bad clothing. So if you are dressed properly, you can ski in the temperatures ranging between -10-20 Celsius, making it an interesting point in a story to tell your friends back home. During the months of March and April, Russian and Chinese Spring Festivals can be observed here. For a quick bite, the resort offers snacks in the Ski House Restaurant, which can accommodate up to 300 people. If your preference is fine dining, then you may choose the Club House Restaurant. For more information, check out the following web site:

[www.skyresort.mn](http://www.skyresort.mn)

### HIKING AMONG TREES

Ulaanbaatar is surrounded by four wonderful mountain ranges which are covered with trees including the Siberian Larch, Pine, Wild Aspen and Birch. In the winter months, these are like medicine and on a weekend, locals like to hike in the mountains as there are several great hiking trails to choose from. Hiking in the snow enables you to enjoy the utter quietness of Winter's tranquility, and so long as you know your way around, you can trek almost anywhere you want to! Since the snow's surface is hardly ever disturbed, except by the wildlife, it creates a sense of exploring the unknown parts of the mountain, as if no humans ever set foot there before!

Many locals contest that if you leave the city without experiencing the hiking, you are missing a big part of the Winter joy. Locals like to bring out their hot beverages such as tea and coffee, supplemented with some food and they just sit under trees to enjoy the afternoon fresh air. Ask any one of your local hosts and they will direct you where to go.





little.hedgedog.also



## DOG SLEDDING

It is a relatively new comer to the city's Winter travel programs, however dog sledding is now already one of the favorite ways of passing time for the city goers. Every weekend, sleds pulled by husky dogs offer rides along the frozen Tuul river all the way up to the Gorkhi Terelj National Park. Optional overnight trips can be arranged too, covering up to 50-100 km distance. As long as you are geared with quality down jackets, it is a pleasant way of traveling in close interaction with nature. Many past travelers attest how much they didn't know about the city's winter ecosystem before taking the sled ride. The ride is complimented by a true Mongolian barbeque cooked over an open fire. [f dogsledtoursmongolia](#)



## ICE SPORTS

Driving just about 50 km north of the city, you can test your skills over an ice wall built for winter sports lovers, where every winter, a national competition is held. There are also several ice rings in the city for those who love skating. The Hunnu Mall, located along the way to the airport, offers an all-season open and indoor skating ring. Every February, the city also organizes the annual Ice Festival which features many traditional Mongolian games including an ice ankle-bone shooting competition. If you are willing, the experts love to share and teach their skills to the visitors. Maybe you will add one more skill set to your talents? For more information about the events, visit the following web site:

[www.VisitUlaanbaatar.mn](http://www.VisitUlaanbaatar.mn)



# TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OUTSIDE OF ULAANBAATAR



## THE 13TH CENTURY COMPLEX

The "13th Century Complex" is located in Erdene soum of Tuv aimag, some 96 km away from the city. The park features a real time micro kingdom of the 13th century, so that travelers gain as much hands-on experience regarding the historic period as possible. There are six different camp establishments that provide a unique outlook to the traditional way of living under the great empire. In the Khan's Palace, you will learn about the statecraft of 13th century Mongolians. One of the popular experiences is dining at the Khan's Great Palace and experiencing a feast just as Chinggis Khan's noblemen used to enjoy. The blacksmiths and craftsman's work of the 13th century was very popular around the world. In the craftsmen's camp, you will observe the artwork of making of household utensils, women's ornaments, jewelry,



 puzzle.grandest.bulldogs

arms and tools, etc. At the Shaman's Camp, you will learn about this ancient way of worshipping among Mongolians. At the Library Camp, you will learn about Mongolians' literary traditions. Finally, at the Nomads' Camp, you will learn about the nomadic way of life and the way of breeding livestock and the rich methods of producing dairy products. One can also enjoy seeing horse training, processing leathers and making clothes.

## AGLAG MONASTERY



 downshift.lowland.life

Aglag Buteel Monastery is situated about 92 km to the North of Ulaanbaatar. Located in the beautiful, rocky hills, surrounded by larch and birch trees, the main temple is surrounded by large natural rock outcrops - some of which have been carved with Buddhist relics. A special meditation path

leads Buddhist students and tourists to the goal of understanding, the link between humans and nature and to purify their spirit and mind. The monastery itself sits in a beautiful valley of forested hills of the Dalyn Khavtsal Mountain, located in the jurisdiction of Bornuur soum of Tuv province. It is located on the main paved road that connects Russia to Mongolia, so passersby from each direction can easily stop and make a short pilgrimage.

Some of the key stone art crafts include that of Garuda, Buddha's portrait, the Goddess Yanjinlhama, gecko and scorpion statues, amongst many others. It is an outstanding stop for anyone interested in exploring Mongolia's Buddhist heritage that is also connected with natural beauty!

You can even try a short meditation! The nature and scenery is perfect and the monastery is ideal to visit as a day trip.





## MANJUSRI MONASTERY

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The monastery, dedicated to Manjusri, was first established in 1733 as the permanent residence of the Reincarnation of the Bodhisattva of Wisdom. At its peak, it had over twenty temples and more than 300 monks. Religious ceremonies often involved more than 1000 monks. The lamasery housed a collection of valuable and rare Buddhist scriptures, including a golden script on silver leaf. Nestled in the foothills of the Bogd Mountain, it was one of the most beautiful temples in the country.

Although destroyed during the political purge of the 1930s, there are a few examples of original Buddhist arts including fresco paintings that can still be seen today. Restoration of the individual buildings began shortly after the Democratic Revolution in 1990. In 1992, the executed monks were officially rehabilitated. In 1998, the ruins of the monastery were



humaneness.confuses.showcases

protected by the state. To date, the main building has been rebuilt and is now a museum.

A visit to the monastery ground offers an excellent opportunity for hiking around its surrounding forests and hills.

## HUSTAI NURUU NATIONAL PARK (HNP)

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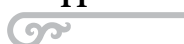


fancy.hesitations.respond

The HNP was the first park to be managed by a Non-governmental Organization specializing in nature and environmental conservation. It is one of the best-managed Specially Protected Areas in Mongolia and is the site of the unique re-introduction scheme of Przewalskii's horse (*Equus przewalskii*). Initiated by Mongolian's called Takhi, it became extinct in the wild during the

1960s, however since 1992 has been successfully re-introduced to Hustai and other parts of Mongolia, from zoos around the world. Hustai Nuruu ("Birch Mountains") is relatively close to Ulaanbaatar and is a conservation success story. There are also abundant samples of archeological treasures such as remains of Neolithic graves. Other species in HNP, but are usually not

seen are Lynx, Argali Sheep and Roe Deer. Sometimes herds of Mongolian Gazelle are seen too. A number of tour companies offer day programs to the site. HNP covers 506 km<sup>2</sup> of land and is home to 459 species of plants, 44 species of mammals and 217 species of birds. You can find more information on its official website at: [www.Hustai.mn](http://www.Hustai.mn)



# TERELJ NATIONAL PARK

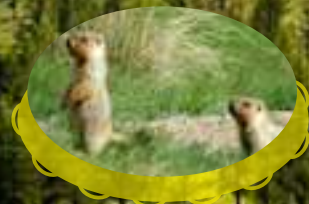


## Temple of the Peaceful Princess –Gunjiin Sum

This area surrounded by pine tree forest is a naturally beautiful. In 1699 Manchu princess came to Mongolia becoming a queen of Mongolian noble, Dondovdorj. She left her will before she passed away in 1740. In the will, it was written "I got married with a Mongol man and lived throughout my life with him, so I became a Mongolian. Therefore, please let me lay to rest in a Mongolian territory". Princess's servants from Sunchin tribe have been protecting the area around her grave since that time.

Until 1930 her sacred burial hadn't been destroyed. But, when excavation began in 1948, it had already

been affected by the robberies. Grave remains consist of 6 main parts including a stone monument, an establishment protecting the grave, Bogd gate, a fortress, a sacred burial and a grave. Princess tomb is in the sacred burial. The establishment protecting the grave has its own fortress inside the bigger fortress. Height of the fortress is 2,5m, width is 70m same as its length and covering area is 4900 square meter. The thickness of the wall equals 4 bricks placed side by side. In front of the section inside the fortress, there is 10m-high, 6m-wide Bogd gate which consists of several columns. The sacred burial was placed near this gate.



Gorkhi Terelj is one of the thirty National Parks in Mongolia. It is well known for its breathtaking scenery consisting of granite mountains, the legendary Turtle Rock, its coniferous forests and the rich basins of the Tuul and Terelj rivers. It is located within one hours driving distance, just 60 km east of the city. The park is an especially good place to visit if you have a shorter time span to visit the country. From cultural and nomadic heritage, to its rich flora and fauna, it has almost everything to showcase Mongolia's rich cultural and natural heritage. One can visit the hanging monastery of Ariyabal, suspended in the foot hills of one of the tallest mountains. Its green and lush meadows offer excellent hiking opportunities.

If you are interested in botany, visit the park during the Summer months, so you can enjoy the beautiful wild flowers. The confluence of the Terelj and Tuul rivers offer great bird watching opportunities. Even in the Winter months, it amazes explorers. There is a wide variety of accommodation available, ranging from a 5-star luxury hotel to tourist class Ger camps. There are also few "guest Gers" offered by local nomads – growing in popularity this type of accommodation is ideal for budget travelers. Some of the best horseback riding trails are also found here. In nutshell, it is an excellent show-all National Park which has easy access options from the city and should not be missed.

/// [focus.index.conditional](http://focus.index.conditional)

Turtle Rock

**Turtle Rock,** "Melkhiikhad", is a surprising granitic formation, 24 metres (79 feet) high, whose form reminds of a turtle. Its old name was MungutKhad.



#### Ariyabal meditation temple

Ariyabal meditation temple is situated in Terelj National Park, 3 km from Turtle Rock. It is a Buddhist meditation temple built in 1810 but destroyed during the religious purge of the 1938, however restored at the beginning of 2004-07. From the temple you will see the beautiful view of the national park.





# MOUNT BOGD KHAN NATIONAL PARK



Mount Bogd Khan National Park is the world's first national park which is located in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. It is a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve. For topography, it is the only specially protected area located in the main hub of a country. There is no such national park located in the main hubs of the other countries of the world.

**Total area size of Mount Bogd Khan National Park: 41,651 hectares**

- Restricted area: 5,656.9 hectares
- Protected area: 28,757.7 hectares
- Wildlife areas (A and B): 7,119.6 hectares
- Highest peak Tsetsee Goun: 2,268 meters above altitude

The mountain is in a community location where are 1.2 million residents of the capital city and its satellite town to the north and 17.3 habitants of the soums Zuunmod and Sergelen of Tuv province to the south.

There are 52 species of mammals consisting 40.3% rodents, 25.0% carnivores, 7.7% insectivores, 9.6% chiropterans and ungulates and 7.7% lagomorphs.

**The flora consists of total 427 species of 265 genera of 60 families. The flora families are divided as follows:**

The Daisy family (Asteraceae)	46 species
The Rose family (Rosaceae)	37 species
The Pea family (Fabaceae)	36 species
The Buttercup family (Ranunculaceae)	29 species
The Figwort family (Scrophulariaceae)	20 species

Birds of total 218 species, 119 genera, 41 families belonging to 13 orders have been recorded in Mount Bogd Khan National Park and the basin of River Tuul and among which there are rare birds of 7 species of the International Rare Species Class and 13 species of the Regional Rare Species Class.





A forest covering area occupies 53.1% or 22,129 hectares of the national park.

The forest covering area consists of 98.8% or 18,153-hectare natural woodland, 0.1% or a 14-hectare planted or grown forest and 1.1% or 201-hectare bushes and shrubs.

### Trip routes:

It is divided into types of off-road biking and hiking. There are total 10 trip routes.

There are a lot of wildlife, cultural heritage, rock painting, on-rock scripts, tombs and shrines. These are a historic heritage located along the trip routes greatly attracting the interests of travelers and tourists.

The statistics show that 5,000 foreign tourists and 145,000 domestic travelers and tourists have traveled to the national park in the past 3 years.



# A NEW DOORWAY TO ASIAN BUSINESS



Ulaanbaatar is a suitable city for making direct contact with Northeast Asian countries, and it makes conducting business operations easy and pleasant. The business activities operating in the city are very active, with many multinational corporations present, a stable financial environment, highly educated and experienced individuals, relatively few taxes and administrative burdens, reliable communications and road networks, and a peaceful, safe urban environment.

Mongolia has professional and friendly relations with the countries in the region, so the threat of political disputes and challenges are not present.

James Passin, an active player in the Mongolian Stock Exchange, said during an interview with

Bloomberg, "I can't think of a place with more opportunities. I'll be here until I'm dead or no longer interested in continuing to invest." There are many foreign businessmen living in Ulaanbaatar who share his ideas on investing in Mongolia. No doubt, there are problems, however, Mongolians are able to listen to the problems, learn from their mistakes, and make decisions accordingly.

Evidence of this can be read from the Harvard International Review.

Ulaanbaatar has all the potential of becoming a new doorway to business in Asia.

We have listed examples of why Ulaanbaatar is a suitable city for successful and enjoyable business operations and an interesting and fun place to live.



## **BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

Ulaanbaatar has large national banks as well as small financial organizations that are providing banking and financial services to people living all over the country through their active branches and offices in every province and most soums. Mongolian banks offer all types of financial services at all of their branches, as well as through their online and mobile services, which are developing each day to become fast and easy to use. Businesses and entities are able to make fast and reliable international transactions through hundreds of correspondent banks working closely with the national banks in the city. These banks also offer services such as custody and clearing for their customers. In addition, there are several international investment and commercial banks operating in Ulaanbaatar. For example, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Bank of China, Standard Charter, Tokyo Mitsubishi Bank, ING, Sumitomo Bank and many others are offering services to their customers with offices located in the capital city. The Mongolian Stock Exchange, which works closely with internationally respected and valued stock exchanges, as well as all other regional stock exchanges, also must be mentioned.



# TRANSPORT IN MONGOLIA



## AIR TRANSPORT

As of 2012, most airports of 21 province centers of Mongolia have paved runways. Those closest to Ulaanbaatar lack scheduled air service.

Chinggiskhaan International Airport outside of Ulaanbaatar is the major airport in Mongolia that offers international flights. Choibalsan's airport has international status and flights to the Chinese cities of Hailar, Erenhot and Manzhouli.

As of 2013, domestic air carriers such as MIAT Mongolian Airlines, Eznis Airways unexpectedly suspended its operation on May 22, 2014 Aero Mongolia, Hunnu Air as well as international carriers such as Aeroflot, Korean Air, Air China and Turkish Airlines are offering scheduled services. Domestic airlines except MIAT Mongolian Airlines provide regular service between Ulaanbaatar and aimag centers. Domestic flights are operated using Fokker 50, Airbus 319 and Bombardier Q400 aircraft.

Ulaanbaatar can be accessed with regular flights from major cities such as Moscow, Berlin, Frankfurt, Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka (served only in summer), Istanbul and Bishkek.

In 2013 the first purely air cargo operator was registered at the Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia and is planned to commence operation in 2014.

Talks of a possible restart of flights between the Russian city of Ulan-Ude and Ulaanbaatar by a Russian airline have been reported.



## Railway

The Trans-Mongolian Railway connects the Trans-Siberian Railway from Ulan Ude in Russia to Erenhot and Beijing in China through the capital Ulaanbaatar. The Mongolian section of this line runs for 1110 km. A spur line connects Darkhan to the copper mines of Erdenet; another spur line connects Ulaanbaatar with the coal mines of Baganuur.

A separate railway line is in the east of the country between Choibalsan and the Trans-Siberian at Borzya; however, that line is closed to passengers beyond the Mongolian town of Chuluunkhoroot For domestic transport, daily trains run from Ulaanbaatar to Darkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Erdenet, as well as Zamyun-Üüd, Choir and Sainshand.







## ROADWAYS

In 2007, only about 2600 km of Mongolia's road network were paved. Another 3900 km are graveled or otherwise improved. This network of paved roads was expanded to 4,800 km in 2013, with 1,800 km completed in 2014 alone. This included the roads from Ulaanbaatar to the Russian and Chinese borders, paved road from Ulaanbaatar to Kharkhorin and Bayankhongor, another going south to Mandalgovi, and a partly parallel road from Lün to Dashinchilen, as well as the road from Darkhan to Bulgan via Erdenet. The vast

majority of Mongolia's official road network, some 40,000 km, are simple cross-country tracks.

Construction is underway on an east-west road (the so-called Millennium Road) that incorporates the road from Ulaanbaatar to Arvaikheer and on the extension of the Darkhan-Bulgan road beyond Bulgan. Private bus and minibus companies offer service from Ulaanbaatar to most aimag centers.

## BUS

Buses are the main mode of public transportation in Ulaanbaatar. There is no set time table, but buses pass stops at approximately 15-minute intervals. Buses runs between 7:00am and 10:00pm. In July 2013, Ulaanbaatar Urban Transport Service with ChinggisKhaan International Airport launched an express bus connecting the airport and downtown area. However, the service was stopped as of September 2013 for unknown period. There is transport between cities of Mongolia offering buses of all sizes from minivans to large coach buses (usually up to 45 seats). The national and municipal governments regulate a wide system of private transit providers which operate numerous bus lines around the city. There is also an Ulaanbaatar trolleybus system. TenuunOgoo LLC, Erdemtrans LLC and Sustainbuyant LLC are the top 3 major private bus operators.



# 10 FACTS ABOUT ULAANBAATAR

**1** Mongolia's capital is Ulaanbaatar, or Ulan Bator, which comes from the Mongolian Ulayanbayatur, which means "Red Hero." The city is not part of any Mongolian aimag, or province, and its population as of 2008 was over 1 million. The city was founded in 1639 as a movable monastery and changed locations 28 times before it was settled permanently at its present location on the Tuul and Selbe rivers in 1778.



**2** Mongolia is the most sparsely populated nation in the world, with only 4.3 people per square mile.

**3** Due to its high elevation, high latitude, landlocked location, and the effects of the Siberian anticyclone, Ulaanbaatar is the coldest national capital in the world, where the average temperature.



**4** Mongolia has a total area of 603, 909 miles<sup>2</sup> (1,564,116 km<sup>2</sup>). It is slightly smaller than Alaska and is the second largest land-locked country after Kazakhstan.

**5** Mongolians used a traditional vertical script which had just 26 characters. Today, this traditional script is developing as a form of art in addition to writing. The official language of Ulaanbaatar is Mongolian.



**6** Bogd Khan Uul National Park (1783), the oldest national park in the world, is in Mongolia. It predates the Yellowstone by approximately 100 years.



**7** A 40-metre (131-foot) statue of Genghis Khan sits just outside Ulaanbaatar and is the world's tallest statue of a horseman.

**8** Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia used to move three times a year (being a nomadic city). Mongolia became a member of the World Trade Organization in 1997.



**9** Presently, there are 14 domestic commercial banks operating in the capital city. Additionally, the representative offices of international bank such as Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Bank of China, Standard Charter, Tokyo Mitsubishi Bank, ING, Sumitomo bank, and many others are also located in Ulaanbaatar.



**10** The biggest boot created by human is a Mongolian traditional guta, a 9 m tall and is preserved at the Genghis Khan Statue Complex in Tsonjin Boldog. To create this boot a total of 225 pieces of buffalo skin, 4,500 meters of rope, 120 m<sup>2</sup> of felt, 72 m<sup>2</sup> of sponge, 13 m<sup>3</sup> of wood, 300 liters of glue and 180 m<sup>2</sup> of tarpaulin were used.

# MONGOLIA A FEW CLICKS AWAY



The city is a community that brings people together. Like everywhere else in the world, it has its own cyberspace where people can meet just like we do in parks, playgrounds, clubs and popular hang-outs. When it comes to internet accessibility, Ulaanbaatar is one of the best connected cities. If you know your way around cyberspace, travel planning is just a few clicks away.

Via the internet, UB is now hooked in with the international community like never before. Everyone uses it at work, home, on the streets. You see everyone looking down at their phones in barbershops, grocery stores, cafes and restaurants. Whether we like it or not, the internet has become an important part of our communication. That is why you will find it handy to check the following sites to get the information necessary for planning your trip to this country:



These sites are excellent surfing areas for anyone contemplating a travel experience in or outside of the city. Local net surfers visit them on a regular basis for new information and travel opportunities. I'm sure you will find them useful too, and perhaps try one of the outlets for your own unforgettable travel experience.



- There are now a few clubs in the city that connect like-minded travelers for weekly hiking and trekking. These clubs also frequently volunteer to make new trails in UB's surrounding mountains. These can be found at the following:

 [khairkhan.hiking.club](https://www.facebook.com/khairkhan.hiking.club)

- If you are not faint hearted and want to explore Mongolia through a birds'-eye view, then visit places like the "Fly Center", located on the way to the Gorkhi Terelj National Park. Here are few sites for paragliding and ultra-light flying experiences:

 [monrevetours](https://www.facebook.com/monrevetours)

 [little.hedgedog.also](https://www.little.hedgedog.also)

- UB may have a short summer and cold winter, but it doesn't mean you cannot enjoy the time and have a real winter travel experience. Dog sledding has been very popular lately. Check out this link:

 [dogsledtoursmongolia](https://www.facebook.com/dogsledtoursmongolia)

 [little.hedgedog.also](https://www.little.hedgedog.also)

- If you are looking for more extreme ways of exploring the country, like cliff hanging or ice climbing, visit the following site for more information:

[www.mongolia-expeditions.com](http://www.mongolia-expeditions.com)

 [renovated.tones.weaved](https://www.renovated.tones.weaved)

- Mongolia is one of the few nations in the world where tradition has not been lost in the wake of modernization. You can explore Mongolia's nomadic culture by driving just a dozen km away from the downtown area. This gives you the opportunity to ride horses Mongolian style, one of the must have experiences for competent travelers:

[www.monrevetours.com](http://www.monrevetours.com)

 [little.hedgedog.also](https://www.little.hedgedog.also)

- No one will dispute Mongolia is like heaven when it comes to mountain biking. Its rich, green mountains in the Summer and frozen river valleys covered with white silky snow in winter, offers abundant biking opportunities during all four-seasons. There are now a few companies that offer expert guides and rental equipment. One of them is:

[www.mongolia-expeditions.com](http://www.mongolia-expeditions.com)

 [renovated.tones.weaved](https://www.renovated.tones.weaved)

- Mongolia is one of the best off-road driving destinations. The best of all, you can choose to drive any back road of your choice and explore the surrounding area on foot. Overland driving offers one of the most liberal ways of exploring the country's sites and sounds. Here is a company that specializes in this product:

[www.MongoliaQuest.com](http://www.MongoliaQuest.com)

[www.MongolianOutdoorTravel.com](http://www.MongolianOutdoorTravel.com)

 [statue.most.ditching](https://www.statue.most.ditching)

- Are you looking for an opportunity to organize an event or hold a conference in the country? Or do you need any assistance with any corporate travel arrangements? Mongolia is quickly becoming one of the new MICE destinations. For more information about this, try the following site:

[www.ubmice.com](http://www.ubmice.com)

 [pacifist.circular.trifle](https://www.pacifist.circular.trifle)



# Cultural *Ulaanbaatar*

The Imperial Palace, Buddhist monasteries, museums, and natural domains surrounding the capital will not be the reason to pass through, but to stay and observe the culture of the capital city, Ulaanbaatar.  
-National Geographic Traveler





Danshig Naadam Khuree Tsam is part of the nation's biggest religious and cultural festival.



## CLASSICAL ART IN ULAANBAATAR

The State Academic Drama Theater, with its red-colored building of classical design, and the pink building of the State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet are located close to each other, not far from Ulaanbaatar's central square. Famous Mongolian plays are performed on the stages of these theaters, along with world renowned operas, ballets, and plays performed by famous Mongolian and foreign artists. The repertoires of the two theaters, as well as the appearances by leading artists who perform at the world's largest classical competitions and festivals, are evidence that Mongolia's classical art has reached a high level today.

### THE STATE PHILHARMONIC

The State Philharmonic, founded in 1957, is composed of three orchestras. They are the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Bayan Mongol band, and a horse-head fiddle ensemble.

These groups play national and classical world music, as well as classical jazz, which express unlimited creative character. Mongolia's horse-head fiddle ensemble has had the wonderful experience of playing the world's most famous compositions with a traditional Mongolian musical instrument.

/// [opened.belt.camps](http://opened.belt.camps)

### THE PUPPET THEATER

If you are in Ulaanbaatar, please visit the Puppet Theater, just 800 meters southwest of Sukhbaatar Square. You have to cross only two streets to find yourself there. In this theater, international and Mongolian puppet works are presented with masks, sticks, ropes, gloves, fingers, and shadow maneuvers. Witness young children express delight, fear, and surprise as they are absorbed in the magic of these special performances.

/// [clasping.painters.feasts](http://clasping.painters.feasts)

## THE WONDER OF MONGOLIAN FOLKLORE

### CONTORTION AND FOLK DANCE

It is impossible to separate the nature of Mongolian identity and feelings from the country's ethnic and folk dance. In the central region, Khalkha dancing focuses on the Mongolian's noble character, ceremonial rites, respect for nature, grace, and swaying of the body. The famed contortion acrobat displays behaviors and body moments of the sacred deities as if jointless. Western Mongolia's ethnic dancing mainly focuses on swift movements of the arms and chest, shoulder movements, strikes, swinging, and footwork. It is highly worthwhile to see the wonderful performances of contortion and folk dancing by young Mongolians, accompanied by horse-head fiddle playing and the singing of long songs.

### LONG SONG AND THROAT SINGING

Listening to and learning about throat singing and long song will help you to understand the uniqueness of Mongolian identity, their relationship to nature, and their understanding of human nature. In throat singing, one can listen to and discover deep human feelings, feel a connection to nature, hear the sound of water, wind and wild animals, and see the silhouettes of mountains. The horse-head fiddle's melodies have the magical power to fill the wide endless steppe with melodious long songs. The music has a wide, free range and deep meaning, and the power to pacify human beings and nature through glorious melodies.





## MONGOLIAN NATIONAL GRAND THEATRE

This ensemble performs concerts for the guests of the capital city which honor the essence and superiority of Mongolian folk culture. This performance will take you to the peaks of the Altai Mountains soaring towards the sky, to the shores of the amazing Khuvsgul Lake and the immense land of the eastern steppes, and to see the exceptional and beautiful nature of the Southern Gobi. By coming to the performance you will become acquainted with the magnificence of Mongolian dance and see performances of long songs, throat singing, biyelgee dance, and contortion on the same stage.

## MONGOLIA'S GRAND NATIONAL ORCHESTRA

Established during the reign of the Great Mongolian khans of the 13th century, the Mongolian Grand National Orchestra performs in accordance with strict order originating from ancient times. The current orchestra is unique, as it revives the music played during the state orchestral performances of the Yuan Dynasty. It can be said that melodies from the eighth century are heard when the orchestra performs. The Grand Orchestra performs during Mongolian state celebrations, ceremonies and for national diplomatic events.

## MORIN KHUUR ENSEMBLE

When Morin Khuur (the fiddle) is played, we can feel the vast steppe, a clear blue sky, and hear the sound of horse hooves. Foreigners may carry a wish to visit Mongolia in their dreams, but Mongolians abroad feel the emotions of being in their homeland by shedding tears. The Morin Khuur Ensemble has performed all over the world representing Mongolia on the stages of well-known international halls such as the Bolshoi Theater of Russia, the UNESCO Headquarters in France, Musikverein in Austria, the Palace of Nations in Switzerland, Berliner Philharmonie in Germany, and Suntory Hall in Japan.

## ETHNIC MUSIC BANDS

Ethnic music bands usher in a new era in music. Many ethnic music bands, such as Arga Bileg, Altan Urag, Khusugtun, and Legend, perform on the stages of Ulaanbaatar. They've created a new era in music by blending national music with rock, jazz, and western music in their performances for audiences. Modern ethnic music bands work on international film projects, perform on well-known international stages, take part in musical festivals. Their work has been honored at international music festivals and nominated for awards, including a Grammy award.



# MONGOLIAN NATIONAL BRAND

## Mongolian script

In 1208 Chinggis Khan defeated the Naimans, Turkic tribes living in Central Asia, and captured their Uyghur scribe Tatar-Tonga, who apparently adapted the Old Uyghur alphabet to write Mongolian. The alphabet created by Tatar-Tonga is now known as the Uighur/Uyghur Script, the classical or traditional Mongol Script, the Old Script, or Mongol Bichig in Mongolian.

The traditional Mongolian script was not ideal for writing the Mongolian language, and even less suited for writing Chinese, so during the 13th century a Tibetan monk called Drogön Chögyal Phagpa was asked by Kublai Khan to create a new script for the Mongol empire. Phagpa came up with the 'Phags-pa script, which is also known as the Mongolian new script, and was based on the Tibetan script. This script was never widely used and after the Yuan dynasty fell in 1368, 'Phags-pa was used mainly to provide Mongolian phonetic glosses in Chinese texts.

In the late 17th century a Mongolian monk and scholar called Bogd Zanabazar created a new script for Mongolian called Soyombo, which could also be used to write Chinese and Sanskrit. It was used mainly for Mongolian translations of Buddhist texts and in temple inscriptions.

Bogd Zanabazar also created another script for Mongolian known as the Mongolian Square Script or Mongolian Horizontal Square Script, which was rediscovered in 1801. It was based on the Tibetan script, but what it was used for is uncertain.

In 1567 the translator and scholar Ayuush Güüsh added extra letters to the traditional Mongol Script to make it possible to write loanwords from Tibetan, Sanskrit and Chinese in Mongolian texts. This version of the script is known as the Galik script.

- Type of writing system: phonemic alphabet with separate letters for consonants and vowels.
- Direction of writing: left to right in vertical columns running from top to bottom.
- The letters have a number of different shapes, the choice of which depends on the position of a letter in a word and which letter follows it.
- The Mongolian script is traditionally taught as syllables rather than individual letters.



## National clothes Deel

is an item of traditional clothing commonly worn since centuries ago among the Mongols and other nomadic tribes of Central Asia, including various Turkic peoples, and can be made from cotton, silk, wool, or brocade. The deel is still commonly worn by both men and women outside major towns, especially by herders.

In urban areas, deels are mostly only worn by elderly people, or on festive occasions. The deel appears similar to a caftan or an old European folded tunic. Deels typically reach to below the wearer's knees and fan out at the bottom and are commonly blue, olive, or burgundy, though there are deels in a variety of other colors.



## Morin Khuur

The instrument consists of a trapeziform wooden-framed sound box to which two strings are attached. It is held nearly upright with the sound box in the musician's lap or between the musician's legs. The strings are made from hairs from nylon or horses' tails, strung parallel, and run over a wooden bridge on the body up a long neck, past a second smaller bridge, to the two tuning pegs in the scroll, which is usually carved into the form of a horse's head.

The bow is loosely strung with horse hair coated with larch or cedar wood resin, and is held from underneath with the right hand. The underhand grip enables the hand to tighten the loose hair of the bow, allowing very fine control of the instrument's timbre.

The larger of the two strings (the "male" string) has 130 hairs from a stallion's tail, while the "female" string has 105 hairs from a mare's tail. Nowadays the strings are made of nylon. Traditionally, the strings were tuned a fifth apart, though in modern music they are more often tuned a fourth apart, usually to B-flat and F. The strings are stopped either by pinching them in the joints of the index and middle fingers, or by pinching them between the nail of the little finger and the pad of the ring finger.





## National Ger

A traditional yurt (from the Turkic languages) or ger (Mongolian) is a portable, round tent covered with skins or felt and used as a dwelling by several distinct nomadic groups in the steppes of Central Asia.

The structure comprises an angled assembly or latticework of pieces of wood or bamboo for walls, a door frame, ribs (poles, rafters), and a wheel (crown, compression ring) possibly steam-bent.

The roof structure is often self-supporting, but large yurts may have interior posts supporting the crown. The top of the wall of self-supporting yurts is prevented from spreading by means of a tension band which opposes the force of the roof ribs. Modern yurts may be permanently built on a wooden platform; they may use modern materials such as steam-bent wooden framing or metal framing, canvas or tarpaulin, Plexiglas dome, wire rope, or radiant insulation.



# JOURNEY BEYOND THE SPIRITUAL MONGOLS



Ulaanbaatar is a city preserving Mongolia's exquisite fine works of arts, created and cherished for hundreds of years. The museums situated in the capital provide access to generations of historical works of art. The opportunity to explore the depths of history and spirit through the magnificent cache of nomadic art is a great honor.

## ENCOUNTER NOMADS OF THE GREAT STEPPE

Central Asian animal designs and art dating back to the era of the Hun nomads are a valuable contribution to the world's art history. Among them is a pear-shaped horse-drawn chariot with exquisite steelwork featuring mythical animals, inlaid with turquoise and brown stones, and embossed gold. It was found in the tombs of the Hun king and the royal family in Undur-Ulaan soum in Arkhangai Province. The ornaments include a Mongolian silhouette of an ancient mythological beast with the head of a tiger, body of a Khangarid bird, legs of a lion, and the graceful neck of a dragon. The discovery was made by group leader, professor and archaeologist D. Erdenebaatar, Ph.D. "Not only do animals with one horn refer to strength and power, but they create an image of a solitary, noble descent from heaven," he said.

Another valuable artifact is a Turkish silver deer dating back to the 12th century. The 16-centimeter tall masterpiece portrays a deer standing tall and stretching its neck, and its antlers, head, ears, neck, tail, shoulders, and haunches are inlaid with gold. The cascade of gold wildflowers falling from front to back, near the shoulder blade and the haunches of the silver deer, look somewhat like angel's wings. Through it all, the Turkish master held back on portraying a realistic deer and designed a stylized image. In this case, the effort to produce supernatural features was quite obvious. To discover many magnificent creations under one roof, be sure to visit the National History Museum in Ulaanbaatar.



# THE BEST FINE ART WORK-2018



## ODBAYAR Gandorj

**Birth Date:** 1986

**Education:** 1998 – 2003 Mongol painting at Art school

### Participated exhibitions

**Spring:** 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2016

**Fall:** 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

Exhibition for 360 years anniversary of Ulaanbaatar city 2008, 2009, 2010 Exhibition of Young artists

2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015: Exhibition for Association of "Mongol zurag"

**New art:** 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017  
2013 Horse culture, Inner Mongolia, China

2013, 2014 Mongolia-Korean joint artist's exhibition, Daejeon city, South Korea



**ODBAYAR, G.**

"Khaan Khulegu" 2018, gouache, aquarelle 58×48 cm



## GANBAT Purev

**Birth Date:** January 19, 1976

**Education:**

1983-1992 78th secondary school

1993 - 1996 studied with "painting" in "Green horse" Art College

1993 - 1996 attended in "Anima" Art Design school

1994 - 1997 "University of Culture and Art" - "Paintings"

1999 - 2001 in "HUMBOLDT" University of Berlin in Germany specialized as "Art Explorer"

**Solo exhibitions:**

2007 "LIKE THIS", Art gallery of Mongolia Ulaanbaatar Mongolia

2009 "HIIMORIIN SAN", Art gallery of Mongolia Ulaanbaatar Mongolia



**GANBAT, P.**

"Mother" 2017, oil on canvas, 50×40 cm





## NURMAAJAV Tuvdendorj

**Birth Date:** 1976

**Education:** 1994 "Soyol" art college  
2005 Culture&Fine art University Ulaanbaatar  
Mongolia

**Solo Exhibition:**

- 1994 "Anirguigeer" exhibition UMA UB
- 2007 "Warm wind" exhibition UMA UB
- 2009 "Among Boundless" exhibition UMA UB

**Joint exhibition:**

- 2011 "Mongol Visions" Tibet house Art Gallery, New York
- 2012 International Women's art Exhibition, Vietnam, Ho Shi Min city
- 2012 "Women's visions" exhibition in Seoul Korea
- 2012 "Big Mongol" exhibition Sapporo Japan
- 2014 International women artist exhibition Gwangju Korea
- 2014 "Autumn" annual exhibition
- 2015 "Melody of prairie" Forbidden city Beijing People's Republic of China
- 2015 "Melody of prairie" Shi ani People's Republic of China
- 2016 "Mongolian Russian Chinese artists featured exhibition
- 2017 "Beijing Binnal international exhibition" Beijing People's Republic of China



**NURMAAJAV, T.**  
"Tsagiin Khurden" 2017, wood,  
120×180 cm



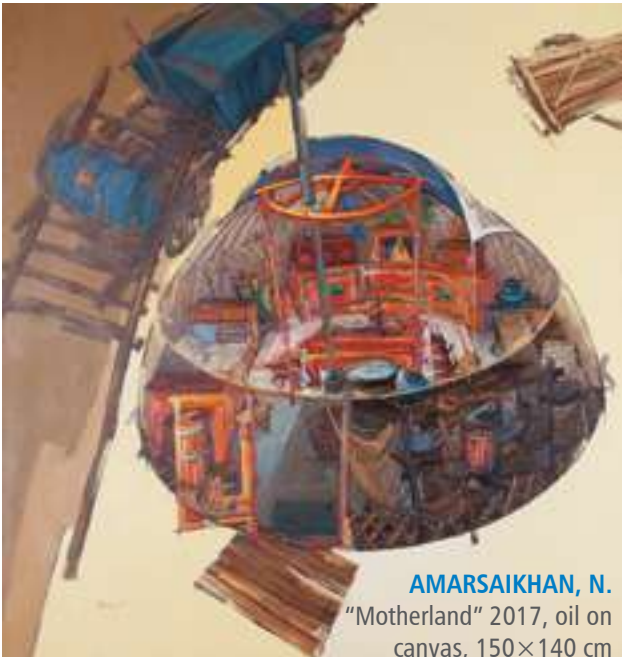


**BOLORTUVSHIN, N.**  
"A phoenix and dragonfish " 2018, 164×230 cm



**BOLDBAATAR, S.**

"Rainy fall in Paris " 2016, oil on canvas, 120×310 cm



**AMARSAIKHAN, N.**

"Motherland" 2017, oil on canvas, 150×140 cm



**UYANGA, Z.**

"Treasure of the Empire" 2016, lithographic stone, 80×80 cm



**BATJIN, B.**

"Horse and homeland" 2017, Oil on canvas, 50×140 cm





# MONGOLIA'S YOUTH



In Ulaanbaatar, illustrating how Mongolian youth should be an essential player in the urban development process. The urban youth represents a potential major force for development and positive social change. Young people aspire to attain

fully productive lives as they move from education to work, marriage and the establishment of households. How well they can achieve this transition depends upon whether and how well they are integrated in the country's development process.



## THE HU

Their producer's name is Dashdondog Bayarmagnai, a.k.a. "Dashka". The Hu (stylized as The HU) is a Mongolian heavy metal band formed in 2016. With traditional Mongolian instrumentation, including the Morin khuur, and Mongolian throat singing, the band calls their style of music "hunnu rock", hu being a Mongolian root word for "human". The band is aiming to release its first album on this year. The album's title is The Gereg, which is the term used for a diplomatic passport from the time of Genghis Khan. The Gereg is slated for international release under Eleven Seven Records.



## ARIUNBAATAR GANBAATAR

Ariunbaatar Ganbaatar (born April 8, 1988) is a Mongolian baritone. He was born as the middle child in a family of 3 at the west of Ulaanbaatar city, where his family used to live as nomads. He attended the Mongolian State University of Culture and the Arts and graduated in 2010 as an opera singer. He subsequently became a traffic warden in Ulaanbaatar until he joined the Buryat National Opera in Ulan-Ude, Russia, in 2014.

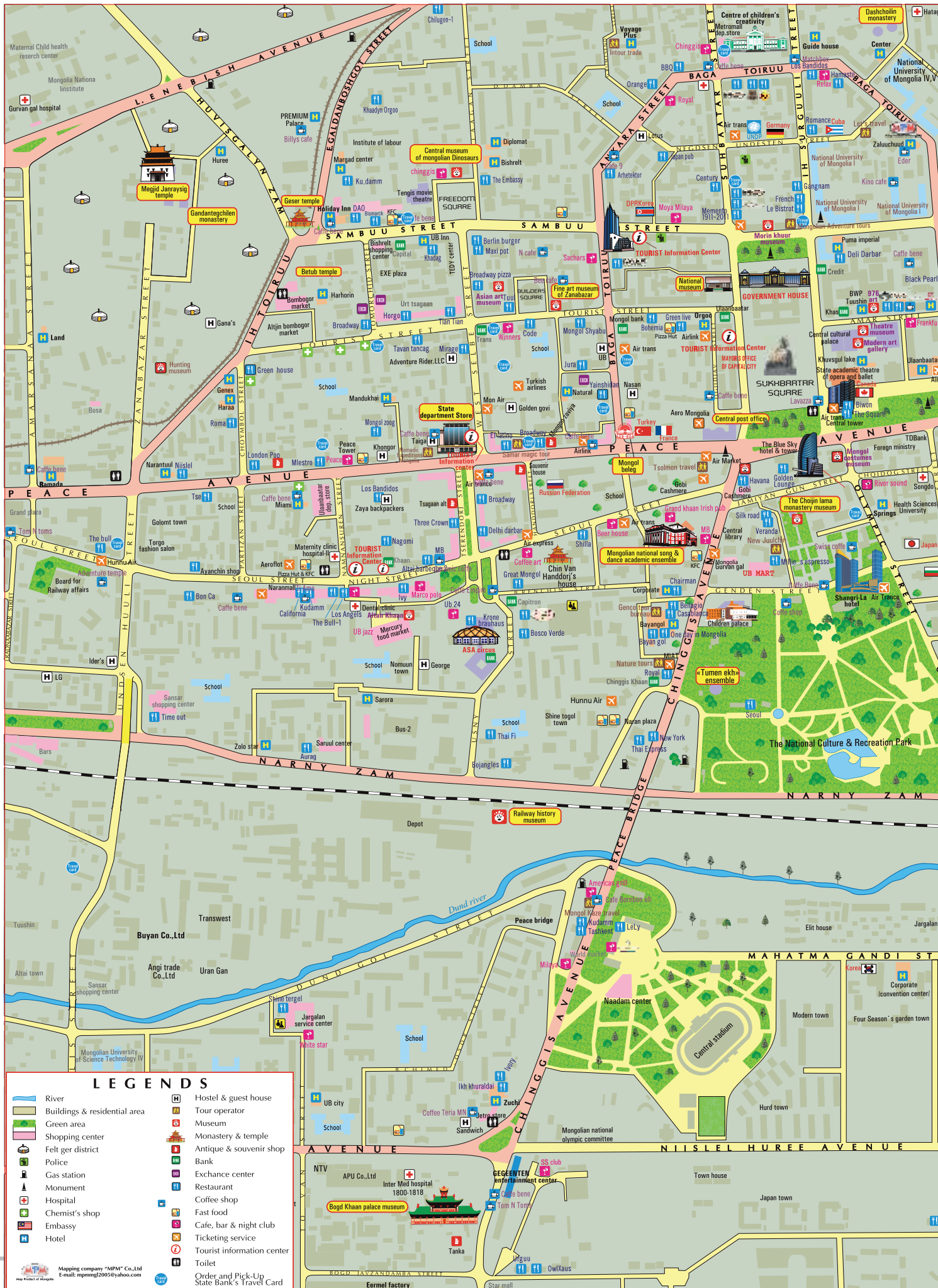
**Career**  
He won the first prize in the male vocalist category and the Grand Prix at the 2015 International Tchaikovsky Competition. In 2015,

Ariunbaatar performed at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow and at the Cadogan Hall in London, and he sang Yeletsky's Aria from Tchaikovsky's The Queen of Spades at Buckingham Palace. During 2016, he performed the roles of Escamillo (Carmen) and Baron Scarpia (Tosca) at the Mariinsky Theatre in Saint Petersburg. He also performed for the 60th General Assembly of the World Federation of International Music Competitions in Yerevan, Armenia. He was jointly awarded the Song Prize award at the 2017 BBC Cardiff Singer of the World competition, singing Rossini, Verdi, and Tchaikovsky, and in Mongolian.



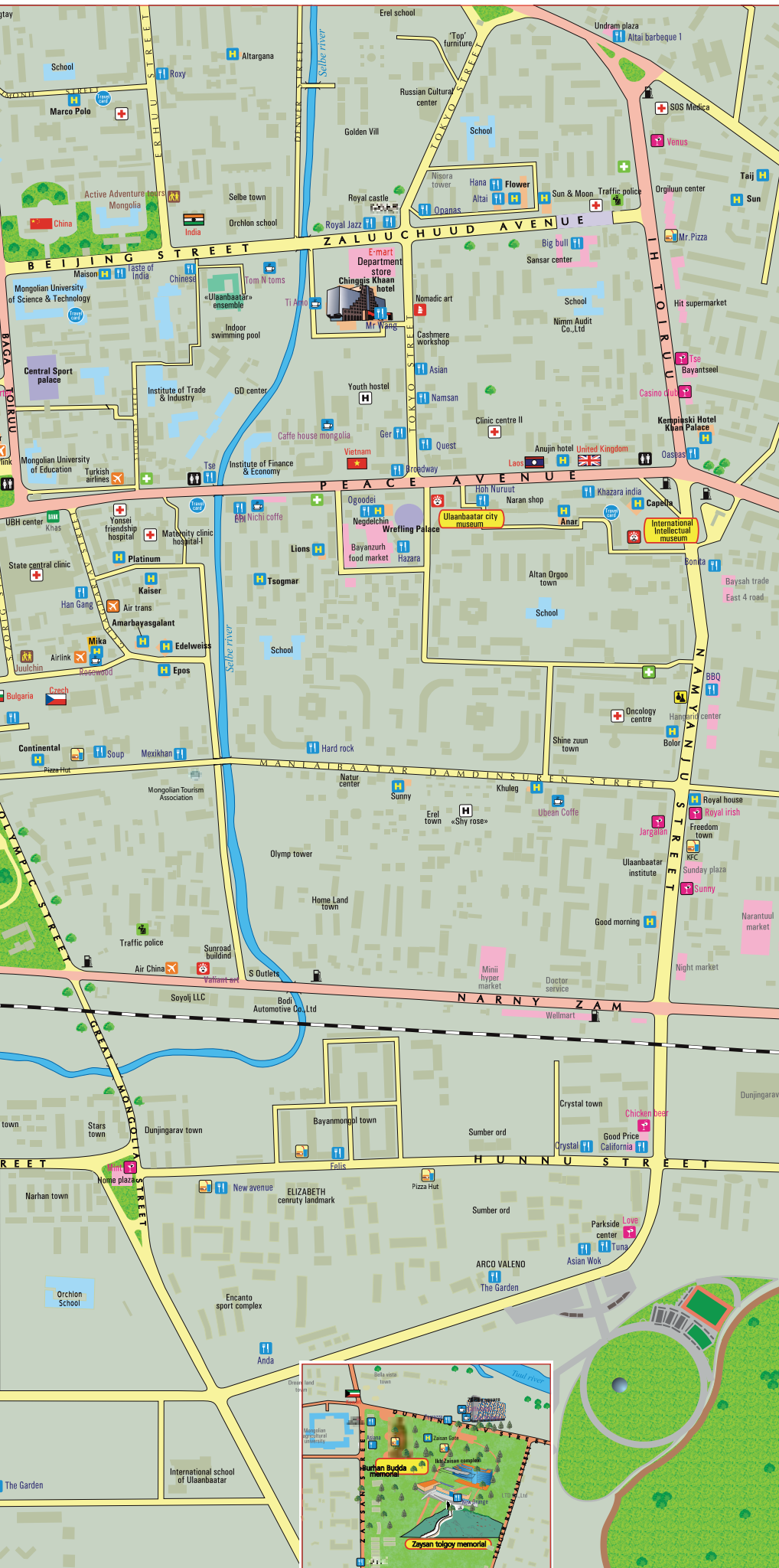
## MUNKHSHUR NARMANDAKH

The most playing cards memorized in an hour is 1,924 cards (i.e. 37 decks), achieved by Munkhshur Narmandakh (Mongolia), at the 2017 World Memory Championships held in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China, on 6-8 December 2017. At the same event, Munkhshur's identical twin Enkhshur set a new world record for the most binary digits memorised in 30 minutes (5,445).



### LEGENDS

- |  |                              |  |                                            |
|--|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------|
|  | River                        |  | Hostel & guest house                       |
|  | Buildings & residential area |  | Tour operator                              |
|  | Green area                   |  | Museum                                     |
|  | Shopping center              |  | Monastery & temple                         |
|  | Felt ger district            |  | Antique & souvenir shop                    |
|  | Police                       |  | Bank                                       |
|  | Gas station                  |  | Exchange center                            |
|  | Monument                     |  | Restaurant                                 |
|  | Hospital                     |  | Coffee shop                                |
|  | Chemist's shop               |  | Fast food                                  |
|  | Embassy                      |  | Cafe, bar & night club                     |
|  | Hotel                        |  | Ticketing service                          |
|  |                              |  | Tourist information center                 |
|  |                              |  | Toilet                                     |
|  |                              |  | Order and Pick-Up State Bank's Travel Card |



## WHAT 3 WORD ADDRESSES FOR UB'S TOP 20 ATTRACTIONS

WHAT3WORDS

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>TEMPLE AND MONASTARIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Megjid Janraysig Temple</li> <li>Gandantejchilen Monastery</li> <li>Geser Temple</li> <li>Betub Temple</li> <li>Dashchoilin Monastery</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                        | <p><b>3 word address</b></p> <p>formed.continued.folk<br/>upstarts.gangs.shuffle<br/>cluttered.revisits.offerings<br/>unionists.stilted.formation<br/>mystery.follow.reinstate</p>                                                                             |
| <p><b>MUSEUMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chojin Lama Monastery Museum</li> <li>International Intellectual Museum</li> <li>Ulaanbaatar City Museum</li> <li>Bogd Khan Palace Museum</li> <li>Fine Art Museum of Zanabazar</li> <li>National Museum</li> <li>Railway history Museum</li> <li>Central Museum of Mongolian Dinosaurs</li> </ul> | <p><b>3 word address</b></p> <p>bulb.sparkle.officials<br/>moods.boom.adverbs<br/>steady.mailer.maple<br/>painter.necklace.producers<br/>teach.airliners.masco<br/>envisage.variously.cornering<br/>operation.orbited.highlight<br/>remodel.loves.decently</p> |
| <p><b>SHOPPING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongol Beleg</li> <li>State Department Store</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p><b>3 word address</b></p> <p>inspects.floating.roses<br/>upstarts.gangs.shuffle</p>                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>ENTERTAINMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tumen Ekh ensemble</li> <li>Mongolian National Song &amp; Dance Academic Ensemble</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p><b>3 word address</b></p> <p>unwind.love.imprinted<br/>standard.looked.domain</p>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>SIGHTSEEING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burkhan Buddha memorial</li> <li>Zaisan tolgoy memorial</li> <li>Central Square</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p><b>3 word address</b></p> <p>paintings.stepping.sushi<br/>outline.cheer.burden<br/>protected.rang.described</p>                                                                                                                                             |

www.what3words.com

International intellectual museum

anchovies.betrayal.lion

Mongolian Theatre Museum

patch.arise.native

Military museum

blotches.warms.titles

Hunting museum

gently.committed.richly

Museum of Anatomy

youth.packages.exporters

Mongol costumes museum

timer.asserts.shrimp

# EDUCATION



Mongolia's education system has undergone major changes in the 20th century. The education reforms during communist times were a stark break with traditional education that was often religious and esoteric. These reforms were modeled on Soviet education systems and greatly expanded access to

education for Mongolian citizens. Many adults benefit from the non-formal distance education programmes sponsored by the government in conjunction with foreign NGOs. Today education in Mongolia is overseen by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science.

## Top Universities in Ulaanbaatar

### 2019 Ulaanbaatar University Ranking

- 1 National University of Mongolia
- 2 Mongolian University of Science and Technology
- 3 Mongolian University of Life Sciences
- 4 Mongolian State University of Education
- 5 University of Finance and Economics
- 6 Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences
- 7 The IkhZasag University
- 8 University of the Humanities
- 9 Mongolia International University
- 10 Mongolian State University of Arts and Culture



As in many post-socialist countries, Mongolia's school system, previously based on the ten-year school, has been shifting towards twelve-year education. Compulsory education is nine years. The school year begins on 1 September.

Schools in sum centres usually have boarding schools for pupils from the countryside. Many of these sum schools only go to the ninth grade. Pupils who want to complete secondary school have to attend schools in the aimag centres.

In Ulaanbaatar and cities like Erdenet there are private schools, though of mixed quality. Ulaanbaatar also has some

foreign-language themed public schools, for example for Russian, Chinese, Turkish, English, and German.

In collaboration with Cambridge Assessment International Education, the Ministry of Education has undergone a major educational reform to match with international standards. As a result, numerous public and private schools have been established, offering Cambridge Pathway (Primary, Checkpoint, IGCSE, AS and A levels). Currently, there are three public schools with Cambridge programme, providing the opportunity for students nationwide to access to international education while experimenting and implementing the reform.



# OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AROUND UB



## 1 Vertical Stream

A trip starts with unfolding a paraglider against the wind to smoothly explore from the sky with the support of vertical wind streams.

There are several spots around Ulaanbaatar for people interested in paragliding. Artsat Valley of Bogd Mountain, which you can reach from Yarmag Terrace, is at an elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 meters above sea level, and 200 meters above its surrounding area.

From this starting point, you can enjoy 2 to 10 minutes in the air. To the east of city stands Mount Bayanzurkh, which is at an elevation of around 1,800 meters above sea level, rising 600 meters above the surrounding ground. From here you can fly to a height of up to 1,000 meters, soaring for longer intervals.

**If you are a geo cacher, there are several caches awaiting you around the big city.**

## 2 Dog Sledding

During his journey through Asia in the 13th century, Marco Polo wrote that people in Central Asia rode dog sleds. To the northeast of the city, along the Terelj River, dog sledding trips are offered.

It's possible to go mountain biking around the city at a distance of 7 to 70 kilometers, depending on your preference, all year round.

## 3 Cycling Trip

There are no bike lanes in the city, but Ulaanbaatar residents love riding bikes. At the beginning of the 1900s, the scholar Shagj sped through the streets of Ulaanbaatar, riding a device invented by a peasant named Efim Artamanov in 1800. It was how Mongolians met a bicycle for the first time.

Later on, some Mongolian youth travelled around the world by bicycle in 1990s. It's possible to go mountain biking around the city for distances of 7 to 70 kilometers, depending on your preference, all year round.







#### 4 Horseback Riding

You can't go back home without riding a horse when you come to Mongolia.

Mongolian horses may not look as majestic as other horse breeds, but they will give you a one-of-a-kind experience with confident, surefooted gaits across the steppe.

#### 5 Camel Trekking

Would you believe me if I told you that you can ride camels near the city? You can add a vivid memory to your journey by riding two-humped Bactrian camels, which are rare and inhabit very few places around the world. It is especially pleasurable during the winter. When the camels have stored up enough fat for the winter, their humps seem much more secure and comfortable.

#### 6 More Experience, Less Risk

If you want to travel around Ulaanbaatar, go on a hiking trip to Dashiin Khad of Bogd Khan Mountain, also known as Tsetsee Gun Peak. You will arrive in Zuun Mod of Tuv Province after driving 45 kilometers on asphalt roads from center of the city to the southwest. Then you will drive on dirt roads for 7 kilometers to reach Manjusri Monastery. From here, you will leave your car and go

hiking. The first half of the path is quite steep, but the incline reduces gradually to become flat ground, and then you will reach Tsetsee Gun Peak, rising 2,268 meters above sea level.

#### 7 Golf

There are number of golf courses with up to 20 holes near the city. The cool, dry, but sunny climate in Ulaanbaatar during the summer makes it the perfect setting to play golf.

At this time of the year, lots of tourists visit golf courses in Ulaanbaatar because some major cities in Asia are most likely to be blazing hot or rainy at that time of the year.

#### 8 Feel

In Mongolia, there are many rivers to provide the experience of adventure, competition, and the challenge of speed and strength to the seasoned traveler. For people who want a quick daytrip close to the city, the Tuul River is recommended. Even though this 704 kilometer-long river - originating from Khagiin Khar Nuur and ending at the Orkhon River - has a calm stream, it has rapids and fallen trees along its banks to provide excitement for kayakers.



#### 9 Unfrozen Streams

In the winter there are several spots with unfrozen streams along the Tuul River, which flows through the south of the city. You can go to those spots to take a brisk plunge in water that is colder than winter itself. Stand on ice with bare feet, feel your toes warming and tingling from cold at the same time.


#### 10 Guardians of the Sky

A total of 472 species of birds belonging to 61 families and 204 genuses inhabit Mongolia. Eighty-one species are non-migratory and 391 of them are migratory birds. Nonmigratory birds come out of the torpor from March in Spring. Would you believe that you can watch most of them at cozy places around the city?

#### 11 Geo Caches

If you are a geo cacher, there are a several caches awaiting you in Mongolia and around the big city. What did Ulaanbaatar residents hide?



A stack of five rolled-up woolen items, likely shawls or blankets, in various shades of brown and grey. The items are stacked vertically, with the top one being a light beige and the bottom one being a dark charcoal. The texture of the wool is visible on the edges.

Everyone finally admits it one way or another, shopping is an integral part of a travel experience! Ulaanbaatar is not an exception! Here are our recommendations of locally produced items as a suggestion when you come to visit the city.

# SHOPPING



## SALTED KHOMUUL:

Khomuul is a Mongolian name for *Allium Mongolicum* which grows in the Gobi area and an important source of vitamin C both for the people and the livestock. Herders collect them in the summer, salt them and store for further usage. For Mongolians, nothing tastes as good as stewed beef garnished with khomuul. Supermarkets sell them in small containers.

## HONEY:

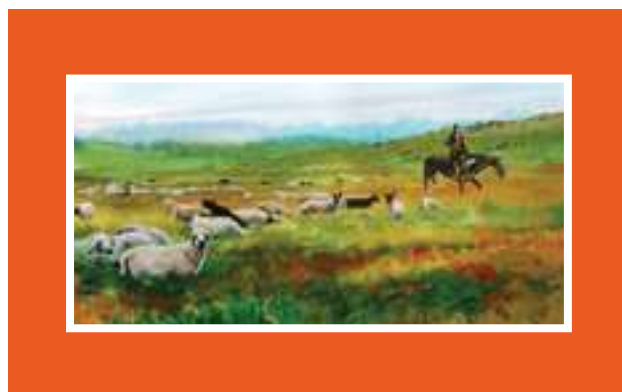
Mongolia is a country of wild flowers and produces excellent honey. They are genuinely eco-friendly and original. They come in various size bottles and might be an excellent food souvenir for your Mum or someone you love back home.

## WOOL AND CASHMERE PRODUCTS:

Without a doubt, some of the most popular and original Mongolian goods are socks, sweaters and scarves made with wool from sheep, camel and yak hair and cashmere from goats. Mongolia is the second largest producer of cashmere after China. There are several outlets such as Gobi and Goyo that sell a rich variety of goods in the city.

## MORIN HUUR (HORSEHEADED INSTRUMENT):

Mongolia has a rich heritage of performing art and musical instruments. The most original of the instruments, purely a Mongolian invention, is Morin Khuur or "horse headed fiddle". If you would like to try learning to play one or just looking for a meaningful gift for that person, this might fit. Make sure you ask for a store that sells real playing instrument, not just a replica.



## WATER COLOURS:

Mongolia has an amazing landscape that inspires thousands of artists in the country. During your visit in Ulaanbaatar, you will most certainly come across some traveling artists with a few samples. They are often the original artists and their art works are usually quite affordable. If you bring one back home, frame it and hang from your living room wall, it will surely remind you of the scenery of beautiful Mongolia for the rest of your life.



# GLOBAL BRAND PRODUCTS

## Production of the "Shar Doctor" brand products includes:

The collected sea buckthorn berries are stored in deepfreezers throughout four seasons, after which processed using high technologies to extract the pure organic product with sea buckthorn soft tissues and sea buckthorn oil. Therefore, the "Yellow Doctor" brand of juice contains only the Omega and B-types of vitamins available in soft tissues and those available only in sea buckthorn oil, it has soft texture of taste, suitable for drinking, preserves natural, organic qualities. We are currently working for reaching the international ISO 22000:2005 "Food safety management systems" standards, from the first quarter of 2018.

It is special that it is constitutes of Sea buckthorn pulp oil /85%/ and seed oil /15%/. As this oil contains minerals and elements such as omega-3,6,7,9 and vitamins A, C, E, B, D, K, antioxidants, flavonoids, carotenoids, it is exceptionally beneficial to human body. This oil is best applied in prevention as well as treatment of ulcers and inflammation of gullet and stomach, combating cardiovascular diseases, angina, thyroid, anemia diseases, burning pains in chest, oppilation, improvement of body immunity, protection of liver, prevention from development of cancers.



## CHINGGIS KHAAN'S CAVALRIES

The Tumen Khishigten Project, the continuation of Tsonjin Boldog, is to become a complex tourist attraction of 10000 cavalries sculpture.

The sculptures would be modeled after 13th century warriors' figure and carved with metal of 500 years garentee.

You have an opportunity to have your life time hero or loved ones featured by Chingis Khan's warriors' sculptures to be remembered for generations for their heroic glory.



ADDRESS: 202 number, Bayangol hotel office,  
Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaator city, Mongolia.

PHONE: +(976)-70100004

WEB SITE: <http://gencotravels.com/>



**A PLACE YOU MUST VISIT IN MONGOLIA**

**QUALITY**

To ensure and match the quality of our luxury products with the leading brands globally, we research and cooperate with the best manufacturers from all around the world.

**VALUE**

Redesigning the cultural heritage of one of the greatest empires of mankind, The Mongol Empire, to meet the necessities of the modern society and providing it with the highest quality using the advanced modern technology is the core value of our products. In order to individualize each of the products and to create a value that constantly grows over time we limit our manufacturing to a low quantity. Each of the products contain an individual serial number, meaning you are the sole owner of a one and only piece.

**HERITAGE**

It is our deepest ambition to serve you the highest-class product that is inspired by the rich history and cultural heritage of Mongolia. Every product is an expression of ahistorical highlight that crafted the modern world.

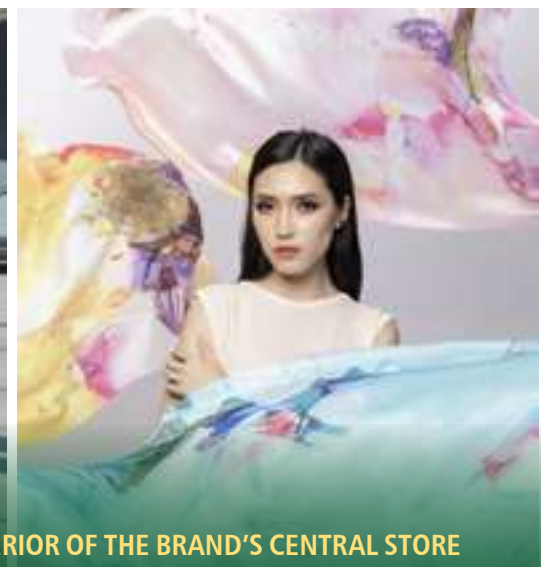
HERITAGE INNOVATION ETERNITY

[www.tavannuden.com](http://www.tavannuden.com)



**PRODUCTS AND INGREDIENTS**

The major distinction of Yalguun Accessories is that we use silk thread of Mongolia and do manufacturing domestically. "The silk thread from silkworm is one of the most precious treasures in nature". The brand that depicts Mongolian queens, ordinary family herding and natural beauty in silk uses the latest equipment and technology to produce high quality products. Known by its silk scarf initially, Yalguun Accessories has expanded its collections with new products and started to manufacture vest and apparel lately. Brand designers present a new collection with approximately thirty designs in every quarter as well as on the occasion of the major national celebrations. At present, six complete collections of "TsagaanSar", "Spring", "Naadam", "Fall", "lunar Year" and Spring and Summer 18' and are introduced and in near future they are planning to design man and woman trends taking creative ideas from national style.



**UNIQUE INTERIOR OF THE BRAND'S CENTRAL STORE**

Any brand aims to conform its factory store's interior to the basic concept of its products. Similarly, Yalguun Accessories also opened a 4 unique store, features the brand's identity. Every person who has entered the store and noticed the Mongolian ger's toono (ceiling), wall and door in modern design finds close feeling inevitably. Mongolian splendid mountains, cotton clouds and blue sky, which is made of brand's silk scarves, as well as the various colors and sizes of the silk products are perfectly match each other and forms a pleasant environment. The new store, which allows anybody to choose preferred models in a comfortable environment, has the advantage of promoting Mongolian heritage and culture to foreign tourists visiting Mongolia.

# MONGOLIAN TRADITIONAL FOODS



The majority of Mongolian traditional cuisine is meat based. This is because meat was and is the perfect source of protein for herder-Mongols during the harsh weather. The majority of Ubers are now settled in cities and towns, but meat still makes up the main source of their diet. UB now has restaurants of all types offering international cuisine which you will find welcoming. Here, we are highlighting nine traditional Mongolian dishes that you can try only in Mongolia!

Perhaps the best quality of Mongolian food is that all meat is from grass-fed, free range livestock. Unlike the popular belief, not all cuisine in Mongolia is made of entirely meat. Russian, Chinese and Western influences and vegetables are an integral part of Mongolian food nowadays. Mongolian cuisine is without a doubt, one of the best windows into the glimpse of Mongolia's culture and traditions.



**KHORKHOG (AUTHENTIC MONGOLIAN BARBEQUE)**

Real Mongolian barbecue is known as khorkhog and is a staple across the vast reaches of this country. It is usually made with mutton, which is cooked inside a pot containing burning rocks heated in an open fire. Vegetables are added to make a stew and the flavors are left to blend for several hours. This is best enjoyed inside a Mongolian ger, where the food is served communally.



**BOODOG: (GOAT OR MARMOT BARBECUE)**

As with Khorkhog, Boodog is an example of Mongolian barbecue which also uses hot stones as a cooking method, but in this case the hot stones are not placed inside a pot, but are actually inserted into the carcass itself. The dish is usually made with either a young goat or more often a marmot, which is stuffed with heated rocks and a variety of vegetables and spices. It is then simultaneously heated from the outside, either on a barbecue or with a blowtorch to ensure it is cooked through and to burn off the animal's fur. The dish is another example of a more pragmatic nomadic lifestyle in which cooking materials are not readily at hand and rocks and fire stand in for an oven. This dish can be experienced throughout Mongolia. It is best experienced out on the steppe where traditional cooking methods are preserved. Tour companies offer their guests a chance to try Boodog upon request.



### SHEEP OR GOAT HEAD

A boiled head of sheep or goat stirs a terrible image in one's mind, but in addition to being the most budget meal you will find in UB it is also considered as a delicacy. Indeed, Mongolians often name boiled head as one of the home dishes they develop a craving for most when they live outside. It is first blowtorched thoroughly and

washed. Then it is seasoned with salt and paper and boiled for 2-3 hours until it is soft and real tender. It is served along with various vegetables and is delicious! Almost no part is wasted and it is an ideal comfort food for many Mongolian families.



### BUUZ AND BANSH: MONGOLIAN DUMPLINGS

Dumplings are found on dinner tables throughout Mongolia and these small doughy packages of mutton or beef reveal the connection between this isolated country and their Chinese neighbors to the south. Mongolian dumplings are distinctly different from those found in Chinese Dim Sum since they are made from a typically hardy dough and are often fried. Buuz is the general name for dumplings.

The name is used by a wide variety of restaurants throughout Ulaanbaatar in which these boiled or steamed, meat-filled dumplings are served. Bانش is a smaller version of these dumplings. One of the most popular restaurants serving Buuz is Ulaanbaatar's Khaan Buuz, where both varieties are on offer and are considered a version of Mongolian fast food. (source: <https://theculturetrip.com/asia/mongolia>).



### KHUUSHUUR: FRIED MEAT PIE

A local favorite, khuushuur is a popular lunch food like Buuz. It is made in a similar way like buuz except when the dough is stuffed with meat, it is flattened by hand, about one cm thick. Khuushuur is then deep fried in oil and are served like pancakes. It is believed that a good Mongolian chef can be judged by his or her skill in making

khuushuur. If you are in Ulaanbaatar during the Naadam Festival, don't miss out visiting one of the colorful "Khuushuur tents" where khuushuur is cooked in front of you and served fresh as the festival food. Both khuushuur and buuz can be stuffed with vegetable or fish, serving variety of plates of the guests.



### DAIRY FOOD AND DRINKS: AIRAG AND DRIED CURDS

There is no dispute that Mongolia is a country of dairy products. If meat is the main food item, milk is the main source of drink. There are literally hundreds of different types of dairy products developed over the years. Dairy products are often consumed as health food and road snacks. Milk and meat are the pillars of Mongolian cuisine. The national drink of the country is called airag, mare's fermented milk. Airags are produced beginning in June and consumed throughout the summer months in most parts of the city.

It is rich with vitamins and nutrition and also used as part of a healthy diet. Over the years, Mongolian nomads have developed a number of unique dairy products, which are made in traditional ways and include different types of yoghurt, cottage cheese, dried curds and fermented dairy products. Mongolian dairy products are rich with protein, carbohydrates, fat and essential minerals. The essential properties of the milk and dairy products do suggest using them as valuable local resources for human health, especially in nursing and health treatment practices.



### MILK TEA

Mongolia has one of the great tea cultures of Asia. Every morning, you can see herders boil their tea, offer to the spirits of the sky and ancestors, and then offer to the rest of the family. The most common tea is called milk tea. After water is boiled, a special tea imported either from China or Central Asia is added and when it boils, milk and salt are added. It is lighter than Tibetan butter tea and makes up an important diet of the Mongolian herders.

In Mongolia, tea is also taken as food. In various parts of the country, herders add dried meat, rice and herbs, creating a delicious mixture, and consume this to sustain themselves through the harsh weather. A researcher actually identified over 68 types of tea brewed and consumed throughout Mongolia.

# ULAANBAATAR - THE CITY OF INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

## TRADITIONAL MONGOLIAN CUISINE



### Modern Nomads

The first Modern Nomads restaurant opened its doors in 2003 and has since expanded to Nomads Chain of Restaurants. Since its first opening, it has caught the hearts and attention of locals and foreigners for its use of modern food technology and the ability to prepare authentic Mongolian traditional food. [pretty.tastings.goal](#)

## FAST FOOD



### KFC Mongolia

The first KFC restaurant was opened in May 2013 next to the National Library of Mongolia. Today there are 8 Restaurants in Ulaanbaatar and still counting. Great tasting chicken has become synonymous with KFC and has been enjoyed by Mongolians ever since.

[sedative.proceeds.relay](#)

### Khaan Buuz

Opposite the State Department Store. One of the most popular of the bunch, owing to its landmark

location on Peace Ave. English-language and picture menu available. It is open 24 hours and all meals are relatively less expensive and offer a buffet style dining as well.

[improving.crate.headings](#)

### Pizza Hut

Pizza Hut opened its first branch at 3rd khoroolol, the western outskirts of the city in 2014. The franchisee expanded and now operates several branches at key locations in UB.

[scripted.dumpy.unfair](#)



### Mongolian's Pub restaurant

The restaurant has a spacious hall which the owner also keeps as a museum of his collection of Mongolian artefacts, displayed in cabinets, cases and on the walls. There is even an antique ger in the building. It serves a variety of traditional Mongolian food, but some customers have said that the portions are too large.

## GRILL AND BARBEQUE

### Altai Mongolian Grill restaurant

Altai Mongolian Grill opened its first branch in 2006 and has since grown into a successful multi-national restaurant group, with six restaurants located across the globe – three of which are in Ulaanbaatar, with the other three located in China, Russia and the USA. The restaurant offers guests an innovative way of dining – each diner has the chance to design their own meal according to their personal preferences.

Branch 1

[broccoli.vast.rewriting](#)

Branch 2

[budgeted.giant.formed](#)

### Naadam

Naadam is fun, casual restaurant and bar, is as much an entertainment destination as a dining outlet. Naadam features an exciting

contemporary menu, music and entertainment. The finest vodkas from the elegantly designed vodka bar and an international selection of wines are available to supplement the extraordinary dining experience that the restaurant provides. Located at Shangri-La Hotel Ulaanbaatar.

[sleeper.maker.flamenco](#)

### BD's Mongolian Grill Barbecue

It is a Mongolian branch of the Mongolian Grill restaurant established in 1992 based in the U.S. The restaurant offers a great variety of meats & seafood, fresh vegetables, crisp salads, and flavor-packed sauces and spices that are Always Market Fresh. The food is then prepared by expert grillers on a 500° 7-foot grill. Located in front of the Chinggis Khan Beer Brewery.

[vase.slices.bordering](#)

## Sakura Japanese Restaurant

Enjoy real Japanese food in an authentic setting. Fresh fish dishes with products directly imported and prepared by it's a professional team that managed by a Japanese CEO. A wide range of authentic dishes to fit every guest needs. Sakura is well known within the international community in Mongolia as the best Japanese restaurant.

[matchbox.linguists.joyously](http://matchbox.linguists.joyously)

## MexiKhan

MexiKhan, a restaurant serving authentic Mexican cuisine, boasts the unique title of being Mongolia's first and only Mexican restaurant. Serving a menu packed full of this fiery fare, all dishes are made by the restaurant's team of Mexican and Mongolian chefs. Dishes are based around locally sourced produce, including meat from the Bulgan province in the north of the country, which is widely regarded to be the most tender and succulent meat Mongolia has to offer.

[overruns.helping.elevate](http://overruns.helping.elevate)

## Hazara

Established in 1997, Hazara is one of the city's long-standing restaurants, and offers a menu of authentic North Indian cuisine. It is tucked away behind Ulaanbaatar's Wrestling Palace, off the bustling,



## INTERNATIONAL CUISINE



vibrant Peace Avenue. Hazara features a warm and inviting interior with simple décor, with a ground floor and mezzanine level providing plenty of space for diners. Traditional Indian dishes such as beef samosa, butter chicken and lamb biryani are offered.

[booklets.require.sparkle](http://booklets.require.sparkle)

## Grand Khan Irish Pub

If it true that you will find an Irish pub no matter where you are in the world, Ulaanbaatar certainly won't disappoint you. Established in 2005, the Grand Khan offer fresh beer including real Guinness. The menu offers



rich meat based choices such as traditional Irish lamb shanks and Irish stew.

## Le Bistrot Francais Restaurant

It is rare to find a French restaurant in UB but Le Bistrot Francias is the best one in town. You can choose a variety of starters, including delicious pate, quiche and snails in garlic butter. The pork chops are a highly recommended dish. It is located north of the Parliament building. The setting is decently elegant with good French decor. The speciality is a fillet steak of 350 grams.

[paths.spark.replaying](http://paths.spark.replaying)

## Silk Road - Bar & Grill Restaurant

Silk road restaurant is secretly located but is at the heart of the downtown, and is comfortable and crowded. The restaurant is conveniently located at the center of the city near Choijin Lama temple museum with a wonderful view facing Bogdkhaan mountain. We promise that you will find a luxurious, clean environment right at the center of the city. According to the list published in international tourism magazine Lonely Planet, the restaurant is one of the best restaurants in the city.

[thankful.obstruction.decking](http://thankful.obstruction.decking)



# EVENTS



Ulaanbaatar strives to welcome its visitors throughout the year with special and unforgettable experiences that can both inspire and educate.

## January-February

### LUNAR NEW YEAR

Mongolian Lunar New Year commonly known as Tsagaan Sar (White Moon) is the biggest festival of the year, celebrated throughout the country since 1206. It is a moveable feast so is celebrated on the first through third days of the first lunar month. In the first day of the New Year, Mongolians have been watching the first sunrise of the year and telling their wishes to make come true. This is the most important family holiday of the year and is akin to Christmas, where families come together. If you ever visit Mongolia during the Mongolian New Year, known as the Lunar New Year, we highly recommend you visit a Mongolian family. The family will greet you with the best of wishes and will invite you to the jolly table filled with buuz (dumplings) and mutton stew accompanied by various appetizers and small dishes. They never forget to give you a gift after the meal.



### ULAANBAATAR WINTER FESTIVAL

On the first Sunday of every February, you can experience a traditional ankle bone shooting game on ice, an ice archery tournament, skating and figure skating shows, a winter bike trip, dog sledding races, a traditional clothing fashion show, ethnic and modern band concerts, or horse and camel tours, all during the Ulaanbaatar Winter Festival. Everyone who attends will witness interesting competitions and events on top of experiencing skating, skiing, sledding, and winter bikes to actively enjoy their holidays.

## March-April

### THE GOLDEN EAGLE FESTIVAL

The Eagle Festival, a traditional Kazakh festival, is organized not very far from the capital. During the festival, Kazakh men, all dressed up in their traditional clothes, introduce festival goers to their culture of eagle hunting and organize an interesting game of money bag grabbing. While getting acquainted with Kazakh culture, don't forget to have your photo taken with an authentic hunting eagle sitting on your arm.

The same month marks the traditional Kazakh festival of Nauryz, the Sun Festival. It is recommended to visit a Kazakh family that lives in Ulaanbaatar's suburb



of Nalaikh and get acquainted with their traditional dishes.

### THOUSAND CAMEL FESTIVAL

The Thousand Camel Festival is organized in the Gobi Desert in order to protect and preserve the Bactrian camel population. The main events are camel polo, parade of camel riders, performances by traditional Mongolian musicians and dancers, and best dressed couple competition. Also you can visit significant paleontological and cultural sites of the Gobi. The festival is held annually 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of March.



### SKY RESORT SEASON OPENING

Sky Resort is a recreation center with the slogan "Bringing the world standards to Mongolia". Many winter celebrations and events have taken place on the magnificent snow white fields of this resort and have been greatly appreciated by thousands of visitors from Mongolia and many other parts of the world. Sky Resort's Season Opening is an annual winter sport competition for professionals and amateurs organizing in March. Competitions include mountain sled slalom, snowboarding, ski sprints, and a biathlon.



## May-June

### HOBBY STREET

Thousands of UB residents and tourists gather on Seoul street which is the first car-free and night street of Ulaanbaatar. Numerous entertainment events and shows are held every weekend. You can enjoy salsa, kizomba, bachata, flash mob events, rap battles and cover song competitions also participate in this activities.



### ULAANBAATAR MARATHON

The International Marathon, which takes place on the third Saturday of every May, is run by athletes from various countries. It offers possibilities for both experienced and inexperienced runners to compete in their own age and distance categories. Starting line starts at Sukhbaatar square and running after specified tours, runners will finish back at Sukhbaatar square. It aims to develop running sports, to promote Ulaanbaatar city abroad and to increase number of runners and amateurs



## July-August

### PLAYTIME LIVE MUSIC FESTIVAL

Each summer Play Time music festival takes place in natural scenic Gachuurt village in Mongolian National Place resort, which is 30 km away from Ulaanbaatar city. This festival is one of the most anticipated live music events in Mongolia, attracting thousands of music lovers both domestic and international. The festival has several sets and stages to perform indie rock, instrumental, metal, electronic and house music. The main stage showcases the headliners while the New wave showcases upcoming new music groups. In addition to music and other performances, Replay art market is open for public.



### “MONGOLIAN NATIONAL COSTUME” FESTIVAL

Many events held around the Naadam festival, which are noteworthy both in size and meaning, make the festival a big celebration with something for everyone to attend and enjoy together. Mongolian National Costume festival and parade, during which Mongolians and tourists dressed up in ethnic costumes rejoice together, is a must-see celebration.

It has been organized since 2007 to promote Mongolian tangible and intangible cultural heritages locally and internationally, especially the different roots of Mongolia, their national costumes and cultures. It is held on the Sukhbaatar square on July 10 and more than ten thousand tourists and visitors attend this parade every year. Also traditional artistic performances are shown to public. It is a manifestation of colorful Mongolian traditional costumes.





## AIRAG FESTIVAL

We can explore the history and culture of the nation by its food art. Mongolian cuisine has a distinctive taste and Airag festival will promote the Mongolian tradition across the world.

## NAADAM FESTIVAL

One cannot fully enjoy or know Mongolia without experiencing the Naadam festival which is celebrated at the very least for centuries. The Naadam tradition is truly ancient in its origins, predating, perhaps by millennia, the rise of Chinggis Khaan (Genghis Khaan) in the early Thirteenth Century. Naadam can be equated to the original Olympic Games of ancient Greece. It is organized every year at the National Sports stadium to celebrate the national independence. The festival is also locally termed Three Manly Games. These games include traditional wrestling, horse racing and archery, although the last two allow the participation of women and children.

## DANSHIG NAADAM

Danshig Naadam Khuree Tsam is part of the nation's biggest religious and cultural festival. The Danshig Naadam festival is organizing on the first week of every August. It represents religious importance and Buddhism's influence on the people and culture of Mongolia. In addition to the variety of Buddhist rituals, spectators can enjoy many competitions and spiritual debates among monks.



## SILENCE WHITE

Every year, youth of the big city, dressed in all white, dance through an entire night to the music of Mongolia's best DJs. Initiated by "Mongol Mix Project" LLC in 2006, Silence White dance event is organized with the aim of promoting Peace, Freedom and Unity. Now this festival is one of the biggest electro music dance event in Mongolia. Each year more than 20000 young music lovers attend this dance movement. An unique stage, powerful lighting system and effects, and fireworks are what beautify the night. This may be the coolest night of the year.



## September-October

### MONGOLIAN STEPPE INTERNATIONAL MARATHON

The 23th Mongolian Steppe International Marathon, initiated by Japanese citizens Fujawara and Kon Aya in 1996, will be held in summer, 2019. Traditionally, athletes run in junior, senior and master categories with distances of 3, 5, 10 and 21 kilometers. While you running alongside country under the blue sky you will encounter herding livestock such as goats, sheep, horses, camels and cows. For runners who love nature, it is a "must attend" event. Participants from Japan China, Russia, South Korea and other countries are increasing every year. [www.msut.run](http://www.msut.run)  
e-mail: [kon-aya@hotmail.com](mailto:kon-aya@hotmail.com)



### BOGDKHAN MOUNTAIN TRAIL

With aims to develop special interest tourism and increase the number of interesting events for tourists, the Tourism Department of the capital city in collaboration with the representative office of Japan's Showa Holdings Group in Mongolia, organized the international marathon 'Bogdkhan Mountain Trail.



### ULAANBAATAR INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

Ulaanbaatar International film festival is organized in October annually by Arts Council of Mongolia. The festival has main 4 components, which are International Film Program, French Movie Nights, Mongolian Movies and Ulaanbaatar

International Film Forum. Most of the festival entries are internationally acclaimed and the festival organizers enable artists to share their ideas about films.

## November-December

### STEPPE HORSES WINTER FESTIVAL

The annual "Steppe Horses of Mongolia" winter festival will be held in a location not far from Ulaanbaatar city this November. Hundreds of horses are gathered at one location, creating spectacular scenery and the herders show their skills in catching and taming them.



### "SILVER NIGHT OF ULAANBAATAR" NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

"The people of Ulaanbaatar gather at Sukhbaatar Square on the night of December 31st and welcome the New Year while enjoying a cultural event, watching fireworks, and having champagne together. Father Frost, with a light-blue cape, give gifts to children in Mongolia, whereas in the West, kids send letters to Santa Claus." –Val Farmer, U.S. traveler



# MONGOLIAN NATIONAL CLOTHES FESTIVAL



'Deeltei Mongol Festival' which aims at promoting Mongolian traditional culture, particularly, the nation's ethnic clothing, possessions, and tangible and intangible heritage of folk arts, increasing youth participation, and developing tourism products and services is to be held at Sukhbaatar Square on July 10.

During the festival, numerous interesting events such as parades of people, organizations and tourism sector's staff with deel (Mongolia's traditional clothing), art performances, selection of top participants, Mongolian customs and tradition town activities and fair of national clothing producers.

The capital city districts will host Mongolian Customs and Tradition Town activities, where they promote Mongolian life, customs, folk arts, culture, games and calligraphy in special gers.







# ULAANBAATAR WINTER FESTIVAL

On February, you can experience a traditional ankle bone shooting game on ice, an ice archery tournament, skating and figure skating shows, a winter bike trip, dog sledding races, a traditional clothing fashion show, ethnic and modern band

concerts, all during the Ulaanbaatar Winter Festival. Everyone who attends will witness interesting competitions and events on top of experiencing skating, skiing, sledding, and winter bikes to actively enjoy their holidays.



Organizers: Governor's office of the Capital city, Ulaanbaatar City Tourism Department

For more information, please contact us via phone: (+976) 7010-8687



# BogdKhan Mountain Trail

The Asia Trail Master Championship every years in Mongolia. The North Asian country has summer season and the grasslands are green. The Bogd Khan Mountain Trail was a Candidate Race a year ago and is now an official points race for our championship, the second in the country after the classic Mongolia Sunrise to Sunset that takes place in 10 days. The main race is 64 km and

obviously runable, but the heat and exposure to the sun can never be underestimated in these parts of the world.

The event takes place just outside the capital city of Ulanbaataar and as such does make for a great weekend trip, or longer, to Mongolia.



# Mongol Olle

Mongol Olle Trail will attract not only tourists from Korea but also many walking travelers abroad in result of increasing the number of visitors to Mongolia and revitalizing the regional economy. Also, it is expected that Mongol Olle Trail serves as a milestone to develop the tourism in Mongolia and another symbolic project in cooperation between Korea and Mongolia.

The two trails - both in the vicinity of Ulaanbaatar - are 14.5 and 11 kilometers respectively.

The longer 14.5 km trail takes walkers through a traditional yurt tent village near the city before returning through a forest path to give walkers a taste of both Mongolian culture and nature.

The shorter 11 km trail includes an overnight stay in a yurt tent in Terelj National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site. Visitors will be able to see firsthand Mongolian herding culture with yaks and horses. The best season you can enjoy Mongol Olle is the month between June-September.

An "olle" was originally a Jeju word for the narrow path leading from a house to the street. Since 2006, it has taken on another meaning altogether. There are now 21 trails covering 422 kilometers on the island.

Currently, there are three sister trails and six friendship trails in Canada, Australia, England, Switzerland, Mongolia, and Lebanon.



# Mongolian Steppe international marathon



Ulaanbaatar An international marathon 'Mongolian Steppe' will take place on this every year. Initiated by Fujivara and KonAya, citizens of Japan in 1996, the

marathon attracts marathon runners and amateurs of Mongolia, Japan and other countries, broadening its scope.

More than 2400 people challenge their speed and power in half marathon in amateurs and professional divisions.



# Steppe Wind international moto festival



This year fifth festival brought together 200 moto athletes from Russia and China - members of the Tea Road international tourism alliance, and some Japanese and Indian representatives.

in Asia, has great significance in developing special interest tourism, promoting Mongolia internationally as well as attracting more tourists.

The Stepp wind international motofestival event, which aims to become one of the biggest moto festivals

This festival will have nice chance to ride over the tough roads as crossing the rivers and passing through small sand dunes and vast steppe and valleys



# SPRING GOLDEN EAGLE FESTIVAL



The Kazakh people hold one of the most spectacular and ancient events called Eagle Hunting recognized as the Intangible Cultural Heritage under UNESCO. The festival will be organized not very far from the capital on 3-4<sup>th</sup> of March, 2019. It is visited by a lot of foreign tourists to enjoy and explore this event. This event is filled with traditional songs, dances,

and horse-events and it has become one of the most popular events in Mongolia drawing attention of both the locals and the foreign travelers. Kazakhs are nomads who train Golden Eagles for hunting compete to show off whose eagle is the most skilled at catching prey and following the command of their owners.





The festival begins with a parade of hunters holding their eagles marching with their horses. The competition of best traditional costume and equipment is followed by games to test best communication techniques between the eagle and the hunter. The other main competition involves the fastest and most attractive descent of an eagle from top of the mountain to the owner on the valley floor. Other authentic games are

enjoyed by the Kazakhs such as kukbar (tug of war on horseback), archery and horse racing. Hunters put on their best costumes while decorating their eagles with the traditional "eagle costumes". The Eagle Festival is one of the best opportunities to catch a glimpse into the area's unique culture, which is different to other parts of Mongolia.

Main organizers: Ulaanbaatar City Tourism Department,  
Ulaanbaatar Tourism Association, Mongolian Eagle hunters Association



# DANSHIG NAADAM

.....  
A CURRENT-DAY CELEBRATION TO EXPERIENCE  
CENTURIES-OLD HISTORY

Cultural activities and competitions such as the Three Games of Men, the religious mask dance ceremony of Tsam Kharaiikh, competitions of Balinch and Unzad Golch Lamas, and debates on Buddhist teachings take place, and make this festival a rich and interesting experience for all.







The tradition of celebrating Danshig Naadam, was forgotten for about one hundred years, and saw its revival at the Mongol Naadam Complex on the occasion of the 380th birthday of Undur Gegeen (High Saint) Zanabazar. It is great to have such a meaningful and majestic celebration organized annually from now on.

The ceremony started with the presentation of a portrait sculpture of Undur Gegeen and the raising of the Zanabazar flag with the soyombo. It was an amazing event for myself, who admires Zanabazar's history and his artistic skills. Then, 500 lamas started performing a special chant.

Horse racing was in progress outside of the main area. When I was out of the main arena, there were more people who had arrived at the festival. Some were viewing exhibitions, and others were eating naadam khuushuur (fried meat pastries). Some were seated on the grass at the finish line for the race horses. Horses were almost arriving for the end of the race.

Wrestling started in the afternoon, and a competition of balinch lamas was taking place in special tents. People who were interested in the competition circled the lamas. Balin is a sacrificial food shaped like a pyramid stupa, to be placed in front of a god. It is made of fried barley

flour. The other interesting event was a competition of un zad golch.

The chanting of un zad lamas in deep baritones was indeed amazing. Un zad controls the chanting, sound, and melody of scripture reading. Un zad must have a strong voice with accurate tone. Golch lamas are the supporters of un zad lamas, and they distribute the un zad lama's voice to lamas sitting in back rows by chanting a chorus. It is said that Under Gegeen Zanabazar developed the sound of group chants to have a magical sound like a long song, and to be harmonious with the traditional and ancient sounds of Mongolians.





The main event of the second day was the tsam dance. The Tsam Kharaiik ceremony was introduced to Mongolia from Tibet in the 18th century. Mongolians revised and changed the rules of tsam and made it into a uniquely beautiful tradition.

Around 60 lamas wearing masks with unusual features dance under the strict rules of tsam dance. Each movement of tsam is a gesture to chase out bad luck and has ceremonial significance. It requires many months of preparation under the guidance of experienced and high ranking lamas to stage a dance. Lamas, who are prepared by producing scriptural work, blessing balin, takhil making offerings for worship and masks to be used for tsam for four days prior to the tsam dance, chant and dance tsam for three days in the monastery. On the last day, they dance outside.

I saw tsam dance on the second day of Danshig Naadam. The commentators explained the rituals of tsam in English and Mongolian. The Tsam Kharaiik ceremony is an interesting one, with colorful and elegantly designed clothing and graceful dance movements, and is indeed very interesting besides its deeply symbolic meaning. The people who gathered there did not move from their places while the tsam dance was performed.

The people were cheering and got excited when the white old man moved around the area, and the excitement was visible. The two-day program, which included wrestling, archery, horse racing, competitions organized among lamas, and other interesting cultural activities, ended successfully with rich performances.

### **From the History of Danshig Naadam**

Mongolia recorded a period in its history with no khan until 1911, after the death of Ligden Khan, the last Khan of the Mongolian Empire, in 1634. During this harsh period, Danshig Naadam united the scattered nation in the minds of Mongolians. It made them understand that they were the owners of their territory, religion, and culture, and it symbolized the sovereignty of Mongolians, the independent position of culture and religion, and unique ways of thinking. The first Bat Orshil Urguh, or Danshig Naadam, had historical connections with the First Bogd Under Gegeen Zanabazar and the establishment of the capital city.

Danshig Naadam was organized for the crowning Zanabazar, the five-year-old son of Tusheet Khan Gombodorj and a direct descendant of Great Chinggis Khan, as the First Bogd Jebtsundamba Khutagt. It was celebrated in 1640 in a place named Shireet Tsagaan Nuur.

Since this first festival, aristocratic nobles of the seven Khoshuus of Khalkha, scholars and wise men, religious leaders, and the public were united. Since this first festival, the Khalkhas were united and grew stronger by supporting the First Bogd Undur Gegeen.

A young lama won the wrestling tournament of the first Danshig Naadam, and he was known as the Wrestler Lama from then on. Bonkhor's horse won the first horse race. Since then, a rule was set to provide titles and names to Naadam's winning wrestler and horse, and Khalkha Doloon Khoshuu Naadam became a regular event.



Sh.Natsagdorj, well-known historian: It is interesting to note that almost all people from Khalkha Doloon Khoshuu gathered together for the first time in their history to have a big celebration of the crowning of Undur Gegeen Zanabazar as the First Bogd Jebtsundamba, the first Mongolian religious head.

During Danshig Naadam the influential leaders who were gathered together discussed state affairs as well.

In 1910, the influential nobles and lamas secretly gathered in Nukht Cave of Bogd Khan Mountain. They agreed to revive the sovereignty of Mongolia and to ask for assistance from the Tsar of Russia. Subsequently, they appointed Khanddorj Chin Van, Da Lama Tserenchimed, and Inner Mongolian scholar Khaisan, and made important decisions for the independence of Mongolia.

The revival of Danshig Naadam kept Mongolians safe from forgetting and losing its invaluable cultural heritage, and we invite you to share this celebration with Mongolians, foreign guests, and friends. Danshig Naadam is the origin of today's National Naadam Festival.



# BIRDING IN ULAANBAATAR CITY



Mongolia is located in central Asia and has a vast territory of relatively unspoiled natural habitats, including boreal forest, steppe grassland, semi-desert, as well as many important wetlands. Mongolia is an important country for breeding birds, and avian biomass increases four or five times in autumn compared with spring and there are totally 70 Important Bird Areas registered based on the surveys.

About 500 bird species have been recorded in Mongolia. Out of 80 percent is migratory and 81 species are resident. In addition, 247 species of migratory birds breed in Mongolia, more than 10 species are winter visitors from Siberia.

Four major global migratory routes have been recognized in Mongolia: the East Asia-Australasia flyway; the Central Asia flyway; the West Pacific flyway; and the Africa-Eurasia flyway. Of these, the former two account for the majority of bird migration. Currently, more than 220 species of birds have been recorded around Ulaanbaatar.

**Here are some of the migratory and internationally endangered birds that come to UB and its surrounding during breeding season.**

**The 5 key birding sites in surrounding area of UB are described:**

**Songino Mountain:** Situated near Songino Resort the fruit trees cultivated around the resorts attract high number of birds. Therefore, bird species diversity is relatively high throughout the year. The Songino is our most favored site to visit in the winter and during migration season.



Office 702, Undram Plaza, II khoroo, Ikhtoiruu, Bayanzurkh District  
+(976) 8000-4649  
www.mbcc.mn; Email: info@mbcc.mn  
Mongolian-Bird-Conservation-Center

# Birding spots in Ulaanbaatar



**“Khun” Lake:** The lake locates in eastern foothills of the Songino Mountain and west side of the newly established “Auto Market” provides essential breeding and roosting habitat for many waterfowl species during both breeding and migration season.

**Zaisan Valley in the Bogd Khan Mountain:** Going up from Zaisan valley, both Zuun and Baruunshree valley can be most suitable site to observe typical forest passerines, especially woodpeckers.

**Tuul River:** Important habitat for many bird species inhabit close to river and riparian forest. Recommend to walk along the river from Marshal Bridge until Gachuurt Village for better observation.

**SharKhooloi Valley at Gachuurt Village:** The diversity of the bird species occur in this Valley is similar to Zaisan in Bogd Mountain, however it offers some special species that you cannot see in Zaisan valley such as Siberian Tit, Siberian Jay, Ural owl, Black-billed Capercaillie and Hazel Grouse. It is situated about 25km to the north from Gachuurt Bus Station.

1. Black-billed Capercaillie
2. Long-tailed Rosefinch
3. Saker Falcon
4. Siberian Tit
5. White-crowned Penduline Tit
6. Yellow-breasted Bunting



# THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PHOTO SPOTS IN THE CAPITAL OF MONGOLIA

The journey to nomadic homeland begins and ends in Ulaanbaatar.  
Five places to take pictures are:

## 1 “ULAANBAATAR” LETTERS

90 percent of tourists coming to Mongolia arrive in the capital, and one of the places where foreign and local tourists visit is the “Ulaanbaatar” letters. Located at the square of the State Academic Drama Theater, the “Ulaanbaatar” is the very photographic location of the capital.



## 2 SUKHBAATAR SQUARE



Sukhbaatar Square, is a popular place for city residents, not only travelers. If you watch closely, you can see and witness many interesting stories of the city played out here, such as teenagers riding bikes and rollerblading, guys hanging out on the thick chains hanging from the mouths of stone lions

around the statue of Sukhbaatar, newly married couples posing for pictures, students celebrating graduation, or classmates coming together for reunions after 30 or 40 years. So many memories for Mongolians and unforgettable life moments are inseparably tied to this square.

### 3 GANDAN MONASTERY



Built in 1840, it is the center of Mongolian Buddhism and the only working monastery during the entire communist period. The monastery comprises a complex of buildings on the hillside northwest of the city. In the past it was one of the main Buddhist centers in Asia having two dozens of chapels and famous for its library collection of religious documents and the typography. As you enter the main entrance from the south, a path leads towards the right to a courtyard containing two temples. The northeast building is Ochidara Temple (sometimes called Gandan Süm), where the most significant ceremonies are held. As you follow the kora (pilgrim) path clockwise around this building, you see a large statue behind glass of Tsongkhapa, the founder of the Gelugpa sect. The two-storey Didan-Lavran Temple in the courtyard was home to the 13th Dalai Lama during his stay here in 1904 (when he fled Lhasa ahead of a British invasion of Tibet). At the end of the main path as you enter is the magnificent white Migjid Janraisig Süm, the monastery's main attraction. Lining the walls of the temple are hundreds of images of Ayush, the Buddha of Longevity, which stare through the gloom to the magnificent Migjid Janraisig statue.

### 4 CHINGGIS KHAAN EQUESTRIAN STATUE COMPLEX



It is located at the historical site of Tsonjin Boldog, 54 kilometers from Ulaanbaatar. The tallest equestrian statue in the world is made of 250 tons of stainless steel and stands 40 meters tall, including its base. You can see the landscape surrounding the complex by going up in an elevator located in the horse's tail, crossing its chest, and finally stepping out onto the viewing platform on the neck of the horse. It's the most frequently photographed site by tourists in Mongolia.

### 5 ZAISAN HILL



If you want to see the best panoramic view of Ulaanbaatar city, you may visit to the Zaisan Hill War Memorial and Buddha Park. The huge monument on the top of the hill was created as a memorial to the soldiers who died in World War II. Zaisan Hill overlooks the city and offers the best panoramic view of Ulaanbaatar and its surrounding sacred mountains. Buddha Park features a 23 meter tall statue of Buddha.

### 6 THOUSANDS OF STARS



If you've ever gazed up at the night sky and wondered what was above and beyond, then Mongolia is for you. Many tourists say it's the best place for star gazing with the electricity-free countryside.

# ULAANBAATAR'S TOP 10 HOTELS

## SHANGRI-LA HOTEL ULAANBAATAR

Shangri-La Hotel, Ulaanbaatar, is located right in the heart of the city centre. It is one of the country's true 5 star hotels. The hotel features 290 elegant and spacious guestrooms with a minimum of 42 sqm, and contemporary and indigenous fusion design.

[www.shangri-la.com/ulaanbaatar/shangrila/](http://www.shangri-la.com/ulaanbaatar/shangrila/)

 sleeper.maker.flamenco

## BEST WESTERN TUUSHIN

Located in the heart of Ulaanbaatar and within 100 meters from Sukhbaatar Square, the five star Best Western Premier Tuushin Hotel, which was awarded the title of Mongolia's Top Hotel Award in 2016, offers 198 high quality guest rooms. The 25th floor restaurant offers one of the best views of the city and surrounding area. [www.bestwesternmongolia.mn](http://www.bestwesternmongolia.mn)

 essential.buddy.agree

## KEMPINSKI KHAN PALACE

A well established hotel under the management of the Kempinsky International team, it is located in close proximity to the bustling metropolis area of Ulaanbaatar city. With 99 luxury rooms and suites, it provides unique and modern accommodation. It has a variety of restaurants and is convenient for holding medium sized meetings. [www.kempinski.com/en/ulaanbaatar/hotel-khan-palace/](http://www.kempinski.com/en/ulaanbaatar/hotel-khan-palace/)

 gems.sings.print

## RAMADA ULAANBAATAR CITY CENTER

The hotel offers spectacular views of the sacred Bogd

Khan Mountain and the glamorous city street. The property is located across from the city center, and is nearby Ulaanbaatar's fascinating sights and premier attractions. It features 125 guest rooms, including 20 suites and executive rooms. Located in walking distance of Gandan Monastery.

[www.ramadaub.mn](http://www.ramadaub.mn)

 piston.snippets.welcome

## BLUE SKY

This 25 storey hotel built on the south side of the city has become one of the iconic buildings of Ulaanbaatar. A five star hotel with 200 spacious and exquisitely designed guestrooms, complete with an Executive Club Lounge attends to the sophisticated needs of today's discerning international traveler. The hotel is just 10 steps away from the square. Book a south side room and Bogd Khan mountain will be in full view.

[www.hotelbluesky.mn](http://www.hotelbluesky.mn)

 science.cards.crackling

## CORPORATE HOTEL

The Corporate hotel is a chain hotel located in the downtown area. They are designed as business class hotels and offer apartment style rooms. A convenient hotel if you are on a business trip.

[www.corporatehotel.mn](http://www.corporatehotel.mn)

 quibble.fresh.hurricane

## HOTEL ULAANBAATAR

The is a historic landmark hotel built in 1959 and surrounded by the bustling crossroads of the city's most popular downtown area. During the pre-1990 era,



everyone stayed either here or at hotel Bayangol, two of the best available hotels at the time. Among the newer hotels that sprang around, the hotel "Ulaanbaatar" has always been a flagship property for Mongolian hospitality industry.

[www.ubhotel.mn](http://www.ubhotel.mn)

 skippers.regime.myths

## BAYANGOL HOTEL

Another flagship hotel and an icon of Ulaanbaatar. Consists of two towers, the hotel has a superior location and a very established service. It's within 5 minutes walking distance of almost all important downtown landmarks. There are also many restaurants within walking distance.

[www.bayangolhotel.mn](http://www.bayangolhotel.mn)

 graceful.also.triathlon

## CHINGGIS KHAN HOTEL

Located on Tokyo Street and Beijing Street and within a 15-minute walk from the major government, business and cultural centres, the 4-star Chinggis Khan Hotel enjoys a quiet location in a primary residential area. It houses an indoor swimming pool, massage and sauna services, a trendy nightclub, karaoke

rooms and a variety of dining options.

[www.chinggis-hotel.com](http://www.chinggis-hotel.com)

 botanists animator.panel

## NOVOTEL HOTEL

Located in Ulaanbaatar, 600 m from Sukhbaatar Square, Novotel Ulaanbaatar offers air-conditioned rooms and a bar. Providing a restaurant, the property also has a garden, as well as an indoor pool and a fitness centre. The accommodation provides a 24-hour front desk, room service and currency exchange for guests. All units at the hotel are equipped with a seating area. At Novotel Ulaanbaatar every room is equipped with a desk, a flat-screen TV and a private bathroom. Guests at the accommodation can enjoy a continental breakfast. You can play billiards at Novotel Ulaanbaatar. Popular points of interest near the hotel include National Museum of Mongolian History, Chinggis Khan Statue and Ulaanbaatar Opera House. Sukhbaatar is a great choice for travellers interested in history, scenery and sightseeing.

E-mail: [hb1d8-re@accor.com](mailto:hb1d8-re@accor.com);  
Website: [www.novotel.com](http://www.novotel.com),  
[accorhotels.com](http://accorhotels.com)



**NOVOTEL**  
HOTELS & RESORTS  
ULAANBAATAR



**NOVOTEL HOTEL**

The hotel boasts 192 top-notch rooms of 5 different types which are furnished with modern interior design meeting the international standards.

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Enjoy our outstanding service during your travel, vacation period with your family or friends any time around the year. Every room has Live N dream standards beds.



**HEALTH CENTER**

Customers who have chosen the healthy living style can enjoy the in balance swimming pool which heats itself, and keep temperature automatically.

The center is furnished with a variety of fitness equipment produced by Life Fitness, these equipment are distinguished for their ability to work out every single muscle of your body and give you a live feeling.



**BALL ROOM**

The Ball room situated on the 4th floor is furnished with up-to-date equipment suitable for any meetings, parties, training, seminars, and workshops and accommodates 100-300 people at a time.



**GADE GARDEN**

Enjoy the wide selection of genuine Chinese cuisine prepared by expert Chinese cooks and European cuisine only in Jade Garden restaurant.

**FOOD EXCHANGE**

Come with your loved ones and enjoy over 100 delicious foods, fresh breads, bakeries, desserts and drinks prepared at the open kitchens in the multinational restaurant situated on the 2nd floor of the hotel at any time.

**BIERE HOUSE**

Biere House restaurant & pub combining comfort, luxurious environment and European classic style offers you a wide choice of cuisines and beers accompanied by live music. Special lunch menu is offered between 11 - 15 am in business days.

**NOVOTEL ULAANBAATAR**

Novotel Ulaanbaatar Hotel • Baga toiruu, 6th khoroo,  
Sukhbaatar District • Ulaanbaatar - 14201, MONGOLIA  
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# EXPLORING THE CITY IN 3 WORDS



In the last twenty years the city of Ulaanbaatar has doubled in size. As is the case in many cities around the world to have grown so quickly, such rapid development often outpaces any structured urban planning, piling pressure on infrastructure and sustainability.

One such problem in Ulaanbaatar is street addressing. Although a formal address system does exist, with the city divided into districts and micro-districts, many streets still do not have names and it is rare for a building to be numbered. In the Ger Districts on the outskirts of the city, having an address is even more unlikely.

In short, it can be extremely difficult to find places in Ulaanbaatar, and most locals resort to referencing landmarks. Descriptions such as “the 12 storey red brick building behind Tengis cinema and right in front of Labour university” are not an uncommon form of address. As such, getting mail or packages delivered in the city is hard and one of the main reasons why e-commerce has yet to really take hold despite a healthy demand for consumer goods. Even more critically basic things like calling the emergency services require several phone calls to describe where you live and can result in long delays.

In 2016 Mongolia’s national postal service, the Mongol Post,

was the first in the world to adopt the universal addressing system what3words as a national addressing standard. what3words has developed an algorithm that has divided the world into 57 trillion 3m x 3m squares and has assigned each one an address made of 3 words from the dictionary. These 3 word addresses are a simple and accurate means of communicating the location of any building or home in the country.

The Mongol Post is using what3words as a complimentary piece of address information so that they can deliver letters and packages quickly and efficiently around the country. In Ulaanbaatar knowing the 3 word address of your building means you can order pizza from Pizza Hut, medicine from Monos, goods from numerous e-commerce companies, and easily tell a friend or the emergency services where you live.

For tourists who are unfamiliar to the city, the what3words app provides an easy way to get around. In this guide we have listed the 3 word addresses for all landmarks and points-of-interest. You’ll find many restaurants, bars and local businesses listing 3 word addresses on their Facebook pages and websites, and so too hotels, event venues and some of the city’s magazines. All you need to do is type the 3 word address into the search bar like a normal address and you can see exactly where you need to go.

