

<b>KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON MONGOLIA / UNESCO COOPERATION</b>
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1. **Membership in UNESCO:** since November 1962
2. **Membership on the Executive Board:** No
3. **Membership of intergovernmental Committees, Commissions, etc.:**
  - Council of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education. IBE.(term expires in 2017)
  - Intergovernmental Council for the International Hydrological Programme.IHP. (term expires in 2015)
  - Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Country of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. ICPRCP. (term expires in 2017)
  - Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication. IPDC. (term expires in 2017)
  - Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme. IFAP. (term expires in 2015)
  - Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. ICH. Member (term expires in 2018)
4. **The Director-General's visits to Mongolia: 1**
  - 7 - 12 July 2011: official visit
5. **Permanent Delegation to UNESCO:**
  - H. E. Mr Mundagbaatar Batsaikhan, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO (since 14 March 2014)
  - Deputy Permanent Delegate: Mr Dalaijargal Lhagvaragchaa DORJBAL
  - Previous Permanent Delegate: H.E. Mr Altangerel Shukher (March 2010 - May 2013)
6. **UNESCO Office:** none. Mongolia is covered by the UNESCO Cluster Office in Beijing.
7. **National Commission for UNESCO:**
  - Date of establishment: 1963
  - Chairperson: Mr Lundeg Purevsuren (since December 2014)
  - Secretary-General: Mr Gundegmaa Jargalsaikhan
8. **Personalities linked to UNESCO's activities:**
  - Former President Bagabandi, who was behind Mongolia's initiative to be the main author of the UN Resolution launching the UN Literacy Decade.
  - Mr Davaajargal Munkhbat ("Hakuho"), renowned Sumo wrestler, first designated UNESCO Artist for Peace on 27 July 2006 "for his dedication to activities for young people to promote a better future and in recognition of his support for the ideals and objectives of UNESCO", had his title changed, on 2 September 2008, to UNESCO Champion for Sport in view of his outstanding accomplishments in his domain.
9. **UNESCO Chairs: 1**
  - UNESCO Chair in Sustainable Groundwater Management, Institute of Geoecology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences and, University of Tsukuba (2007)
  - UNESCO/DAISAN KIKAKU Chair in Small and Medium Size Enterprises of Japan, National University of Mongolia (2004)
10. **Associated schools:** 12 (6 primary and secondary, 4 secondary schools, 2 teacher training). Mongolia joined the asp Network in 1983.

**11. Category II Institutes and Centres: 1**

- International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC), Ulan Bator, Mongolia

**12. Biosphere Reserves: 6**

- Great Gobi (1990)
- Boghd Khan Uul (1996)
- Uvs Nuur Basin (1997)
- Hustai Nuruu (2002)
- Dornod Mongol (2005)
- Mongol Daguur (2007)

**13. World Heritage Sites: 4**

*Cultural sites:*

- Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (2015)
- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (2004)
- Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (2011)

*Natural sites:*

- Uvs Nuur Basin (2003)

**14. Tentative List: 12 properties**

- Mongolian Daurian Landscape (2012)
- Desert Landscapes of the Mongolian Great Gobi (2014)
- Cretaceous Dinosaur Fossil Sites in the Mongolian Gobi (2014)
- Eastern Mongolian Steppes (2014)
- Amarbayasgalant Monastery and its Surrounding Sacred Cultural Landscape (2014)
- Baldan Bereeven Monastery and its Sacred Surroundings (2014)
- Sacred Binder Mountain and its Associated Cultural Heritage Sites (2014)
- Funeral Sites of the Xiongnu Elite (2014)
- Archaeological Site at Khuduu Aral and Surrounding Cultural Landscape (2014)
- Deer Stone Monuments, the Heart of Bronze Age Culture (2014)
- Petroglyphic Complexes in the Mongolian Gobi (2014)
- Highlands of Mongol Altai (2014)

**15. Intangible Heritage Lists: 12 inscriptions**

**List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding**

- Mongolian calligraphy (2013)
- Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing (2011)
- Mongol Biyelgee, Mongolian traditional folk dance (2009)
- Mongol Tuuli, Mongolian epic (2009)
- Traditional music of the Tsur (2009)

**Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**

- Mongolian knuckle-bone shooting (2014)
- Traditional craftsmanship of the Mongol Ger and its associated customs (2013)
- Falconry, a living human heritage (2012)
- Mongolian traditional art of Khöömei (2010)
- Naadam, Mongolian traditional festival (2010)
- Traditional music of the Morin Khuur (2008)
- Urtiin Duu, traditional folk long song (2008)

**16. Memory of the World: 3**

- Kanjur written with 9 precious stones: Large collection of over 1600 works on ten great and small sciences of traditional Buddhism (philosophy, technology, logic, medicine, philology, astrology, model dance, poetics, Abhidharma, composition) created by ancient Indian and Tibetan scientists and panditas. It is the world's only copy and an important part of intellectual heritage of humanity, which demonstrates remarkable traditional methods of Mongolians to create books by using precious stones. This sutra includes many pictures such as deities, human beings and animals namely birds, tigers, tortoise, finely painted in various colors, expressing the ideals of philosophy, beauty and mercy. It proves that ancient and medieval Mongolian artists understood profoundly the compassion of Buddhism and power of internal intelligence. *Documentary heritage recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2013.*
- Lu.“Altan Tobchi”: *Golden History written in 1651*: the only surviving handwritten original manuscript in Mongolian vertical script. It presents the history of Mongolia and neighbouring countries from Chinggis Khan to Ligden Khan (13th to 17th century) and is the most ancient surviving example of the primary Mongolian source editions of the "Secret History"; *(inscribed at the 10th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC), 22- 25 May 2011, Manchester, UK).*
- Mongolian Tanjur: Tanjur (Tibetan for translation of treatise) have had a huge effect on the development of Mongolian literature and other branches of science. The proposed inscription concerns a large collection of over 3427 works on ten disciplines created by ancient Indian and Tibetan scientists and panditas. It has served as a theoretical guide for translators and moreover greatly contributed to the translation of Mongolian of the Middle Ages. *(Inscribed at the 10th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC), 22- 25 May 2011, Manchester, UK).*

**17. Creative Cities:** no appointments

**18. Legal instruments:** 10 ratified and 29 non-ratified

**19. Anniversaries with which UNESCO is associated in 2014-2015:** 1

- 100th anniversary of the birth of Tsevegmid Dondogiin, educator, writer, scientist and politician (1915-1991) - 2015

**20. Participation Programme:**

- 2014-2015: 4 projects approved for a total amount of US\$ 90,100
- 2012-2013: 4 projects approved for the total amount of US\$ 69,332
- 2010-2011: 6 projects approved for a total amount of US\$ 134,000

**21. Fellowships:**

16 fellowships awarded to Mongolia since 2010, with a total amount of US\$ 444,243.

**22. Voluntary contributions to UNESCO:**

Voluntary Contributions to UNESCO Extra-Budgetary Activities and Institutes			
( Expressed in US Dollars )			
COUNTRY	Jan-Jun 2015	2014	2013
MONGOLIA	-	294	125

**23. Payment of assessed membership fees for 2014-2015:** partially paid  
(Assessment rate for 2015: 0.003%; contributions assessed for 2004-2015: US\$ 19,590)

**24. Representation within the Secretariat:** normally-represented  
2 professional staff in geographical posts (min.2, max.4)