



## KHURELSUKH UKHNAA President of Mongolia

We, Mongolians, have a historical tradition of valuing and cherishing science and respecting scholars and scientists, who are the wings of knowledge and wisdom of our people.

In this context, the Asian Physics Olympiad, where the talented students of our region compete with their minds, make friends in the academic field, and exchange experiences is being organized under the auspices of the President of Mongolia this year.

An Olympiad is significant for creating friendships among the participants, enlightening the public, making youth fall in love with science, and preparing leaders who will guide the development of countries.

We have gathered here today in this hall of honor as the Asian Physics Olympiad is being held in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, after two years of its virtual organization due to the pandemic.

Galileo Galilei built the first telescope to observe sunspots four centuries ago, Isaac Newton formulated the law of universal gravitation three centuries ago, and Albert Einstein discovered his theory of relativity and explained the vast dimensions of the universe a century ago. The great discovery and historical role of physical science in the history of humankind continue to expand with the findings and achievements of nowadays' scientists.

The achievements and discoveries of today's physical science are the basis of tomorrow's technologies.

The rapid development of today's technology beyond human imagination is inextricably linked to the success of the discoveries and achievements of scientists of the previous generations, especially famous physicists.

The President of Mongolia is fully confident that many among you will be leaders who will determine the future of Asia's development, scientists who will live up to their fame, researchers who will enrich the knowledge base of humankind, and owners of discoveries who will advance the development of science.

Mongolia is a free and democratic country with a proud ancient history, a unique national heritage and culture, and breathtaking pristine nature.

You are welcome to get acquainted with our beautiful country's nature, heritage, culture, and history and have a pleasant stay.

I wish you all success in the 23rd Asian Physics Olympiad.

May the wisdom of knowledge forever be spread!











Students, teachers, and scientists from Asia who are studying physics, covering a wide range from the origin of the universe to the field of advanced technology, are gathered here in Mongolia for the Asian Physics Olympiad XXIII.



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## MONGOLIA



Khuvsgul Lake, one of the seventeen oldest lakes in the world, is the largest and deepest lake in Mongolia. It is estimated that it is more than 2 million years old. The total volume of water is 381 km³, which is equal to 0.4 percent of the world's total fresh water. It is located 101 kilometers north of Murun city, passing through Alag-Erdene, Renchinlkhumbe, Khanh, and Chandman-Andur regions of Khuvsgul province. 46 streams flow into Khuvsgul Lake, and only one flows into the Selenge River, which flows from the Aegean River, and flows into Baigal Lake after a total distance of 1000 km. Khuvsgul Lake Natural Park belongs to the transition zone of Siberian taiga and Central Asian steppe.

Hermen Tsav is an area composed of Upper Cretaceous sediments, a rare find of paleontology, in the back gorge of Tost Mountain, northwest of the Gurvan Tes Sum. The main gorge of Nemegt Mountain has three branches, and when you get there, it seems like an extraordinary myth.





Khorgo is an extinct volcano located in Arkhangai Province. It is a volcano that erupted about 9,000 years ago. That time the hot molten magma that erupted from Mount Khorgo has flowed hundreds of kilometers along the valleys of Suman and Chuluut Rivers to the east. Mount Khorgo is 2240 meters above sea level.

Ulaan Tsutgalan (meaning of Red Tributary) A waterfall on the Ulaan River, which flows into the Orkhon River, in the Uvorkhangai Province of Mongolia. The height of the waterfall is 24 meters, while it varies between 25 and 50 meters depending on the volume of water in the Orkhon River, making it the widest waterfall in Mongolia. It is 135 km south of Kharkhorin Sum. Ulaan Tsutgalan waterfall is one of the main tourist destinations in Mongolia.

