

Ulaanbaatar

Hospitable

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www.visitulaanbaatar.net

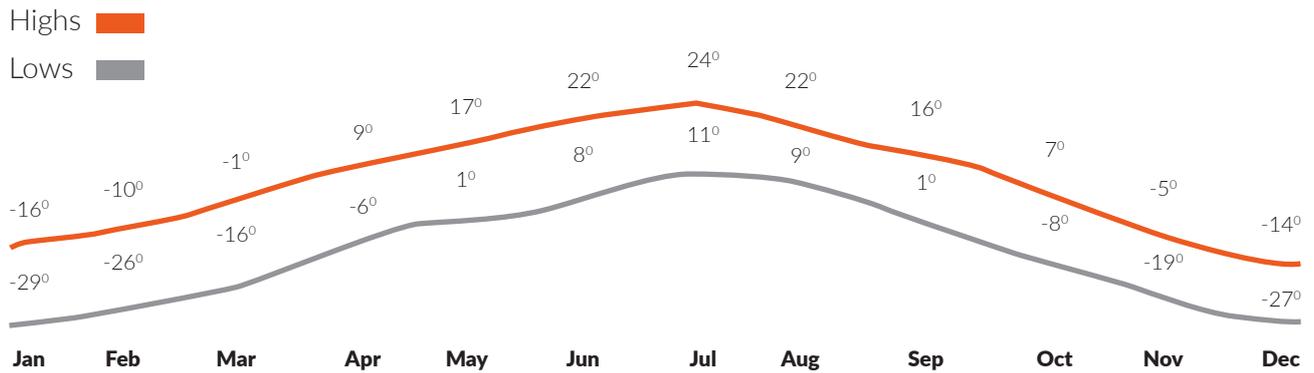
MONGOLIA
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Annual Average Temperature of Ulaanbaatar City



Spring
5 C° Most days are windy and warm, interspersed with some cooler days

Autumn
7 C° Warm days start to disappear and colder days with snowfall begin to arrive

Summer
30 C° Hot, but please remember it can be cold when it rains

Winter
-25 C° Ulaanbaatar is one of the coldest capitals in the world, so visitors should bring warm clothing.

Latitude and Longitude

106 55' 12" E
47 55' 12" N

Territory size
1,566,000 km²

Average tourists come to Mongolia per year

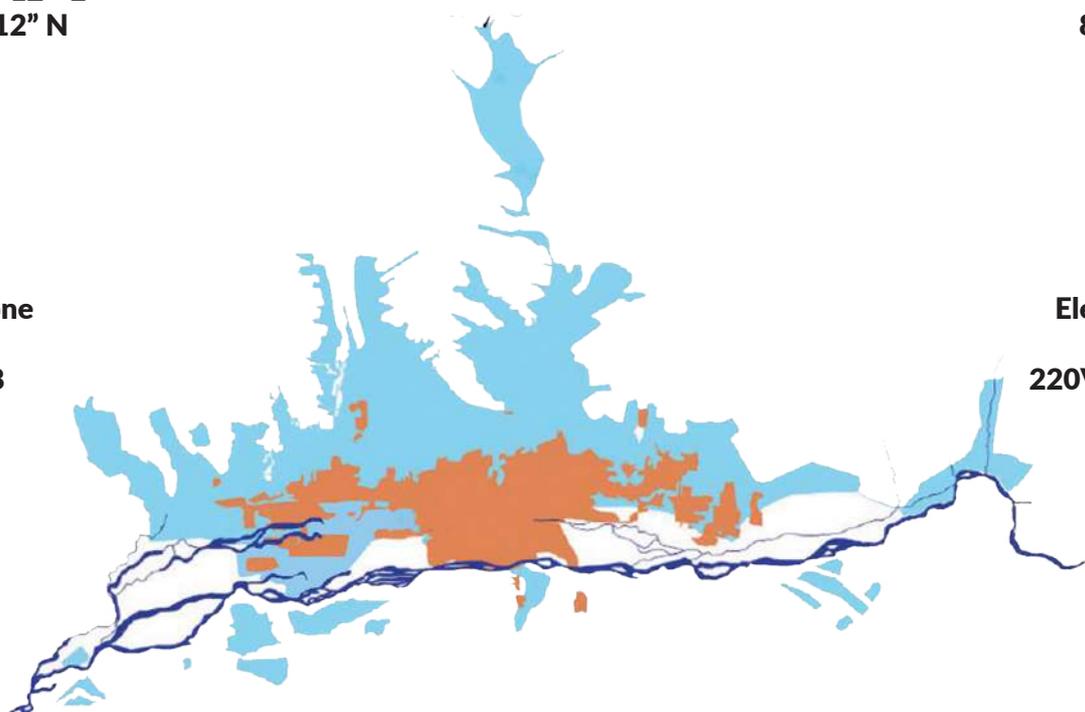
808,956

Time zone

GMT +8

Electricity

220V 50HZ



Country calling Code

+(976)

Population in

Mongolia 3'504'741
Ulaanbaatar 1'640'781

Currency

MNT

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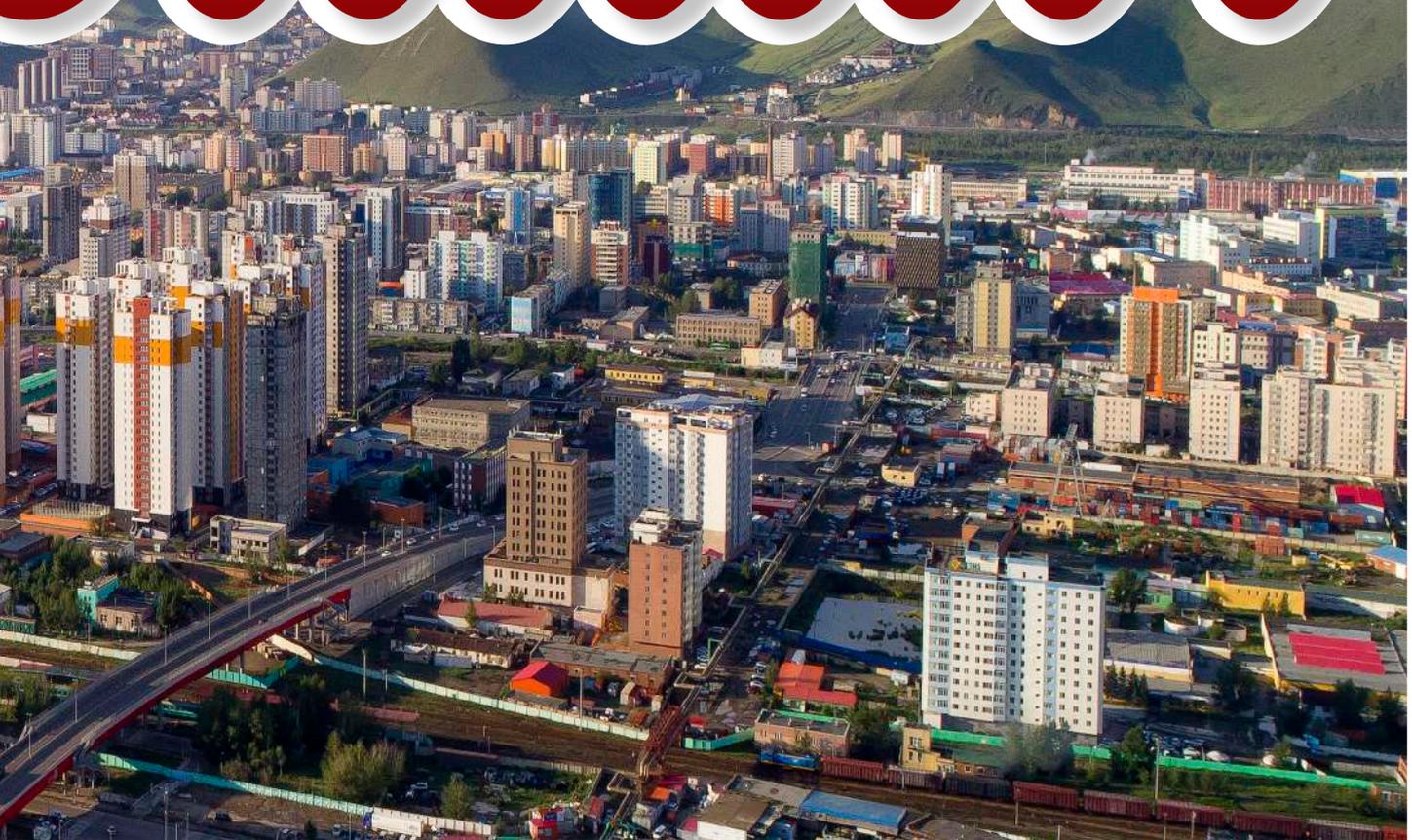
Ulaanbaatar



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.

baatar



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 Nomyin 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.





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 30 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 1.5 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.





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.





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 monk called Drogön Chögyal Phagpa was asked by Kublai Khan to create a new script for the Mongol empire. Phagpa created the 'Phags-pa script, is also known as the Mongolian new 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

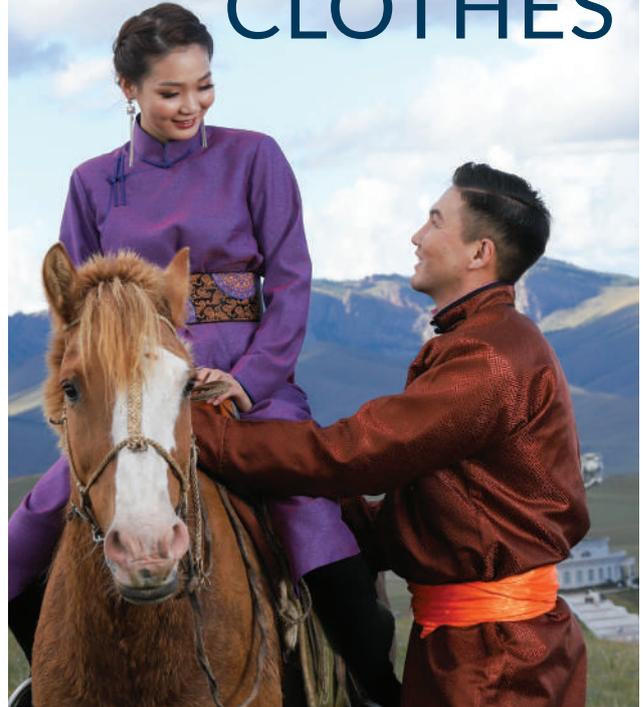
used to write Chinese and Sanskrit. It was used mainly for Mongolian translations of Buddhist texts and in temple inscriptions. Bogd Zanabazar also created another script for Mongolian known as the Mongolian Square Script or Mongolian Horizontal Square Script, which was rediscovered in 1801. It was based on the Tibetan script, but what it was used for is uncertain. In 1567 the translator and scholar Ayuush Güüş added extra letters to the traditional Mongol Script to make it possible to write loanwords from, 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.





Traditional CLOTHES



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.



SPIRITUALITY IN MONGOLIA

Let, me introduce you to how different religions coexist in Mongolia in their spiritual way.





SHAMANISM

The greatest cultural heritage of the nomadic tribes, which has survived since the beginning of the first state and ancient Huns, is the worship of the heavens or shamanism. The main idea of heaven worship is to understand, protect and love that the Blue Sky and Mother Earth are one, and to respect, enrich, and pass on the teachings of the Ancestors to future generations. Interestingly, every one of Mongolian descent is born with a blue spot on their back, which gradually fades away during childhood. Blue Mongols, symbolizing their worship of the blue sky.. Since shamanism does not have any religious leaders or religious preaching, it has always existed in harmony with other religions. A major manifestation of this is the fact that the great emperor Chinggis Khan's great government law stated that everyone living in Mongolia could have any religion they want. After a person's death,

the person's mind lives on, and after many generations, it returns to its bloodline and becomes a spirit. A shaman is a person who connects spirits with the world we live in through his body. Shamans tap into vast reservoirs of knowledge, channeling spirits by performing rituals that transcend past, present and future. The main power to create and keep this sacred bond strong is gained by being close to Mother Earth.

Shamans are required to have great concentration and purity of mind in order to bring down the spirits onto their bodies. Also, instruments such as jaw harp, horse fiddle, drum, whip, sword, knife, gold, silver and wooden bowls, mats, pipes, etc. are prepared from different materials, corresponding to the use of the spirit during his life. The following video shows a shaman being possessed by their spirits by the sound of the mouth fiddle.

— ULAANBAATAR —





BUDDHISM

Although Buddhism existed during the Great Mongol Empire, in the 13th century, it was not widely spread among the people, but it spread intensively from the 16th century and until now has become the main religion for most of Mongolians. During that time, Buddhism played a significant role in education and medical advancements for the nomadic Mongols, beyond just being a religion. Also, the temples located in present-day Mongolia became one of the first permanent buildings for people with nomadic

cultures. Also, it is mostly preached that one's own actions and thoughts should be pure in their life, and it becomes the path of enlightenment for the spiritual development of a person.

In the history of Buddhism, one of the examples of great figures who were born in Mongolia is the high priest Zanabazar. In the 17th century, he became the first Javzandamba hutagt (holy saint) selected from Mongolia and the leader of Buddhism in Mongolia.



He went to Lhasa and studied the religion impeccably, and after returning to Mongolia, he founded many monasteries and schools, created the Soyombo alphabet, and is considered a major political figure who took many measures to reunite Mongolia, which was in internal conflict at the time. Today, there is a museum named after him in Ulaanbaatar, and his unique talent of painting and sculpture is still being remembered for generations. After that, his 8th reincarnation was identified as Bogd Javzandamba

Agvaanluvsanchoiijinyamdanzanvanchug, who was titled as the last king of Mongolia and had received the love of the people. Bogd is believed to have been modified to Mongolian in this form from the Sanskrit word Buddha meaning God. Also, the reason Mongolians say Bogd Lord Genhis Khan, is that it means great lord and God.





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 wonderful that this meaningful and majestic celebration is now held annually.

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). Somewhere seated on the grass at the finish line to watch the racehorses. Horses were

almost arriving for the end of the race.

In the afternoon, wrestling competitions began, along with a special contest for balinch lamas in designated 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 unzaḡ golch.

The chanting of unzaḡ lamas in deep baritones was indeed amazing. Unzaḡ controls the chanting, sound, and melody of scripture reading. Unzaḡ must have a strong voice with accurate tone. Golch lamas are the supporters of unzaḡ lamas, and they distribute the unzaḡ 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 Kharaiikh ceremony was introduced to Mongolia 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 in the Tsam dance is meant to dispel misfortune and holds deep ceremonial significance. 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. Commentators provided explanations of the Tsam rituals in both English and Mongolian. The Tsam Kharaiikh 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.

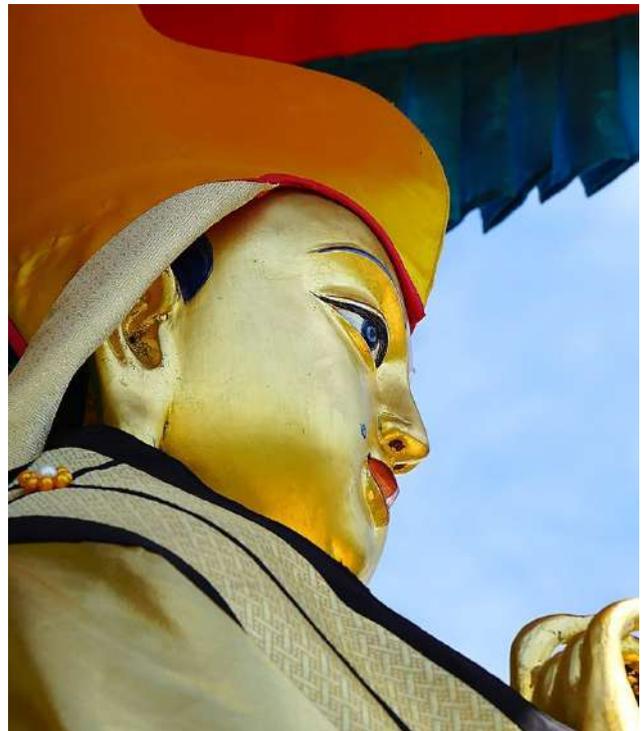
Since this first festival, aristocratic nobles of the seven Khoshuus of Khalkha, scholars and wise men, religious leaders, and the public were united. Since this first festival, the Khalkhas were united and grew stronger by supporting the First Bogd Undur Gegeen.

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.

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.



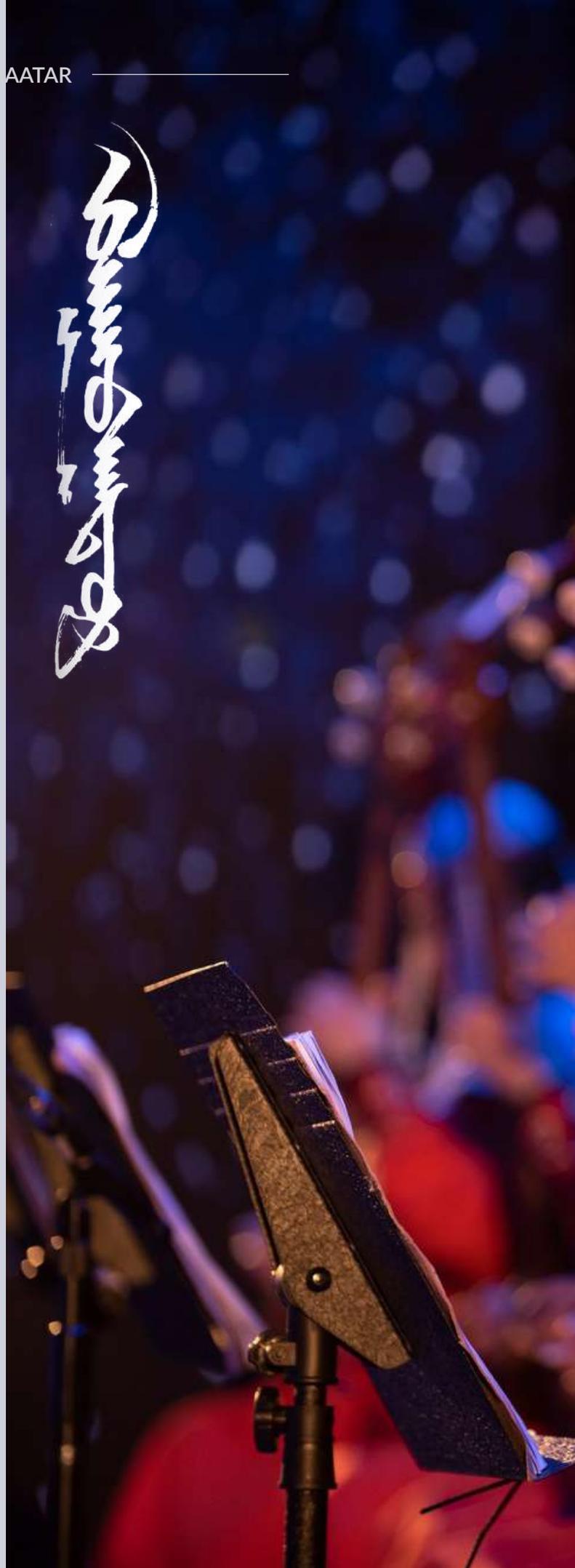
Sh.Natsagdorj, well-known historian: It is interesting to note that almost all people from Khalkha Doloon Khoshuu gathered together for the first time in their history to have a big celebration of the crowning of Undur Gegeen Zanabazar as the First Bogd Jebtsundamba, the first Mongolian religious head.

Music MONGOLIA

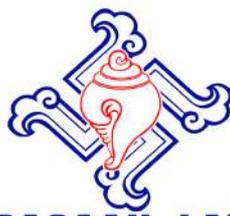
The nomadic Mongolians created a variety of forms of musical instruments, elaborated music-playing techniques, and developed a rich repertoire for those instruments over a long span of history. In the process, they made their contribution to the culture of humanity. The initial dedication of the musical instrument of ancient Mongolian nomadic livestock breeders and hunters was to play for themselves or to nature. Gradually, the range of these instruments expanded and started to include local festive events, then public feasts, weddings, and social gatherings. Instrumental music has since touched audiences and pleased their ears throughout Mongolia.

The bowed-stringed instruments include the *khuur* (fiddle), *ekil* (two-stringed wooden fiddle, often referred to as the ancestor of horse-headed fiddle), *huuchir* (four-stringed instrument), and *bivleg*. The plucked stringed instruments include the *tovshuur* (two-stringed lute, often accompanied with overtone singing), *yatga* (zither), *yanchir* or *yochin* (dulcimer), *shudarga* (three-stringed lute), *biba* (lute). The woodwind instruments include the *limbe* (horizontal flute), *tsoor* (panpipe flute), *tsuur* (three-holed vertical flute), *bishgüür* (shawm), *ever büree* (horn-trumpet). Brass instruments, which are often used in celebrations and for calling and cheering, include the *ikh büree* (the long trumpet) and *tsordon büree* (small trumpet).

All of these Mongolian traditional musical instruments have been mainly used by the nomadic people. A diversity of percussion instruments, such as those used to accompany dance and other activities in tropical and subtropical countries, however, weren't widely used in the livelihood, traditions, and practices of nomadic communities. This could be because of the fear that these instruments could scare animals and livestock, and disturb the mountains, rivers, and nature. Nevertheless, a variety of percussion instruments, such as *khengereg* (big drum), *tsan* (cymbals), *bumbur* (drum), *kharanga* (gong), *damar* (double-headed hourglass drum) and *duudaram* (gong-chimes), were used during wars and hunting as well as during shamanistic and Buddhist rituals and practices.







TSAGAAN LAVAI
E N S E M B L E



NOMADIC LEGEND

National art performance and cultural heritage

🇬🇧 "THE LEGEND OF NOMADS" 🇷🇺 «ЛЕГЕНДЫ КОЧЕВНИКОВ» 🇨🇳 《游牧民族传奇》
🇩🇪 "LEGENDE DER NOMADEN" 🇰🇷 "THE LEGEND OF NOMADS" 🇯🇵 《遊牧民の伝説》

2025.05.01-09.30

EVERY DAY

at 6:00 pm

2025.07.01-08.31

EVERY DAY

at 4:00, 6:00 pm

Tsagaan Lavai Ensemble has more than 50 professional artists who create folk artworks and cultural heritage creations. In addition, its a professional art organization that manages a variety of cultural and artistic entertainment services and operates regularly in the four seasons of the year.



Tsagaanlavaichuulga@gmail.com

Tsagaan Lavai Ensemble

72720011, 91616641

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OF THE CAPITAL CITY



THE DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE AND ARTS OF THE CAPITAL CITY



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THE UNITED FEDERATION OF
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EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES



THE LEGEND OF GENGHIS KHAN

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

EVERY DAY FROM JUNE 5, 2025 TO
SEPTEMBER 15, 2025

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.

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.



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.

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.

THE WONDER OF MONGOLIAN FOLKLORE



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 Urug, 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 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!

One of the best aspects of Mongolian cuisine is that all meat comes from free-range, grass-fed livestock. Contrary to popular belief, Mongolian cuisine is not entirely meat-based. 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 is commonly prepared 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 pepper and boiled for 2-3 hours until it is soft and real tender. It is served with various vegetables and is considered a delicacy. 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. Bansh 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. 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.



MODERN NOMADS RESTAURANT

Modern Nomads opened its first restaurant in 2003 and has since expanded into a successful chain. From its inception, the brand has captivated both locals and international visitors by combining modern culinary techniques with the authentic flavors of traditional Mongolian cuisine.



KHAAN BUUZ

Located across from the State Department Store, this restaurant is one of the most popular dining spots due to its prime location on Peace Avenue. It offers an English menu with photos for easy selection. Open 24 hours a day, it provides affordable pricing and also features buffet-style dining.



PIZZA HUT

Pizza Hut opened its first location in 2014 on the western outskirts of the city, in the 3rd residential area. Since then, the franchise has expanded and now operates major branches across various districts of Ulaanbaatar.



KFC

The first KFC restaurant in Mongolia opened in May 2013 next to the National Library. Today, there are eight locations in Ulaanbaatar, with more continuously opening. Known for its delicious fried chicken, KFC has become a popular choice among Mongolians.



NAADAM

Naadam is a lively and casual dining venue that also serves as a bar. As an entertainment destination, Naadam features a modern menu, live music, and various performances. Guests can enjoy premium vodka and a selection of fine wines from around the world at the elegantly designed vodka bar, enhancing the overall dining experience. The restaurant is located at Shangri-La Hotel Ulaanbaatar.



ALTAI MONGOLIAN GRILL

Altai Mongolian Grill first opened in 2006 and has since grown into a multinational restaurant group, operating six locations worldwide. Three of its branches are in Ulaanbaatar, while the remaining three are located in China, Russia, and the United States. The restaurant offers an innovative dining experience, allowing customers to customize their meals according to their preferences.



LE BISTROT FRANCAIS RESTAURANT

Finding authentic French cuisine in Ulaanbaatar is rare, but Le Bistrot Français stands out as the finest French restaurant in the city. Guests can enjoy a selection of exquisite appetizers, including pâté, quiche, and escargots with garlic butter. The restaurant's pork chops come highly recommended. Located north of the Parliament building, it boasts elegant French-style decor. A signature dish to try is the 350g filet steak.



GRAND KHAN IRISH PUB

If you can find an Irish pub anywhere in the world, you won't be disappointed in Ulaanbaatar. Opened in 2005, Grand Khan offers fresh draft beers, including authentic Guinness. The menu features traditional Irish meat-based dishes, such as lamb shank and stew.



YUNA KOREAN RESTAURANT

Энэхүү ресторан нь төрөл бүрийн солонгос хоол, далайн бүтээгдэхүүн, хүнсний ногоо, салат зэрэг хоолыг шинэхэн, олон төрлийн амтлагч, соустайгаар санал болгодог. Бүх хоолыг мэргэжлийн тогооч нар нарийн бэлтгэн хүргэдэг.



SEOUL RESTAURANT

Mongolia's first premium Korean restaurant and club! Established in 1996, Seoul Restaurant is one of the largest dining establishments in the country.



DONY PORK

Opened in 2018, this restaurant is renowned for its grilled pork dishes.

RESTAURANT



MONGOLIAN'S PUB RESTAURANT

This restaurant boasts a spacious dining hall, where the owner has displayed Mongolian artifacts in cabinets, cases, and on the walls. Inside the building, visitors can also find antique ger furnishings. The restaurant offers a variety of traditional Mongolian dishes, with some guests even commenting that the portion sizes are exceptionally large.



MEXIKHAN

MexiKhan is Mongolia's first Mexican restaurant. It offers bold, fiery flavors, with a team of chefs composed of both Mexicans and Mongolians crafting every dish. The restaurant uses locally sourced ingredients, including some of the most tender and flavorful meats from northern Mongolia's Bulgan province.

SILK ROAD - BAR & GRILL RESTAURANT



Although Silk Road is somewhat hidden, it is centrally located, making it both convenient and lively. Situated near the Chojin Lama Temple Museum, it offers beautiful views of Bogd Mountain. This luxurious and impeccably clean venue provides a comfortable dining experience in the heart of the city. According to the rankings of the international travel magazine Lonely Planet, this is one of the best places to visit in Ulaanbaatar.

HOTEL



ULAANBAATAR HOTEL

Built in 1959, this historic landmark hotel is surrounded by the bustling intersections of the city center. Before the 1990s, nearly all visitors stayed here or at Bayangol Hotel, as these were the top accommodations of the time. Among the newly established hotels, Hotel Ulaanbaatar has remained the flagship of Mongolia's hospitality industry.



BEST WESTERN TUUSHIN HOTEL

The five-star Best Western Tuushin Hotel is centrally located in Ulaanbaatar, just 100 meters from Sukhbaatar Square. It was awarded the title of Mongolia's Best Hotel in 2016 and offers 198 high-quality rooms. The restaurant on the 25th floor provides stunning panoramic views of the city and its surroundings.



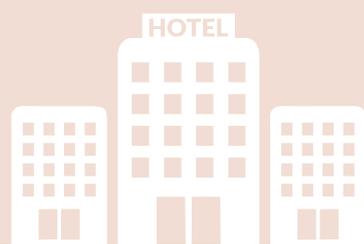
BLUE SKY HOTEL

Located in the southern part of Ulaanbaatar, this 25-story hotel has become one of the city's most iconic landmarks. As a five-star establishment, it features 200 spacious and elegantly designed rooms, along with an executive club lounge, catering to the refined tastes of modern international travelers. Sukhbaatar Square is just a few steps away from the hotel. Guests booking a south-facing room can enjoy breathtaking views of Bogd Khan Mountain.



NOVOTEL HOTEL

Located in Ulaanbaatar, just 600 meters from Sukhbaatar Square, Novotel Ulaanbaatar offers air-conditioned rooms and a stylish bar. The hotel features a restaurant, a garden, an indoor swimming pool, and a fitness center. Guests can enjoy 24-hour front desk service, room service, and currency exchange. The hotel provides comfortable seating areas throughout its premises. Each room at Novotel Ulaanbaatar is equipped with a desk, a flat-screen TV, and a private bathroom. Guests can also enjoy a continental breakfast. Additionally, the hotel offers a billiards area for entertainment. Nearby attractions include the National Museum of Mongolian History, the Chinggis Khaan Statue Complex, and the Ulaanbaatar Opera House. Sukhbaatar Square is an excellent choice for travelers interested in history, landscapes, and sightseeing.





BAYANGOL HOTEL

Another flagship hotel and an iconic landmark of Ulaanbaatar, this hotel consists of two towers and boasts an excellent location with well-established services. Nearly all major city landmarks are within a five-minute walk, and numerous restaurants are conveniently located within walking distance.



CHINGGIS KHAAN HOTEL

Located on Tokyo Street and Beijing Street, the Chinggis Khaan Hotel is a four-star hotel situated in a quiet residential area, just a 15-minute walk from the city's main government, business, and cultural centers. The hotel features an indoor swimming pool, massage and sauna services, a trendy nightclub, karaoke rooms, and a variety of dining options.



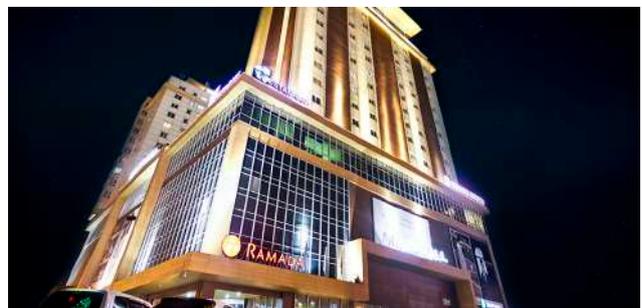
THE CORPORATE HOTEL

The Corporate Hotel is a centrally located hotel chain. Designed for business travelers, it offers apartment-style rooms for a comfortable stay. It is an ideal choice for those visiting Ulaanbaatar on business.



KEMPINSKI HOTEL KHAN PALACE

Under the management of Kempinski International, this well-established hotel is located near Ulaanbaatar's bustling metropolitan area. It offers a unique and modern accommodation experience with 99 luxurious rooms and suites. The hotel features a variety of dining options and is an ideal venue for hosting mid-sized conferences.



RAMADA HOTEL ULAANBAATAR

This hotel offers stunning views of Bogd Khan Mountain and the vibrant city streets. Located just beyond the city center, it provides easy access to Ulaanbaatar's scenic landscapes and major attractions. The hotel features 125 rooms, including 20 suites and executive rooms. It is also within walking distance of Gandantegchinlen Monastery.



SHANGRI-LA ULAANBAATAR HOTEL

Shangri-La Hotel Ulaanbaatar is centrally located in the heart of the city and is one of Mongolia's true five-star hotels. It features 290 elegant and spacious rooms, each with a 42-square-meter area, blending modern and local fusion design.

CITY tour



1. SUKHBAATAR SQUARE

Our city tour starts from the very center of our capital, the Sukhbaatar square. It is surrounded by many historic buildings and statues.



2. CHINGGIS KHAAN MUSEUM

Chinggis Khaan Museum & Cultural Center was just recently opened in 2022 . It has 15 exhibition halls and the museum includes a 250-seat hall, offering virtual tours and many other events for the public.



3. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MONGOLIA

West of the square is the National Museum of Mongolia, a must-visit for those interested in learning about Mongolian history.

UB tour



4. GOBI CASHMERE / GALLERIA SOUVENIR SHOP

One of the largest souvenir shops located next to Sukhbaatar Square. Galleria souvenir shop has a wide range of choices for you to gift your friends and family. East of the square is the most reputable Cashmere shop in Mongolia, Gobi. It offers high-quality cashmere products. Their sleeping bags are highly recommended

DAY 1

Ulaanbaatar



5. CHOIJIN LAMA TEMPLE

In the middle of the modern downtown, there is a complex of temples called Chojin Lama Temple, which is a popular tourist attraction as there is a museum inside for tourists to see.



CITY tour



1. GANDAN TEGCHINLEN MONASTERY

The most optimal time to experience the center of Mongolian Buddhism is in the morning, because they chant every morning for the good sake of the people.



DAY 2



2. ZAISAN MONUMENT

A historically important monument which is located on top of the Zaisan hill will require you to go many stairs up. But from the top you will be rewarded with a spectacular panoramic view of our Capital City.

Below the monument is a Tank that was once used in world war 2. Just a bit south of the tank, there is a Buddha statue in a park where you can relax and take photos.

UB tour



3. WINTER PALACE OF THE BOGD KHAN

2 Km north of Zaisan, is the Winter Palace of Bogd Khan, former spiritual ruler of Mongolia. The palace is the only one left of the originally four residences of the Bogd Khan and alongside it is the oldest museum. It is also considered one of the biggest collections in Mongolia.

4. TUMEN EKH ENSEMBLE

If you are interested in the Mongolian Traditional Cultural Heritage, Tumen Ekh Ensemble is the place to visit, they showcase our wide culture by performing a live concert.



Ulaanbaatar

CITY tour

DAY 3



1. 13TH CENTURY COMPLEX

An hour's drive away from the statue complex is a place that is designed to imitate the environment of the Mongolian 13th century. There you ride horses, practice archery, eat traditional cuisine, and stay at Gers just like you are in the 13th century. They even have noble traditional clothes for you to take photos in.



2. GENGHIS KHAN STATUE COMPLEX

40 Km away from Terelj national park is the Genghis Khan statue complex, a 40-meter tall, stainless steel statue of Genghis Khan on horseback, the world's tallest equestrian statue.



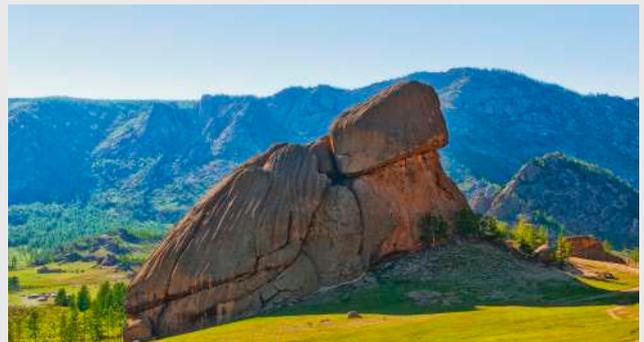
UB tour

Ulaanbaatar



3. TURTLE ROCK

After following the main road you will see on your left a rock formed almost identical to a Turtle and you can climb up from behind to the neck.



4. CAVE OF THE THOUSAND MONKS

First, we will encounter a rock formation that provided shelter to hide against the USSR soldiers. A thousand monks have hidden in this cave to survive in the mid-20th century. Next to the cave are riding spots if you are interested in riding a horse or camel.





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Sustainable Mongolian Cashmere

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Luxury
Timeless
Beauty



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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.



SHOPPING AND



STATE DEPARTMENT STORE

The State Department Store has stood as a symbol of Mongolia for nearly a century. It offers a wide variety of goods and services, including supermarket items, beauty products, jewelry, wool and cashmere products from local manufacturers, comprehensive services for children, home appliances, electronics, exhibition spaces, stationery, souvenirs, and financial services—all conveniently located in one place. With over 20,000 products from globally recognized brands, including accessories and related items, the store provides a vast selection to meet the needs of its customers, offering a diverse and high-quality shopping experience.



HUNNU MALL SHOPPING CENTER

Hunnu Mall is Mongolia's first large-scale shopping and service complex, covering an area of 50,000 square meters with the capacity to accommodate 12,000 people at once. Throughout the year, Hunnu Mall offers a variety of attractions and services, including an ice skating rink, a 1,000-seat multifunctional cinema, a play center for children of all ages, a Home DIY store that encourages creativity and hands-on projects, and the Hunnu Garden Park, which provides a natural environment with clean air. The mall also features a wide selection of international restaurants, official brand stores, and various services, all conveniently located under one roof.



MAX MALL SHOPPING CENTER

Since 2011, Max Mall Shopping Center has been known for offering world-class retail and services in a comfortable environment, bringing together everything a customer might need under one roof. In addition to managing its own operations, Max Mall is also the official representative of global brands such as Euromebel, Coccinelle, and Geox, further enhancing the vibrant landscape of Ulaanbaatar.



ULAANBAATAR DEPARTMENT STORE

Ulaanbaatar Department Store offers a wide range of goods, including ready-made clothing for men and women, sports equipment, children's clothing, wool and cashmere products, souvenirs, footwear, and brand-name sections. It also features food and stationery stores, a bookstore, a jewelry store, and more. Additionally, the store showcases over 170 departments, including luxury global brands in skincare, perfumes, and beauty products.

SERVICE CENTER



SHANGRI-LA SHOPPING CENTER

The Shangri-La Mall is located at the heart of Ulaanbaatar, a prime location for a wide range of shopping, dining and entertainment. It delivers a relaxed yet world-class shopping experience that will satisfy all your shopping aspirations. On top of that, the mall offers a variety of fine dining establishments as well as a foodcourt with international cuisines. Featuring an IMAX cinema and children's playground, it is a place where each member of family can enjoy amidst a perfect mix of high-end labels, fast fashion brands and diverse entertainment options all under one roof.



NARANTUUL MARKET

Narantuul Market is the first and largest traditional market in Mongolia, with around 10,000 vendors working daily and serving approximately 100,000 customers. In addition, both foreign and domestic tourists, as well as visitors from rural areas, make it a point to visit the Narantuul Market. Located in the eastern part of the capital, facing the rising sun, the Narantuul International Trade Center has been operating for many years and is known for its wide selection of goods, making it the place to find everything except for "dog paws and green lambskin." It is the most famous and largest open-air market and shopping center in Mongolia.



EMART HYPERMARKET

Established in 1993, we are the number-one hypermarket retail company in Korea, and currently, with the inception of Wal-Mart Korea in 2006, we operate the total of 148 branch locations in Korea (including Emart Traders) and the total of 16 branches in China under management as of December 2013. In addition, by 2023, we plan to expand our presence throughout the projected 200 store locations of more, while penetrating into overseas markets in Vietnam and Mongolia.



GALLERIA ULAANBAATAR SHOPPING AND SERVICE CENTER

Discover one of a kind experience at Galleria Ulaanbaatar where you can visit the world's largest cashmere store, a Mongolian souvenir store with abundant choice, the largest hot pot restaurant, MG steak, Nagomi restaurant, Pizza Hut, KFC and many other brand stores including Michel&Amazonka, Ecco, Trollbreads, Otori design, Lexter, Epl Diamond.



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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.



NIGHTLIFE IN ULAANBAATAR



EON NIGHTCLUB

Although EON Club is relatively new, it has quickly become one of the most popular spots for young people to enjoy nightlife. The club is unique in offering three distinct interior environments, making it accessible to people of all ages. It is fully equipped with exterior lighting and LED screens, meeting modern club standards. Here, you can experience the beats of hip-hop, house, techno, and electronic music. EON Club is located within the largest entertainment complex in Ulaanbaatar, allowing visitors to access various services all in one place. Guests can enjoy performances by some of Mongolia's top DJs and fully immerse themselves in the vibrant atmosphere.



ZU CLUB

Nestled in the heart of Ulaanbaatar, ZU CLUB is the quintessential nightlife hotspot for both locals and tourists seeking an exhilarating evening. With talented DJs, ZU is considered one of the hottest nightlife spots in the capital. The club's dance floor is equipped with cutting-edge VOID Acoustics sound systems, stunning Madrix Light and Madrix Maxx systems, and MagicFX CO2 shot machine, offering an immersive and exciting experience. ZU Club features two spacious rooms: one dedicated to techno and electronic music by the renowned DJ TMK, and the main stage showcasing EDM and hip-hop music. Recharge yourself with the energetic vibe of ZU Club!



MINT CLUB

MINT Ulaanbaatar is one of Mongolia's largest and leading nightclubs, offering a dynamic nightlife experience. The venue consists of several sections, including the Club, Lounge, VVIP Art, and Garden areas, each providing a unique atmosphere. The club is equipped with the renowned VOID Acoustics sound system, ensuring top-notch audio quality. Guests can enjoy a variety of music genres, such as hip-hop, house, techno, and electronic beats.



CANTE BAR

Cantê Bar & Garden stands out as a lively hub in Ulaanbaatar's vibrant nightlife scene. Known for its welcoming ambiance and eclectic drink menu, this bar is a favorite among locals and tourists alike. Open from 6 PM to 4 AM on select days, it offers an ideal setting for unwinding after a day of exploring the city. The bar's outdoor garden area creates a unique atmosphere where you can enjoy drinks under the starlit sky, making it a perfect spot for socializing with friends or meeting new people from around the world.

LIVE MUSIC CLUB



FAT CAT JAZZ CLUB

In most cities, there is a luxurious gem that defines its cultural essence – a jazz club. At the heart of our bustling city, “Fat Cats” plays enchanting jazz melodies, captivating its audience. Young couples lost in love, those nursing a broken heart, and elders reminiscing about the good old days all gather here. They listen to the soothing rhythms of jazz, finding joy, solace, and even a sense of wonder in their hearts. This extraordinary music, reminiscent of another era, holds a unique magic. Neither entirely melancholic nor overtly cheerful, its melodies touch the soul of anyone who listens.



RIVER SOUND

Over the years, “River Sound” has become a renowned Mongolian brand synonymous with nightlife and the entertainment scene in the city. Located just a short walk from the heart of the capital’s central square, its regular patrons include international and local guests, artists, politicians, and business professionals. Now in its 17th year, River Sound Club has hosted nearly every Mongolian rock and pop band, singer, and even international stars who have visited Mongolia. Immerse yourself in the rhythms of classic rock, pop, jazz, and the latest trends in modern music to rejuvenate your body and soul at River Sound.



NICITON CLUB

At NICITON Club, the renowned Niciton band performs full concerts every week. Additionally, “The Cover Band” hosts live performances on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, while Saturdays feature full-scale concerts by Mongolia’s rock and pop stars. Recognized as one of the top-tier clubs in the capital, NICITON has quickly become a favorite gathering spot for live music enthusiasts and young people who appreciate quality performances.



HARD ROCK

With over 120 locations worldwide, Hard Rock Café has its very own branch in Ulaanbaatar. True Hard Rock fans have a tradition of visiting its branches wherever they travel, offering a unique opportunity to explore the local music scene. Not only is it a favorite among international visitors, but it has also become a popular hangout spot for the city’s youth. Mongolian bands regularly perform live, adding a local flavor to the Hard Rock experience.



1

**ULAANBAATAR
WINTER FESTIVAL**

/FEBRUARY/

On the first Sunday of every February, you can experience a traditional and modern extreme sports all during the Ulaanbaatar Winter Festival.



2

**UB WINTER WALKING
FESTIVAL**

/FEBRUARY/

This festival, organized in collaboration with the Mongolian Hiking Association to promote winter tourism, attracts international walkers and offers a wonderful opportunity to experience the beauty of Mongolia's winter season.



3

**THE EAGLE
FESTIVAL**

/MARCH/

The Eagle Festival, a traditional Kazakh festival, is organized not very far from the capital. During the festival, all dressed up in their traditional clothes, introduce festival goes to their culture of eagle hunting.





MONGOLIAN STEPPE INTERNATIONAL MARATHON

/MAY/

The Mongolian Steppe International Marathon was initiated in 1996 by Japanese citizens Fujawara and Kon Aya.



UB BIKE TOUR

/MAY/

The “Ub Bike Tour International Cycling Festival” is a favorite among athletes who value a healthy lifestyle and enjoy cycling.



TENGER WORLD SHAMAN FESTIVAL

/JUNE/

The “Tenger World Shaman Festival” is a major shaman worship festival, which is an integral heritage of Mongolian peoples traditions and culture. Shamans from many countries around the world come to participate in this festival.

STEPPE WIND INTERNATIONAL MOTO FESTIVAL

/JUNE/

The Steppe wind international moto festival event has great significance in developing special interest tourism, promoting Mongolia internationally as well as attracting more tourists.



DANSHIG NAADAM

/JUNE/

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.



PLAY TIME MUSIC FESTIVAL

/JULY/

This festival is one of the most anticipated live music events in Mongolia, attracting thousands of music lovers, both domestic and international.





NAADAM FESTIVAL

/JULY/

Naadam is a national festival celebrated every year from 11 to 13 July across Mongolia that focuses on three traditional games: horseracing, wrestling and archery. Mongolian Naadam is inseparably connected to the nomadic civilization of the Mongols, who have long practiced pastoralism on Central Asia's vast steppe.



MONGOLIAN NATIONAL COSTUME FESTIVAL

/JULY/

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



ULAAANBAATAR FOOD FESTIVAL

/AUGUST/

Since 2013, the "Ulaanbaatar National Food Festival", welcoming both foreign and domestic visitors. It is a non-profit event designed to showcase Mongolian cuisine to both local and international visitors while promoting tourism events.

13

ULAANBAATAR HIKING FESTIVAL

/AUGUST/

The Mongol Olle Trail will attract not only tourists from Korea but also many walking travelers abroad, increasing the number of visitors to Mongolia and revitalizing the regional economy.



KHIIMORI INTERNATIONAL HORSEBACK ARCHERY TOURNAMENT

/SEPTEMBER/

This festival is to promote the horsemen's customs, legacy, and distinctive culture for future generations to inherit, develop new tourism products, extend the season, as well as develop special interest tourism, and attract foreign and domestic tourists through national customs and traditions



15

ULAANBAATAR INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY FESTIVAL

/SEPTEMBER/

The festival will be held for the first time with the goal of capturing Mongolia's lifestyle, culture, traditions, and breathtaking natural scenery through the lenses of professional and amateur photographers from around the world, promoting it internationally.



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 09.

The festival features a variety of events, including parades of people, organizations, and

tourism sector representatives wearing deels (Mongolia's traditional clothing), art performances, a competition for best-dressed participants, cultural showcases, and a fair featuring 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.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OUTSIDE OF ULAANBAATAR

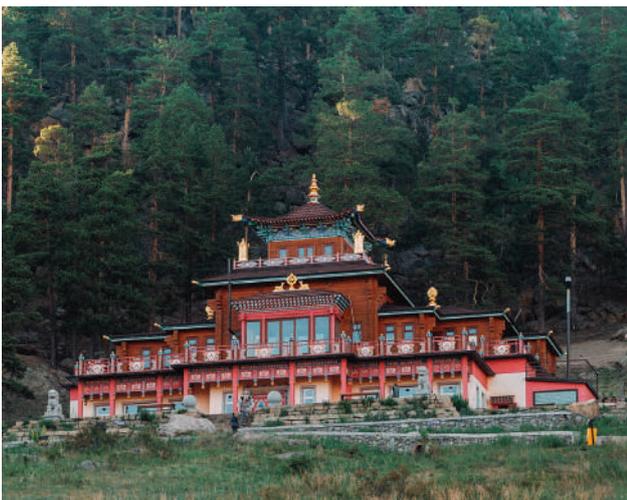
CHINGGIS KHAANII KHUREE COMPLEX



The "Chinggis Khaan Khuree" tourism complex was established in 1992 and is the first private tourism complex in Mongolia. The complex consists of three ranges: the Ikh Khuree, the Low

Range and the Restricted Area. It was established to promote the Mongolian national heritage and nomadic culture for domestic and foreign travelers.

AGLAG MONASTERY



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

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, the monastery housed 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 it was largely destroyed during the political purges of the 1930s, some original Buddhist fresco paintings 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 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)

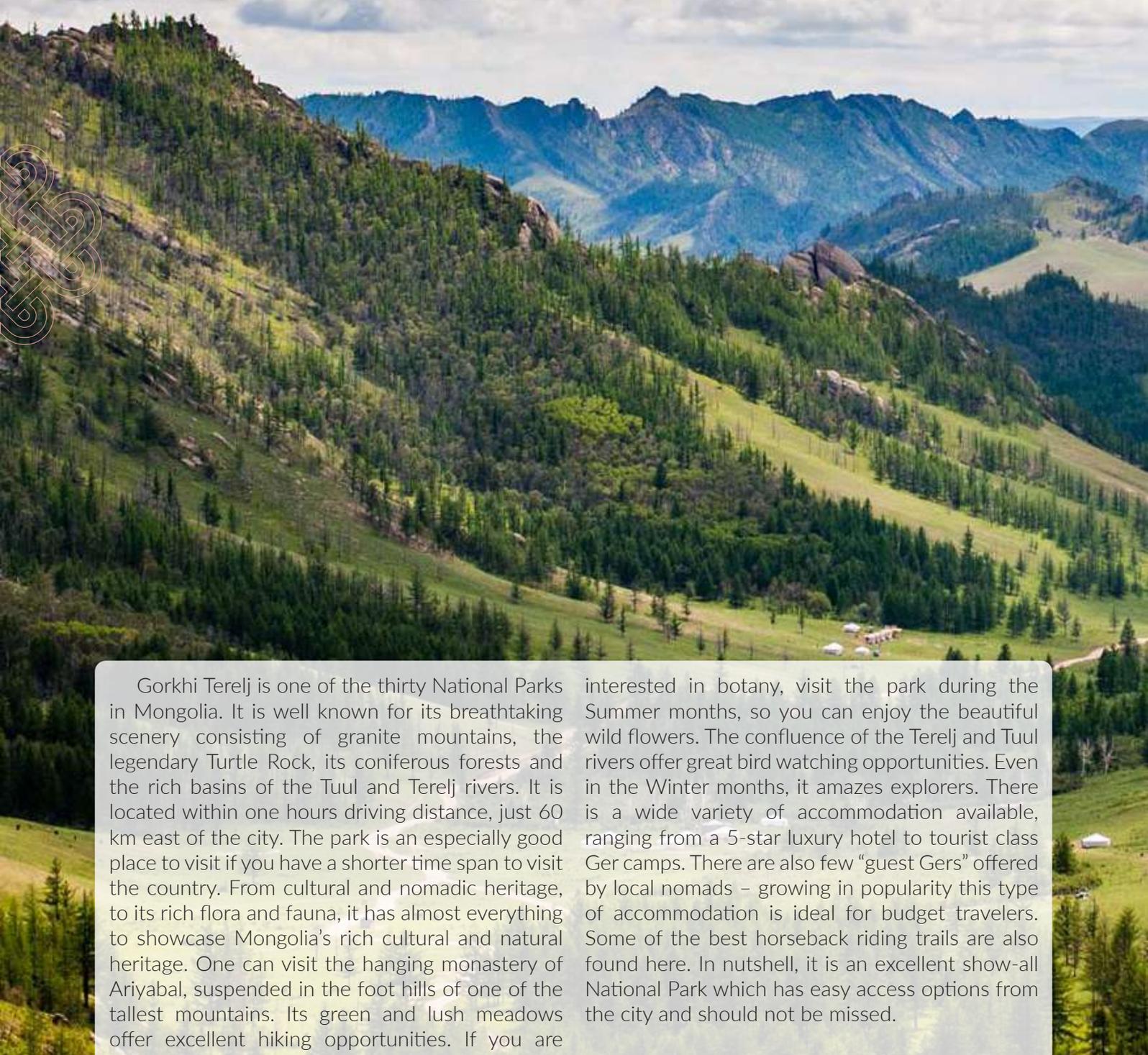


The HNP was the first park to be managed by a Non-governmental Organization specializing in nature and environmental conservation. It is one of the best-managed Specially Protected Areas in Mongolia and is the site of the unique re-introduction scheme of Przewalskii's horse (*Equus przewalskii*). Initiated 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 km² 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



TERELJ NATIONAL PARK



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.



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.

TURTLE ROCK,

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

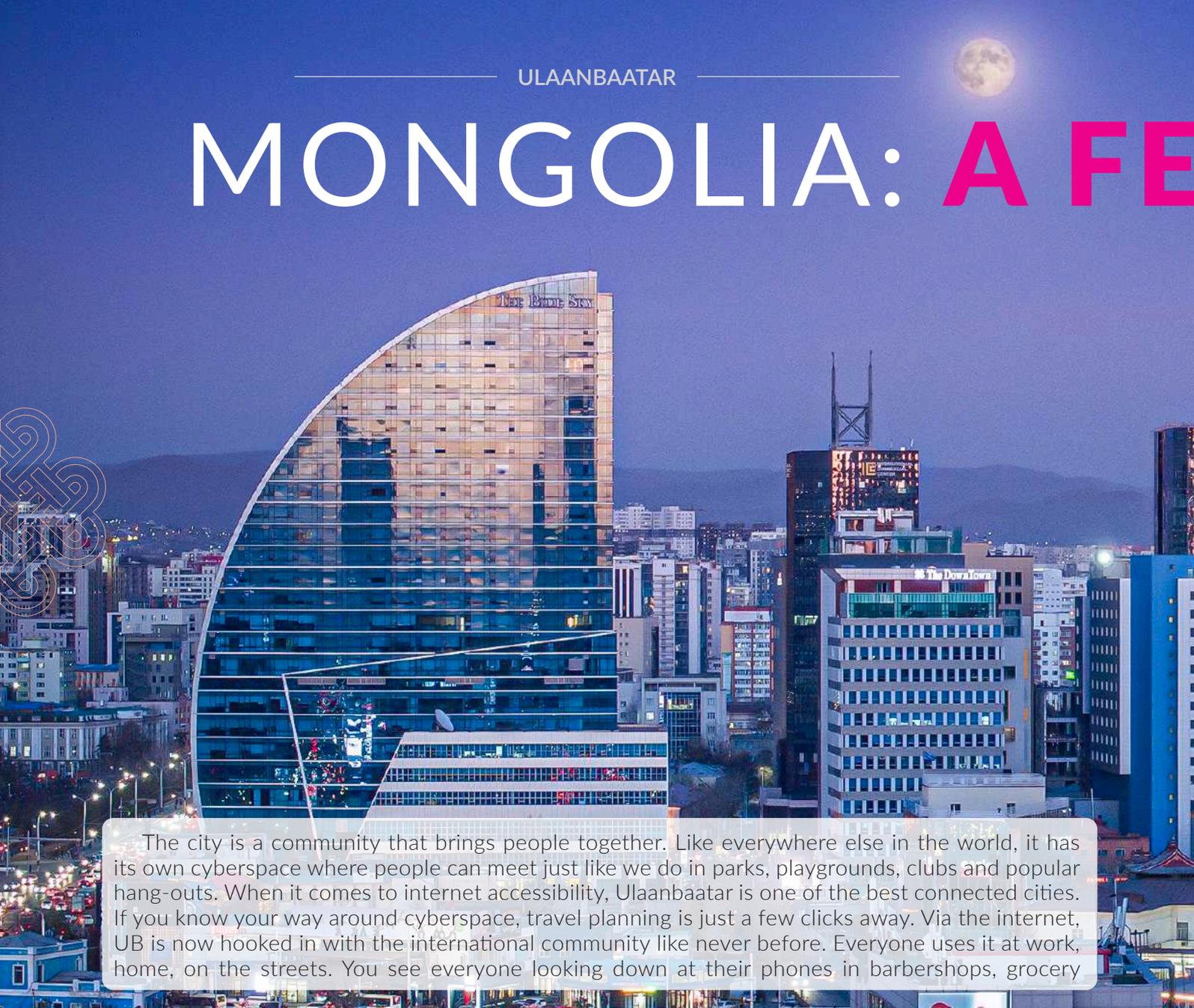
ARIYABAL MEDITATION TEMPLE



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.



MONGOLIA: A FE



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

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

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 allows you to ride horses in Mongolian style, one of the must-have experiences for competent travelers

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:

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

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

www.MongolianOutdoorTravel.com

www.bespokemongolia.com



NEW CLICKS AWAY

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: 21 • 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:

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:

www.monrevetours.com

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:

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

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)



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PHOTO SPOTS IN THE CAPITAL OF MONGOLIA

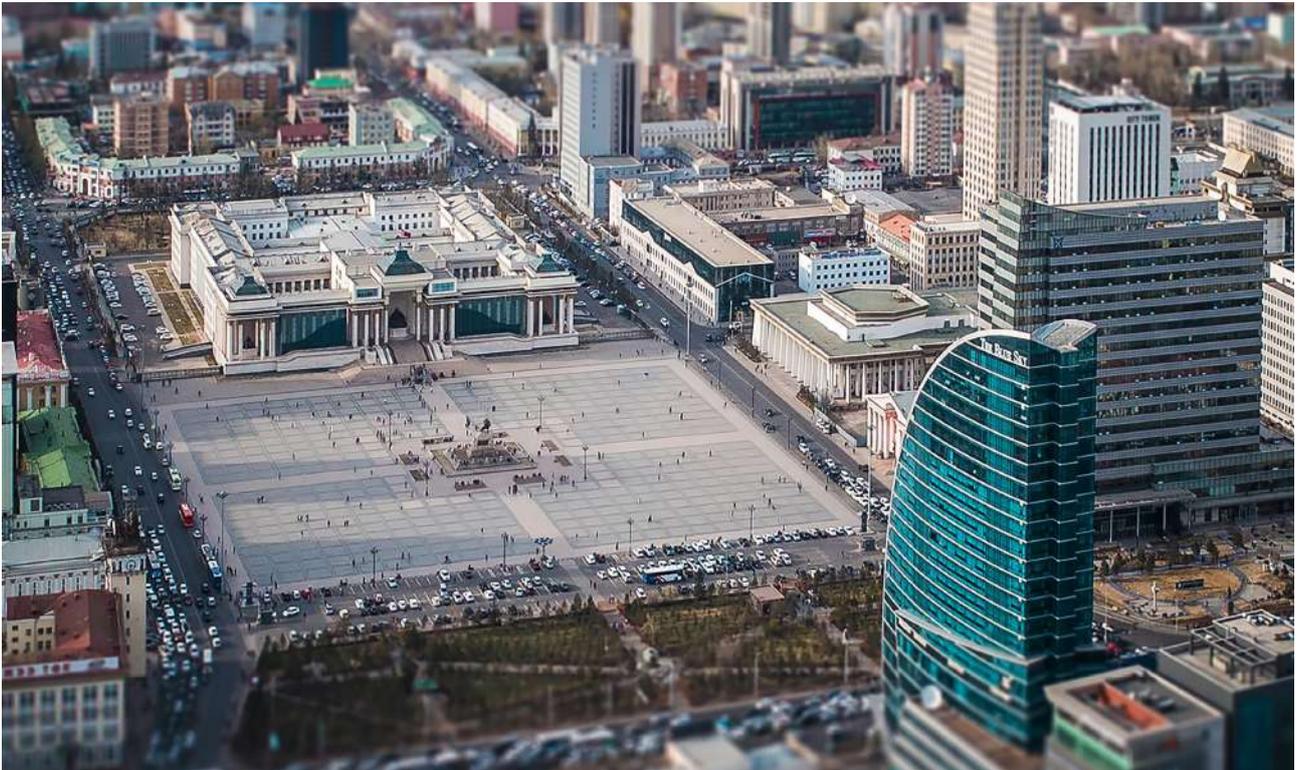
The journey to nomadic homeland begins and ends in Ulaanbaatar. Six captivating photo spots await exploration.

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

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).

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

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.

As you enter the main entrance from the south,

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.

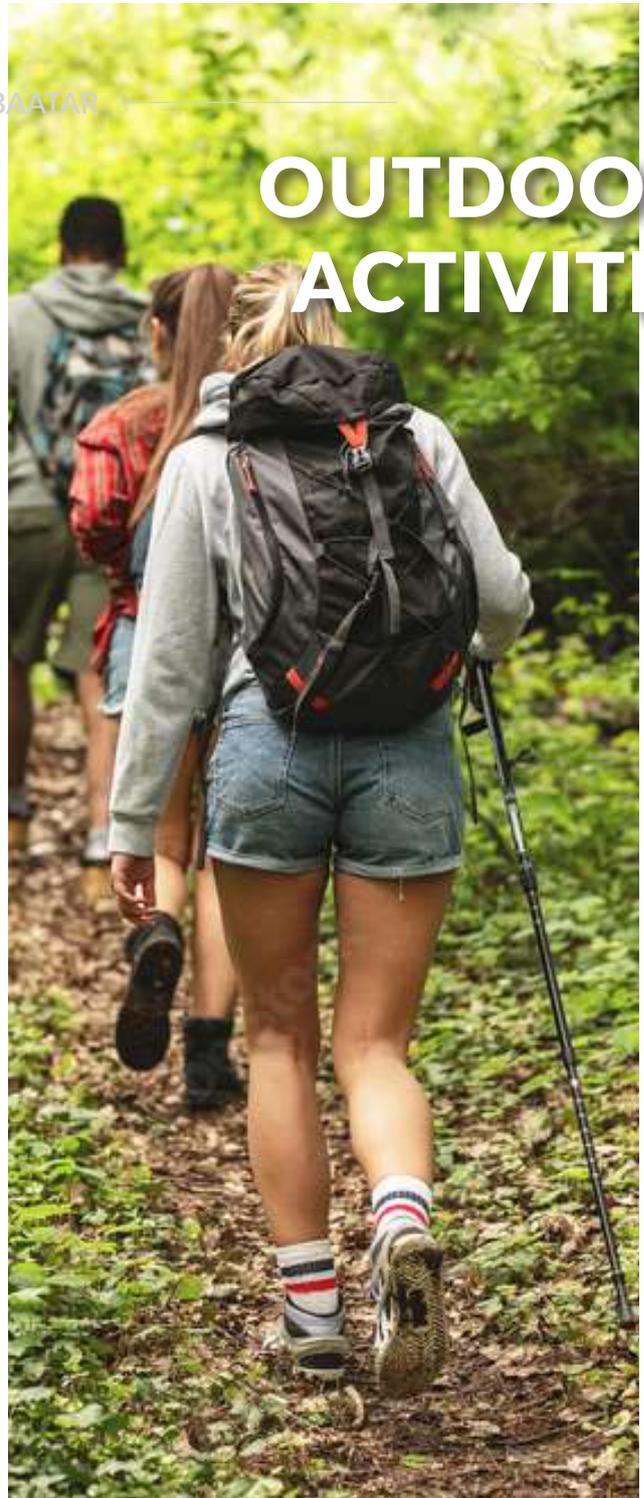
Zaisan Hill overlooks the city and offers the best panoramic view of Ulaanbaatar and its surrounding sacred mountains. Buddha Park features a 23 meter tall statue of Buddha.

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.



OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES



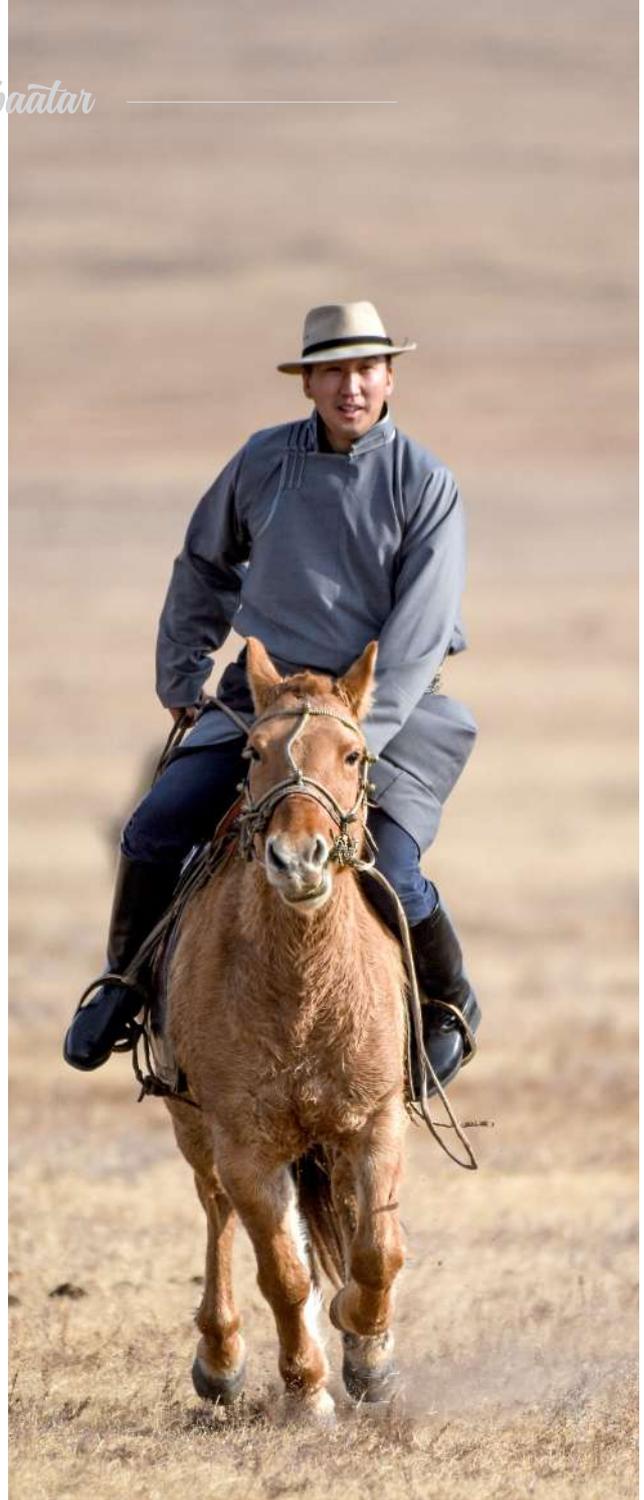
1. VERTICAL STREAM

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.

2. 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

RECREATIONAL AROUND UB



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 Shagi 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 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 steppehiking. 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.



OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES



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. FEEL

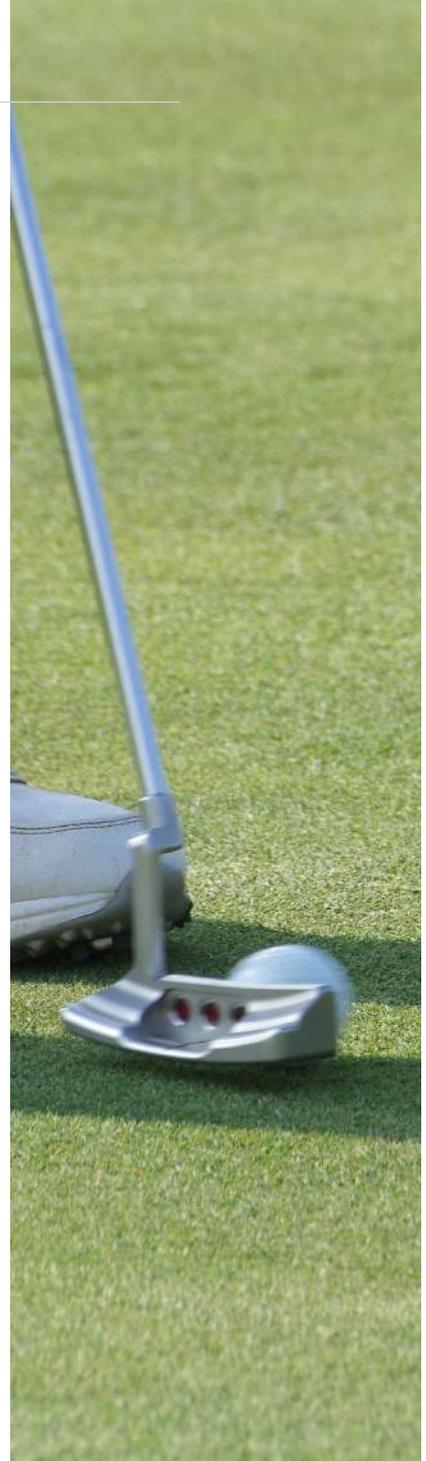
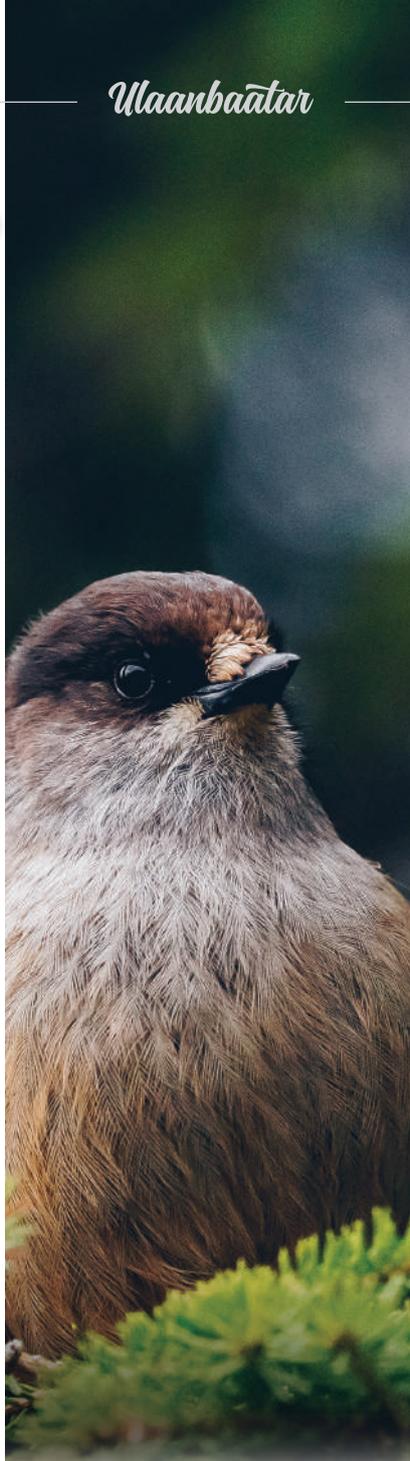
Mongolia, there are many rivers idle the experience of adrenaline, and the challenge and strength to the traveler. For people who daytrip close to the city, Tuul River is recommended - rough this 704 kilometer, long river originating from Khagiin Khar Nuur and ending at the Orkhon River - has a calm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



7. 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.

RECREATIONAL AROUND UB



8. GEO CACHES

A several caches awaiting you in Mongolia and around the big city. What did Ulaanbaatar residents hide?

9. GUARDIANS OF THE SKY

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

10. 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



ECO ULAANBAATAR 360 GUIDE



As part of the “Eco Ulaanbaatar 360 Guide” project, 20 travel routes have been established within Ulaanbaatar and its surrounding green zones. These include Terelj, Bogd Khan Mountain, Gachuurt, Uliastai River, Belkh, Selkh, Sharga Morit, Khandgait, Ikh-Bayan, Chingeltei Khairkhan, Shadivlan, Jigjid, Ar Gunt, and Khaltangiin Davaa.

Tourism Activities:

Visitors can enjoy hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, flower and mammal observation, photography, backcountry skiing, and snowshoeing.

Biodiversity & Natural Attractions:

The “Eco Ulaanbaatar 360” routes provide opportunities to observe 17 species of wild animals, 22 plant species, 30 bird species, as well as unique natural formations and landscapes.

Wildlife Species:

Some of the notable wildlife species include *Cervus elaphus* (red deer), *Moschus moschiferus* (Siberian musk deer), *Marmota sibirica* (Siberian marmot), *Canis lupus* (gray wolf), Roe deer, *Sciurus vulgaris* (Eurasian red squirrel), *Capra sibirica* (Siberian ibex), *Vespertilio sinensis* (Asian particolored bat), *Ochotona dauurica* (Daurian pika), and voles.

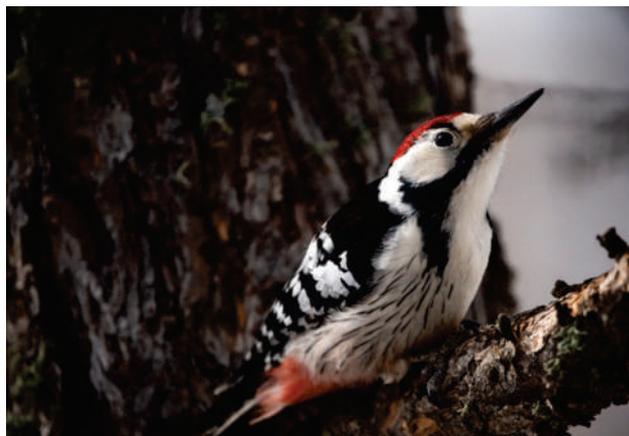
RED DEER



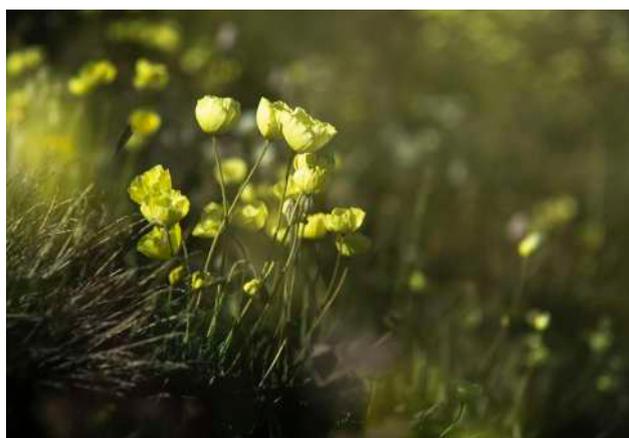
СИБИРИЙН ХҮДЭР



Bird: Bubo bubo, Buteo hemilasius, Anser cygnoides, Ciconia nigra, Tetrao parvirostris, Aegyptius monachus, Cygnus cygnus, Tadorna ferruginea, Bombycilla garrulous, Athene noctua, Acanthis flammea and Dendrocopos major etc.



Plant, flower: Great burnet, Common dandelion, Lambsquarters, Bird cherry, Prikly rose, Plantago depress, Tuberosus jerusalem sage, Jade plant, Hebane, Alfa, Dwart umbrella tree, Aizoon stonecrop, Pot margold, Common lilac



BIRDING IN ULAANBAATAR CITY



1



2



3

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.

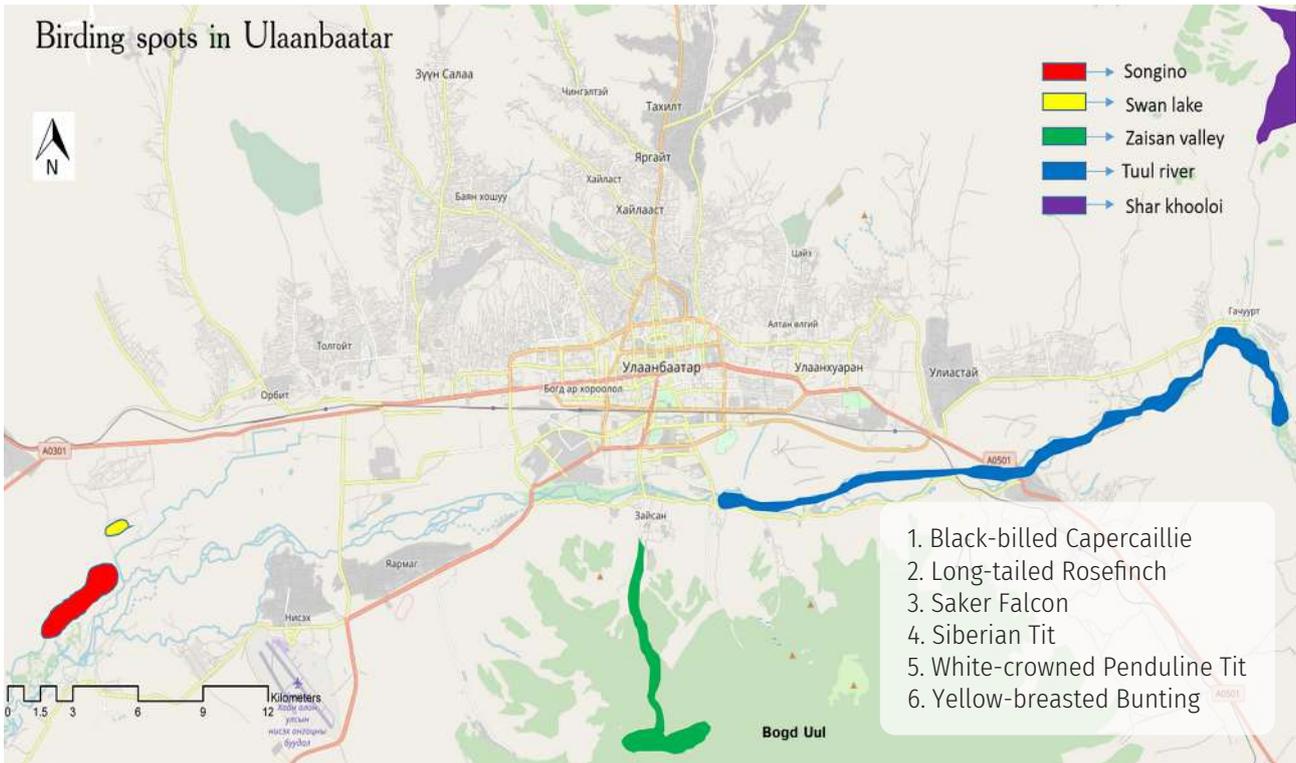
Here are some of the migratory and internationally endan-gered birds that come to UB and its surrounding during breeding season.

The 5 key birding sites in surrounding area of UB are de-scribed:

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



“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 Baruunshiree 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.



HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Ulaanbaatar Tourism department plans to renovate five historical and cultural sites in five sub-urban areas as part of its efforts to turn historical and cultural monuments into tourism products and put them to economic use.

This renovation will begin with petroglyphs, inscriptions and landscaping work at the mouth of the Ikh Tenger mountain.

PETROGLYPHS OF IKH TENGER MOUNTAIN

Ated date: Ronze Age petroglyphs, movable historical and cultural monuments with 13th century ink paintings and Mongolian, Chinese and Tibetan inscriptions.

Location: Bayanzurkh district, 11th khoroo, east of Ikh Tengeriin am

Rating of protection: Most recently, it was placed under state protection by the Government Resolution No. 13 of 2020.

In front of Ulaanbaatar, on the north end of the Ikh Tenger mountain, there is a petroglyph facing north, with Mongolian, Chinese and Tibetan inscriptions painted in red copper and black ink. These were first discovered and studied in 1960 by the Soviet scientist Okladnikov.

There are 7 red paintings, 7 with a multi-spotted square fence, 29 with an outline of a man standing alone, 2, 3, 5 holding hands, 29 with a picture of a flying eagle, 2 with a picture of a horse on the road, and 2 with a picture of a horse on the road. There are also scratches, stains, and angles of square fences. These date back to the Bronze Age and, according to researchers, reflect the customs

of ancient herder tribes.

The black ink painting is next to the red ink painting and consists of a Mongolian inscription with the words “Eternal Blue Sky”, a man in Mongolian robe, deer with spots looking backwards, and a shaman. A woman in a Mongolian deel is depicted looking straight ahead, an her round face and Mongolian eyes are clearly depicted. She wore a long, wide-sleeved deel and Mongolian boots with thick laces.

The hem of the deel is lined with ornaments. The most interesting thing is that she has something like a feather on the top of the high hat she is wearing. Researchers believe that this hat is a bag worn by 13th century Mongolian aristocratic women. A portrait of the great queen of the Yuan Dynasty of Mongolia was painted with such a hat, and several such hats were found in the tomb of a Mongolian woman excavated in Delgerkhaan soum, Khentii province. This painting at the mouth of the Ikh Tenger mountain is the first line drawing of a Mongolian woman.





HUNNU ARISTOCRACY COMPLEX AT

The burial complex of the Xiongnu aristocracy is one of the few in the world. It contains many secrets yet to be discovered. This complex is located on the western banks of the Selbe river, shaded by the mountains to the west and forest area to the north. In the south the complex meets with open plains.

Applicable date: BCE III - BCE I century

Location: 20th khoroo, Sukhbaatar district, at the beginning of Belkhiin Am

Protection level: 1.3 hectares of land was recently taken under the protection of the capital

city by the order A / 161 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports in 2020.

In choosing the burial place of their nobles, the Xiongnus considered not only rituals but also the convenience of preparing wood and stones for burial. The tombstone is covered with flat stones on the ground, and the empty space of the river is filled with dirt and stones according to a certain ritual. The Xiongnus had a tradition of placing certain types of artifacts in accordance with established procedures when burying their dignitaries and nobles.





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: 42,271,24 hectares
Restricted area: 12,035.09 hectares
Protected area: 23,314.748 hectares
Wildlife areas (A and B): 6,921,66 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.

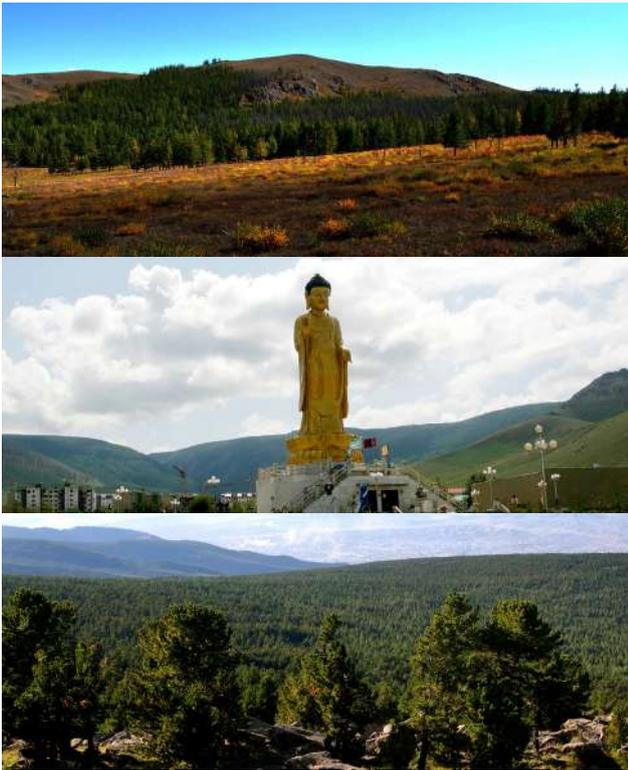
There are 52 species of mammals consisting 40.3% rodents, 25.0% carnivores, 7.7% insectivores, 9.6% chiropterans and ungulates and 7.7% lagomorphs.

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.

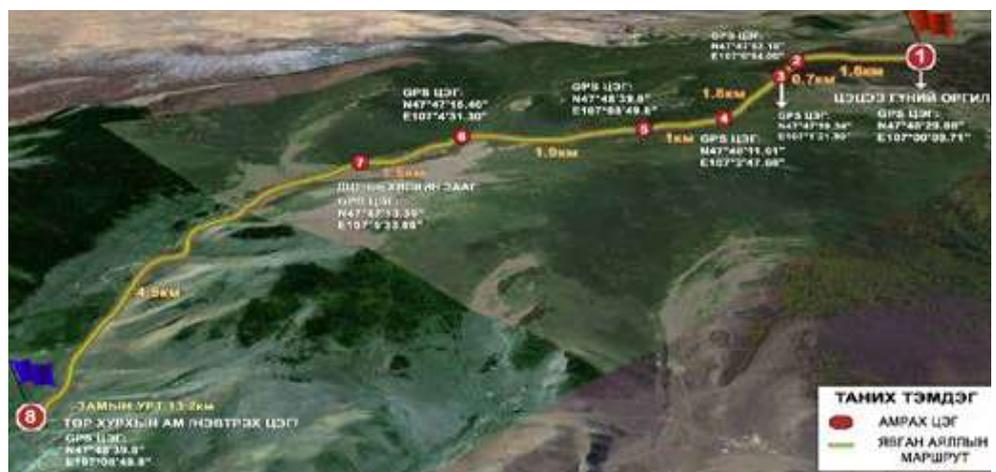
The forest covering area consists of 98.8% or 18,153-hectare natural woodland, 0.1% or a 14-hectare planted or grown forest and 1.1% or 201-hectare bushes and shrubs.

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.



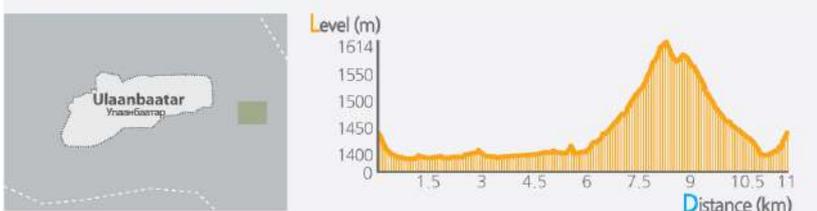
HIKING ROUTE

01 Route Mt. Bogdkhan Богдхан уул



Length 14km Duration 5~7hours Level of Difficulty: Medium

02 Route Mt. Chinggis (Gorkhi-Terelj National Park)



Length 11km Duration 3~5hours Level of Difficulty: Easy



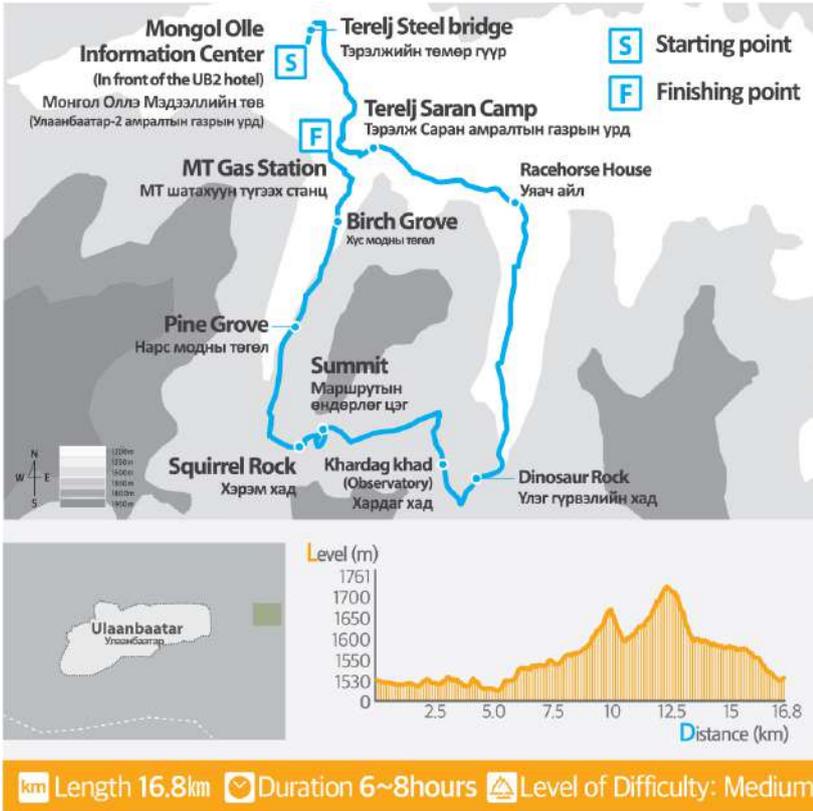
MONGOL OLLE TRAIL



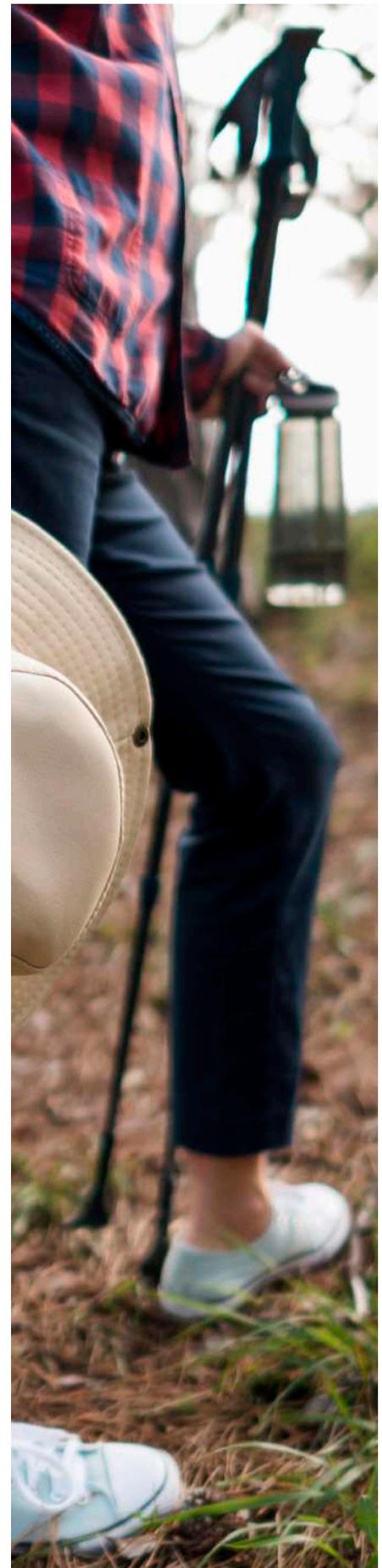
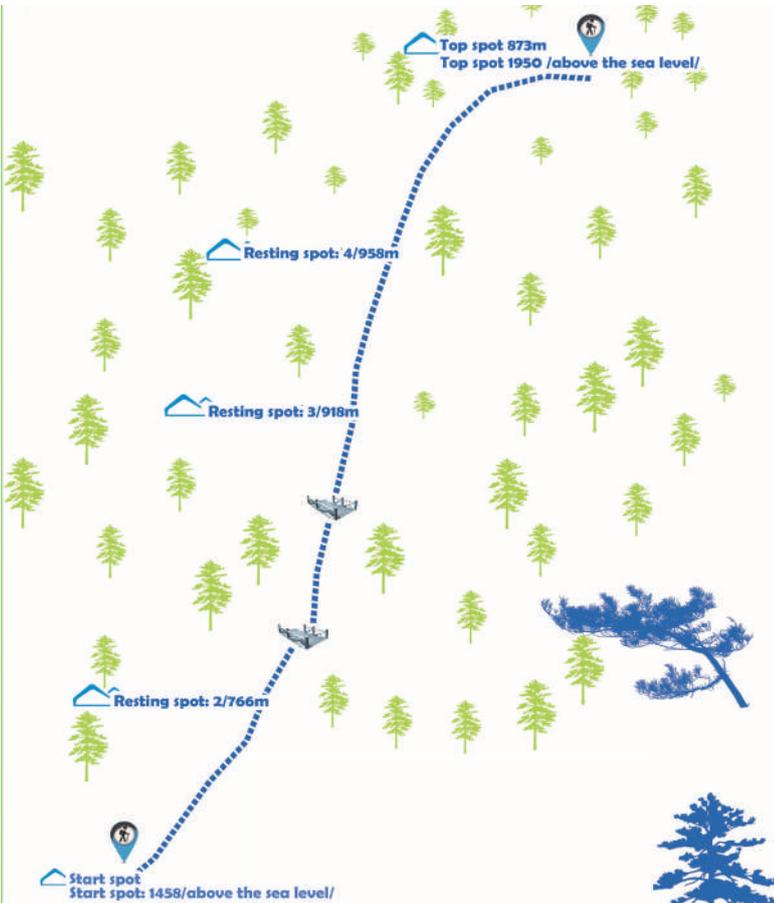
Route 01 Mt. Bogdkhan
Route 02 Mt. Chinggis
Route 03 Uguumurin Am

03 Route

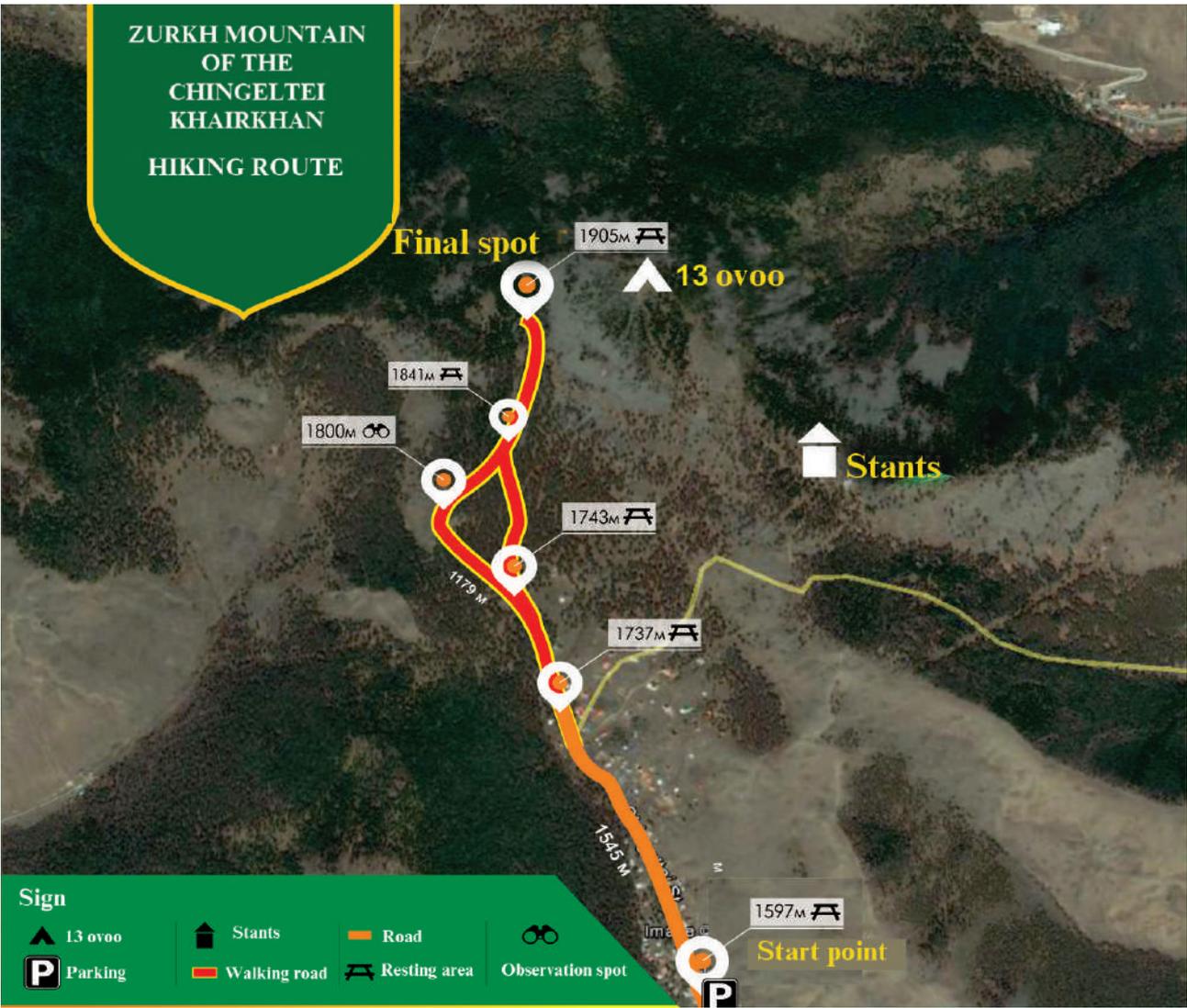
Uguumurin Am



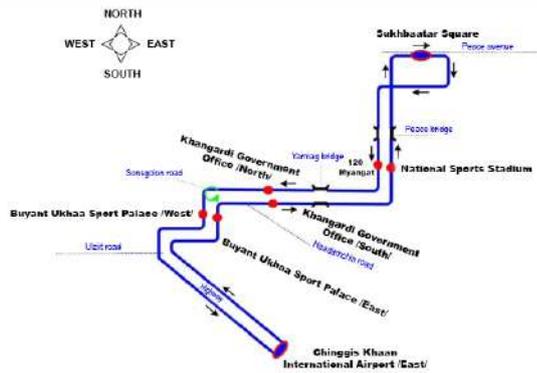
Zaisan-Baruun shiree hiking route



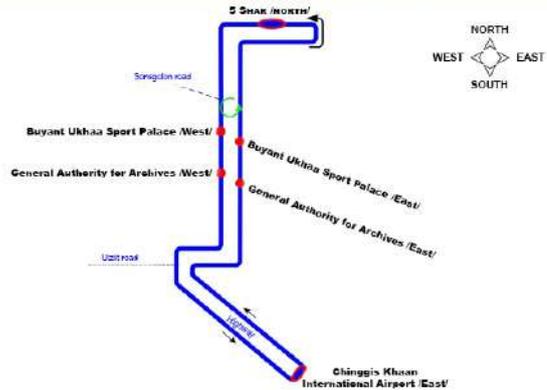
ZURKH MOUNTAIN OF THE CHINGELTEI KHAIRKHAN HIKING ROUTE



X:20 "СУХБААТАР СҚАРЕ - ЧИНГИС ХААН ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛ АЙРПОРТ"



X:20 "5 SHAR - CHINGGIS KHAAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT"



ТАКСИНЫ ҮНИЙН МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ
TAXI INFORMATION

НИСЭХ БУУДАЛААС УБ ХОТРУУ FROM AIRPORT TO CITY CENTER	100,000₮ 30\$
НИСЭХ БУУДАЛААС ЯАРМАГ FROM AIRPORT TO YARMAG	80,000₮ 25\$
НИСЭХ БУУДААС БУЯНТ УХАА FROM AIRPORT TO BUYANT UKHAA	70,000₮ 20\$
1 ТАКСИ / 3 ХҮН / 1 TAXI SHARE / 3 PERSON /	35,000₮ 10\$
VIP TAXI	150,000₮ 45\$



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MONGOLIA

TOURIST VAT REFUND GUIDE FOR MONGOLIA

Explore Mongolia and Enjoy Tax-Free Shopping!

Welcome to Mongolia! Make your trip even more memorable by claiming your Value Added Tax (VAT) refund. Follow these simple steps to get back a portion of your shopping expenses.

1. VAT Rate: 10%

Enjoy a 10% VAT refund on your eligible purchases.

2. Minimum Spending: 500,000.0 MNT per Receipt

To qualify for a VAT refund, ensure your shopping receipt totals a minimum of 500,000.0 MNT.

3. Who is Eligible?

Tourists spending no more than 90 days in Mongolia are eligible for VAT refunds. Make sure your visit is for tourism purposes.

4. Tax-Free Goods:

Refunds are applicable for items exported in your personal luggage.

5. Non-Refundable Goods:

- Excise duty goods such as alcohol, tobacco, etc.
- Medicines, pharmaceuticals.
- Food.
- Gold, silver, and other rare metals and mineral resources.
- Other goods that are absolutely prohibited from export under the written law.
- According to Article 15.17.5 of the Law on Value Added Tax, goods that can't be exported in the shopper's personal luggage.
- Products exempt from VAT.



MONGOLIA

WHERE THE LAND MEETS THE SKY



IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR TAX-FREE SHOPPING IN MONGOLIA

<p>STEP 1 REGISTRATION</p> 	<p>To enjoy tax-free shopping, register online via the “EBARIMT” application or visit the TAX FREE counter at the airport arrival hall to obtain your digital barcode.</p>
<p>STEP 2 SHOPPING</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for stores displaying the TAX FREE sign. 2. Spend a minimum of 500,000.0 MNT (including VAT) per receipt. 3. Ask the sales assistant to scan your digital barcode to generate a TAX FREE receipt.
<p>STEP 3 REFUND PROCESS</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the TAX REFUND counter on the 2nd floor of Chingis Khan International Airport. 2. Scan your passport and request a tax refund using the “tax refund machine”. 3. If the value or quantity of the purchased goods exceed a certain amount, it will prompt you to present the goods to a customs officer for inspection. Failure to do so may result in non-refundable items. 4. Claim your VAT refund in cash or through a payment card at the airport after passing immigration checkpoint.

Thank you for visiting Mongolia! We appreciate your presence, and we hope you enjoy your time exploring the beauty and culture of Mongolia. Don't forget to claim your VAT refund and make your shopping experience even more delightful! Safe travels!



Please **SCAN** this QR code to download **“EBARIMT”** application.

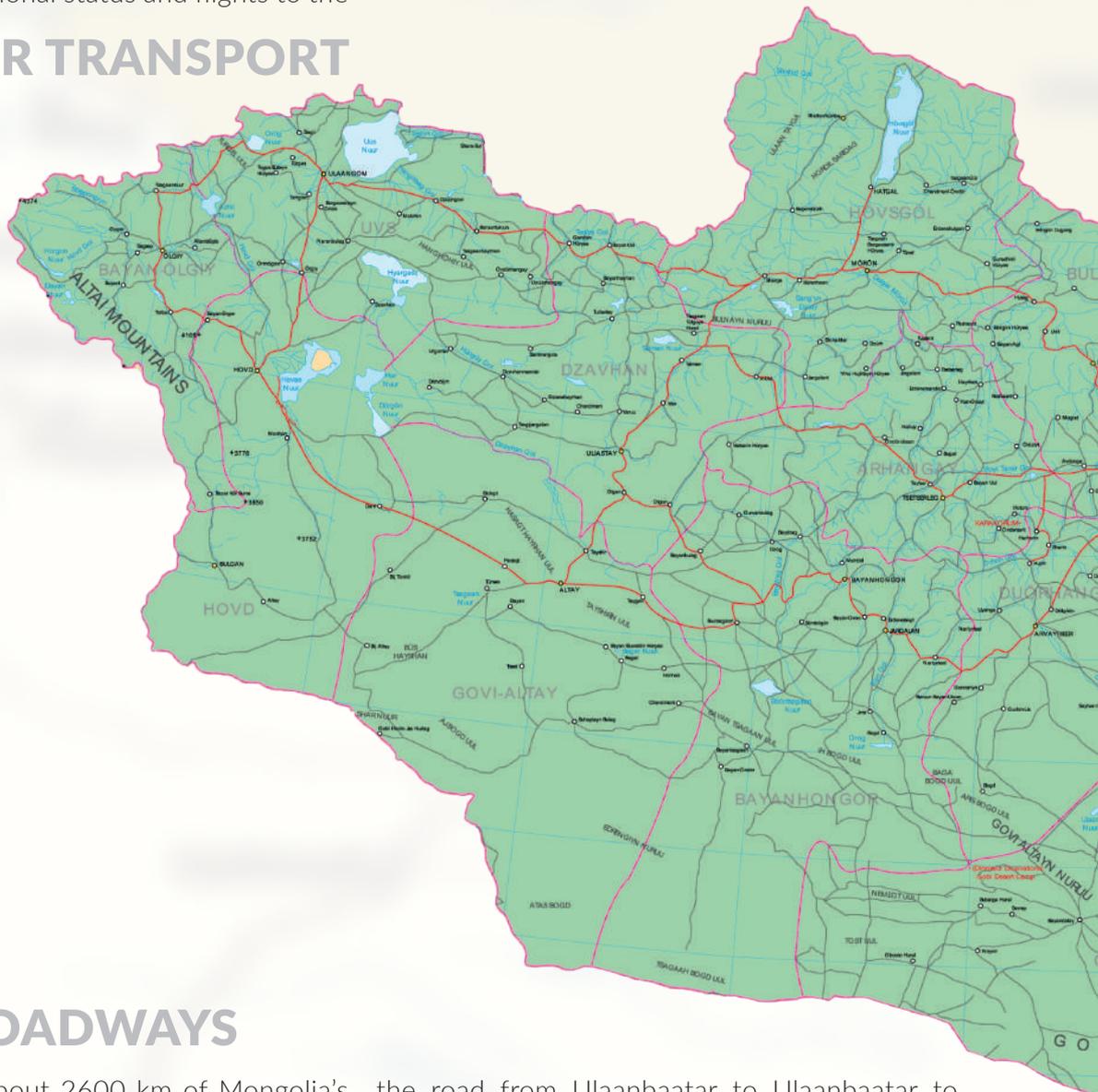
TRANSPORTATION

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



AIR TRANSPORT



ROADWAYS

In 2007, only about 2600 km of Mongolia's road network were majority of Mongolia's official road network, some 40,000 km, are paved. Another 3900 km are graveled or otherwise improved. This simple cross-country tracks. network of paved roads was expanded to 4,800 km in 2013, with Construction is underway on an east-west road (the so-called 1,800 km completed in 2014 alone. This included the roads from Millennium Road) that incorporates

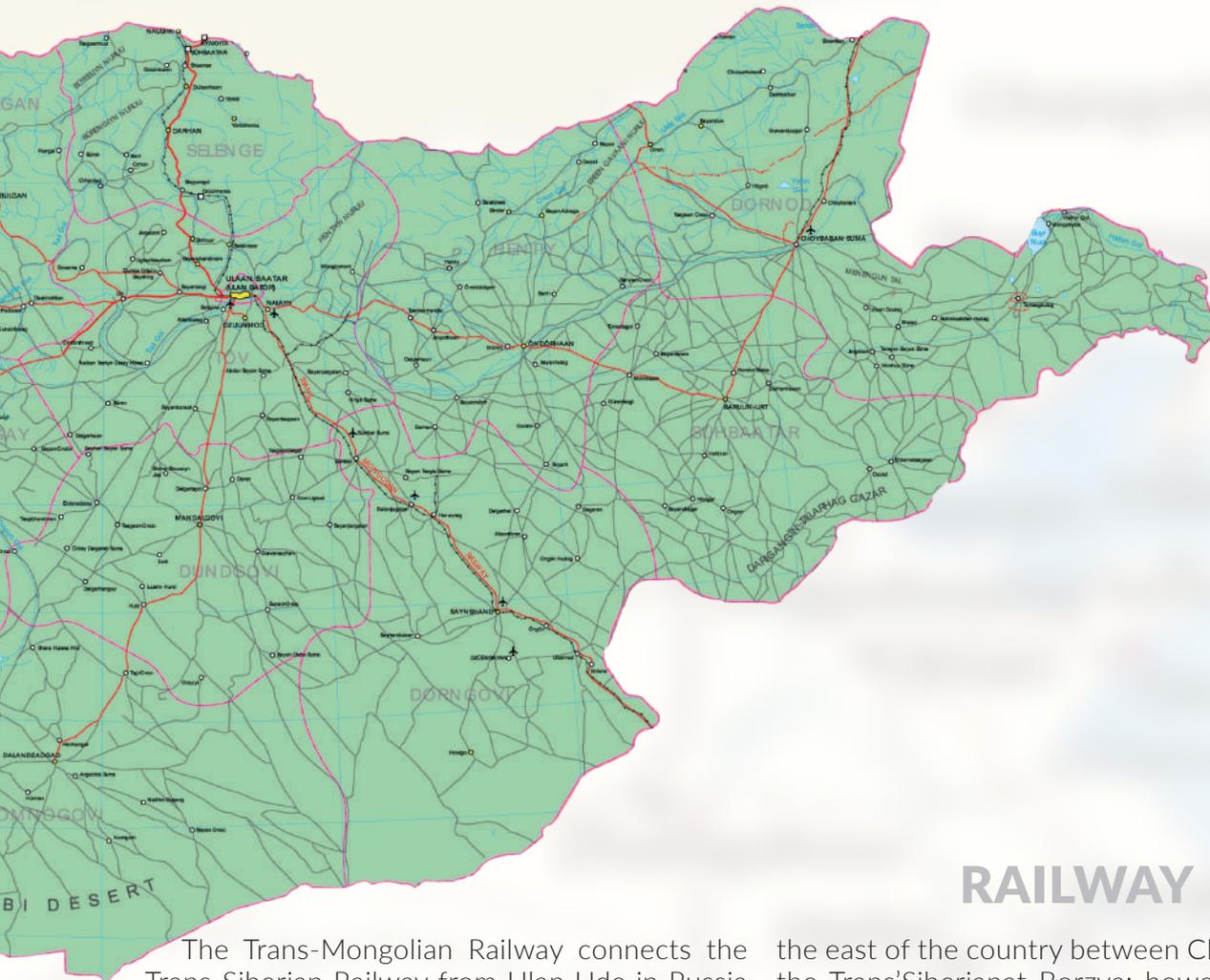
the road from Ulaanbaatar to Ulaanbaatar to the Russian and Chinese borders, paved road from Arvaikheer and on the extension of the Darkhan-Bulgan road beyond Ulaanbaatar to Kharkhorin and Bayankhongor, another going Bulgan. Private bus and minibus companies offer service from south to Mandalgovi, and a partly parallel road from Lun to Ulaanbaatar to most aimag centers. Dashinchilen, as well as the road from Darkhan to Bulgan via Erdenet.

N IN MONGOLIA

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. Ulaanbaatar Urban Transport Service with New Ulaanbaatar International Airport launched an express bus connecting the

airport and downtown area. 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.

BUS



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 Borzja; 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 Zamyn-Üüd, Choir and Sainshand.



TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

Ulaanbaatar City Tourism Department established the Tourist Information Center to provide foreign visitors to Mongolia with all-types of tourism information. The friendly staff offers helpful advice on where to stay and information to help you make the most of your trip to Ulaanbaatar

as well as Mongolia. You can pick up free brochures and maps and find your Ulaanbaatar official visitors' guide books. Also you can get any information including schedules of events and performances, and local transportation.



BRANCH 1

- Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar City, Sukhbaatar District, 6th Khoroo, Sukhbaatar Square
- +(976) 7010-8687
- Monday-Sunday 09:00 -18:00



BRANCH 2

- Mongolia, Mongol Olle information center, Sukhbaatar district, 4 khoroo
- +(976) 7609-2191
- April-October 09:30-10:00



BRANCH 3

- Mongolia, Mongol post Building, Chingeltei district, 1st khoroo, Ulaanbaatar
- +(976) 7010-8687
- 09:00-18:00



BRANCH 4

- Mongolia, Khonkhor village, Tourist information center, Bayanzurh district, 11th khoroo
- +(976) 7609-2191
- Summer 09:00-18:00



BRANCH 5

- Mongolia, Tuv Province, Khushigt Valley, Chinggis Khaan International Airport, Tourist Information Center
- Monday - Sunday 08:00 - 20:00



BRANCH 6

- Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Bayanzurkh District, 11th Khoroo, Khonkhor Village, "Mongol Olle" Information Center
- +(976) 7609-2191
- Weekdays 09:30 -18:30



НИЙСЛЭЛИЙН АЯЛАЛ
ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ГАЗАР

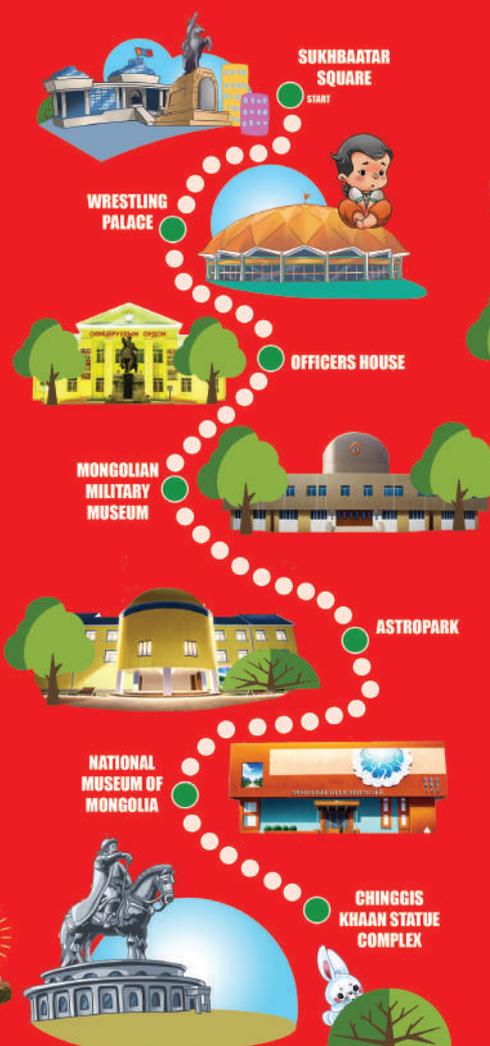


Ulaanbaatar City tour bus

ATTRACTIONS OF THE WEST PART OF ULAANBAATAR CITY



ATTRACTIONS OF THE EAST PART OF ULAANBAATAR CITY



ATTRACTIONS NEARBY ULAANBAATAR CITY

