

ANNEX I

Timeline

A Brief History of Mongolia

200 BC	Xiongnu Mongolian empire reaches Yellow River in China
1 st century AD	Xiongnu expelled from China
618-907	name “Mongol” was first recorded by the Chinese during the Tang dynasty; Mongolia was dominated by Uighurs (Turkic people)
840	The Kyrgyz defeat ruling Uighurs; Kyrgyz now live in Xinjiang
1122	The ruling Kitans defeated by the Chinese; Kitans are the Mongol tribe living in what is now known as north-east China
1162	Chinggis Khaan (or Genghis Khaan to most of the world) is born with the name of Temujin; Chinggis Khaan means “universal” or oceanic king
1189	Temujin takes the title of Chinggis Khaan
1211	Chinggis Khaan launches attacks on China
1227	Chinggis Khaan dies; Mongolian empire extended from Beijing to the Caspian Sea
1229	Ogedei Khaan, Chinggis’ third and favorite son, proclaimed the second Khaan, continued the military conquest
1279	Kublai Khaan (grandson of Chinggis Khaan) completes conquest of China; became the emperor of China’s Yuan dynasty; during his reign, the vast empire “stretched from Korea to Hungary and as far south as Vietnam, making it the largest empire the world has ever known.”
1294	Kublai Khaan dies; dependence of the Mongols on the people they rule grew
1350	Mongol rule began to disintegrate; they were driven out from Beijing by the first emperor of the Ming dynasty; about 60,000 Mongols return to Mongolia, unity was dissolved and reverted back to clan warfare
1400-1454	Civil war in Mongolia was fought between the clans of Khalkha in the east and Oirad in the west
1507-1583	Altan Khaan united the Khalkha and defeated the Oirad; war With China (Ming Dynasty) was renewed; China’s Great Wall was built around this period to protect themselves (the Chinese) from the threat of the Mongols
1571	Altan signed a peace treaty with China
1578	Altan was converted to Buddhism; Buddhism became the state religion
1586	Erdene Zuu, Mongolia’s first monastery, was started
1641	Zanabasar proclaimed leader of Buddhists in Mongolia
1644-1911	The Manchu dynasty was ruling China; possessed new technology like muskets and cannons The Mongols were busy fighting each other and became further fragmented; Zungar Mongols of the west were in feud with the Khalkha Mongols of the east. The Khalkha invited the Manchus to help them and the Zungars were defeated in 1732.
1732	Mongolia came under the control of the Manchu China; until

- 1800, the rule of China was kind; when the Qing emperors came into power, the Chinese became ruthless; peasants both in Mongolia and China suffered so much hardships during their rule
- 1911 Qing dynasty collapsed; Mongolia got their independence from China and was declared on December 1, 1911; a theocratic government was established; Bogd Khaan or Holy King ruled Mongolia
- 1915 Russia, China and Mongolia sign agreement to grant limited autonomy to Mongolia; the Treaty of Kyakhta was signed on May 25, 1915
- 1917 Russian Revolution in October
- 1919 Chinese invaded Mongolia again
- 1921 Chinese defeated by the anti communists Russian who retreated to Mongolia; but the Russians were also ruthless like the Chinese; Mongolia asked the help of the Russian Bolsheviks; Mongolia's independence was proclaimed on July 11, 1921 and the People's Government of Mongolia was declared; Bolsheviks clearly wanted to eliminate the Bogd Khaan and made him a ceremonial figurehead
- 1924 The Bogd Khaan dies; the Mongolian People's Republic was declared by the communists on November 26, 1924
Stalin died; communism in Mongolia remained independent of Moscow
- 1932 More than 700 people, mostly monks were imprisoned or murdered, their property seized and collectivised; destruction of private enterprise; campaign against religion was fierce
- 1937 Reign of terror against the religious – thousands of monks were arrested and executed
- 1939 Russian and Mongolian troops fight Japan in eastern Mongolia; in Mongolia, it was estimated that 27,000 people had been executed (3% of Mongolia's population at that time), 17,000 of whom were monks
- 1945 Soviet Union and Mongolia declared war on Japan; after the war, the Chinese Kuomintang led by Chiang Kaishek acknowledged the independence of outer Mongolia but withdrew this recognition much later
- 1952-1960 A period of peace
- 1960 Chinese-Soviet split; Mongolia sided with the Soviet Union; government expelled the Chinese and stopped trading with China
- 1961 Mongolia was accepted as a member of the United Nations
- Late 1980 Relations with China improved
- 1986 Gorbachev announced that Soviet Union may withdraw its troops from Mongolia
In Mongolia, social reforms started happening and they called this *il tod*; decentralisation was the main target: reorganisation of government departments, economic reforms
- 1989 Full diplomatic relations with China were established
- 1990 Pro-democracy protests held in March; communists win multi

	party elections
1992	New constitution announced; communists win another election
1996	Mongolian Democratic Coalition unexpectedly defeated communists in June election

Source: Mongolia (Lonely Planet),1997.

RELIGION AND CULTURE IN MONGOLIA

(a digest by Allan Nichols)

drawing principally on the book *The Lost Country: Mongolia revealed*, by Jasper Becker (Sceptre, UK 1993).

Mongolians up until the Socialist Revolution of 1921 were a mixture of animists and Buddhists. The animism goes back centuries, and fits naturally with the nomadic life and with dependence on nature and weather in very adverse country.

Throughout the 70 years of Socialism (really a form of Marxism-Leninism, strongly controlled by Soviet influence), all forms of religion were discouraged, and when it suited the authorities punished. Both animism and Buddhism were treated alike.

But through the same period, most people remained secret believers in one or other religion. Party officials would secretly visit a nunnery to ask for prayers for a sick child; a party bureaucrat would hide sacred herbs for the day when shamanism could again be practised openly; tombs of the great warriors were prepared so that their souls would be ready for heaven.

One reason why religious belief remained firm under persecution was that Buddhist lamas had prophesied some of the events which occurred under Communism, including its collapse in 1988. They also provided the thread of Mongolian history and identity when so much of their distinctive culture was suppressed.

There were various attempts in the Communist phase to adopt religious themes and work them to their advantage. The Buddhist Shambala, a kind of Shangri-La, was identified by the Party as Russia, but no one really believed it. To counteract this heresy some Buddhist lamas identified Lenin as the reincarnation of an evil king. An uprising in 1932 came out of this controversy.

Much of the religious myth-making arose from the significant period of history when Ghengis Khan and his grandson Kublai Khan ruled a massive empire across Asia in the 13th century. Like the King of Shambala, they ruled a kingdom of peace and unity spanning many countries and cultures. Somehow this was connected to the second coming of the Buddha in the future.

The origin of Buddhism in Mongolia is Tibet. They acknowledge the Dalai Lama and the Pachen Lama.

Ingredients of Mongolian animism are:

- shamans, who tell fortunes, prophesy disasters, see into" situations, read people's thoughts. They need training, but first they have the gift".
- obos" - tabernacles or shrines - where flowers and other gifts are placed for the veneration of the spirits.
- magical powers, to issue blessings or cursings.
- prayers, for the blessing of the spirits, or at least to avoid their cursings.
- poetry is often associated, and myths of the people's history
- intensely nationalistic, the shamans are often secret leaders of resistance to

government, certainly during the Russian period.

Often Buddhist priests acknowledge and cooperate with the shamans in their worship. They also used Tantric spells, visions and mysteries in their worship. Young monks can study astrology along with theology. Buddhists were also leaders of resistance movements, and suffered much persecution, with destruction of property. They went to great lengths to save their treasures, such as ancient copies of their scriptures.

Both Tantric Buddhism and animism led to similar practices: fascination with demon possession, clairvoyance and the atmosphere of the marvellous. It was often difficult to separate which was which: was animism infiltrating Buddhism, or was Buddhism absorbing the ancient beliefs of the Mongolians and accommodating to them?

Within Buddhism, the Agt is a deep spiritual experience where the mind controls all bodily functions, repeats sutras by heart, demonstrates magic, reaches a burst of consciousness. Mantras are said in ritual curing and black magic. With further explanations about sexuality being the highest form of religious consciousness whereby a couple simultaneously immobilise breath, thought and seminal emission, a couple can be transformed into gods and dissolve into the cosmos. Hearing this, Jasper Becker reflected: I was astonished. This warrior nation has become a race of mystics searching for an occult path to eternity.” (p. 152)

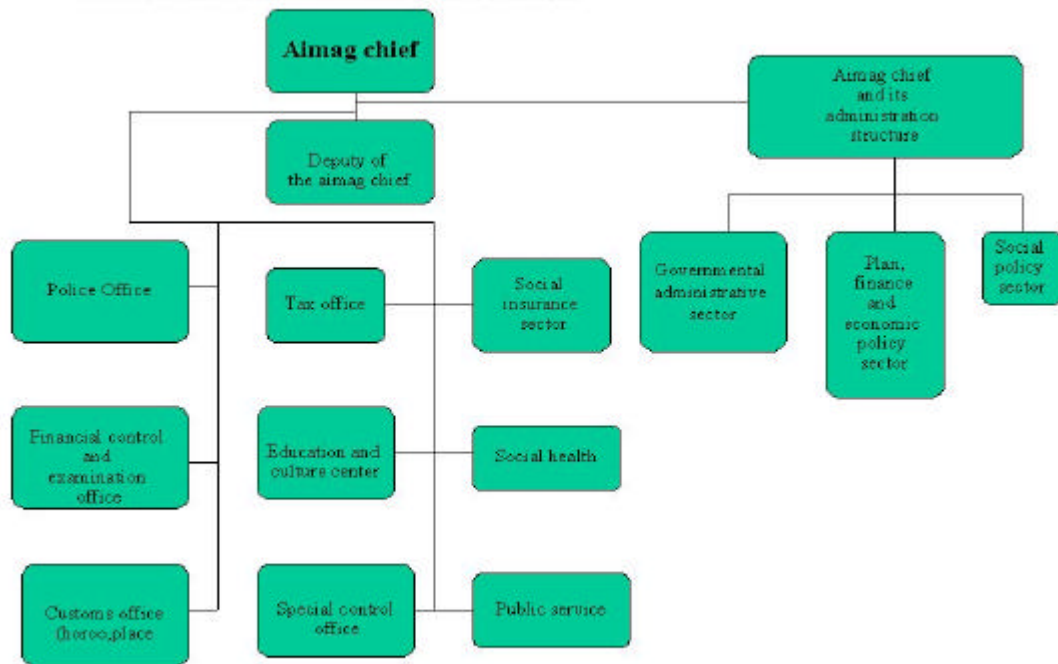
As a segment of animist practice, shamans have existed throughout Mongolian history. Few seem to be left at the end of the Communist period. The shaman is the great specialist in the human soul for he alone is said to see and know its form.” The shaman has a special language, a way of calling devotees by drums, a special state of consciousness out of which flows rhythmic poetry. In his seance, the shaman climbs a mountain, a ladder or a tree to contact the world of the spirits. To become a shaman involves suffering, dying and resurrection. It is often handed down through the family, and a shaman can be male or female. We need shamans because they protect our people from bad spirits and cure them when they are sick,” one woman says (p. 166).

Local communities hold festivals around a shrine and usually associated with a holy mountain. The Communists outlawed the worship of trees or mountains and instead ensured that festivals honoured the founding of a collective or some other political anniversary. But this interpretation never took off with the people.

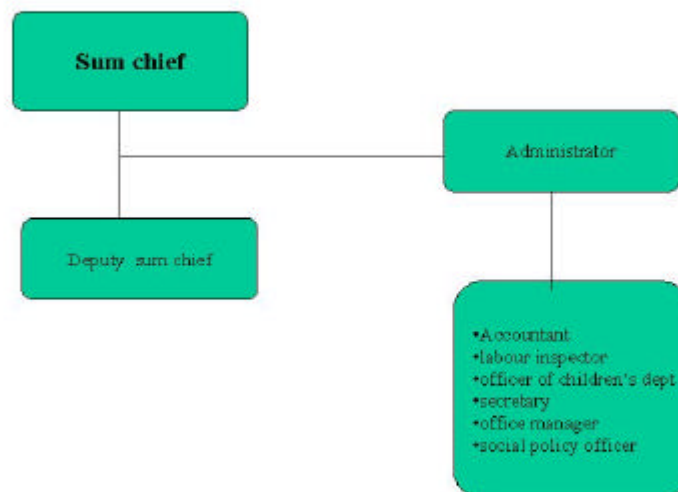
There are small minorities of Muslims, who at one point of history tried to overwhelm Mongolian Buddhism but failed, and Christians, most of whom are “Old Believers”, a sect of the Russian Orthodox Church persecuted back home for their beliefs. But neither of these could lay any claim to the preservation of Mongolian culture and identity the way that shamanism and Buddhism can.

ANNEX II Administrative Division

Aimag chief and its administration structure



Sum chief's office structure



ANNEX III LIST OF AIMAGS AND SUMS

No	Aimag Name	Number	Sum Name	Population
1.	Arkhangai	1	Battsengel	4,331
		2	Bulgan	2,227
		3	Jargalant	4,500
		4	Ih Tamir	6,245
		5	Ugiinuur	3,178
		6	Ulziit	3,044
		7	Ondor Ulaan	5,825
		8	Tariat	5,737
		9	Tuvshruuleh	4,193
		10	Hairhan	3,700
		11	Hangai	3,613
		12	Hashaat	4,092
		13	Hotont	5,408
		14	Tsenher	5,158
		15	Erdene Bulgan	23,196
		16	Chuluut	3,878
		17	Erdeenemandal	5,943
		18	Tsakhir	1,763
		19	Tsetserleg	4,165
2.	Bayanolgii	1	Altai	3,237
		2	Altansogts	2,602
		3	Bayannuur	4,507
		4	Bugat	2,777
		5	Bulgan	5,115
		6	Buyant	2,546
		7	Deluun	6,782
		8	Nogoonnuur	6,331
		9	Sagsai	4,848
		10	Tolbo	2,746
		11	Ulaanhus	6,807
		12	Tsengel	6,539
		13	Olgii	21,569
		14	Tsagaannuur	1,878
		15	Asgat	0

3.	Bayankhongor	1	Baatsagaan	4,233
		2	Bayanbulag	2,428
		3	Bayangobi	2,239
		4	Bayanlig	3,234
		5	Bayan Ovoo	3,228
		6	Bayan Ondor	2,390
		7	Bayansagaan	3,591
		8	Bogd	3,042
		9	Bombogor	2,472
		10	Buutsagaan	4,495
		11	Galuut	5,018
		12	Gurvanbulag	2,766
		13	Jargalant	4,401
		14	Jinst	2,480
		15	Zag	2,309
		16	Olziit	3,442
		17	Hureemarl	2,364
		18	Erdenetsogt	5,530
		19	Bayanhongor	23,015
		20	Shargaljuut	0
		21	Shinejinst	0
4.	Bulgan	1	Bayan Agt	2,831
		2	Bugat	2,231
		3	Bureghangai	1,906
		4	Gurvanbulag	3,705
		5	Dashinchilen	2,600
		6	Mogod	2,724
		7	Orhon	4,938
		8	Saihan	3,856
		9	Selenge	3,124
		10	Teshig	3,272
		11	Hangai	4,390
		12	Hishig Ondor	3,458
		13	Hutag	4,651
		12	Bayannuur	1,814
		13	Bulgan	13,327
		14	Rashaant	2,612
		15	Hangal	0
		16	Olziit	0
		17	khyalganat	0

5.	Gobi-Altai	1	Altai	2,469
		2	Bayan Uul	3,619
		3	Biger	3,228
		4	Bugat	2,861
		5	Dariv	2,214
		6	Delger	4,646
		7	Jargalan	2,971
		8	Taishir	2,836
		9	Tonhil	3,333
		10	Togrog	2,320
		11	Haliun	3,496
		12	Hohmor't	2,781
		13	Tsogt	4,812
		14	Tseel	2,671
		15	Chandman'	2,844
		16	Sharga	2,845
		17	Erdene	2,387
		18	Esonbulag	19,903
		19	Guulin	0
6.	Gobisumber	1	Sumber	11,197
		2	Shiveegobi	0
		3	Bayantal	0
7.	Darkhan	1	Darkhan	85,808
		2	Shariingol	0
		3	Hongor	0
		4	Orhon	0
8.	Dornod	1	Bayandun	2,875
		2	Bayantumen	1,948
		3	Bayan Uul	5,424
		4	Bulgan	2,054
		5	Gurvanzagal	1,375
		6	Dashbalbar	3,217
		7	Matad	2,378
		8	Herlen	45,490
		9	Sergelen	2,422
		10	Halhgol	4,650
		11	Holonbuir	1,649
		12	Tsagaan Ovoo	3,395
		13	Choibalsan	2,648
		14	Chuluunhoroot	2,345
		15	Delgereh	0
		16	Ereen	0
9.	Dornogobi	1	Airag	3,207
		2	Altanshiree	2,591
		3	Dalanjargalan	2,016
		4	Delgereh	1,922
		5	Ihhet	3,125

		6	Mandah	1,761
		7	Orgon	1,837
		8	Saihandulaan	1,276
		9	Sainzhand	18,675
		10	Ulaanbadrah	1,710
		11	Hatanbulag	2,778
		12	Hovsgol	1,532
		13	Erdene	2,369
		14	Zammyн uud	2,188
		15	Sumber	0
10.	Dundgobi	1	Adaatsag	2,772
		2	Bayanjargalan	1,543
		3	Gobi Uгтаal	1,748
		4	Gurvansaihan	2,407
		5	Delgerhangai	2,721
		6	Delgertsogт	2,585
		7	Deren	2,330
		8	Luus	2,037
		9	Olziit	2,818
		10	Oндоршил	1,439
		11	Saintsagaan	2,819
		12	Saihan Ovoo	2,698
		13	Huld	2,478
		14	Tsagaandelger	1,713
		15	Erdenedalai	6,603
		16	Mandalgobi	12,171
11.	Zavkhan	1	Aldarhaan	5,267
		2	Bayantes	3,296
		3	Byanhairhan	2,812
		4	Bulnai	12,460
		5	Dorvoljin	2,900
		6	Zavhanmandal	1,748
		7	Ider	3,454
		8	Ih Uul	6,527
		9	Nomrog	2,586
		10	Oтгон	3,227
		11	Santmargats	2,287
		12	Songino	2,539
		13	Tudevtei	2,316
		14	Telmen	3,378
		15	Tes	3,852
		16	Urgamal	2,057
		17	Tsagaanhairhan	2,558
		18	Tsagaanchuluut	2,201
		19	Tsetsen Uul	2,729
		20	Shiluustei	2,531
		21	Erdenehairhan	2,860
		22	Yарuu	3,772

		23	Asgat	1,411
		24	Uliastai	24,391
12.	Orkhon	1	Orkhon	61,640
		2	Jargalant	0
		3	Bayan Under	0
		4	Bayan	0
		5	Uurhaichin	0
		6	Bulagzeel	0
		7	Tsagaanchuluut	0
		8	Zest	0
		9	Hurenbulag	0
		10	Shand	0
		11	Sogoot	0
		12	Denj	0
		13	Oyutzadgai	0
		14	Guravmekr	0
		15	Gobil	0
13.	Uvurkhangai	1	Baruunbayan Ulaan	2,654
		2	Bat Olzii	4,947
		3	Bayangol	4,401
		4	Bayan Ondor	4,557
		5	Bogd	5,027
		6	Burd	4,278
		7	Guchin Us	2,280
		8	Eson Zuil	3,682
		9	Zuunbayan Ulaan	5,960
		10	Nariinteel	3,753
		11	Olziit	3,560
		12	Sant	4,008
		13	Taragt	5,104
		14	Togrog	2,823
		15	Uyanga	7,275
		16	Hairhandulaan	3,955
		17	Harhorin	13,828
		18	Hujirt	8,580
		19	Arvaiheer	19,137
14.	Umnugobi	1	Bayandalai	2,125
		2	Bayan Ovoo	1,577
		3	Bulgan	2,421
		4	Gurvantes	2,983
		5	Mandal Ovoo	2,345
		6	Manlai	2,215
		7	Noyon	1,417
		8	Nomgon	2,608
		9	Sevrei	2,216
		10	Hanbogd	2,161

		11	Hanhongor	2,559
		12	Hurmen	1,968
		13	Tsogt Ovoo	1,863
		14	Tsogttsetsii	1,990
		15	Dalanzadgad	12,391
15.	Sukhbaatar	1	Asgat	2,102
		2	Bayandelger	4,480
		3	Dariganga	2,583
		4	Monhhaan	4,889
		5	Naran	1,769
		6	Ongon	3,605
		7	Suhbaatar	3,188
		8	Tuvshinshree	3,149
		9	Tumentsogt	3,016
		10	Uulbayan	3,816
		11	Halzan	2,075
		12	Erdenetsagaan	5,585
		13	Baruun Urt	17,289
16.	Selenge	1	Altanbulag	3,283
		2	Baruunburen	2,803
		3	Bayangol	5,098
		4	Yeroo	5,940
		5	Javhlant	1,580
		6	Zuunburen	2,580
		7	Mandal	22,810
		8	Orhon	2,749
		9	Orhontuul	3,758
		10	Saihan	8,246
		11	Sant	2,290
		12	Tushig	1,843
		13	Huder	2,088
		14	Tsagaannuur	3,135
		15	Shaamar	3,085
		16	Huzhaat	1,232
		17	Sukhbaatar	21,028
		18	Dulaankhaan	1,997
		19	Tunkhel	0
17.	Tuv	1	Altqanbulag	3,337
		2	Argalant	2,360
		3	Batsuber	6,388
		4	Bayan	2,555
		5	Bayandelger	2,351
		6	Bayanjargalan	1,789
		7	Bayan Onjuul	2,810
		8	Bayanhangai	1,785
		9	Bayantsagaan	2,672
		10	Bayantsogt	4,084
		11	Bornuur	5,064

		12	Buren	3,505
		13	Delgerhaan	2,309
		14	Jargalant	5,978
		15	Zaamar	4,163
		16	Lun	3,047
		17	Mongonmor't	2,304
		18	Ondorshireet	2,479
		19	Sumber	2,072
		20	Sergelen	2,733
		21	Ugtaal	4,128
		22	Tseel	3,670
		23	Erdene	3,483
		24	Erdenesant	5,751
		25	Bayanchandman'	3,852
		26	Arhust	2,135
		27	Dzuun-Mod	
18.	Uvs	1	Baruunturuun	5,304
		2	Bohmoron	2,525
		3	Davst	2,279
		4	Zavhan	2,724
		5	Zuungobi	3,358
		6	Zuunhangai	3,501
		7	Malchin	3,717
		8	Naranbulag	4,565
		9	Olgii	2,862
		10	Omnogobi	4,729
		11	Ondorhangai	4,100
		12	Sagil	2,885
		13	Tarialin	4,689
		14	Turgen	2,497
		15	Tes	8,958
		16	Hovd	2,959
		17	Hyargas	3,698
		18	Tsagaanhairhan	3,862
		19	Ulaangom	27,940
		20	Harhira	1,604
19.	Khentii	1	Batnorov	3,169
		2	Batshireet	2,591
		3	Bayan Adraga	2,493
		4	Bayanmonh	1,646
		5	Bayan Ovoo	1,917
		6	Bayanhutag	2,130
		7	Binder	4,184
		8	Galshir	2,575
		9	Dadal	2,826
		10	Darhan	1,949
		11	Delgerhaan	3,029
		12	Jargalthaan	1,863

		13	Moron	2,444
		14	Norovlin	2,713
		15	Olziit	1,590
		16	Omnodelger	3,895
		17	Herlen	5,763
		18	Tsenhermandal	2,361
		19	Gurvanbayan	1,880
		20	Berkh	4,517
		21	Ondorhaan	14,409
		22	Bor-Ondor	0
20.	Khuvsgul	1	Alag Erdene	2,809
		2	Arbulag	4,272
		3	Bayanzurh	4,180
		4	Burentogtoh	5,043
		5	Galt	5,573
		6	Jargalant	4,866
		7	Ih Uul	3,767
		8	Rashaant	3,195
		9	Renchinlumbe	4,040
		10	Tarialan	6,122
		11	Tosontsengel	3,683
		12	Tomorbulag	4,084
		13	Tunel	3,579
		14	Ulaan Uul	3,396
		15	Hanh	2,227
		16	Tsagaan Uur	2,590
		17	Tsetserleg	5,591
		18	Chandman' Ondor	2,891
		19	Shine Ider	4,616
		20	Tsagaan Uul	5,547
		21	Khatgal	3,756
		22	Moron	27,230
		23	Erdenebulgan	3,086
		24	Tsagaannuur	1,248
		25	Malchin	0
21.	Khovd	1	Altai	2,803
		2	Bulgan	9,085
		3	Buyant	3,748
		4	Dariv	2,959
		5	Duut	2,233
		6	Zereg	3,365
		7	Manhan	4,636
		8	Monhhairhan	2,463
		9	Most	4,329
		10	Myangad	4,552
		11	Uench	4,127
		12	Hovd	3,814
		13	Tsetseg	2,750

		14	Chandman'	3,264
		15	Erdeneburen	3,282
		16	Dorgon	2,756
		17	Jargalant	28,255

22.	Ulaanbaatar districts	1	Baga-Nuur	
		2	Baga-Khangai	
		3	Nalaikh	
		4	Sukhbaatar	
		5	Chingeltei	
		6	Bayangol	
		7	Bayan-Zurkh	
		8	Songino	
		9	Kha-Uul	

ANNEX IV Directory
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