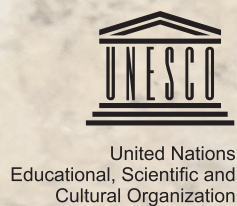




МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН  
ЕРӨНХИЙЛӨГЧИЙН  
ТАМГЫН ГАЗАР



# ROCK ART

History, Memory and Dialogue  
International Conference

*Under the auspices of the President of Mongolia and UNESCO*  
30/31 May 2016 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



MONGOLIAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Co-Organizers



**“Rock Art: History, Memory and Dialogue” International Conference  
under the auspices of the President of Mongolia and UNESCO  
30-31 May 2016, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia  
REPORT**

The “Rock Art: History, Memory and Dialogue” International Conference took place under the auspices of the President of Mongolia and UNESCO on 30-31 May 2016 at the Best Western Premier Tuushin Hotel in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. It gathered 15 international experts from Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Japan, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Russia, the United Kingdom and USA, some 60 researchers from Mongolian research institutes and universities and representatives of UNESCO, CIPSH and IFRAO.

The conference was jointly organized by the Office of the President of Mongolia, the “Dialogue of Culture-United World” International Public Charity Fund, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and the Chuluun Shashtir and Mergen Num NGOs. The conference was supported by Mongolian National Broadcasting, Malchin TV, the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet, National Museum of Mongolia and the State University of Arts and Culture.

## OPENING

Mr. Tsagaan, project leader and Chief of Staff of the President of Mongolia, welcomed participants, stating that it was an honor to host this conference in Ulaanbaatar. He introduced all participating international and local experts and informed them about the cultural side events taking place during the conference. Mr. Tsagaan referred to the rich natural resources of Mongolia, but emphasized that the Mongolian people do not recognize their rich heritage of rock art throughout the country. Moreover, he declared that this conference would be the start of new era for the registration, preservation, protection and interpretation of rock art sites in Mongolia. He then introduced H.E. Ts. Elbegdorj, the President of Mongolia.

In his opening speech, H.E. Tsahiagiin Elbegdorj, the President of Mongolia, emphasized that Mongolia has a rich and unique natural collection of rock art. Many children grow up near rock art sites and it is time to preserve this heritage by creating a state registry, raising awareness of the local people and communities and attracting the attention of international research communities as well as UNESCO to this initiative. The president expressed his appreciation for all the international experts, who came from 5 continents, and conveyed his hope that this kind of meeting will be regularly convened. He strongly urged that this Mongolian initiative should be supported by the international communities as well as UNESCO.

Prof. D. Badarch, Director of UNESCO’s Division of Social Transformation and Intercultural Dialogue thanked the President of Mongolia for this initiative and Mr. Tsagaan and his team for hosting this international conference. He referred to UNESCO’s monumental work on the General History of Humanities and regional histories, whose legacy has directly benefitted from rock art studies throughout the world. He also mentioned that for UNESCO, rock art sites are of great interest from a World Heritage standpoint. Currently, 34 rock art sites are inscribed in the World Heritage list, and more than 20 sites are marked as “tentative.” Prof. Badarch spoke of the critical importance of this initiative in Mongolia.

Conference discussions, held over three panel sessions, focused on a review of the research concepts and methodology for rock art research, rock art in Mongolia and the interpretation of rock art.

## **PANEL SESSION I. ROCK ART RESEARCH CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY**

The panel, moderated by Mr. Tsagaan, included five presentations that explored different facets of rock art research. The first presentation, "Rock Art and Archaeology: Exploring Connections, Themes and Chronology" by W.W. Fitzhugh focused on the importance of looking at rock art evidence in relation to all the other components of the archaeological record. It called for a more integrated, or global, approach to cultural development. Dr. R.G. Bednarik presented cutting-edge methods and techniques for the direct-dating of rock art productions, adapted from the natural and physical sciences. Hipolito Collado Giraldo's presentation focused on chronology; more specifically, on the search for the oldest cognitive signs of art production. E. Jacobson-Tepfer looked at paleo-environmental data that can be extracted from past images; for example, combinations of species tend to create different kinds of habitats, and the ways these habitats change through time can help monitor some aspects of climate change. Finally, Ekaterina Devlet presented the range of diversity among rock art traditions in Russia, with a special focus on two regional sites and study areas.

In general, what emerged from the panel was the strong call for a regional approach to rock art research, an approach now framed in terms of cultural landscapes.

## **PANEL SESSION II. ROCK ART IN MONGOLIA**

Prof. Tsahilgaan moderated this panel, during which 5 presentations were delivered. Dr. Batbold stressed the similarity between the petroglyphs in Gobi Altai and those in Tsagaan Salaa, Shiveet Hairkhan and Tamgaly in Kazakhstan in terms of motifs, quantity, design and methods of portrayal. The great importance of the Biluut complex, as part of Mongolian Altai Petroglyphs World Heritage site, was highlighted by Prof. Kortum. Interdisciplinary studies, including the paleo-environment of the rock art sites, have a great importance for further research. Dr. Umurbek urged that transboundary research on Hemtseg rock art should be reinforced in order to better understand the Hemtseg cultural landscape. An interesting question regarding how prehistory can be part of history was raised in Prof. Okah. Dr. Akim's presentation on the Magen David, though the presentation needed a stronger scientific foundation.

## **PANEL SESSION III. INTERPRETING ROCK ART**

As in many other countries, rock art study in Mongolia tends to focus on possible interpretations of the petroglyphs. Because these interpretations are not testable, this method cannot be scientific and thereby affects the development of scientific approaches. Despite the excellent presentations in this session, it is therefore recommended that researchers pay greater attention to testable theories. It was also stated that the promotion of rock art in the public sphere, e.g. through popular interpretation, is of value only if it is accompanied by rigorous site management and conservation programs.

There were Q&A sessions at the end of each panel discussions. However, due to the time limit, Q&A sessions were shorter than planned.



## **CLOSING**

The official closing included speeches by Dr. Regdel, Vice-President of the Mongolian Academy of Science; D. Gantumur, Director of Cultural Policy, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture; and Mr. Tsagaan, Project Leader, Chief of Staff of the President.

Dr. Regdel thanked the Office of the President, UNESCO and other stakeholders for organizing the international conference on rock art, and the participating foreign and local experts for their contributions to the launch of this new journey in rock art research, preservation and interpretation in Mongolia. He also emphasized the uniqueness of Mongolian rock art.

Taking into account the outstanding contributions to rock art research in Mongol Altai, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences decided to award its highest recognition for the science—the Hubilai Khan Medal—to Professor Esther Jacobson-Tepfer. Dr. Regdel presented this award to Prof. Jacobson-Tepfer.

Mr. Gantumur, the Minister of Education, Science and Culture, thanked all the organizers and participants for making the conference a successful event. He briefly spoke about the government's policy regarding the protection of World Heritage sites, as well as cultural policy.

Mr. Tsagaan stated that the Conference was a landmark in pursuit of discovery of these wonderful historical memorials left by our ancestors, and paved the way for further understanding, interpretation, preservation and protection. It is the time for us to understand that the study of rock art is important in terms of history, culture, and development. He gave special thanks to Mr. Ruslan Bairamov, the President of the “Dialogue of Cultures-United World” International Public Charity Fund, for his generous support to the organization of this Conference. He also thanked interpreters, media and all the staff in the President's Office for their cooperation and support. At the end, he expressed hope that the next meeting would be held soon.

## **EXPERT MEETING**

The expert meeting was held in the afternoon on 31 May. All of the international experts and Mongolian scholars attended the meeting. Discussions at the conference and the expert meeting served as the basis for recommendations.

To begin, three rapporteurs made statements on their findings and observations. All three rapporteurs acknowledged the quality of the presentations' scope and content. However, they reiterated that the interpretation of rock art is still problematic if it is based on untestable theories, but conceded that there is a need for simple interpretation in order to raise awareness among the general public. Experts also highlighted that dating is another area in which research should be focused on developing new scientific methods. The experts emphasized the urgent need to engage local government and communities for the protection and preservation of Mongolian rock art sites. Participants of the conference and expert meeting conveyed the following recommendations to the Government of Mongolia, as well as to international organizations—in particular UNESCO, CIPSH and IFRAO—in order to step up the process of international cooperation in the field of rock art. The conference should be understood as an initial contribution from Mongolia to global scientific cooperation in the field of rock art; and, hopefully, as the start of a focused dialogue and concrete actions between Mongolian researchers and international organizations.

## I. Reinforcement of rock art research and awareness-raising of rock art sites in Mongolia

- Adopt coherent policy approaches that are focused on the preservation of the rock art sites. Introduce a state inventory/registration, implement a preservation and management plan and develop curricula and training materials for schools in order to strengthen the capacity of local governments, communities, NGOs and young people.
- Strengthen the research capacity of universities and academic research institutes so they can address rock art as pre-historical evidence and as a heritage site. Facilitate expertise and access to resources through academic exchanges, scholarship programs and inviting foreign scholars with the support of international organizations, including the American Center for Mongolian Studies.
- Carry out the actions set forth in the political commitment section of the UNESCO World Heritage site nomination file for Mongol Altai, ensuring a focus on the management and preservation of the site, as well as the promotion of cultural tourism.
- Explore opportunities to include the Biluut rock art site in the Mongol Altai Petroglyphic Complex World Heritage site.
- Produce a local area tourist map and horseback riding route, and install signage to educate tourists as well as locals.
- Encourage the development of testable theories for the interpretation of the rock art in Mongolia.

## II. Preservation and documentation of rock art

- Promote the “Chuluun Shastir” NGO’s initiative to produce a photo album of the rock art of Mongol Altai, and encourage the publication of photo albums of other rock art sites in Mongolia.
- Create a digital archive of the Mongolian rock art sites with the support of international foundations and the private sector.

## III. Acceleration of international cooperation in the field of rock art

- Promote interdisciplinary studies of rock art sites, including ethnography and paleo-environmentalism, as well as well-documented comparative studies. Place emphasis on the support of new scientific dating.
- A regional approach to rock art research is both important and appealing, especially now that the approach is framed in the context of cultural landscapes. Encourage regional research on rock art by implementing joint projects between Mongolia, Russia and China. One concrete recommendation would be to produce a joint publication of the cross-border rock art sites between Mongolia, Russia and China.



- Attract the international research communities to the rock art sites of Mongolia.
- Encourage Mongolian rock art NGOs to join international organizations, including IFRAO, which would greatly assist in accelerating international cooperation in rock art research in Mongolia.
- Request that CIPSH organize a special session on Mongolian rock art during the World Humanities Conference in Liege in 2017.
- Taking into account a rich collection of rock art in Mongolia, provide a feasibility study regarding the establishment of a rock art museum in Mongolia based on those in other countries, such as South Korea, Japan, Norway, etc.
- Prepare a draft resolution to the UNESCO Executive Board on international cooperation in the field of rock art.
- Continue to organize an international conference and expert meeting on rock art, inviting interested UNESCO Member States, international organizations and national entities interested in hosting future conferences.

#### Attachments

1. Program of the Conference
2. Concept Note
3. List of Conference Participants
4. List of participants of the Expert meeting
5. List of Side events
6. List of Cultural events
7. Abstracts
8. Opening Speech. H.E. Ts. Elbegdorj, The President of Mongolia (in Mongolian)
9. Opening remark by Dr. P. Tsagaan, Project Leader, Chief of Staff of the President of Mongolia (in Mongolian)
10. Welcome address by D. Badarch, Director of Division, the Social and Human sciences Sector, UNESCO (in Mongolian)
11. Closing remark by Dr. P. Tsagaan
12. Press release of the Press Conference

## **Program of the Conference**

ROCK ART: History, Memory and Dialogue  
International Conference  
Under the auspices of the President of Mongolia and UNESCO  
30-31 May 2016  
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

### **Programme**

Chairperson of the Conference  
Puntsag Tsagaan

International Program Committee  
Dendev Badarch (UNESCO)  
Ali Moussa Iye (UNESCO)  
Augustin Holl (France)  
Puntsag Tsagaan (Mongolia)

### **Organizing Committee**

P.Tsagaan  
D.Tsakhilgaan  
G.Batsukh  
B.Ochirbat  
S.Chuluun  
D.Tseveendorj  
B.Sukhbaatar  
N.Batbold  
B.Bayar  
B.Bulganbayar  
B.Munkhkhuj

### **Organizers**

Office of the President of Mongolia  
International Foundation “Dialogue of cultures – United world”  
Mongolian University of Science and Technology  
Institute of History and Archaeology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences  
National Museum of Mongolia  
Mergen Num NGO  
Chuluun Shastir NGO



## Venue

### Soyombo Hall

Best Western Premier Tuushin Hotel, Prime Minister Amar's street 15, Ulaanbaatar 14200,  
Mongolia

The Conference and Expert meeting held under the auspices of the President of Mongolia and  
UNESCO

Monday, 30 May 2016

### OPENING SESSION (9:00-10:00)

H.E. Tsakhiagiin ELBEGDORJ, President of Mongolia

Dendeviin BADARCH, Director, Division of Social Transformations and Intercultural Dialogue, Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO

Art Exhibition

### SESSIONS SCHEDULE

#### Panel Session I. ROCK ART RESEARCH CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY (10:00 - 13:00)

Moderator: P. Tsagaan, Chief of Staff, Office of the President of Mongolia

Rapporteur: Augustin F.C. Holl, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Paris West University  
Nanterre La Défense, France

Rock Art and Archaeology: Exploring Connections, Themes, and Chronology

Dr. William W. Fitzhugh, Director, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.  
USA

The use of science in rock art research  
Dr.Robert G. Bednarik, Convener, CEO and Editor, International Federation of Rock Art  
Organisations (IFRAO), Australia

Philomemetics: a new approach to rock art  
Dr.Jean-Loïc Le Quellec, Research Director at Institut des Mondes africains, (IMAf), Paris, France

Coffee break (11:00 -11:30)

The oldest rock art in the world  
Hipólito Collado Giraldo, Head of Unit of Archaeology Department in the Culture Ministry of  
Extremadura Government, Spain

Rock Art of the Mongolian Altai: Paleo-environmental Traces inscribed in Stone  
Esther Jacobson-Tepfer, The Maude Kerns Professor Emeritus in the Department of the History of  
Art and Architecture, University of Oregon, USA

Rock art sites of Russia in the UNESCO Tentative List  
Ekaterina Devlet, Scientific Secretary, Head of the Centre for Paleoart Studies Institute of  
Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Discussions (12:30-13:00)

Lunch (13:00–15:00)

## Panel Session II. ROCK ART IN MONGOLIA (15:00-17:30)

Moderator: D.Tsakhilgaan, Professor, Vice President, Chuluun Shastir NGO  
Rapporteur: Dr. William W. Fitzhugh, Director, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, USA

Rock Arts of the Govi-Altai Mountain Range  
Dr.N.Batbold, Institute of Archeology and History, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia

The Biluut Petroglyph Complex: A Prehistoric Sacred Center in the Mongolian Altai  
Richard Kortum, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Philosophy and Humanities, East  
Tennessee State University, USA

Horned animals in the Mongol Altai range rock art  
D.Tseveendorj, Professor, Institute of Archeology and History, Mongolian Academy of Sciences,  
Mongolia

Coffee break (16:00 -16:15)



Rock Arts of the Mongol Altai Hemtseg  
Dr.B.Umurbekh, Researcher, Socio-economic policy center in Bayan-Ulgii aymag,  
Institute of Philosophy, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia

How can prehistory be the part of history?:  
The treatment of the ancient times in Mongolian historiography  
Hiroki Oka, Director, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Japan

The Magen David is found in Mongolia, indeed  
Hatagin Go.Akim, Cultural Meritorious Fellow of Mongolia, Mongolia

Discussions (17:15-17:40)

End of Day 1

18:30 Cultural Performance and Reception hosted by the Office of the President of  
Mongolia  
(by Invitation)

Tuesday, 31 May 2016

Panel Session III. INTERPRETING ROCK ART  
(9:00 - 12:00)

Moderator: G.Batsukh, Ambassador, Vice President, Chuluun Shastir NGO  
Rapporteur: Robert G. Bednarik,  
Convener, CEO and Editor, International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO), Australia

'Here Come the Brides': Reading the Paintings from Uan Derbuaen  
Augustin F.C. Holl, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Paris West University Nanterre La  
Défense, France

Telling old tales as a new pictorial rhetoric: The graffiti assemblage within the historic quarter of  
Valparaíso, Central Chile  
George Nash, Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Bristol and SLR  
Consulting Ltd., England

Observation of the human faces in petroglyphs  
S.Badral, Associate professor on Art studies, Artist and Sculptor, Mongolia

Study on the Origin of Mask Images in Rock Art of Yinshan Mountain, Inner Mongolia of China  
Yasha Zhang, Director of the Rock Art Research Association of China (RARAC), China

Coffee break (10:20 -10:40)

Reading codes of “Brand Dancer” on the rock Rashaan  
S.Dulam, Professor, University of Arts and Culture, Mongolia

The Environmental Change During the Holocene and Human Life of the Middle and Downstream  
of Taehwa River in Ulsan city, Korea, in Prehistoric Times in relation to the drawings of Bangudae

Rockgraving

Yoon, Soon-Ock, Kyunghee University and Hwang, Sang-Il, Kyungpook National University,  
Daegu, Korea

Bronze Age Rock Art of Gobustan and some interpretive approaches.

Rahman Abdullayev, Scientific secretary of UNESCO World Heritage site Gobustan National  
historical artistic preserve, Baku, Azerbaijan

Interpretation of three images of stylized petroglyphs of Mongolian Bronze Age  
Yu.Boldbaatar, Professor, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia

Discussions (12:00-12:20)

CLOSING SESSION  
(12:20-13:00)

Brief Report by Rapporteurs of Sessions

Prof. Augustin F.C. Holl

Dr. William W. Fitzhugh

Dr. Robert G. Bednarik

Adoption of the outcome document

Dr.N.Batbold

Closing remark

Mr.Luvsannyamyn Gantumur

Minister of Education, Culture and Sciences

Address by the Chairperson of the Conference

P.Tsagaan

End of the Conference

## **Concept Note**

ROCK ART: History, Memory and Dialogue

Expert meeting

Concept note

31 May 2016

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

### **Background**

A Rock Arts tell us a story with no beginning and no end. Rock arts illustrate the fact that while many divergences which divide people are inherited from history, humankind had much more in common and that these commonalities can be found since the dawn of human civilizations. Ever since it was established, seventy years ago, UNESCO has been promoting awareness of the fact that the analysis of past history discloses human links which reveal that humans have been close to one another since the earliest periods of society.

From 1952 to the present, in accordance with the scientific responsibility of universality, UNESCO engaged in the monumental work of the General and Regional Histories. Following the History of Humanity which introduced a new way of writing history, UNESCO pursued its action by launching five other series of the General and Regional Histories: the General History of Africa, the General History of Latin America, the General History of Caribbean, the History of Civilization of Central Asia and the Different Aspects of Islamic Culture. These Histories are the result of a process of constant interaction between cultures and worldviews that has been the real substance of human history: the interactions of human groups with their natural environment, the relationships with one another through commerce, migrations, pilgrimage, conversion, transfer of knowledge, biotypes, ideas and even conflicts and wars. In most of these collection, prehistory or early history of each region is taken duly into account and Rock arts are often addressed.

However, it is not only because of its accomplishments in the field of history that UNESCO gets interested in Rock arts. A keen concern with the preservation of cultural heritage has naturally brought UNESCO to the frontlines of supporting initiatives on Rock Arts.

Recognizing the outstanding universal values, as well as the authenticity of a distinctive example of the first manifestations of human symbolic creation and of the beginnings of cultural development, UNESCO has inscribed more than 30 rock art sites into the World Heritage list.

In order to recognize sites that are outstanding examples of the earliest interactions between humankind and the land, original cultural behavior, cognitive steps and creative expressions, the UNESCO World Heritage center developed, in 2010, the "Human Evolution: adaptations, dispersals and social developments (HEADS)" programme and action Plan.

This expert meeting assigns special attention to an innovative kind of inter-disciplinary comparative research which can open new horizons to the study of Rock Art under the auspices of UNESCO.

## Expert meeting Success Factors

This expert meeting aims at facilitating state-of-the-art reflection on the various aspects of international cooperation in the field of Rock Arts.

The Conference which precedes the expert meeting highlights the inputs and expertise of key experts with relevant experience, in emerging multidisciplinary approach and in Rock Arts-related issues. It is also an opportunity for a face-to-face meeting between three main pillars of target audiences:

- A Champion Member State for this initiative – Mongolia,
- Key experts in the area of Rock Art; and
- UNESCO secretariat.

## Outline of topics to be discussed

### Topic 1: Promotion of the Rock Art Study in Mongolia

Mongolia is one of the richest countries in engraved petroglyphs and the country attracts world-wide attention thanks to their historical and cultural value, as well as the petroglyphs' ample content and artistic composition. Petroglyphs' memorials in the Mongolian Altai Mountains represent one of three areas inscribed on the UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage List. However, Mongolia has many other Rock Arts sites which could attract the attention of the international community, but there is a great need to upgrade Rock Art research in Mongolia. Such a goal requires worldwide cooperation and a suitable framework that combines all the advantages of a multidisciplinary approach to the study of the complex interactions between nature and culture. The discussion should focus on how to enhance international cooperation on Rock Art study in Mongolia, including a more active and substantive participation of Mongolian scholars in international research projects and networks.

### Topic 2: Preservation and documentation of Rock Art

Paintings and engravings of Rock Art are universally recognized as clear and long-lasting evidence of the process of transmission of human conceptual thoughts and beliefs through art and graphic representations. Rock Art performs a key function as a repository of human memory, enabling each culture to speak about themselves and their origins in all geographical settings. This represents an increasingly valuable record of our inherited storehouse of knowledge about the foundations and diversity of human life, experience, and social behavior, as well as modes of early human adaption in response to environmental and climatic influences. This precious knowledge rests at the core of understanding human lineage and the origins of our cultural diversity, as well as its continuity today.

UNESCO highlights the important role of major international networks in preserving all knowledge for future generations taking into account the vulnerability of the archeological records. The discussions of the meeting should focus on how major networks like IFRAO, CIPSH, UISPP and others can be more actively involved in designing efficient means of conservation, including the utilization of ICT tools for the creation of a comprehensive digital archive.

### Topic 3: International cooperation in the field of Rock Art

A broader picture of the global international cooperation for multidisciplinary research needs to be taken into account when addressing the Rock Arts from the perspective of the humanities as well as from the viewpoint of cultural heritage. It would be important to reflect on what should be and on what could be the focus of joint research projects. The need to acquire a clearer understanding of the relationship between ethnographical studies and Rock Art, as well as inquiries on the spiri-



tual significance of Rock Art, could be potential areas for launching collaborative research projects in the short term. The discussions should focus on what kind of specific joint projects could potentially have more impact in improving global understanding of the Rock Arts, and how it should be best placed within the priorities of UNESCO's programmes. Particular attention should be given to the possibility of spreading discussions on this topic in the context of planned events of international associations and networks, such as the World Humanities Forum (Liege, Belgium, 2017), or at a distinct meeting focused on Rock Art which could be hosted by one of the Member States that participated in the Conference.

### **List of Conference participants**

1. P. Tsagaan, Project Leader, Chief of Staff of the President of Mongolia
2. D. Badarch, UNESCO
3. B. Bulganbayar, Staff of the President Office
4. D. Tsahilgaan, Vice-President, Chuluun Shastir NGO
5. G. Batsukh, Ambassador, Vice-President, Chuluun Shastir NGO
6. D. Regdel, Vice-President, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
7. Galbadrah, Academic Secretary, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
8. B. Ochirbat, Rector, Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
9. Sonintogos, Rector, Mongolian University of Art and Culture
10. Augustin F.C. Holl, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Paris West University Nanterre-La Défense, France, Senegal
11. Dr. William W. Fitzhugh, Director, Arctic Studies center, Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC, USA
12. Dr. Robert G. Bednarik, Convener, CEO and Editor, International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO), Australia
13. Dr. Hipolito Collado Giraldo, Head of Unit of Archaeology, Department of the Ministry of Culture, Extremadura Government, Spain
14. Prof. Esther Jacobson-Tepfer, Maude I. Kerns Professor Emeritus, Department of the History of Art and Architecture, University of Oregon, USA
15. Prof. Ekaterina Devlet, Scientific Secretary of the Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
16. Dr. Richard Kortum, Professor Emeritus, Department of Philosophy and Humanities, East Tennessee State University, USA
17. Professor Hiroki Okah, Director, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Japan
18. Dr. George Nash, Research Fellow, University of Bristol, UK
19. Professor Yasha Zhang, Minzu University, Director, Rock Art Research Association of China, China
20. Professor Soon-Ock Yoon, Department of Geography and Research Institute for Basic Sciences, Kyung Hee University, South Korea
21. Professor Sangill Hwang, Department of Geography, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea
22. Rahman Abdullayev, Scientific Secretary, Gobustan National Historical preserve, Azerbaijan
23. Julia Clark, Cultural Heritage Coordinator, American Center for Mongolian Studies
24. Professor Damdinsuren Tseveendorj, Institute of History and Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
25. Dr. Natsag Batbold, Research Fellow, Department of Bronze and Iron Age, Institute of History and Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
26. Dr. Bikhumar Umurbek, Researcher, Socio-economic policy center, Bayan-Ulgii province, Institute of History and Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
27. Dr. Hatagin Gotov Akim, Director, Soyol Erdem Institute
28. Dr. Sukhbaatar Badral, Associate Professor, Art studies, Artist and Sculptor
29. Professor Sendenjav Dulam, Mongolian State University of Arts and Culture
30. Dr. Yundenbat Boldbaatar, Associate Professor, Mongolian University of Science and Technology
31. G. Jargalsaikhan, Secretary General, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO

32. D. Nachin, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
33. M. Tsetsenbileg, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
34. D. Ariunbileg, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
35. U. Gantsetseg, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
36. Ts. Turbat, Bronze and Iron age Archaeology, IHA, MAS
37. G. Eregzen, Ancient History, IHA, MAS
38. L. Biligt, Ancient History, IHA, MAS
39. S. Enkhbold, Ancient History, IHA, MAS
40. A. Enkhtur, Medieval History, IHA, MAS
41. R. Munkhtulga, Medieval History, IHA, MAS
42. Ch. Amartuvshin, Ethnography, IHA, MAS
43. B. Badma-Ouy, IHA, MAS
44. B. Batdalai, IHA, MAS
45. D. Buhchuluun, IHA, MAS
46. M. Altanshagai, IHA, MAS
47. Ya. Tserendagva, Archaeology, IHA, MAS
48. G. Lhundev, IHA, MAS
49. G. Angaragdulguun, IHA, MAS
50. M. Bayarsaikhan, IHA, MAS
51. Ts. Amgalantugs
52. L. Delgermaa, IHA, MAS
53. R. Erdenetseg, IHA, MAS
54. S. Dalantai, IHA, MAS
55. E. Tsegmid, IHA, MAS
56. B. Purevsuren, Director, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
57. H. Galiima, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
58. D. Serdamba, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
59. L. Erdenebold, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
60. Ts. Battseren, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
61. O. Bolormaa, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
62. G. Naran-Ouyn, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
63. I. Lhagvasuren, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
64. G. TSendjav, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
65. D. Hatanbaatar, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
66. Ch. Vanchigdash, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
67. B. Naranbaatar, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
68. TS. Byamba-Ochir, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
69. G. Munkh-Erdene, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
70. S. Bat-Erdene, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
71. D. Purev-Ochir, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
72. M. Javzansuren, School of Business and Humanities, MUST
73. Ch. Baasandash, Vice-rector, MUST
74. P. Delgerjargal, Department of Humanities, National University of Mongolia
75. B. Chinzorig, Department of Humanities, National University of Mongolia
76. U. Erdenebat, Department of Humanities, National University of Mongolia
77. D. Sukhbaatar, Director, National Museum of Mongolia
78. J. Bayarsaikhan, National Museum of Mongolia
79. J. Dashtseren, Office of Staff, President of Mongolia
80. Yu. Kruchkin, Chairman of the Governing Board, East Asian Academy
81. Sh. Nergui, President, Juulchin World Tours

### **Special guests**

1. Ruslan Bairamov, President, International Public Charity Fund “Dialogue of Cultures-United World”
2. Dubshanov, Representative of Aeroflot in Mongolia
3. Zahar, Representative of EthnoMir in Mongolia

### **List of participants in the Expert meeting**

1. D. Badarch, Chair, UNESCO
2. D. Tsahilgaan, Vice-President, Chuluun Shastir NGO
3. Augustin F.C. Holl, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Paris West University Nanterre La Défense, France
4. Dr. William W. Fitzhugh, Director, Arctic Studies center, Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC, USA
5. Dr. Robert G. Bednarik, Convener, CEO and Editor, International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO), Australia
6. Dr. Hipolito Collado Giraldo, Head of Unit of Archaeology, Department of the Ministry of Culture, Extremadura Government, Spain
7. Prof. Esther Jacobson-Tepfer, Maude I. Kerns Professor Emeritus, Department of the History of Art and Architecture, University of Oregon, USA
8. Prof. Ekaterina Devlet, Scientific Secretary of the Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
9. Dr. Richard Kortum, Professor Emeritus, Department of Philosophy and Humanities, East Tennessee State University, USA
10. Professor Hiroki Okah, Director, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Japan
11. Dr. George Nash, Research Fellow, University of Bristol, UK
12. Professor Yasha Zhang, Minzu University, Director, Rock Art Research Association of China, China
13. Professor Soon-Ock Yoon, Department of Geography and Research Institute for Basic Sciences, Kyung Hee University, South Korea
14. Professor Sangill Hwang, Department of Geography, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea
15. Rahman Abdullayev, Scientific Secretary, Gobustan National Historical preserve, Azerbaijan
16. Dr. Natsag Batbold, Research Fellow, Department of Bronze and Iron Age, Institute of History and Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
17. Professor Sendenjav Dulam, Mongolian State University of Arts and Culture
18. Dr. Yundenbat Boldbaatar, Associate Professor, Mongolian University of Science and Technology



### **List of side events**

1. Press Conference. Public Chamber, Office of the President. 23 May 2016.  
<http://irgeniioroltsoo.mn/archives/750>
2. Opening of Exhibition “Rock Art of the Del Mountain,” National Museum of Mongolia, 27 May 2016
3. Exhibition “Rock Art in Modern Art” by Mr. Sh. Tengisbold. Tuushin Hotel, 5 Floor, 30-31 May 2016
4. Presentation of the album “Mongol Altai Rock Art,” Chuluun Shastir, 30 May 2016
5. Modern ethno-ballet “Up down triangle,” State Academic Theatre of Ballet and Opera, 30 May 2016

### **List of Cultural Events**

1. Tour of the Genghis Khan Equestrian Statue, 29 May 2016
2. Mongolian National Song & Dance Ensemble – Tumen Ekh, 31 May 2016
3. Opening ceremony of the Gagarin Bust, 1 June, AstroMuseum, Ulaanbaatar
4. Tour of the Hustai Nuruu National Park, 1 June 2016





























