



STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT

(in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

Great Brkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia) (C1440)

1. Executive Summary of the report

[Note: each of the sections described below should be summarized. The maximum length of the executive summary is 1 page.]

This report on state of conservation of the World Heritage Property the Great Brkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape provides information on the activities implemented in the framework of conservation and protection of the heritage site since last reporting (December, 2018), addresses progress made on the implementation of the Committee Decision 43 COM 7B.69 and presents additional information on activities undertaken to support and enhance the understanding and management of the property. These include: establishment of the dedicated authority for the management and conservation of the property and its buffer zone; structure and duties of the Administration office; development of updated draft Management Plan for the property and its buffer zone; detailed description of activities implemented by the newly established Administration office.

Presently there are no other current conservation issues identified and no any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee

[Note: The State(s) Party(ies) is/are requested to address the most recent Decision of the World Heritage Committee for this property, paragraph by paragraph.]

2.1. Decision 4.a: Align the boundaries of Khan Khentii State Protected Area with the property boundary.

Response: By Resolution №299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018, it was decided that the official entity responsible for the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes will be established from January 1, 2020.

By Resolution №12 of the Government of Mongolia “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines” of January 8, 2020, the operational guidelines of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were adopted and the organization started its operation from April 29, 2020. The Administration office operates under the Ministry of Culture (dedicated ministry was established in July 2020).

The Khan Khentii State Protected Area Administration transmitted its temporary duties on protection of the area (by Resolution No. 299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018) to the newly established Administration office of the Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes.

2.2. Decision 4.b: Clarify the nature of the protection that the buffer zone should offer the property and provide further protective measures for the buffer zone, including appropriate regulatory process to limit land use and new construction.

Response: The Administration office is conducting investigative studies and researches in to identify historical and cultural monuments in the buffer zone of the heritage property and further to clarify the nature of protection of the buffer zone. For instance: on September 5-14, 2020, a survey was conducted to identify immovable historical and cultural monuments in the Buffer zone of the world heritage property, Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province and Mungunmorit province of Tuv province. The survey was attended by experts from the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Khentii Province Museum, and the World Heritage Site. As a result of the survey, 16 *khun chuluu* (man-stone monuments) were registered and documented. In September 2020, the Administration office researched historical and cultural monuments at the World Heritage property and archeological survey, related documents, and the data is being processed and included in the registration database.

On May 30, 31 of 2019, the boundary marking pillars, for the World Heritage protected area buffer zone were installed by the Ministry of Nature and Tourism, Government Implementing Agency Department of Culture and Arts National Center for Cultural Heritage, and Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration. The pillars are placed to raise awareness of visitors and local population about boundaries of the World Heritage site, and to restrict any illegal activities inside the marked area. The Administration office is planning to continue the work in 2021.

At present 5 boundary marking pillars with a height of 170 cm were installed at the following coordinates:

№	Location name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Zuun Oroin Modot mountain	48° 20' 25.34''	108° 40' 22.87''
2	Bumbat Khoshuu	48° 19' 24.5''	108° 42' 03.2''
3	Kherlen crossing	48° 19' 47.7''	108° 45' 05.5''
4	Tenuun river delta	48° 20' 07.4''	108° 54' 02.3''
5	Zulegt river delta	48° 4' 56.91''	109° 07' 10.81''

The updated Management Plan that will clarify the nature of protection of the buffer zone is being drafted by the newly established Administration office of the Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes. The draft Management Plan will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the World Heritage Centre and its Advisory Bodies.

2.3. Decision 4.c: Submit an updated draft Management Plan with a timeline for its implementation for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

Response: On September 4, 2020, the Administration office of the Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes has organized the Discussion Meeting regarding the Management Plan of Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape. The discussion was attended by relevant authorities and academics from such organizations as the Ministry of Culture, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Governor's Office of Mungunmorit soum of the Tuv province.

The early draft of the Management Plans will be submitted to present the process of the work and for review by the World Heritage Centre and its Advisory Bodies by December 2020. The draft incorporates the recommendations of relevant government implementing agencies and NGOs.

2.4. Decision 4.d: Develop and submit a Research and Conservation Plan for the cultural and natural heritage of the property, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

Response: The draft Management Plan includes activities regarding the conduction of a risk assessment of cultural heritage at the World Heritage Site, identification, registration,

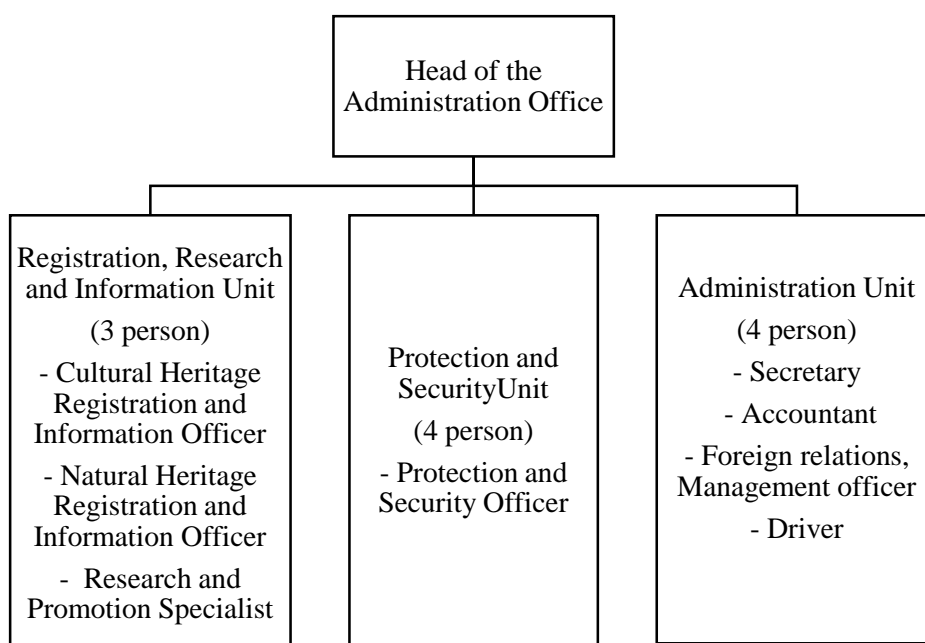
and research activities of historical and cultural monuments, ICH elements, and bearers in the area. Based on the results of the risk assessment, research and analysis, individual plans for the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and ICH elements will be developed and implemented.

2.5. Decision 5: Also requests the State Party to ensure that the new authority for the management and conservation of the property and its buffer zone, to be established in 2020, is allocated appropriate resources to implement an updated and approved Management Plan and Research and Conservation Plan for the property and its buffer zone.

Response: By Resolution №299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018, it was decided that the official entity responsible for the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes will be established from January 1, 2020.

By Resolution №12 of the Government of Mongolia “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines” of January 8, 2020, the operational guidelines of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were adopted and the organization started its operation from April 29, 2020.

Organizational structure of the Administration Office



According to Annex 2 of the Government Decree №12 of 2020 “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines”, the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape shall implement the following activities. In particular:

2.1. The administration office will be implementing the following duties:

2.1.1. Create a registry and database of natural and cultural heritage;

2.1.2. Enforce the protection regime specified in Articles 43 and 44 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage and, if necessary, establish and enforce additional regimes;

2.1.3. In cooperation with the Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration, establish an itinerary for the site and provide information to visitors;

2.1.4. To develop and approve the protection and conservation management plan and ensure its implementation;

2.1.5. Implement joint projects and programs to develop international cooperation and protect the natural and cultural heritage of the property;

2.1.6. To take measures to prevent any risks that may harm the authenticity and integrity of natural and cultural heritage;

2.1.7. To provide prompt information on protection and conservation and of the heritage property to Ministry and other relevant departments;

2.1.8. To prepare and submit detailed reports on the activities of the administration office within the due date

2.1.9. To inspect the heritage property;

2.1.10. To cooperate with local authorities and citizens and support sustainable local development;

2.1.11. To conduct research and study of the natural and cultural heritage of the heritage property independently and in cooperation with professional research organizations;

2.1.12. To monitor the protection and conservation of cultural heritage near the property;

2.1.13. To organize scientific conferences and seminars;

2.1.14. To promote heritage property to the public;

2.1.15. Other functions are assigned by the competent authority.

Since its establishment the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape implemented the following activities:

- From June 30th to July 3rd, 2020, a meeting was organized with the local authorities of Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii aimag, Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag, Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags, soums and districts, and representatives of the Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration.
- Since June 2020, the preliminary survey of the intangible cultural heritage of people living in the World Heritage property area was conducted in cooperation with cultural centers of soums. Processing of the information and entering it into the database is in the process.

- The administration office has developed a website dedicated to the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape, since July 2020, in English and Mongolian languages. (<https://bkhaldun.moc.gov.mn/>)
- Since July 2020, a detailed survey of amphibian description has been conducted within the World Heritage property.
- In July 2020 studies related to the environmental protection of the Buffer Zone of the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were reviewed and included in the work plan.
- On September 5-14, 2020, a survey was conducted to identify immovable historical and cultural monuments in the Buffer zone of the world heritage property, Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province and Mungunmorit province of Tuv province. The survey was attended by experts from the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Khentii Province Museum, and the World Heritage Site. As a result of the survey, 16 *khun chuluu* (man-stone monuments) were registered and documented.
- In September 2020, the Administration office researched historical and cultural monuments at the World Heritage property and archeological survey, related documents, and the data is being processed and included in the registration database.
- On September 4, 2020, the Discussion Meeting regarding the Management Plan of Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was organized by the Administration office. The discussion was attended by relevant authorities and academics from such organizations as the Ministry of Culture, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Governor's Office of Mungunmorit soum of the Tuv province, etc. (Pictures 10, 11).
- Since October 2020, the Administration office is working on the creation of the scientific and educational video content about the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape in order to increase public awareness (Picture 12, 13).

If the property is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Please also provide detailed information on the following:

- a) Progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee

[Note: please address each corrective measure individually, providing factual information, including exact dates, figures, etc.]

If needed, please describe the success factors or difficulties in implementing each of the corrective measures identified

- b) Is the timeframe for implementing the corrective measures suitable? If not, please propose an alternative timeframe and an explanation why this alternative timeframe is required.
 - c) Progress achieved towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)
3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

[Note: this includes conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or in any information request from the World Heritage Centre]

Presently there are no other current conservation issues identified which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

Presently there are no any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

5. Public access to the state of conservation report

[Note: this report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>). Should your State Party request that the full report should not be uploaded, only the 1-page executive summary provided in point (1.) above will be uploaded for public access].

State Party agrees to upload the full report on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>).

Signature of the Authority



Chinbolor G.

Head of the Administration Office
of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun
and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain
and its surrounding sacred landscape
inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015



БҮРХАН ХАЛДУН УУЛ
ТҮҮНИЙГ ХҮРЭЭЛСЭН ТАХИЛГАТ ГАЗАР
НҮТГИЙН ХАМГААЛАЛТЫН ЗАХИРГАА

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE
WORLD HERITAGE GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN
AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPE
2021-2030**



Administration Office of the
World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun
and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape

Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar
2020

Approved by:

..... /Chuluun S./
Minister of Culture,
Mongolia

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE
WORLD HERITAGE GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN
AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPE
2020-2030**

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Foreword

Nomadic Mongols have long inherited traditions and customs associated with worshipping nature and universe - the earth, the sky, mountains, and rivers. Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is one of the most sacred mountains and believed to be the cradle of the Mongolian nation. It is at the center of national identity by its association with Chinggis Khan and the Great Mongolian Empire. According to The Secret History of the Mongols, Chinggis Khan proclaimed “Honor Burkhan Khaldun with sacrifices every morning and pray to it every day, my children and their children shall be mindful of this.”

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were officially inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural site in 2015 at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany.

Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is the main symbol of the establishment of Mongol Empire by Chinggis Khan and has played a significant role in the history of Asia and rest of the world. Therefore, the property conserved many historic-cultural monuments and landmarks, and expressions of intangible cultural heritage were transmitted from one generation to another. Also, unspoiled and virgin nature with rich biodiversity and unaltered pasture lands gives an outstanding value to the property.

In accordance with the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and its Operational Guidelines, the Government of Mongolia established the Administration Office for the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape by Resolution No. 299 of October 3, 2018, approving its structure and staffing.

Our mission is to preserve the authenticity and integrity of cultural and natural heritage at the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape, to protect and to transmit them to our future generations. In the framework of this mission, our administration office is planning to conduct researches, develop eco-tourism, and to promote the site in cooperation with stakeholders. With the above in mind, we have developed the following Management Plan for the protection of the World Heritage Site the Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape.

CHINBOLOR Ganbold

Head of the Administration Office
of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain
and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape

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ACRONYMS:

AOWHGBKMSSL	- Administration Office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape;
GBKMSSL	- Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape;
GCIC	- German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ);
GIADCA	- Government Implementation Agency Department for Culture and Arts;
GOP	- Government Office of Province;
HCM	- Historical and Cultural Memorial;
HCMS	- Historical and Cultural Memorial Site;
ICH	- Intangible Cultural Heritage;
ITC	- Information and Training Center;
KKSPA	- Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area;
KKSPA	- Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area's Administration;
MECSS	- Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports;
MAS	- Mongolian Academy of Sciences;
MFA	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
MNC	- Mongolian National Commission;
MNET	- Ministry of Nature Environment and Tourism
MPR	- Mongolia People's Republic;
NCCH	- National Center for Cultural Heritage;
NGO	- Non-governmental Organization;
SCAOCC	- State Central Administrative Organ in Charge of Culture;
SCAOCE	- State Central Administrative Organ in Charge of Education;
SCAOCNE	- State Central Administrative Organ in Charge of Nature and Environment;
SCAOCT	- State Central Administrative Organ in Charge of Tourism;
SGK	- State Great Khural (Parlament);
SPA	- Special Protected Area;
SULP	- Sites Under Local Protection;
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
WHNC	- World Heritage National Committee;

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1.1. RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan for Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscapes was developed on the basis of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which mentions that:

- Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means;
- The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the property for present and future generations¹;

and the responsibilities of the Administration Office to

- take measures to prevent any risks that may harm the natural and cultural authenticity and integrity of the World Heritage Site Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its Surrounding Sacred Landscapes;
- enforce relevant laws and regulations;
- cooperate with relevant organizations, local authorities, and citizens, and support local sustainable development;
- implement joint projects and programs to develop foreign cooperation and protect the natural and cultural heritage of the property;
- create an information database on the natural and cultural heritage of the property;
- promote to general public.

The previous draft Management Plan which was presented to the World Heritage Center along the Nomination File was used as a base for the current plan. It has been improved in line with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and relevant national laws and regulations. Management plans of other similar World Heritage sites were used as reference as well.

1.1.2. MAIN OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The plan is developed to ensure implementation of the functions of the Administration Office, identifies issues related to the protection and preservation of the World Heritage-BKMSSL, natural and cultural heritage in its buffer zone, identifies opportunities and ways to address them with the participation of stakeholders.

1.1.3. STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS

¹ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, Management System, paragraphs 108, 109.

The World Heritage Protection and Conservation Management Plan developed in accordance with relevant International Agreements, Conventions, National Laws, Rules and Regulations, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030; Mongolia's long-term development policy “Vision - 2050”; “Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024”; “National Program for Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage” 2019-2023; “Stone Cultural Heritage” 2019-2024; “National Tourism Development Program” 2016-2025; in line with state policies of tourism sector, including recommendations of experts from the protected area administration and other relevant parties such as local governments, historical, cultural and tourism organizations.

1.2. BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE THE GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPES

Stakeholder:	Mongolia
Name of world heritage:	Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape
Geographical coordinates:	
Name of Property:	Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain
Region:	Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag; Batshireet soum and Umnudelger soum of Khentii aimag ²
Coordinates:	N-48°45'43"12, E-109°00'33"58

Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding landscape, lies in the central part of the Khentii mountains chain that form the watershed between the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, where the vast Central Asian steppe meets the coniferous forests of the Siberian taiga. Water from the permanently snow-capped mountains feeds significant rivers flowing both to the north and south. High up the mountains are forests and lower down mountain steppe, while in the valley below are open grasslands dissected by rivers feeding the swampy meadows.

Nomadic people of Central Asia respected and worshipped nature and universe since ancient times. Communities established in the surrounding areas of Great Burkhan Khaldun mountain have inherited through generations traditions and customs of worshipping sacred mountains and related to shamanism.

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was the center of events that greatly influenced the history of Asia and Europe in twelfth and fourteenth centuries, and the site is directly linked to Genghis Khan's life and the establishment of the Mongol Empire in 1206.

² *Aimag*, *Soum* and *Bag* are local administration units in Mongolia. *Aimag* – province; *Soum* - administration unit sub-ordinate to a province; *Bag* - smallest administrative unit sub-ordinate to a soum

The “Secret History of the Mongols”, the earliest and primary source alone, describes the exact location of the Burkhan Khaldun in detail as follows: “... The origin of Chinggis Khan is Burte-Chino predestined by the propitious Heaven. His spouse was Gua-Maral. They crossed the Tengis and settled in the Mount Burkhan Khaldun upstream of the Onon River where Batachigan was born to them (SHM §1).” The Onon, Kherlen, and Tuul rivers, considered as holy by Mongolians, take their source from Burkhan Khaldun Mountain, therefore the area surrounding Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is known in the history as the “Motherland of the Three Rivers”. There are historical sites such as the famous Kherlen and Bogd river valleys, Khentii Lake, and *Bosgo Tengeriin Davaa* (Threshold Pass of Heaven) mentioned in the “Sacred History of Mongols” and other historical sources. Also, there are many sacred places around Burkhan Khaldun, such as “*Ikh Gazriin Davaa*” (Threshold of the Great Land), “*Ikh Khaanii Enger*” (Valley of the Great Khan), “*Ikh Davaa*” (Great Threshold), “*Ikh Otgo*” (Great Camp) and “*Ikh Uul*” (Great Mountain). Based on extensive descriptions and mentions the area had received in various historical sources, it can be concluded that Mongolians have worshiped the area since the ancient times.

This mountain is one of the four mountains that Genghis Khan officially honored as holy mountains during his lifetime. Chinggis Khan once swore “Honor Burkhan Khaldun with sacrifices every morning and pray to it every day, my children and their children shall be mindful of this” thus proclaiming it the forever sacred mountain of Mongols.

1.3. LOCATION AND LAND SIZE

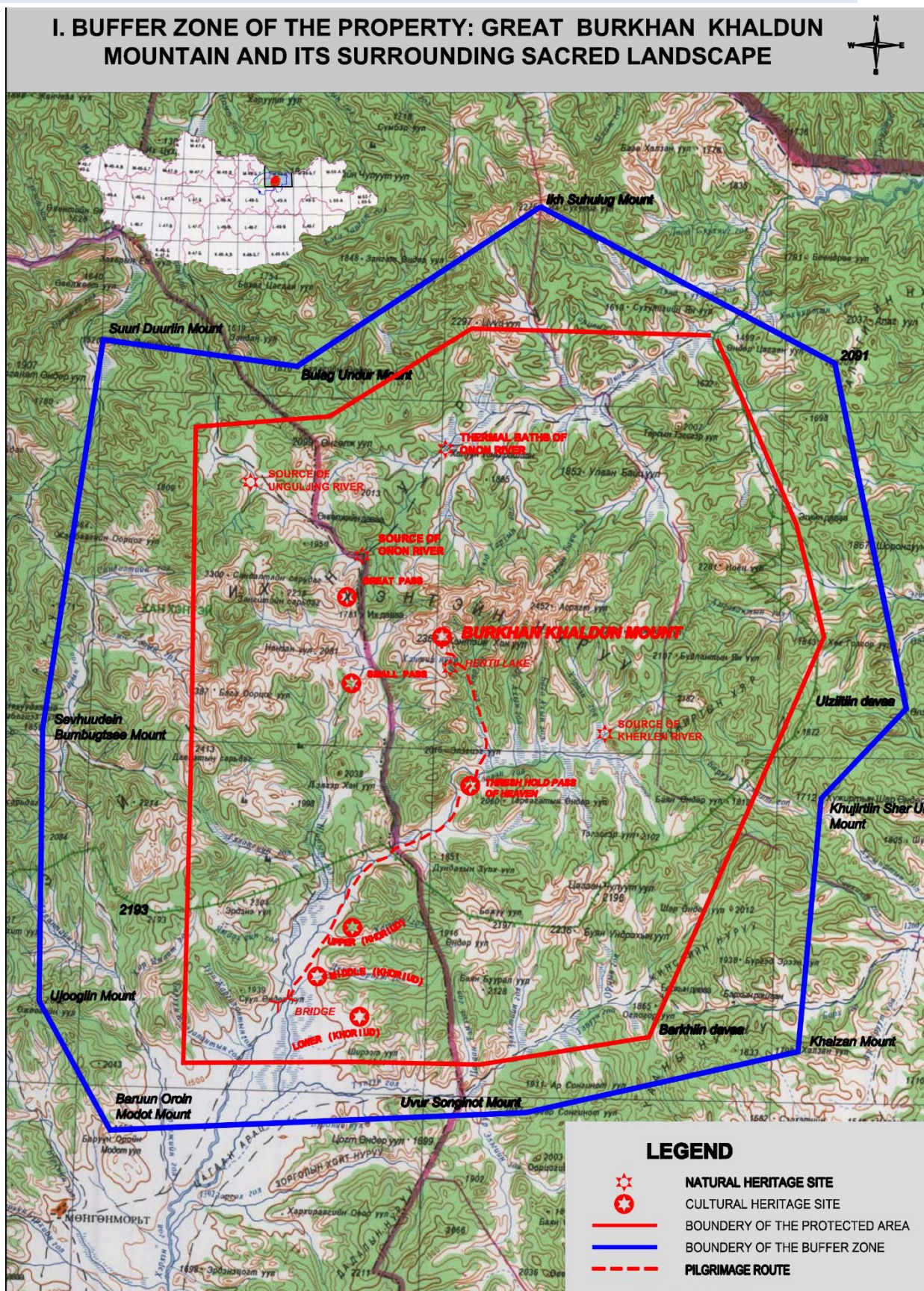
The Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is one of the mountains of the Khentii Mountain Range, located in the north-eastern part of Mongolia. This mountain is situated at 48°45'43.12"N and 109°00'33.58"E on the territory of Umnudelger soum of the Khentii province and some parts of Mungumorit and Batshireet soums of the Khentii province, on the height of 2362 m above sea level.

The area of the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape covers 443,739.20 hectares of land, and its buffer zone covers 271651.17 hectares.

The boundaries of the heritage site pass through: Sandaltiin, Biryagiin and Ungulj Mountains, the confluence of Onon and Uvur Nart rivers in the northwest and north; Noyon, Salbartayn Baits, Tarsyn Tegsger, Saikhany Davaa and Buyan Undrakhyn Mountains in the east and northeast; Ereen Modny Uzuur and Khaval Mountain in the south; Shireet Mountain, the platform 1456 of the Kherlen River in the southwest; and Davaatiin Mountain in the west.

№	Name of the property	Region	Coordinates	Property /ha/	Buffer zone /ha/
1.	Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape	Tuv province - Mungunmorit soum; Khentii province - Umnudelger soum, Batshireet soum	48°45'43.12"N 109°00'33.58"E	443,739.2	271,651.17

1.4. MAP OF THE PROPERTY, PHOTOGRAPHY



Picture 1: Map of the property, showing boundaries and buffer zone



Picture 2: World Heritage GBKMSSL Bosgo Tengeriin Davaa (The Threshold pass of Heaven)
© Duurenjargal A.



Picture 3: World Heritage GBKMSSL Worshipping ritual at Beliin Ovoo,
© Duurenjargal A.



Picture 4: Nomadic lifestyle near Burkhan Khaldun Mountain © Tsogbaatar B.



Picture 5: Shamanistic ritual at the GBKMSSL © Duurenjargal.A



Picture 6: Tsagaan Aral. A stele monument marking the World Heritage site © AOGBKMSL



Picture 7: Threshold Pass of Heaven. Monument marking the World Heritage site © AOGBKMSL

II. CULTURAL AND NATURAL VALUES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE BURKHAN KHALDUN MOUNTAIN AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPE

2.1. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was officially inscribed as a cultural heritage property on the World Heritage List in 2015 at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany.

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape met criteria IV and VI criteria out of a total of 10 criteria for assessing the Outstanding Universal Value of heritage properties.

The criterion for assessing the Outstanding Universal Value	Justification for criterion
Criterion (iv): Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history	Burkhan Khaldun Sacred Mountain reflects the formalization of mountain worship by Chinggis Khan, a key factor in his success in unifying the Mongol peoples during the creation of the Mongolian Empire, demonstrating its vital historical significance for Asian and world history
Criterion (vi): Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance	The Burkhan Khaldun Sacred Mountain is directly and tangibly associated with The Secret History of the Mongols, an historical and literary epic recognized as of world importance in its entry in the Memory of the World Register. The Secret History records the links between the mountain and Chinggis Khan, his formal recognition of mountain worship, and the formal status of Burkhan Khaldun as one of four sacred mountains he designated during his lifetime

2.2. INTEGRITY

The property has adequate attributes within its boundaries to reflect the scale and scope of the sacred mountain, although, the boundary needs to be marked in relation to natural features. An on-going program of work needs to be undertaken on documenting and mapping archaeological sites that might strengthen associations with Chinggis Khan or traditions of mountain worship, and lead to their protection.

2.3. AUTHENTICITY

All the natural and cultural attributes of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain display their value. Various parts of the mountain are vulnerable to an increase in tourism which could profoundly change its sense of isolation if not well managed, and to over-grazing that could impact its ‘perceived’ pristine nature and on archaeological sites.

2.4. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUE

The World Heritage Site is directly related to Mongolian and world history and had a profound impact on Eurasian society and life. The Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is well-preserved and documented in historical sources. The “Secret History of Mongols” states that the mountain is not only the birthplace of Genghis Khan, but it is also an area that is inextricably linked to his entire life. Thus, the sacred lands surrounding Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is the birthplace of the Mongolian nation and has had a great influence on the history, uniqueness, and nature of civil society in parts of Central and West Asia in the past.

More than 3,500 historical and archeological findings have been discovered in the sacred area of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscapes. Of these, more than 1,700 belong to the Bronze Age, more than 700 to the Xiongnu period, 400 to the Turkic period, and about 700 to the Mongol Empire³.

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain having similar sacred characteristics to other sacred mountains in Mongolia – in particular with Bogd Khan, Otgontenger, and those others included in the Mongolian Tentative List – has very specific exceptional additional characteristics and values which are not to be found in any of other sacred mountains in Mongolia and Asia. Remarkably:

1. The property “Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape” is exceptional evidence of and testimony to longstanding cultural traditions of mountain and nature worship transmitted for over thousands of years.
2. The mountain is directly associated with and recognized as being not only revered but takes on greater importance by virtue of the fact it is recognized as the “cradle” of Mongolian nationhood, and hence the accepted spiritual homeland of the Mongol people. The Great Burkhan Khaldun is therefore, not simply one of a range of sacred mountains, but a mountain that has far greater national significance and symbolism. The mountain embodies the soul and

³ Information taken from the “Three Rivers” joint research project between Mongolia and Japan

many of the facets of Mongolia's heritage and traditional nomadic lifestyle. None of the other sacred mountains in Mongolia can claim the same role or such a high degree of national identity and sacredness.

3. The sacred mountain has direct associations with the most powerful and influential symbol of Mongolian nation. These areas are considered as holy as they are believed to be near the area where Chinggis Khan was born and where he was also probably buried. Further, the sanctity and eminence of the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain to Mongolian people are further reinforced by the fact that the mountain was known to be worshipped by Chinggis Khan and proclaimed by Him as sacred.
4. The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain has a considerably wider geographic significance than the other sacred mountains of Mongolia not only because of the outstanding historical values but more importantly the direct associations it has with the manner in which the history of Eurasia evolved. Unlike other sacred mountains in the world, the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding areas are accepted as the birthplace of Mongol Empire – the empire that subsequently and profoundly changed and shaped Eurasia during XII-XIV centuries. These traits cannot be traced in any other sacred mountains of Mongolia or elsewhere in the world.
5. Contrary to other mountains, the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape, has an indisputable and authentic literary relationship with worldwide famous historical document, the "Secret History of the Mongols". The Secret history of the Mongols makes reference to and describes Burkhan Khaldun in total of twenty-seven times. The fact that the land has been referenced numerous of times under different circumstances in an influential historical text, shows the significance of the area. In addition, this fact provides a further testimony to the long-standing and unique status and high reputation of the mountain and its contribution to Mongolia's heritage. No other sacred mountain in Mongolia can claim same attributes.

Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is closely associated with shamanic rituals, which plays a critical role in nomadic culture. Since the spread of Buddhism in late 15th century, the tradition of mountain worshipping has waned and the ritual inheritance has disappeared. In the 1990s, the government supported the revival of worshipping sacred mountains and ovoos, old shamanic rituals, integrating them with Buddhist rituals.

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain has few structures other than three major stone ovoo-s alongside paths connected to a pilgrimage route. The cairns were apparently destroyed in 17th century but have now been re-constructed with timber posts on top. The pilgrimage path starts some 20km away from the mountain by a bridge over the Kherlen River at the Threshold Pass where there is also a major ovoo is located at. Pilgrims ride on horseback from there to the large Beliin ovoo made of tree trunks and adorned with blue silk prayer scarves and thence to the main ovoo of heaven at the summit of the mountain. The sacredness of the mountain is strongly associated with its sense of isolation and its perceived 'pristine' nature.

2.5. NATURAL VALUE

Burkhan Khaldun Mountain contains a rare combination of natural elements. Located in the transition zone from the Siberian permafrost to the vast steppe, the mountain is a unique complex rich in ecosystems and biodiversity. Therefore, this area is rich in rare genetic plants and animals that have adapted to harsh climatic conditions and is home to a wide variety of plants, animals, birds, and fish that are considered to be very rare all around the world, including Mongolia. Animals listed in Mongolian Red Book such as stems, musk, rams, and elk inhabit the area. These have been important factors to include the property in the World Heritage List.

The GBKMSSL serves as the watershed of two major basins in the southern part of the Siberian permafrost. Many rivers originate from the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain. For example, the Onon and Kherlen rivers flow from here through the Amur River to the Pacific Ocean, the Tuul, Kharaa, and Yeruu rivers run to the north to the Arctic Ocean through the Selenge River. Lake Khentii is located in the earthquake-prone basin in the southwestern part of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.

These rivers and their water supply play an important role in the conservation of remote species and ecosystems in the Far East and North Asia, as well as, in the normal reproduction and conservation of wildlife.

III. LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

The conservation and protection of World Heritage Sites in the territory of Mongolia are implemented within the framework of the following international agreements, conventions, and declarations. In particular:

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003);
- Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954);
- The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994);
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964);
- ICOMOS Charter – Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003);
- The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

3.2. LEGAL DOCUMENTS OF MONGOLIA

In the context of protection and conservation of the World Heritage properties, Mongolia has updated relevant legal documents based on international agreements, conventions, and declarations.

The protection and conservation activities implemented at the World Heritage properties are governed by the following national laws and policies. Notably:

- Constitution of Mongolia;
- State Policy on Culture;
- Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (revised in 2014);
- Law on Special Protected Areas;
- Law on Tourism;
- Environmental Protection Law of Mongolia;
- The Minerals Law of Mongolia;
- Law on Disaster Protection;
- Law on Geodesy and Cartography;
- Law on Education;
- Law on Infringements;
- Criminal Code of Mongolia.

3.3. ARTICLES FROM THE LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE REGARDING PROTECTION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

As the State Party to UNESCO's World Heritage Convention and several other Cultural Conventions Mongolia is implementing relevant reforms to improve the legal environment within the framework of protection and conservation of cultural heritage.

In 2014, the "Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage" was amended and the following clauses related to World Heritage properties were included:

- Chapter 2 (Categorization and Classification of the Cultural Heritage) and for the first time in Paragraphs 5.1.9., 5.1.10. of Article 5. "Immovable historical and cultural memorials" the "sacred sites" and "memorial sites of historical events" were identified as cultural heritage;
- Chapter 3 (The Powers of State and Local Self-Governing Bodies Concerning Cultural Heritage) the Article 11.1.1. states that the President of Mongolia shall have the powers "to issue directives for the relevant bodies to implement tasks related to research on, protection of and information on the burial grounds, tombs, surroundings of memorials and findings of the Great Chinggis Khan as well as Mongolian Kings and Queens"; 12.1.3 on the authority of the State Great Khural states "to take cultural heritage memorial sites under the state special protection and delineate their boundaries, by the Government submission"; 13.1.3. on the Powers of the Government states that the Government shall have powers "to approve the rules, staff, and structure of protection of the protection administration of the World Cultural Heritage Sites and National Cultural Heritage Memorial Sites, based on proposals by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs"; 13.1.9. "to approve the National World Heritage Committee's structure and function procedure"; 14.1.14. on the Powers of the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs "to approve the management plans of cultural heritage memorial sites"; Article 14¹.1.3. on the authority of the state administrative authority in charge of cultural issues (the "Governmental Implementing Agency, Department for Culture and Arts") to "organize activities to nominate cultural heritage to be inscribed on the World Heritage List as well as take measures to preserve and protect the inscribed properties"; Article 15.1.1. authorizes the Citizens' Representatives Khurals of provinces, capital city, soums and districts to "monitor and approve the necessary budget to develop plans and programmes for implementation, as well as provide implementation of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage within their territory", 15.1.4. "to monitor the activities of the protection administration, as well as issue proposals concerning the protection of historical and cultural memorial sites within their territory"; Article 16.1.3. on the Powers of the Governors of provinces and capital city, states "to organize tasks to monitor, protect, register and search for cultural heritage", 16.1.9. "to jointly conduct tasks with professional organizations to delineate the boundaries of protection zones of cultural World Heritage Sites, as well as National cultural heritage memorial sites deliver reports to the competent authority";
- Chapter Seven (System for the Protection of Cultural Heritage) Article 38.1.1. prohibits "to conduct mining, agricultural and industrial activities, as well as building infrastructure within the historical and cultural memorial site and its buffer zone";

- Chapter Eight (Protection of Memorial Sites) Articles 42.1., 42.3. and 42.6. state that "the State Great Khural shall decide to take cultural heritage memorial sites under special protection with the purpose to protect the authenticity and original feature of the cultural property, as well as to approve its boundary", "Cultural Heritage memorial sites include World Heritage and national memorial sites", "With the permission of the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, tourist activities may be undertaken in the protected areas and buffer zones as long as they do not adversely affect the natural and cultural heritage",
- Also in order to protect the historical and cultural memorial sites Chapter Eight, 45.3 states "In addition to the activities stated in Article 38.1 of this Law, the following shall also be prohibited in the protected areas of historical and cultural memorial sites":
 - 45.3.1. To excavate the land and its subsoil;
 - 45.3.2. to plant trees, bushes, and a variety of plant species without the assessment by a professional organization;
 - 45.3.3. To build gers, settlements, and constructions;
 - 45.3.4. To pasture livestock;
 - 45.3.5. To allow vehicle entry and aircraft to land other than in emergency situations;
 - 45.3.6. To prospect and exploit minerals;
 - 45.3.7. To exploit timber, sand, gravel, and rocks; and
 - 45.4. Promotional activities for the purposes of restoration, research, and tourism may be conducted in the protected areas of historical and cultural memorial sites.

IV. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION CONDITIONS AND CHALLENGES

4.1. STAKEHOLDERS

According to the Constitution of Mongolia, Article 6.2 “the land except that in citizen’s private ownership, as well as the subsoil with its mineral wealth, forests, water resources, and the game is the property of the State”. At the local level, the governors and local administrations of Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province, Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province act on behalf of the Government of Mongolia.

At the national level, the State Central Administrative Organ in charge of Culture and the State Central Administrative Organ in Charge of Nature are responsible for the protection and conservation of the heritage site, and local governments, such as aimags, soums, and bags, are responsible for protecting at the local level.

The following organizations will also be involved in the implementation of the Management Plan. In particular:

- Government Implementing Agency Department of Culture and Arts;
- Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags, soums, and districts (City Council);
- The National Center for Cultural Heritage
- Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO;
- Institute of History and Ethnology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences;
- Institute of Archeology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences;
- National Committee for World Heritage;
- Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration;
- NGOs conducting activities related to the protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites.

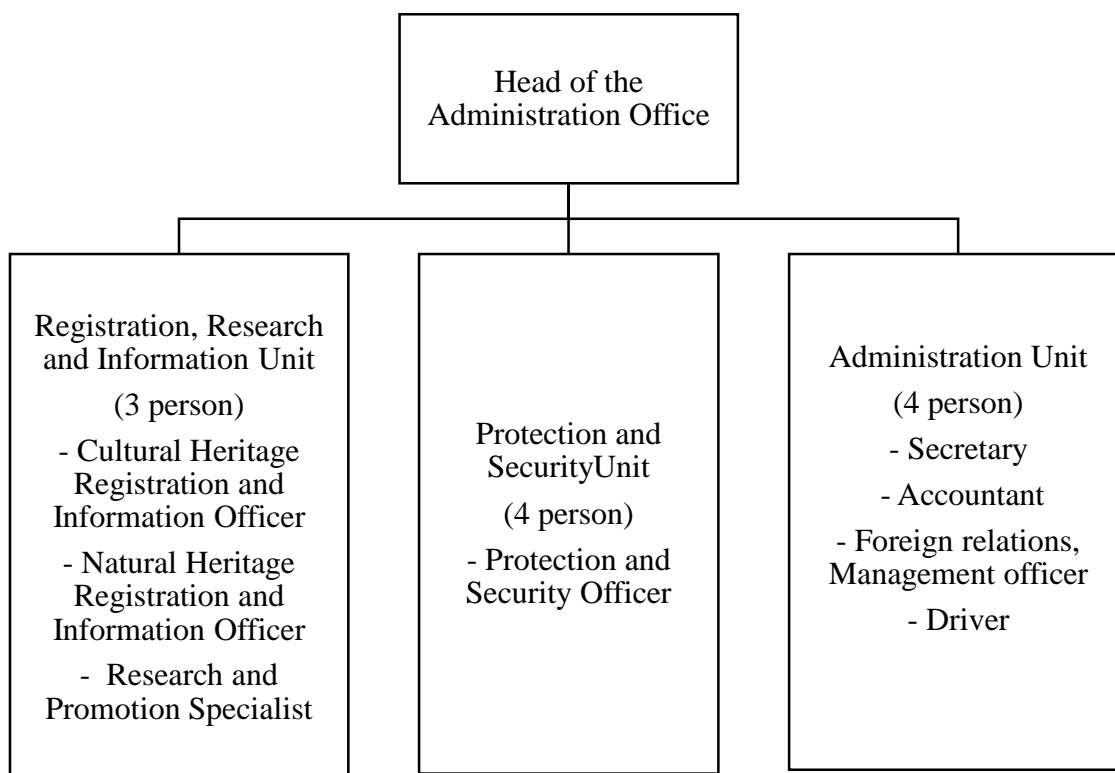
4.2. ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPES

By Resolution №299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018, it was decided that the official entity responsible for the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscapes will be established from January 1, 2020.

By Resolution №12 of the Government of Mongolia “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines” of January 8, 2020, the operational guidelines of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were adopted and the organization started its operation from April 29, 2020.

The Administration Office now operates with 12 people as staff (see the organizational structure below) and the approved budget of 149.0 million MNT.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



The objectives of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape include:

- To protect, conserve, promote and transmit to future generations the Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage property the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape the National Pride inextricably linked to the history of the Mongolian nation.
- To contribute to protection, conservation, and inheritance of historical and cultural monuments, customs, and traditions related to Chinggis Khan and his life;
- To contribute to the protection, conservation, and dissemination of Mongolian way of life, nomadic civilization, intangible cultural heritage, and its bearers, traditions, and customs of groups and communities.

According to Annex 2 of the Government Decree №12 of 2020 “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines”, the Administration office of the World Heritage GBKMSSL shall implement the following activities. In particular:

2.1. The administration office will be implementing the following duties:

- 2.1.1. Create a registry and database of natural and cultural heritage;
- 2.1.2. Enforce the protection regime specified in Articles 43 and 44 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage and, if necessary, establish and enforce additional regimes;

- 2.1.3. In cooperation with the Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration, establish an itinerary for the site and provide information to visitors;
- 2.1.4. To develop and approve the protection and conservation management plan and ensure its implementation;
- 2.1.5. Implement joint projects and programs to develop international cooperation and protect the natural and cultural heritage of the property;
- 2.1.6. To take measures to prevent any risks that may harm the authenticity and integrity of natural and cultural heritage;
- 2.1.7. To provide prompt information on protection and conservation and of the heritage property to Ministry and other relevant departments;
- 2.1.8. To prepare and submit detailed reports on the activities of the administration office within the due date
- 2.1.9. To inspect the heritage property;
- 2.1.10. To cooperate with local authorities and citizens and support sustainable local development;
- 2.1.11. To conduct research and study of the natural and cultural heritage of the heritage property independently and in cooperation with professional research organizations;
- 2.1.12. To monitor the protection and conservation of cultural heritage near the property;
- 2.1.13. To organize scientific conferences and seminars;
- 2.1.14. To promote heritage property to the public;
- 2.1.15. Other functions are assigned by the competent authority.

Since its establishment the AOWHGBKMSSL implemented the following activities:

- From June 30th to July 3rd, 2020, a meeting was organized with the local authorities of Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii aimag, Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag, Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags, soums and districts, and representatives of the AKKHSPA (Picture 8, 9).



Picture 8: During a meeting with the local authorities of Umnudelger soum, Khentii province



Picture 9: During the meeting with the local administration of Batshireet soum, Khentii province

- Since June 2020, the preliminary survey of the intangible cultural heritage of people living in the World Heritage property area was conducted in cooperation with cultural centers of soums. Processing of the information and entering it into the database is in the process.

- The administration office has developed a website dedicated to the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape, since July 2020, in English and Mongolian languages. (<https://bkhaldun.moc.gov.mn/>)
- Since July 2020, a detailed survey of amphibian description has been conducted within the World Heritage property.
- In July 2020 studies related to the environmental protection of the Buffer Zone of the GBKMSSL were reviewed and included in the work plan.
- On September 5-14, 2020, a survey was conducted to identify immovable historical and cultural monuments in the Buffer zone of the world heritage property, Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province and Mungunmorit province of Tuv province. The survey was attended by experts from the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Khentii Province Museum, and the World Heritage Site. As a result of the survey, 16 *khun chuluu* (man-stone monuments) were registered and documented.
- In September 2020, the Administration office researched historical and cultural monuments at the World Heritage property and archeological survey, related documents, and the data is being processed and included in the registration database.
- On September 4, 2020, the Discussion Meeting regarding the Management Plan of Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was organized by the Administration office. The discussion was attended by relevant authorities and academics from such organizations as the Ministry of Culture, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Governor's Office of Mungunmorit soum of the Tuv province, etc. (Pictures 10, 11).



Picture 10: Participants of the Discussion Meeting on the Management Plan of Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage GBKSSL



Picture 11: During the Discussion Meeting on the Management Plan

- Since October 2020, the Administration office is working on the creation of the scientific and educational video content about the World Heritage GBKMSSL in order to increase public awareness (Picture 12, 13).



Picture 12: During the filming of scientific and educational video content about the World Heritage GBKMSSL



Picture 13: During the filming of scientific and educational video content about the World Heritage GBKMSSL
Interview with the intangible cultural heritage bearer

4.3. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION STATUS

The current environmental situation around the GBKMSSL is relatively good as a result of remoteness of the area from settlements, mining or farming activities. The region receives relatively high rainfall from other areas, and researchers estimate that pasture degradation is low. However, additional research is needed to determine the carrying capacity of pastures, to monitor and, if necessary, rehabilitate pastures by restoring traditional pasture methods.

Due to the difficult access to the property, tourists and pilgrims arrive by car to participate in the rituals. Consequently, causing a negative impact on the environment. To address this issue, and to ensure the following of related rules and regulations (Order No. A-159 of 2013 “Regarding the adoption of a long-distance sightseeing route for the Great Burkhan Khaldun” and Order No. A-361 of 2013 “Regarding the procedure for traveling to Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and performing traditional worshipping rituals” by the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development), the local government prohibits traveling outside of the given route, littering, causing damage to trees and plants, and using firearms to hunt animals, birds, and fish. As a result of aforementioned prohibitions, the environment and biodiversity in the area are preserved well.

At present, there are the following advantages in the state of protection and conservation of the heritage property:

- Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is still worshipped by people as in old times;
- Within a distance of 50 – 60 km and more there are almost no settlements;
- The distance from the nearest provincial center, Mungunmorit soum, is 95 km;
- The road to the heritage property is very rough;
- There is no mining industry at the property;
- There is no agricultural activity;
- Except on the occasions of worship rituals and ceremonies, the land is thinly populated.

4.4. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

4.4.1. RELATED DECISIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BEFORE AND AFTER INSCRIPTION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST.

- In 1992 MPR’s State Baga Khural (standing legislature from 1990 to 1992) by Decision No. 11, the "Permission to include certain landscapes under state special protection" has approved inclusion of the central area of Khentii mountain range, from where the Kherlen, Onon, Tuul and Minj rivers originate, as a site under state special protection.
- In 1992 by the Governmental Decision “Regarding inclusion to protected areas, national parks, their boundaries and adoption of protection regime” the central area of the Khentii mountain range, where the Kherlen, Onon, Tuul and Minj rivers originate, was proclaimed

as a strictly protected area and named “Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area”. In this regard, the Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area Administration was established.

- Reviving the historical tradition, in 1995, the President of Mongolia issued Decree No. 110 “On supporting the initiative to revive the worship tradition of Bogd Khan Mountain, Khan Khentii Mountain, and Otgontenger Mountain” and declared the Khan Khentii Mountain as the state sacred mountain.
- In 2010 extensive and effective work has been carried following Presidential Decree No. 203 “Regarding Burkhan Khaldun” to identify the unique natural and cultural values of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding area, to develop a proposal to inscribe it as a World Heritage site in the UNESCO’s List, and conduct studies on the historical and cultural heritage of Chingis Khan, to implement activities on protection and promotion.
- In 2013, the Government of Mongolia has announced the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain as a “National Pride” by resolution No. 364.
- Order No. A-159 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development of 2013 approved a long-distance sightseeing route for Burkhan Khaldun Mountain;
- Order No. A-361 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development of 2013 approved the procedure for traveling to Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and performing traditional worshipping rituals
- In 2017, by Resolution No. 20 “Regarding Renaming of Khentii Khan Mountain” of the Parliament of Mongolia, it was renamed Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.
- By the same resolution of the Parliament of Mongolia, it was decided to restore the native name of the Khan Khentii mountain range 2361.5 meters above sea level at the coordinates 48.45’43.3844 and 109.00’36.1315 and mark it on the map as Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.
- By Resolution No. 114 of the Government of Mongolia, of May 2, 2018, fire fighting units were newly established in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province.
- By Resolution No. 299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018 decision was made to establish an official administration in charge of the World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape from January 1, 2020. And until that day, the Khan Khentii State Special Protected Area Administration was temporarily put in charge.
- By Resolution №12 of the Government of Mongolia “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines” of January 8, 2020, the operational guidelines of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were adopted and the organization started its operation from April 29, 2020.

4.4.2. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2015-2019 IN THE FRAMEWORK OF IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DECISION 39 COM 8B.15 OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

a) In the context of the recommendation to “Put in place legal protections for the property that covers cultural as well as natural attributes”:

- On December 3, 2015, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the amendment of the Criminal Code to be adopted by September 1, 2016. The amended version includes the

chapter Twenty-fifth - "Crime against the Cultural Heritage", on the actions and punishment in the event of a crime committed against cultural heritage.

- On 11 May 2017, the Parliament of Mongolia passed the revised Law on Infringements and it was adopted from 1 July 2017. Its Chapter 9 (Violation of education, culture, science, and operation of technology regulations), includes the following provisions relating to the violation of the Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage:

“Article 9.7. Violation of the Law on Protection of the Cultural Heritage

7. In the event of a breach of the protection regime of cultural heritage or historical and cultural monument, a person shall be fined by an amount of tugriks equal to fifty units and a legal entity shall be fined by an amount of tugriks equal to five hundred units.
8. If the actions of protection and reporting on tangible cultural heritage, detected during the possession or use of the soil, were not taken the special license on the use of the land shall be invalidated and the individual shall be fined by an amount of tugriks equal to three hundred units and the legal entity shall be fined for three thousand units in tugriks.
13. In case of conduction of prohibited activities in the protection and buffer zones of the Cultural heritage sites, damages and compensation shall be imposed on individuals and individuals shall be fined for two thousand units of tugriks and a legal entity shall be fined for twenty thousand units of tugriks.”

- By Resolution No. 20 of 20th February 2017, of the Parliament of Mongolia, it was decided to restore the native name of the Khan Khentii mountain range 2361.5 meters above sea level at the coordinates 48.45’43.3844 and 109.00’36.1315 and mark it on the map as Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.

a) In the context of the recommendation to "Clearly define the protection offered by the buffer zone ":

- the Khan Khentii State Protected Area Administration has officially assumed responsibility for World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding landscapes,
- the entrance gate to Khoid Khoriud of Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province was established by the order of the Khan Khentii SPA Administration, on October 15, 2015
- environment protecting rangers (2 personnel) have been employed at the World Heritage site by the order B / 28 of the Director of the Khan Khentii SPA, from October 31, 2018.
- A fire-fighting and rescue unit has been established in Mungunmorit soum, Tuv province by Resolution No. 114 of the Government of Mongolia on 02 May 2018.

b) In the context of the recommendation to “Confirm that no mining or extractive industry will be permitted within the property”:

- Article 38.1.1. about Prohibited activities concerning the protection of the cultural heritage of the Chapter Seven (System for the Protection of Cultural Heritage) prohibits "to conduct mining, agricultural and industrial activities, as well as building infrastructure within the historical and cultural memorial site and its buffer zone";

- The World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape were taken under the State Special Protection by the Decree of the State Baga Khural in 1992, and it is within the category of Strictly Protected Area by resolution 26 of the State Great Hural (Parliament) of 1995. Therefore, the Law on Special Protected Areas applies and Article 12 of the second chapter of the law, Part 1 (Activities Prohibited in Strictly Protected Areas) prohibits:
 1. to change natural characteristics by plowing, digging, use of explosives, exploration of natural resources, mining, extracting sand or stone, harvesting wood and reeds, or constructing roads in areas other than in Limited Use Zones;
 2. to collect and prepare secondary natural resources or medicinal, food, and technical plants for commercial purposes.

c) In the context of the recommendation to "Put in place an overall management structure with resources to implement an augmented and approved management plan":

- By Resolution No. 299 of October 27, 2018, of the Government of Mongolia, it was decided that the official entity responsible for the World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding landscapes will be established from January 1, 2020. Also by the same resolution, the KKSPAA was temporarily put in charge.
- By Resolution No.12 of the Government of Mongolia "Regarding the adoption of the guidelines" of January 8, 2020, the operational guidelines of the Administration office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape were adopted and the organization started its operation from April 29, 2020.

d) In the context of the recommendation to "Draw up and implement a conservation program, covering preventative and active measures, based on a wide assessment of need and priorities":

From September 1, 2020, the AOGBKMSL began drafting this Management Plan for the Preservation and Protection. The draft Management Plan incorporates recommendations and comments from relevant governmental and NGOs.

In accordance with the draft Management Plan submitted to the World Heritage Committee in 2015, the following activities have been implemented so far, these include:

- The book dedicated to promotion and introduction of the documents, materials from the National Archive, and researches on worshipping of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain, the "National Pride the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain" was published by the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the Khan Khentii SPA administration, in 2015.
- The Settlement points for visitors to the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain were established at the Iluuriin River and Tsagaan Aral in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province. The information boards were put in place during 2016-2017 for the visitor to worship the mountain from afar.

- In collaboration with the 150th command of the General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces, on May 10-15, 2017, the restoration of worship site and improvement of the surrounding area, on one of the sacred sites of the Burkhan Khaldun mountain, the Tengeriin ovoo, was done.
- A bulletin board informing about the inscription to the World Heritage List was placed along the border, between May 10 and 15, 2017
- In March 2017, a fully equipped firefighting vehicle in order to protect the inscribed
- territories of World Heritage site, have been handed over to the rangers protecting the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.
- The monument to the World Heritage site was established at the Bosgo Tenger Davaa of Umnudelger soum, Khentii province, in November 2017. (Photograph 6)
- In collaboration with the Institute of Geography and Geo-Ecology of the Academy of Sciences, a water quality study of the rivers at the source of the Kherlen River, located on the territory of the World Heritage Site, was conducted in April 2017.
- On November 20, 2017, the Khan Khentii SPA administration in cooperation with Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, held a meeting on "The World Heritage Management Issues - The Sacred Sites of God", with the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- On 8th January of 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, representatives from the Japan World Heritage National Committee, Khan Khentii SPA administration, the Department of History and Archaeological Studies of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences jointly organized a meeting "World Heritage Management Issues Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and Mount Fuji, exchanging experiences".
- In August 2018, a joint research study on tree species aggregation and plant aging in the surrounding areas of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain was conducted, under the Cooperation Agreement with the Chonnam University of Republic of Korea.
- The mapping of mammals in the vicinity of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain was completed in September 2018.
- A study on the indirect impact on the forest surrounding the Great Burkhan Khaldun
- Mountain was conducted in 2018.
- In May 2018, the Khan Khentii SPA administration and the National Center for Cultural Heritage organized a joint meeting and exchanged views on future collaboration with respect to preservation and protection of the World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred sites.
- With the support of the Japan Trust Fund, the Institute of History and Archeology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences and the Otani University, Japan, have jointly organized the International Scientific Conference on "Research and Conservation of the World Heritage Site Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape" on 21-22 of September 2018, in Ulaanbaatar.
- In 2018, the Khan Khentii SPA administration, with the support of the Seoraksan National Park of Republic of Korea has published a total of 700 copies of the photo album "Khan Khentii-

Burkhan Khaldun", and printed 50 booklets "World Cultural Heritage and National Pride" in Mongolian language, and 40 in Korean language.

- The monument to commemorate the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List with official logos of UNESCO World Heritage Committee and World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred sites made of a granite stone of 3,65 meters' high was placed at the Tsagaan Aral, Mungunmorit soum, Tuv province by the order A/40 of 2018, of the director of the Khan Khentii SPA administration (Picture 6). The opening ceremony for the monument was held on November 21, 2018, with the involvement of the representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Khan Khentii SPA administration, and the Seoraksan National Park Administration representatives (RoK)
- Improvement of the working conditions of rangers who regulate and supervise the movement of tourists at Tsagaan Aral, Mungunmorit soum, Tuv province, and the establishment of the new field garrison, in November 2018.
- On May 30, 31 of 2019, the work on the installation of the boundary marking pillars, for the World Heritage protected area was, conducted by the Ministry of Nature and Tourism, Government Implementing Agency Department of Culture and Arts, National Center for Cultural Heritage, and KKSPAA.

5 boundary marking pillars with a height of 170 cm were installed at the following coordinates:

№	Location name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Zuun Oroin Modot mountain	48° 20' 25.34''	108° 40' 22.87''
2	Bumbat Khoshuu	48° 19' 24.5''	108° 42' 03.2''
3	Kherlen crossing	48° 19' 47.7''	108° 45' 05.5''
4	Tenuun river delta	48° 20' 07.4''	108° 54' 02.3''
5	Zulegt river delta	48° 4' 56.91''	109° 07' 10.81''

- In 2019, In the framework of the project "World Heritage on the Move," Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and the NCCH have developed and published series of guidebooks on each of the 5 World Heritage sites in Mongolia. Further, on 25-27th of October 2019 the Department of Culture and Arts Policy of the MECSS, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, NCCH, and the NGO "Natural and Cultural Heritage Protection Foundation" organized an awareness-raising workshop at the Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province, and Umnudelger soum of Khentii province, with the participation of local authorities and public.

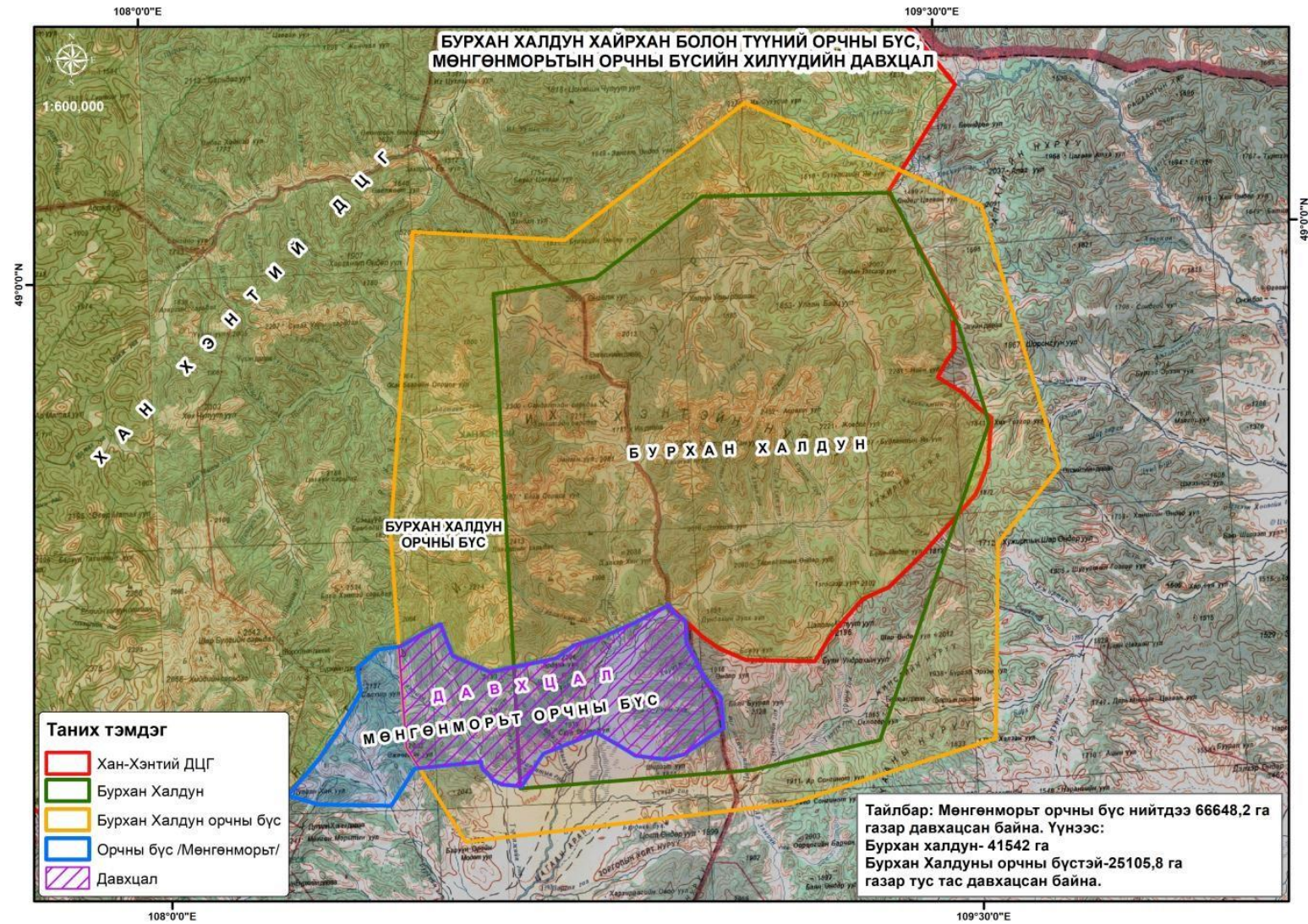


Pic. 14: Guidebook on the World Heritage BKMSSL from the series “World Heritage on the Move”

- From June 30th to July 3rd, 2020, the meeting was organized with the local authorities of Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii aimag, Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag, Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags, soums and districts, and representatives of the AKKHSPA (Picture 8, 9).
- Since June 2020, the preliminary survey of the intangible cultural heritage of people living in the World Heritage property area was conducted in cooperation with cultural centers of soums. Processing of the information and entering it into the database is in the process.
- Since July 2020, the administration office has developed a website dedicated to the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its surrounding sacred landscape in English and Mongolian languages. (<https://bkhaldun.moc.gov.mn/>)
- Since July 2020, a detailed survey of amphibian description has been conducted within the World Heritage property.
- In July 2020 studies related to the environmental protection of the Buffer Zone of the GBKMSSL were reviewed and included in the work plan.

- On September 5-14, 2020, a survey was conducted to identify immovable historical and cultural monuments in the Buffer zone of the world heritage property, Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province and Mungunmorit province of Tuv province. The survey was attended by experts from the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Khentii Aimag Museum, and the World Heritage Site. As a result of the survey, 16 *khun chuluu* (man-stone monuments) were registered and documented.
- In September 2020, the Administration office conducted research on historical and cultural monuments at the World Heritage property and archeological survey, related documents, and the data is being processed and included in the registration database.
- On September 4, 2020, the Discussion Meeting regarding the Management Plan of Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was organized by the Administration office. The discussion was attended by relevant authorities and academics from organizations, such as the Ministry of Culture, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Institute of Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Governor's Office of Mungunmorit soum of the Tuv province, etc. (Pictures 10, 11).
- Since October 2020, the Administration office is working on the creation of scientific and educational video content about the World Heritage GBKMSSL in order to increase public awareness (Picture 12, 13).

4.5. CURRENT STATE OF TOURISM AT THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY



Picture 6. Map showing the Boundaries of the Protection Zone of the World Heritage Site overlap with Khan Khentii Special Protected Area and Mungunmorit soum buffer zone © KKSPAA

The following section provides information on the current state of tourism in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province, Umnudelger and Batshireet soums of Khentii province, where the World Heritage property is located. The assessment was done with the participation of the local authorities and specialists ⁴.

4.5.1. MUNGUNMORIT SOUM OF TUV PROVINCE

1. The main tourism products in the soum:
 - Visit Burkhan Khaldun Mountain;
 - Kherlen river;
 - Historical and cultural monuments;
 - Sightseeing wild animals.
2. Province and soum tourism policy:
 - Province tourism development sub-program /2017/;
 - Soum tourism development sub-program /2017-2020/;
 - Buffer zone management plan /2020-2024/.
3. The number of camps operating in soum:
 - “Dresden” tourist camp, 20-30 people at a time, seasonal;
 - Private tourist camp, 20-30 people at a time, seasonal;
 - “Mungun Agt” tourist camp, for 55-60 people at a time, seasonal, connected to electricity;
 - “Khukh Nuur” tourist camp, 10 people at a time, seasonal;
 - “Khan Kherlen” tourist camp, for 80-100 people at a time, seasonal, connected to electricity.
4. Tourism infrastructure:
 - The soum center is 60 km away from the main road of Baganuur city, connected to electricity;
 - Construction of 60 km paved road to the soum center has started in 2019;
5. Challenges in tourism development:
 - The tourism development program for the province and soum exists, but implementation is insufficient;
 - There is no budget to ensure the implementation of the program;
 - Lack of tourism specialists and staff;
 - Local people lack knowledge and information about tourism;
 - No information brochures developed for travelers;
 - Infrastructure to provide tourism services is not developed.

⁴ This information is based on the 2020-2024 Tourism Management Plan of the Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area.

SWOT assessment of tourism development in Mungunmorit suum

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural beauty, - World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun Mountain - The road to Mountain, - Infrastructure, close to a big city, - Opportunity to see rare animals, - The development plan for the buffer zone, - Folk art is developed well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a tourism program but the implementation is not enough, - There is no fixed tourist route in the suum, - Lack of tourism services/food, accommodation, infrastructure, local guides /, - There is no specialist in charge of tourism, - Lack of information.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More workplaces for locals, - The income of individuals and companies will increase, - Local production will increase, - Suum center development will increase, - Suum budget revenue will increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental overgrazing /roads/, - Waste, - Theft, crime, - Poaching /marmot, fishing/, - Wildfire hazard, - Adverse external influences, - Damage to historical and cultural monuments.

4.5.2. UMNDELGER SOUM OF THE KHENTII PROVINCE

- The main tourism products in the suum:
 - Burkhan Khaldun Mountain;
 - Onon hot spring;
 - Baldan Bereeven Monastery;
 - Jargalant deer-stone monument;
 - Khangal Lake;
 - Healing springs;
 - Wild animals living area;
 - Bird sightseeing.
- Province and suum tourism policy:
 - Suum Tourism Development Management Plan developed in 2007;
- The number of camps operating in suum:

№	Name of the camp	Houses and gers (yurts)	Number of beds	Number of tourists stayed in 2019
1	“Khan Khentii Travel” LLC	Houses -6 Gers - 25	120	134 foreign tourists 281 domestic tourists Mostly stay for a night

4. Tourism infrastructure:

- The soum center is 60 km away from the main road;
- Lack of infrastructure for key tourism products;
- Electricity was provided to the Baldan Bereeven monastery.

5. Challenges in tourism development:

- Lack of tourism specialists and staff;
- There is no tourism policy and planning;
- There is no information or introduction for travelers;
- There are no travel signs.

SWOT assessment of tourism development in Umnudelger soum

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural and historical places / Khangal lake, Burkhan Khaldun Mountain, Onon hot spring, Elgenii spring, Baldan Bereeven monastery, Deer-stone monument, Jargal lake, Shiliin lake /; - Opportunity to develop CBT / soum with the largest number of livestock /; - Local brand /cedar nuts, berries/; - Wildlife and birds/hunting area /; - State policy on historical tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no fixed tourism policy; - Poor access to key tourism products and poor infrastructure; - Other business opportunities /animal husbandry/; - No fixed income from tourism; - Low standard camps and households; - Lack of information.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively pristine nature; - Domestic travel and company travel; - Camping travel /Khangal Lake, Baldan Bereeven/; - Hunting tourism /Tenuun, Bayangol, Baruun Jargalant - FAO study /. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste; - Lake pollution; - Forest wildfires; - Poaching.

4.5.3. BATSHIREET SOUM OF KHENTII PROVINCE

1. The main tourism products in the soum:

- Acquaintance with historical monuments /Binderuya mountain reserve, Ugluchiin fortress/;
- Fishing trips;
- Bird hunting tour;
- “Yohor” tourism festival;
- Onon riverboat trip;
- Wild animal observation trip / “Khavtgar” local protected area, Batshireet soum, Khentii province/
- A trip to get acquainted with the life and customs of the Buryat community.

2. Province and soum tourism policy:

- Soum Tourism Development Management Plan developed in 2007;
- Soum development policy /2010-2020/.

3. The number of camps operating in soum:

№	Camp name	Company	Housing	Number of beds	Number of tourists in 2017-2019
1	Iveelt Khairkhan	DMD LLC	Houses - 3 Ger - 4	15	
2	Onon-Yol	Alpha-Motors LLC	Houses - 3 Ger - 6	40	
3	Uglugch wall eco-lodge	U & W LLC	Houses – 3 Ger - 3	20	2017 - 74 foreign 2018 - 148 foreign 2019 - 167 foreign
4	Taivan range	DAE LLC	Houses - 1	8	
5	Taliin urguu eco-camp	Active Adventure tour LLC	Ger - 10	20	40-60 foreign tourists in one year
6	Chingisiin ulgii	Stratego LLC	Houses - 11 Ger - 9	80	80 domestic tourists

4. Tourism infrastructure:

- The soum center is 180 km away from the main road;
- All bases use renewable energy;
- The soum center has been connected to the central power grid since 2017.

5. Challenges in tourism development:

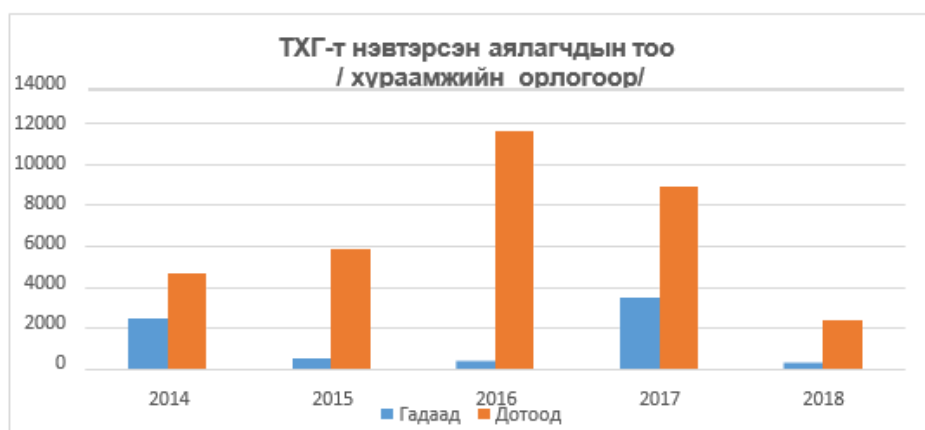
- Lack of tourism specialists and staff;
- Insufficient tourism promotion;
- Poor development of tourism in the Eastern region and low interest in foreign markets;

SWOT assessment of tourism development in Batshireet soum

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pristine nature; - Remoteness; - Historical monuments /Binderuya Mountain Reserve, Uglugchiin fortress/; - National traditions and customs; - Possibility to see wild animals; - Fishing; - Bird sightseeing tours; - Hunting area; - Natural resources /cedar nuts, berries/; - Local brand products /sour cream, bread/; - Boating /boat trip/; - Mineral water /hot spring/; - Soum tourism development policy; - Organizes “Yohor” tourism festival /2017, 2019/. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient implementation of tourism policy; - Insufficient information and publicity; - Poor roadside service; - Poor investment opportunities; - Lack of knowledge and information for locals to participate in tourism activities.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soum center has a unified electricity system; - Soum center service improved; - Improved roads and communications; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of natural virginity of hot springs; - Waste from people traveling with tents along the river;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are many tourist camps /7 camps/; - Communities own forest resources on a contract basis /18 forest communities can develop tourism within households and communities/; - Demonstrates the positive appearance and features of the soum center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing /shortage of fish resources/; - Poaching.
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Graph 1. Number of visitors to the KKSPA (2013-2019)



№	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	20
Foreign	-	2450	500	406	3468	328	50
Domestic	-	4700	5837	11637	8966	2374	4393
All*		7150	6337	12043	12434	2702	4443

** This is the total number of foreign and domestic travelers who paid the entry fee and includes the entry fee for domestic travelers to pick nuts and fruits. KKSPAA*

4.6. CHALLENGES AND RISKS

Currently, Mongolia is facing problems such as soil erosion and desertification. These conditions are partially caused by environmental changes but are exacerbated by the reduced amount of rainfall, wind, fires, and overgrazing. In many areas, traditional pastoralism and agriculture are affected by overcrowding, improper mining, the effects of industrialization, unsustainable farming, and lack of vehicle control. Since 1998, the Mongolian Parliament has adopted a number of laws to address these issues (Law on Protection of Animal Genetic Resources and Health (2001), Law on Plant Protection (1995), Law on Environmental Protection (1995), Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment (1998), Law on Special Protected Areas (1994), etc.).

Although most of the GBKMSSL overlap with the KKSPA, some parts of the northwest and much of the southern parts are outside this protected area. The KKSPAA carries out environmental activities such as forest protection, firefighting, deforestation, rehabilitation, and prevention of illegal hunting.

Any activity other than mountain worshipping rituals at the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is prohibited by law. In the future, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive process of protection, promotion, and dissemination of cultural heritage in the World Heritage-God Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred areas.

4.6.1. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT (MINING, AGRICULTURE, AND LAND USE etc.)

Theme	Nature of force	Description	Degree of Risk	Mitigation measures	Comments
Human and development pressures	Encroachment by or pressure for development /change in land use by local people	Likelihood of pressure for development or permanent infrastructure within close proximity to the site	Low and infrequent	Current Laws, Regulations, and existing nomadic pastoralism activities provide an adequate self-regulating and controllable safeguarding mechanism; The area's location within the "Khan Khentii Special Protected Area" provides additional protection from development	The remote location and low population density of the area means that the likelihood of threat from permanent built development is comparatively low

Inappropriate land uses	Excessive livestock grazing	The seasonal nomadic grazing patterns can result in the overgrazing and compaction of certain areas of Steppe pastures	Medium but regular	Further discussions with those local nomadic herdsmen with responsibility for acting as stewards for the site are necessary to establish ways of ensuring that patterns of grazing where necessary become more sustainable	Further research is required to establish the extent of this problem.
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Although Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is situated in the area of Umnudelger soum of the Khentii Region, the distance between Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag (Province) Region and Burkhan Khaldun is still 95 km; The population of Mungunmorit soum is around 2100; and Batshireet 2300. Therefore, there is no densely populated center or seasonal camps for herdsmen families within a distance of 100 km from or surrounding the sites of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.

4.6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (POLLUTION, CLIMATE CHANGE, DESERTIFICATION, etc.)

Theme	Nature of force	Description	Degree of Risk	Mitigation measures	Comments
Global climate change	Changes in weather patterns	Impacts on the property's water resources and an increased level of desertification of the steppe resulting in increased grazing and environmental stress	Significant but gradual	Further investigations will be necessary to assess the extent of the current and predicted problem; A form of sustainable stewardship approach to grazing may need to be adopted with a community of nomadic herdsmen	A change in the extent and quality of nomadic pasture land will affect the status of the natural values of the site but not its cultural significance.

The effects of global climate change and the resulting global warming are reflected in desertification in the region. As a result, springs and rivers are drying up. Decreased precipitation has a small negative impact on the heritage area. Further mitigation measures are needed to address this situation.

4.6.3. NATURAL DISASTERS (EARTHQUAKE, FLOOD, WILDFIRES, etc.)

Theme	Nature of force	Description	Degree of Risk	Mitigation measures	Comments
External environmental factors. Natural disasters	Earthquakes		Low and infrequent	The remote location of this site makes the adoption of an earthquake disaster plan impractical; No long term earthquake disaster plan is therefore likely to be effective.	The incidence of earthquakes in this area is infrequent. Should such an event occur then there is little that can be done to prevent its effects but its consequences on the cultural values of structures and features on the site could be significant
	Flooding	Any flooding which occurs will be temporary in nature and would not threaten the natural values of the site or unlikely to affect features of cultural value.	Low and infrequent		The integrity of the property is not likely to be compromised as a result of any incidences of flooding.
	Fire	Areas of forest and steppe are vulnerable to natural and human-induced fire damage; The natural and cultural values of the site are intermittently under threat; Sites accessible to visitors are susceptible to increased fire risk.	Medium but Constant		A new Fire and Rescue Unit was established in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag by Resolution No. 114 of the Government of Mongolia dated May 2, 2018.

Although, there are few earthquakes and floods in the heritage area, there is a high risk of forest and steppe fires. Therefore, a new Fire and Rescue Unit was established in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag by Resolution No. 114 of the Government of Mongolia dated May 2, 2018.

4.6.4. TOURISM IMPACTS

Theme	Nature of force	Description	Degree of Risk	Mitigation measures	Comments
Use of the site by those visiting and religious	Implications of pilgrimages or religious ceremonies; Visitor use of the site	<p>The property is used by Mongolians on a prescribed basis for formal ceremonial purposes and is becoming increasingly popular as a visitor destination;</p> <p>The road to the heritage site has many natural obstacles, rivers, mud, and many vehicles that cause significant damage to the soil;</p> <p>Sacrificial food spoils and pollutes the environment;</p> <p>Following the religious rituals, there is a lot of waste such as khadag (silk), flags, liquid bottles.</p>	Medium but regular	<p>- Comply with applicable laws and regulations;</p> <p>- Regular monitoring;</p> <p>- Increase the knowledge and understanding of pilgrims and tourists.</p>	<p>- The Tsagaan Aral Ovoo was established in Kherlen in 2014 and its surrounding areas were improved;</p> <p>- Since 2015, only heads of state and religious performers have performed the ritual at Tengeriin Ovoo, whereas other people have performed the rituals at Tsagaan Aral, which is 40 km south of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain;</p> <p>- In 2014, the KKSPAA established the worship site Takhilgiin Ovoo on the Tsagaan Aral, surrounding areas were improved and the worshipping ceremonies are done from distance.</p>

V. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN MOUNTAIN AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPE

5.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Draft Management Plan for Protection and Conservation of the World Heritage Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape was developed in accordance with the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, based on the 2015 Nomination Papers, additional research materials, and data, including recommendations and suggestions from related organizations such as the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism; Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO; National Center for Cultural Heritage; NGO “Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage”, Khan Khentii SPAA, Institute of Archaeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences; German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ); province and *soum* administrations.

The Administration Office of the World Heritage property will detail the activities to be carried out within the framework of the objectives of the protection and conservation management plan in conjunction with the aforementioned governmental and non-governmental organizations, in the organization's annual Performance Plan.

The management plan consists of the following two parts. These include:

- Long-Term Plan (2021-2030),
- Mid-Term Plan (2021-2025).

5.2. LONG-TERM PLAN (2021-2030)

Activities to be implemented in 10 years are incorporated in the long-term management plan.

Main goals

- To conserve natural and cultural Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape and to transmit them to future generations.
- To maintain and develop the living traditions and lifestyle of pastoral nomadism and nomadic culture as they have been preserved in its traditional forms in Mongolia.
- To revitalize and maintain traditional practices and values relating to intangible cultural heritages and worshipping traditions related to sacred natural sites among nomadic people according to the UNESCO’s Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- To protect, conserve, restore and promote the archaeological, historical, and cultural heritage monuments and sites and transmit to future generations.

Main activities to implement

The following are long-term activities that must be undertaken to promote and preserve the outstanding cultural values of the properties.

- Comply with the legal environment for the protection of world heritage and surrounding monuments in compliance with international standards and principles for the preservation, protection, and use of the world heritage site;
- Preserve and promote historical and cultural monuments and elements of intangible cultural heritage in accordance with the requirements of international treaties and conventions, development of foreign cooperation, implementation of joint conservation projects and programs;
- Promote the World Heritage GBKMSSL nationally and internationally through the expression of modern culture and art.
- Develop cultural and ecological tourism based on the nomadic culture in accordance with world standards.
- To prevent developments of human settlements and urban densities, construction of industries and factories, mining and agricultural activities and to maintain the existing natural sites utilizing only for ritual practices and tourism purposes only. Plan and coordinate travel, tourism, and recreation facilities outside the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone.
- To study the intangible cultural heritage elements related to rituals comprehensively, to document and preserve them, and to promote the importance of traditional methods of environmental protection. Promote the positive performing of worshipping rituals, taboos, and proper treatment of nature.
- Raise public awareness to sustainably protect the traditional lifestyles, customs, and rituals of the region's nomadic herders, and to sustain the traditional lifestyles of local people and herders in line with current social and economic conditions.
- Increase citizen participation in tourism by supporting the development of community-based tourism products and services.
- Implement policies and programs for the sustainable use of natural resources without compromising the environment of the world heritage site, following the principles of sustainable development, with the participation of local people, and in accordance with requirements given for environmental impact assessment.
- Implement comprehensive policies and programs concerning the safeguarding of pastures, forests, rivers, lakes, springs, and streams at the World Heritage Site, and to prevent pollution, water level reduction, desertification, and forest fires.
- Establish a proper herd structure in order to prevent soil erosion and desertification, and take steps to protect pastures, provide afforestation, implement measures for protection and reintroduction of wildlife.
- Investigate the impact of climate change on tangible and intangible cultural heritage and take measures to adapt.

- Take measures to strengthen the human resources of the World Heritage Administration Office, increase its structure and staffing, and increase funding based on the needs and requirements of conservation activities.
- Annually discuss and evaluate issues that arise during the implementation of the Management Plan, implementation process, policies, and challenges. These should be addressed in medium-term and annual plans.

1.3. MID-TERM PLAN (2021-2025)

Main goals and objectives

The medium-term plan incorporates activities to be implemented within 5 years. The main objectives of the Medium-Term Plan are to provide the necessary preliminary preparation for the long-term goals, to establish cooperation between the relevant stakeholders, and to stabilize the activities of the Administration Office of the World Heritage BKMSLL.

These activities will be coordinated with relevant international and national programs and policies. These include:

1. United Nations Program on Sustainable Development - 2030;
2. “Vision - 2050” Mongolia's long-term development policy;
3. “Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024”;
4. “National Program for Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage” 2019-2023;
5. “Stone Cultural Heritage” National Program 2019-2024;
6. “National Tourism Development Program” 2016-2025;
7. “Government policy in the tourism sector.”

Mid-Term Plan Activities

1.3.1. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS, ICH ELEMENTS AND SACRED SITES

Nº	Activities	Stakeholders	Description
1.	Conduct a risk assessment of cultural heritage at the World Heritage Site	AOWHBKMSLL, NCCH, SCAOCC	Identify the impacts on cultural heritage at the site such as development (mining, agriculture, land use); environmental impacts (air pollution, climate change, desertification); natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, fires); and tourism. Based on the assessment, further actions will be planned
2.	Organize identification, registration, and research activities of historical and cultural monuments, ICH elements, and bearers in the area	AOWHBKMSLL, MAS, NCCH, SCAOCC, NGOs	Publication and distribution of promotional materials on historical and cultural monuments and ICH expressions discovered by research, and placement of information boards within these areas.

3.	Based on the results of research and analysis, develop and implement individual plans for the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and ICH elements	AOWHBKMSSL, MAS, NCCH, SCAOCC, NGOs	Reflect and implement the protection and restoration of historical and cultural monuments in the activities of relevant governmental and NGOs
4.	Establish the Information Center for the World Heritage GBMSSL	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC	To provide information to the public in compliance with international standards, enforce tourism regulations and rules, and monitor the heritage site
5.	To promote the sustainable development of traditional nomadic herding methods and train young people to inherit by documenting traditional technologies, folk knowledge, and experience in processing livestock products	AOWHBKMSSL, MAS, NCCH, SCAOCC, NGOs	Organize training and promotion activities to increase public awareness
6.	Investigate the possibility of including World Heritage education and ICH education in the general education schools' curriculum	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, SCAOCE, NGOs	Develop a handbook for students and organize field trips to the World Heritage site to introduce natural and cultural monuments of the site
7.	Explore the possibility of including relevant information and presentations on GBKMSSL in the curriculum of the Mongolian language, literature, and Mongolian history lessons in schools in order to restore national pride and cultivate patriotism to respect the language, history, and heritage	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, SCAOCE, NGOs	
8.	Organize cultural and art activities such as performances, competitions, and contests with the participation of school students to promote the site	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs, local communities	Regularly organize following competitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawing competition among students to learn about the GBKMSSL, historical and cultural monuments, and Mongolian ICH; - Performances and competitions to introduce Mongolian customs and traditions to students; - Photo contests on GBKMSSL, historical and cultural monuments, and Mongolian ICH
9.	Promote Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain through the expressions of modern culture and art	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs, local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly organize art and photography competitions and contests involving contemporary artists; - Promote Burkhan Khaldun Mountain through songs, music, and movies featuring well-known, famous artists and public figures

10.	Organize and celebrate festivals that promote Mongolian ethnic culture, customs, traditional arts, and sports	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs, local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize mini-festivals of traditional and ethnic arts and sports; - Investigate methods and mechanisms for providing tax exemptions, service discounts to international participants
11.	Mark and place information boards at cultural monuments in and around the World Heritage Protection Zone	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, Province and soum Governing offices	
12.	Identify sacred mountains, ovoos, springs, and rivers in the World Heritage Protection Zone, identify and document their geographical location and structure	AOWHBKMSSL, MAS, KKSPAA	The revival of rituals in areas where rituals have been forgotten and documented oral and written history related to them
13.	Raise awareness of local people about the importance of worshipping mountains and ovoos, and revive traditions and customs related to sacred mountains.	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs, local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revive worship rituals in areas where rituals are almost forgotten and in need of urgent safeguarding; - Establish traditional taboos and rituals followed at sacred places (zero tolerance on cutting trees, polluting water, and hunting animals, etc.) - Establish, enforce, and promote a list of appropriate items to be donated to the ovoos to protect and clean the sacrificial ovoos from waste; - Promote traditional methods, such as hiking and horseback riding, to prohibit the use of motor vehicles during ritual periods since the utilisation of motor vehicles are detrimental to environment.
14.	Develop and approve regulations and procedures for conducting worship rituals		

1.3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TOURISM

№	Activities	Stakeholders	Description
1.	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the impact on the natural value of the heritage site	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC	Identify the impacts on the environment and natural heritage at the site such as development (mining, agriculture, land use); environmental impacts (air pollution, climate change, desertification); natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, fires); and tourism. Based on the assessment, further actions will be planned

2.	Conduct research on biodiversity and their distribution at the World Heritage site, identify them in detail, and introduce and promote them to the local community	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCN, MAS, KKSPAA, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs	Identify the characteristics, distribution, and resources of biodiversity and plan how to protect, breed, and involve local communities in the protection
3.	Conduct scientific conferences and meetings on combating desertification and climate change, and organize elaborative studies of rivers and water resources in the heritage area	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCN, MAS, KKSPAA, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs	Based on the results of scientific conferences and researches, measures will be taken to balance local ecosystems and restore natural resources.
4.	Implement forest and steppe fire prevention measures and increase disaster preparedness and capacity	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCN, MAS, KKSPAA, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs	Introduce and practice community safety and protection measures regarding the protection of local people, animals, and plants in the event of a disaster
5.	Mark and place information boards of natural monuments within in and outside of the World Heritage Protection Zone	AOWHBKMSSL, Province, and soum Governing offices,	
6.	Place markings and information boards on the access roads to the heritage sites	AOWHBKMSSL, Province, and soum Governing offices,	
7.	Organize a World Heritage awareness training for tourism organizations, their staff, experts, and guides in the vicinity of the World Heritage Site	AOWHBKMSSL, MNC for UNESCO, NGOs, local communities	
8.	Establish and regulate waste disposal points at heritage sites, enforce, promote and take preventive measures	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCT, KKSPAA, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to the annual sacrificial ceremony, local governments and conservation administrations should jointly organize conservation activities involving local people. These include: Developing and distributing manuals on environmental cleaning, landscaping, tree planting, and education; During tourism, rituals, and ceremonies, waste should be disposed of at specific centralized points (plastic, glass, paper, etc.). - Reconcile recycling waste and enter into a delivery agreement with local communities
9.	Establish and equip campsites for proper travel	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCT, KKSPAA, SCAOCC	Establishment of camping and accommodation points with natural materials such as wood and stone, which are suitable for the natural features and conditions of the area and do not disturb the visibility

10.	Carry out spatial monitoring and research at the World Heritage Site with the help of modern techniques and technologies	AOWHBKMSSL, NCCH	Monitoring and surveillance of protection state and surveys will be carried out using drones and satellite data.
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1.3.3. INTER-SECTOR COOPERATION

№	Activities	Stakeholders	Description
1.	To collect information on the results of researches and monitoring of natural and cultural heritage of the world heritage area, to create a unified database and place it on the website.	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC	
2.	Develop collaborations and partnerships with the KKSPAA regarding protection and conservation of the World Heritage property, and exchange information and experiences	AOWHBKMSSL, KKSPAA	
3.	Organize regular local, national, and international scientific conferences and seminars on the World Heritage management, including national and foreign scientists, experts, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals.	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC, MNC for UNESCO, MAS, NGOs	
4.	Create audio and video content about the heritage site and broadcast and promote it with help of public media.	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC	
5.	Collaborate with other international and national World Heritage sites to share experiences and build human resource capacity.	AOWHBKMSSL, MNC for UNESCO	
6.	Take measures to increase human resources based on the needs and requirements for the implementation of protection and conservation activities	AOWHBKMSSL, SCAOCC	
7.	Support traditional handicrafts, processing of animal raw materials, and traditional arts to increase the knowledge and education of local people and increase their sources of income.	AOWHBKMSSL, Province and soum Governing offices, NGOs	

Note: Financial resources for the implementation of the management plan shall be included in the state budget and in the development budget of provinces and soums. In addition, the state will be responsible for financing the projects outlined in the plan by the SCAOCC, the SCAOCN, the SCAOCT, the MAS, and other relevant government agencies. The management plan will be partially funded by other sources of funding, such as donations, financial support, national and international organizations, and individual investments.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- The AOWHBKMSL shall implement the Management Plan under the supervision of the State Central Administrative Body in Charge of Culture.
- The AOWHBKMSL shall implement the Management Plan together with the Stakeholders in compliance with the relevant national laws and regulations stated above and the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.
- The National Committee for World Heritage and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO will provide technical assistance in implementing the activities included in the Management Plan.

6.2. MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The Administration Office shall report to the State Central Administrative Body in Charge of Culture and the National World Heritage Committee on the implementation of the Management Plan.

The National Committee for World Heritage in accordance with its Rules of Procedure shall review the implementation of the management plan every two years and provide recommendations; monitor the activities of the Administration office of the World Heritage Site and provide technical assistance; and support for the World Heritage promotion activities.

The implementation, monitoring, and analysis of the Management Plan is a continuous process, based on the results of which the direction of further measures will be determined and, if necessary, additional updates and changes will be made to the Management Plan. The monitoring activities will be as follows:

1. Data collection

The administration collects information, figures, and facts on the progress and results of the implementation activities throughout the year and include them in the annual report to the State Central Administrative Body in Charge of Culture and the National World Heritage Committee.

2. Analysis

State Central Administrative Body in Charge of Culture and the National World Heritage Committee will analyze the information in the report, review the progress and results of the implementation of the Management Plan, and provide recommendations to the implementing entity.

3. Consultations and discussion meetings

The Administration Office will organize meetings and discussions with relevant governmental and NGOs based on the findings and recommendations of the State Central Administrative Body in Charge of Culture and the National World Heritage Committee and will propose additional updates to the Management Plan if necessary.

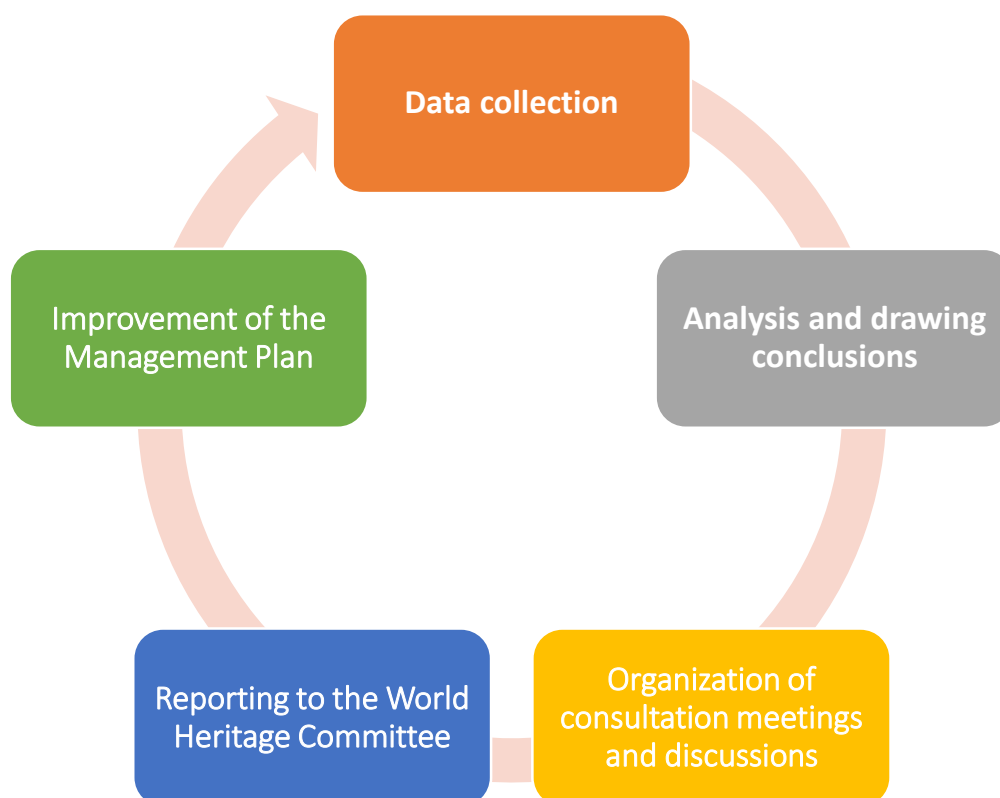
4. Submit information to the World Heritage Committee

The Administration Office shall provide the World Heritage Committee with information on the implementation of the Management Plan, the protection and conservation activities report, and the decisions made at meetings and discussions with relevant organizations, as well as proposals for amendments and changes, in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

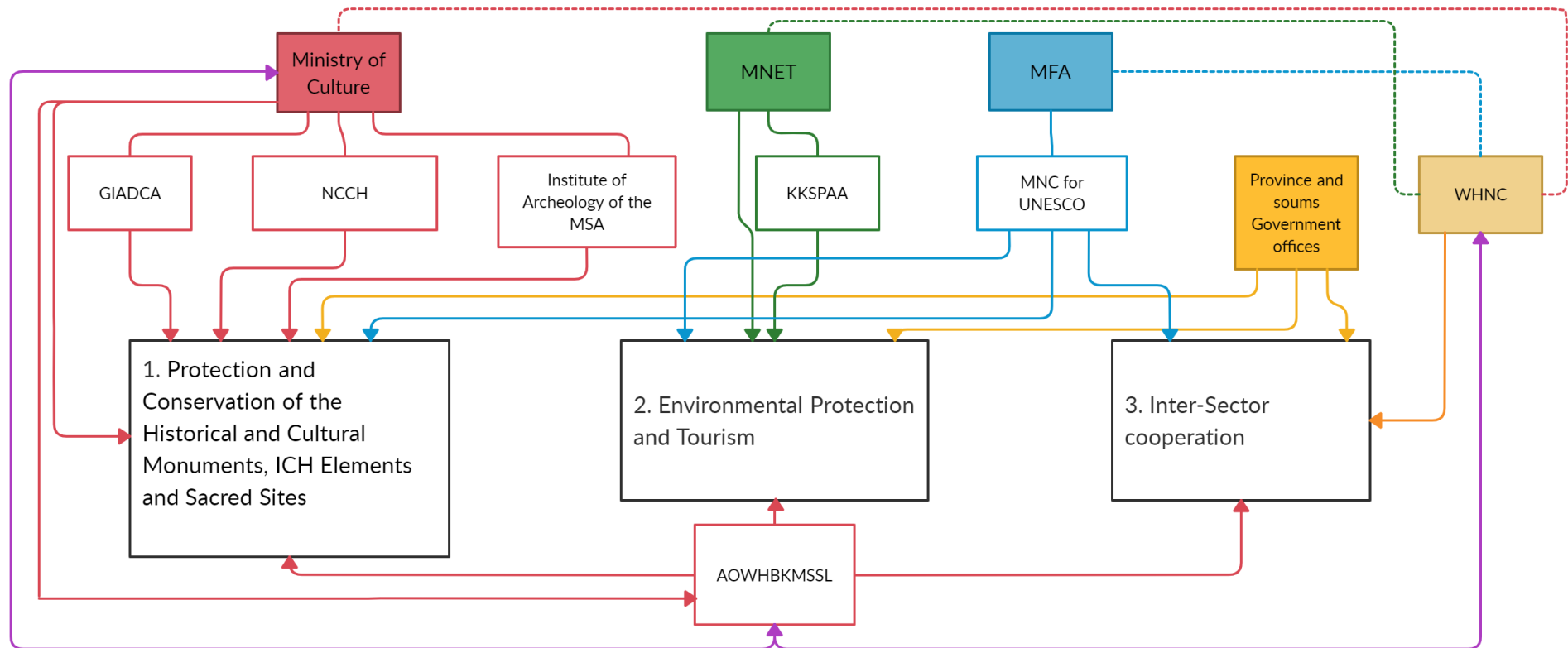
5. Improvement of the Management Plan

According to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, the Management Plan will be amended as necessary and further action will be taken.

Graph 2. Implementation, monitoring, and analysis are interrelated and continuous process



Graph 3. Cooperation mechanism for implementing the Management Plan



The AOWHBKSSL will report to the WHC, Ministry of Culture, and the World Heritage National Committee.
 WHC, Ministry of Culture, and the World Heritage National Committee will provide recommendations and decisions regarding the Management Plan

VII. ANNEX

- ANNEX I:** 1995 Presidential Decree No. 110 “On supporting the initiative to revive the worship tradition of Bogd Khan Mountain, Khan Khentii Mountain, and Otgontenger Mountain”.
- ANNEX II:** 2013 resolution No. 364 of the Government of Mongolia regarding “Announcing the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain as a National Pride” by.
- ANNEX III:** 2013 Order No. A-159 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development on “Long-distance sightseeing route for Burkhan Khaldun Mountain”.
- ANNEX IV:** 2013 Order No. A-361 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development on “The procedure for traveling to Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and performing traditional worshipping rituals”.
- ANNEX V:** 2017 Resolution No. 20 of the Parliament of Mongolia “Regarding Renaming of Khentii Khan Mountain”.
- ANNEX VI:** Resolution No. 114 of the Government of Mongolia, of May 2, 2018 “Amendments to the appendix to the resolution” (regarding establishing firefighting units in Mungunmorit soum of Tuv province).
- ANNEX VII:** Resolution No. 299 of the Government of Mongolia of October 27, 2018 “On the Establishment of the World Heritage Protection Administration”.
- ANNEX VIII:** Resolution №12 of the Government of Mongolia “Regarding the adoption of the guidelines” of January 8, 2020.
- Annex 2 “Operational guidelines for the Administration office of the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape”.
- ANNEX IX:** CONTACT INFORMATION
- ANNEX X:** REFERENCES

**DECREE OF MONGOLIAN PRESIDENT
ON SUPPORTING THE INITIATIVE TO REVIVE THE WORSHIP TRADITION
OF BOGD KHAN MOUNTAIN, KHAN KHENTII MOUNTAIN AND
OTGONTENGER MOUNTAIN**

Date: May 16, 1995

Ulaanbaatar city

No 110

1. To promote public initiatives to worship and make offering of Bogd khan, Khan Khentii and Otgontenger mountains in order to restore ancient tradition of Mongolians which have been worshipped and made offering on these mountains according to relevant Mongolian legal documents.
2. To conduct ancient Mongolian Army Black flag veneration ceremony during the worship and offering on Khan Khentii mountain in accordance with Chinggis Khaan's order as well.

PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA P.OCHIRBAT

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

November 2nd, 2013

Ulaanbaatar city

Number 364

ANNOUNCING THE BURKHAN KHALDUN MOUNTAIN AS THE NATIONAL PRIDE

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 30 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia, the Government of Mongolia shall:

1. To declare the Mongolian state worshipped sacred mountain Burkhan Khaldun, as the “National Pride Mountain” a symbol of the Mongolian people.
2. To instruct the Minister of Nature, Environment and Green Development S.Oyun and the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Ts.Oyungerel to organize the announcement and promotion of the “National Pride Mountain”.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia

N.ALTANKHUYAG

Minister of Environment and Green

Development

S.OYUN

**MONGOLIA
ORDER OF THE
MINISTER OF NATURE, ENVIRONMENT
AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT**

May 21st, 2013

Number A-159

Ulaanbaatar city

Travel routes and directions

Based on Article 24.1.2 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia, Article 11.6 of the Law on Special Protected Areas, Article 27.7 of the Law on Special Protected Areas, and Article 3.11 of the National Program on Special Protected Areas, the ORDER is as follows:

1. Approve by the Annex the itinerary of the tourist route in the Bogd Khan Mountain Strictly Protected Area and the Khan Khentii State Special Protected Area.
2. Instruct the Bogd Khan Mountain Protected Area Administration /D.Shinekhue/, Khan Khentii State Special Protected Area Administration /B.Khashmargad/ and Special Protected Areas Administration /T.Erdenechimeg / to organize natural tourism in accordance with the relevant procedures in the designated areas.

MINISTER

S.OYUN

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT

December 11th, 2013

Ulaanbaatar city

Number A-361

ON APPROVAL OF RULES

**/ THE PROCEDURE FOR TRAVELING TO BURKHAN KHALDUN KHAIRKHAN AND
PERFORMING TRADITIONAL WORSHIPPING RITUALS /**

Based on Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia, Article 27, paragraphs 1 and 7, Article 30, paragraphs 6 and 8 of the Law on Special Protected Areas, the ORDER is as follows:

1. Approve the “Procedure for traveling to Burkhan Khaldun Khairkhan and performing traditional rituals” as attached.
2. The Special Protected Areas Authority /T.Erdenechimeg/ and the Khan-Khentii State Special Protected Areas Administration /B.Khashmargad/ shall be responsible for ensuring and monitoring the implementation of the regulation.

MINISTER

S.OYUN

RESOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA

February 9, 2017

Government House, Ulaanbaatar city

Number 20

REGARDING RENAMING THE KHENTII KHAN MOUNTAIN

Based on Article 8.2 and 8.5 of the Law on Land, Article 11.6.2 and Article 11.8 of the Law on Geodesy and Cartography, the Parliament of Mongolia RESOLVES:

1. At the 39th session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee in connection with the registration of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape as World Cultural Heritage, Change the words “*Хэнтийн Хаан уул*, Hentii Khan Uul, Khentii, Umnudelger” to “*Бурхан Халдун уул*, Burkhan Khaldun uul, Khentii, Umnudelger” in the title section “MOUNTAINS” of the list approved in the appendix to Resolution No. 42 by the Parliament of Mongolia in 2003.
2. In connection with the adoption of this resolution, instruct the Government of Mongolia /J.Erdenebat/ to organize and implement the work of registering and mapping the name of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA

M.ENKHBOLD

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

May 2nd, 2018

Ulaanbaatar city

Number 114

AMENDMENTS TO THE APPENDIX TO THE RESOLUTION

Based on Article 42.4 of the Law on Disaster Protection, the Government of Mongolia DECIDES:

1. Establish new fire and rescue units in Tsengel soum of Bayan-Ulgii aimag, Buutsagaan soum of Bayankhongor aimag, Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag, Tsagaan-Uul soum of Khuvsgul aimag and Sukhbaatar district of the capital city.
2. To unite the Mining Rescue Unit, Procurement Service Unit and Special Rescue Unit under the National Emergency Management Agency and expand the National Rescue Brigade, the category III Fire and Rescue Unit 49 in Bor-Undur soum to the Emergency Department in Bor-Undur soum.
3. In connection with the issuance of this resolution, articles 2, 14, 15, 17, 22 in the paragraph “Two. Local branches and units (regionally)” of the “Branches and units under the National Emergency Management Agency” approved by the annex to the Government Resolution No. 66 of 2016, should be amended as follows:
 - a. Article 2 of the “Emergency Department of Bayan-Ulgii aimag” reads as follows: “Category IY Fire and Rescue Unit 71 of Tsengel soum (search and rescue group in Deluun soum)”;
 - b. Article 14 of the “Emergency Management Agency of Tuv aimag” reads as follows: “Category IY Fire and Rescue Unit 75 of Mungunmorit soum (with search and rescue groups in Bayan soum and Lun soum)”;
 - c. Article 15 of the Emergency Management Agency of Khuvsgul aimag reads as follows: “Category IY Fire and Rescue Unit 73 of Tsagaan-Uul soum”;
 - d. Article 17 of the “Emergency Management Agency of Bayankhongor aimag” reads as follows: “Category IY Fire and Rescue Unit 72 of Buutsagaan soum (with search and rescue group in Bayangobi soum)”;
 - e. Article 22 of the “Sukhbaatar District Emergency Management Department of the Capital City Emergency Management Agency” reads as follows: “Category III Fire and Rescue Unit 74”.
4. Also in the appendix, change the 2nd paragraph of the section “One. Branch under the National Emergency Management Agency” to “National Rescue Brigade”, in the same paragraph “Two. Local branches and units (by region)” section “Emergency Management Agency of Khentii aimag” of paragraph 8 “Category III Fire and Rescue Unit 49 in Bor-Undur soum” to “Emergency Department in Bor-Undur soum (with Category III Fire and Rescue Unit 49)”, and delete paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section One.
5. To instruct the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia U.Enkhtuvshin and the Minister of Finance Ch.Khurelbaatar to ensure the preparation for the establishment of the Fire and

Rescue Unit specified in Article 3 of this Resolution, to include the required expenses in the annual state budget from 2019 and to start its activities.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia

U.KHURELSUKH

Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia

U.ENKHTUVSHIN

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

October 3, 2018

Ulaanbaatar city

Number 299

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION

Based on Article 9.5 of the Law on State and Local Property and Article 13.1.3 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Government of Mongolia DECIDES:

1. To establish the administration office of the Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai, the administration office of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape, which are responsible for the protection and conservation, study and promotion of the landscapes inscribed as World Heritage Sites.
2. To instruct the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, Ts. Tsogzolmaa to approve the administrative structure and staffing of the Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai in accordance with Annex 1, and the administrative staffing structure and staffing of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape in accordance with Annex 2, and approve the management plan and provide professional and methodological guidance and supervision in the framework of preparation for the commencement of operations on January 1, 2020.
3. To assign the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports Ts. Tsogzolmaa and the Minister of Finance Ch. Khurelbaatar to include the funds required for the activities of the park administration in the 2020 state budget.
4. To assign the Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism N. Tserenbat, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports to take organizational measures to temporarily transfer the functions of the Protected Area Administration to the administrations of Mongol Altai Mountains and Khan Khentii Special Protected Areas until the commencement of activities.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia

U.KHURELSUKH

Minister of Education, Culture

Science and Sports

TS.TSOGZOLMAA

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

January 8th, 2020

Ulaanbaatar city

Number 12

REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE GUIDELINES

Based on Article 13.1.3 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Government of Mongolia DECIDES:

1. To approve the administrative rules of protection of Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai in accordance with Annex 1, and the administrative rules of protection of Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape in accordance with Annex 2.
2. To instruct the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports Yo.Baatarbileg to monitor the implementation of the protection administration guidelines.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia

U.KHURELSUKH

Minister of Education, Culture

Science, and Sports

YO.BAATARBILEG

GREAT BURKHAN KHALDUN AND ITS SURROUNDING SACRED LANDSCAPE PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

FIRST. GENERAL STATEMENT

- 1.1. Great Burkhan Khaldun mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape Protection administration office (hereinafter referred to as the “Administration office”) is a cultural organization responsible for the conservation and protection, promotion and development of the natural and cultural heritage authenticity and integrity located in Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape.
- 1.2. In its activities, the administration office shall comply with the Constitution of Mongolia, the law on culture, Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia, the Law on Special Protected Areas and other relevant legislation, international conventions and agreements to which Mongolia is a party.
- 1.3. The administration office shall use a stamp and an official letterhead in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.
- 1.4. The operation costs of administration office shall be financed from the state budget.
- 1.5. The administration office is located in Ulaanbaatar.

SECOND. LIABILITY OF ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

- 2.1. The administration office will be implementing the following duties:
 - 2.1.1. Create a registry and database of natural and cultural heritage;
 - 2.1.2. Enforce the protection regime specified in Articles 43 and 44 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage and, if necessary, establish and enforce additional regimes;
 - 2.1.3. In cooperation with the Khan Khentii Special Protected Area Administration, establish an itinerary for the site and provide information to visitors;
 - 2.1.4. To develop and approve the protection and conservation management plan and ensure its implementation;
 - 2.1.5. Implement joint projects and programs to develop international cooperation and protect the natural and cultural heritage of the property;
 - 2.1.6. To take measures to prevent any risks that may harm the authenticity and integrity of natural and cultural heritage;
 - 2.1.7. To provide prompt information on protection and conservation and of the heritage property to Ministry and other relevant departments;

- 2.1.8. To prepare and submit detailed reports on the activities of the administration office within the due date
- 2.1.9. To inspect the heritage property;
- 2.1.10. To cooperate with local authorities and citizens and support sustainable local development;
- 2.1.11. To conduct research and study of the natural and cultural heritage of the heritage property independently and in cooperation with professional research organizations;
- 2.1.12. To monitor the protection and conservation of cultural heritage near the property;
- 2.1.13. To organize scientific conferences and seminars;
- 2.1.14. To promote heritage property to the public;
- 2.1.15. Other functions are assigned by the competent authority.

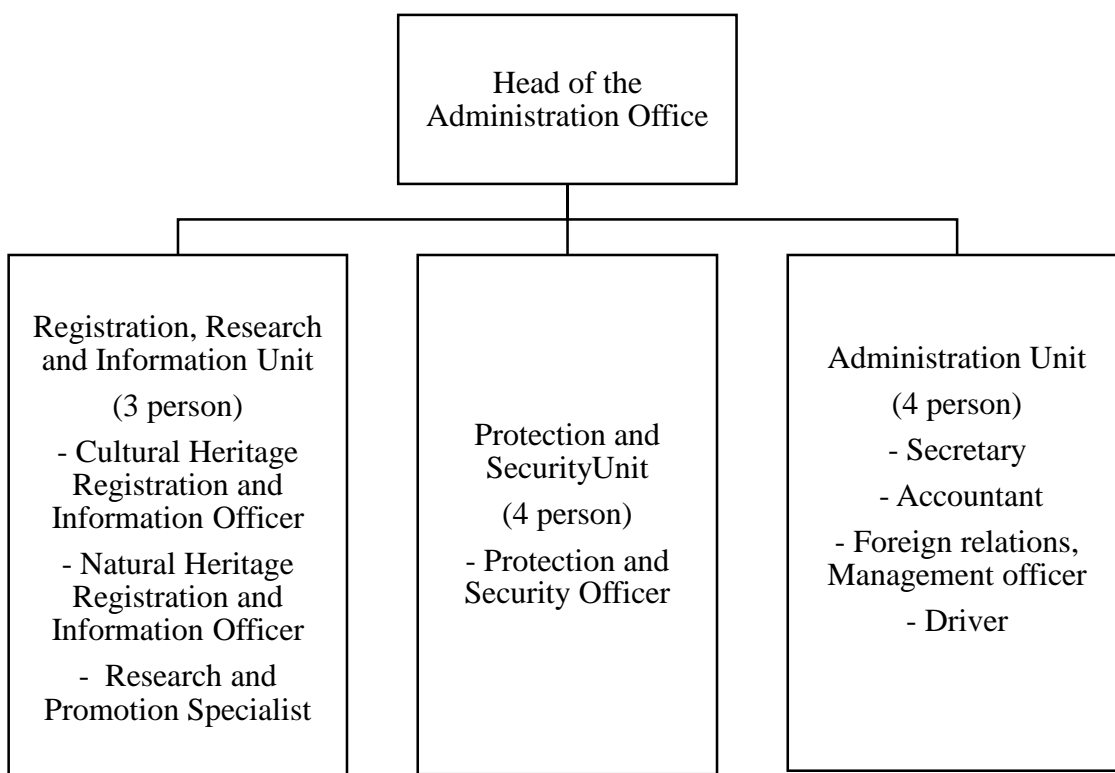
2.2. The administration office may assign local citizens to conduct functions specified in 2.1.9 of this regulation on the basis of a contract and within the framework of relevant legislation.

THREE. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

- 3.1. The administration office operation shall be managed by the director. The director shall be appointed and dismissed by the Government member in charge of cultural affairs in accordance with Article 14.1.16 of the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection.
- 3.2. The director of the administration shall be a person who experienced and specialized in the protection of cultural heritage, and an appropriate knowledge of foreign languages.
- 3.3. The director of selecting local citizens and concluding employment contracts will be followed.
- 3.4. The director of the administration office shall be responsible to the member of the Government in charge of cultural affairs for the implementation of the organization's objectives and functions.
- 3.5. The director of the administration office has the following powers:
 - 3.5.1. To plan activities, policies and measures to be implemented by the administration office and organize their implementation;
 - 3.5.2. To organize the implementation of legislation, decisions of the government and other authorized bodies;
 - 3.5.3. To appoint and dismiss protection administrative staff within the framework of relevant legislation;
 - 3.5.4. to issue orders within its authority and ensure their implementation;
 - 3.5.5. Dispose of the organization's budget within the framework of legislation and report on its implementation;
 - 3.5.6. To dispose of the organization's property, enter into transactions and conclude contracts within its authority;
 - 3.5.7. To reward employees and nominate them for government awards;
 - 3.5.8. To represent the administration office abroad and domestically;
 - 3.5.9. Other powers provided by law.

3.6. The director of administration office may involve local people in the protection activities of the cultural heritage on a voluntary basis in an organized manner.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



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CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

Administration Office of the World Heritage Great Burkhan Khaldun and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape

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