

MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

December 2024

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▶ MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GDP growth

(Q3 2024)

5.0 percent

International reserves

(December 2024)

5,510 million \$

Inflation

(December 2024)

9.0 percent

Budget balance

(2024)

-776 billion ₹

Exports

(2024)

15.8 billion \$

Imports

(2024)

11.6 billion \$

FDI

(Q3 2024)

2,900 million \$

Loan rate

(December 2024)

16.9 percent

Number of employees

(Q3 2024)

1.4 million

* As of Q3 2024 the labor force participation rate is 63 percent.

Real wage growth

(Q3 2024)

16.3 percent

Number of enterprises operating

(Q4 2024)

108.4 thousand

*Mainly in trade, services, construction and manufacturing sectors

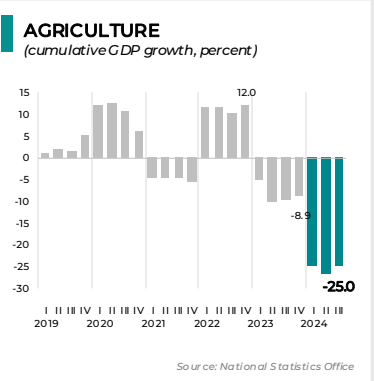
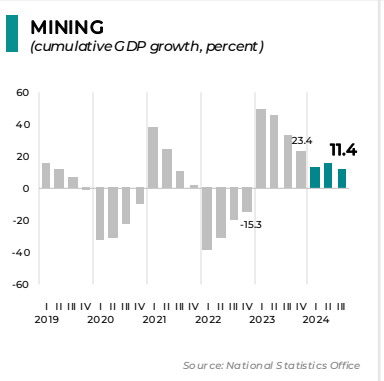
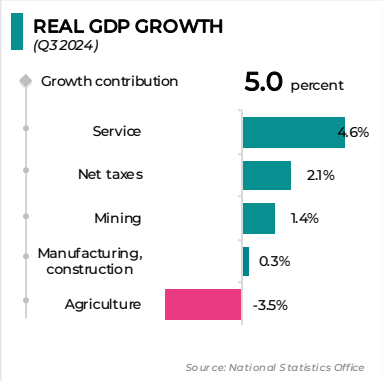
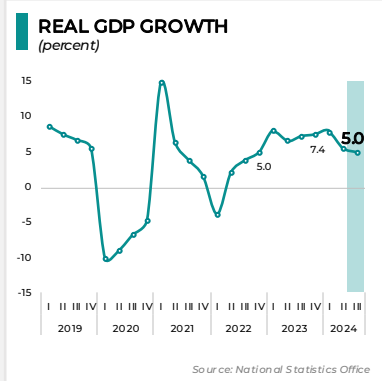
Household real income growth

(Q3 2024)

10.0 percent



Economic growth reached 5.0 percent as of 2024Q3. Growth is driven by increased activity in the domestic trade and service sectors, along with higher tax revenues. Meanwhile, growth in manufacturing and construction slowed down in the 3rd quarter, and the contraction in agriculture persisted.



- The real GDP grew by 5.0 percent in the first 3 quarters of 2024.
- Primary sector: The mining sector expanded by 11.4 percent while the agriculture sector contracted by 25.0 percent.
- Secondary sector /manufacturing, construction, electricity, water supply/ expanded by 2.6 percent, contributing 0.3 pp to the overall growth;
- Service sector activity increased, experiencing 9.6 percent growth, contributing 4.6 pp to the overall growth;
- Net taxes on products increased by 14.6 percent, contributing 2.1 pp to the overall growth.

- The domestic trade and service activities, along with higher tax revenues are supporting overall economic growth.
- The mining sector's contribution to growth has been declining due to the high base effect from the previous year.
- However, the agriculture sector contracted, reflecting the livestock losses due to the severe weather conditions.

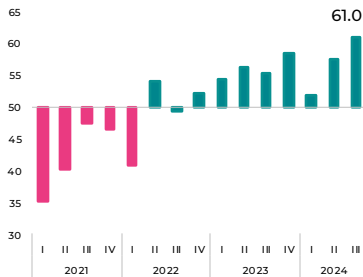
- The mining sector output increased by 11.4 percent in the first 3 quarters of 2024.
- The production of main mining commodities (coal, iron ore, and copper concentrate) increased, leading to mining sector expansion. *(Click [here](#) for statistics on the production of mining commodities in September)*

- The agricultural sector shrank by 25.0 percent in the first 3 quarters of 2024 compared to the same period last year.
- The number of natural losses of adult livestock reached 8.1 million, increasing by 4.2 million from the same period last year. This accounted for 12.6 percent of the total livestock counted at the beginning of the year.
- The amount of sown area and harvested cereals decreased by 1.4 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.



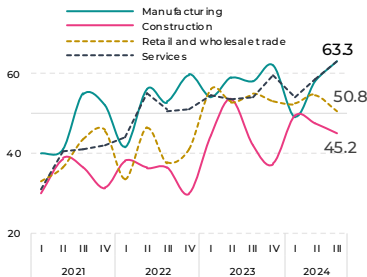
The PMI index reached its highest level, overall economy is expected to grow. However, business confidence remains low in construction and domestic trade sectors, as well as among small and medium-sized enterprises.

PMI
(50%=no change)



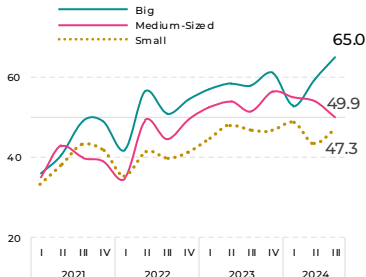
Source: Mongolbank

PMI, by sectors
(50%=no change)



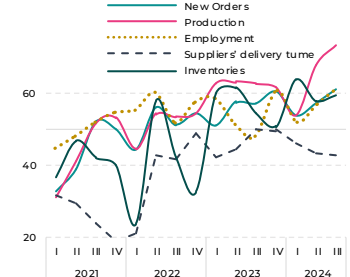
Source: Mongolbank

PMI, by business size
(50%=no change)



Source: Mongolbank

PMI, by factors
(50%=no change)



Source: Mongolbank

- Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) reflects changes in business confidence. The index surged to 61 percent, the highest since its inception in 2021, signaling economic expansion.
- However, this quarter's growth of 3.6 percentage points is slower than the 5.6 percentage points growth seen in the previous quarter.

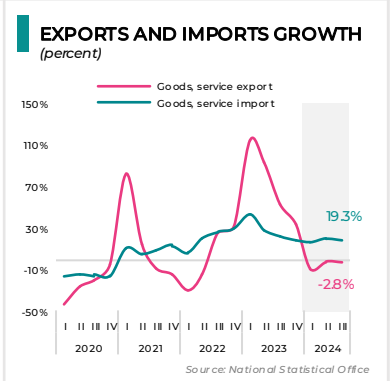
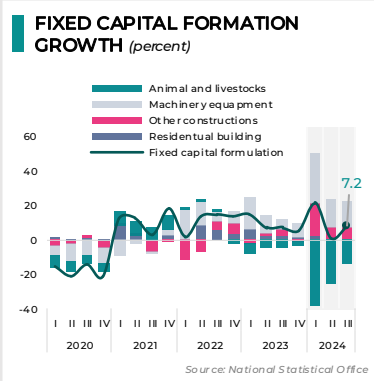
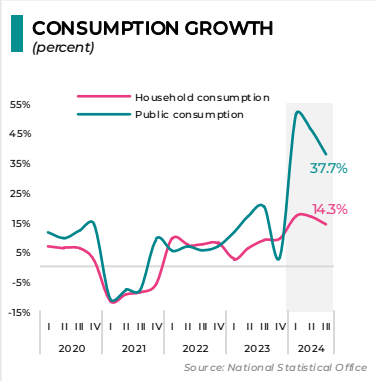
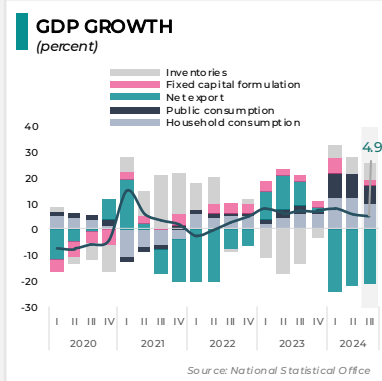
- Except construction sector, confidence across other businesses remained positive.
- PMI indices for manufacturing and services reached their highest levels at 63 percent, driven by expansion in mining and related transportation sectors.
- However, PMI for construction, retail and wholesale trade sectors declined compared to the previous quarter, signaling a drop in business confidence.

- PMI for big companies with more than 200 employees increased to 65 percent in 2024Q3 from 60.6 in 2024Q2.
- PMI for medium-sized businesses with 50-199 employees decreased to 49.9 percent in 2024Q3, down by 4.2 percentage points from 2024Q2, suggesting potential contraction in their operations.
- Although PMI for small businesses increased by 3.9 percentage points from 2024Q2, it remains below the 50-point threshold, at 47.3 percent, reflecting continued negative confidence.

- Businesses reported expecting growth in new orders, production, inventories, and employment. However, they also noted that suppliers' delivery times have consistently lengthened over the past 15 quarters.



Robust domestic demand spurred economic growth.



- Public and private consumption were the main drivers of economic growth.
- Rapid growth in imports is curtailing net exports, weakening the overall growth.

- Public sector wage hikes led to a 2.4-fold increase in public wage expenditure, resulting in a significant 37.7 percent growth in public consumption.
- With increase in salaries, pensions, and benefits, the acceleration of consumer loan fueled the household consumption, which expanded by 14.3%.

- Fixed capital formation increased by 7.2 percent.
- The main contributors were the accumulation in heavy machinery for mining and constructions used in roads and engineering structures.

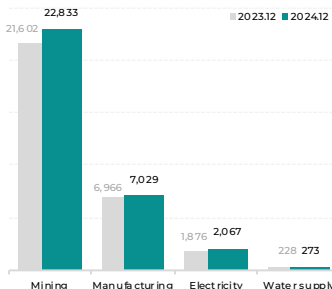
- Although coal export volumes increased, prices declined, leading to a 2.8 percent decrease in exports.



Industrial production increased by 5.0 percent in 2024. The growth in mining output was mainly driven by the higher production of coal, copper concentrate, and iron ore, while the manufacturing sector contracted due to the lower production of processed meat, flour, and textiles.

GROSS OUTPUT

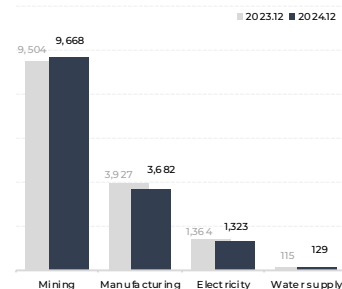
(billion ₹)



Source: National Statistics Office

GROSS OUTPUT

(in real terms, adjusted by PPI, billion ₹)



Source: MED estimation, National Statistics Office

MINING PRODUCTION

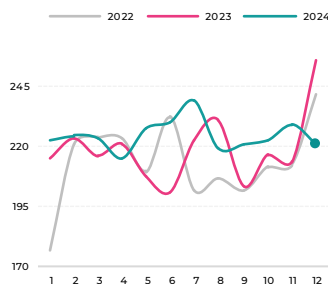
(by main commodities)

		YoY change:
Coal	97.7 mln.t	20%
Copper concentrate	1,562 thous.t	12%
Crude oil	4.2 mln.barrel	-14%
Gold	12.6 t	-15%
Iron ore	101 thous.t	32%

Source: National Statistics Office

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

(2015=100)



Source: National Statistics Office

- The gross industrial output reached ₹32.2 trillion in 2024, marking a 5.0 percent increase compared to last year.
- The growth was mainly driven by a 5.7 percent increase in the mining sector due to the higher production volume of coal, copper concentrate, and iron ore.
- The manufacturing gross output grew by 0.9 percent from the previous year.

- The gross industrial output in real terms (adjusted by producer price index) decreased by 0.7 percent in 2024.
- Production in the mining sector, which accounts for the majority of the industry, grew by 1.7 percent.
- However, a decline in meat processing production, flour, and textiles led to a decrease of 6.2 percent in total manufacturing production in real terms.

- Coal production reached 97.7 million tons in 2024 an increase of 20 percent compared to the previous year.
- Iron ore and concentrate production showed a significant increase of 32 percent.
- Copper concentrate production rose by 12 percent, driven by the increased production of Oyu Tolgoi.
- However, gold and crude oil production declined compared to last year.

In December 2024, the producer price index (PPI) decreased by 14.5 percent year-on-year but increased by 48.5 percent from the pre-pandemic period.

PPI increased in:

- Electricity production by 29.3 percent,
- Food production by 8.0 percent,
- Beverages by 8.2 percent,
- Wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture by 88.2 percent respectively;

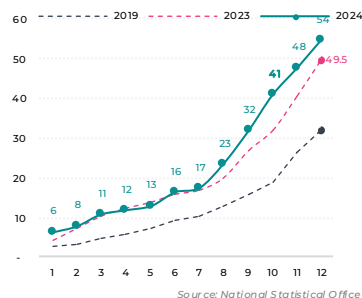
PPI decreased in:

- Mining production by 19.5 percent,
- Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products by 2.1 percent.



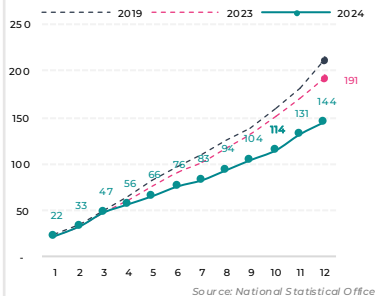
The manufacturing sector declined by 6.2 percent in real terms (adjusted by the industrial producer price index) in 2024, primarily due to a decrease in the physical volume of meat, wheat flour, and textile production, which account for approximately 20-25 percent of the processing sector.

MEAT (thousand tonn)



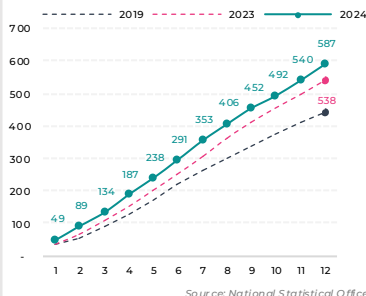
- Processed animal meat reached 54.4 thousand tons in 2024, an increase of 10 percent from last year.
- Although physical volume of meat processing gradually increased, cumulative decline since the beginning of the year led to a 17.5 percent year-over-year decline in meat processing and canning operations (adjusted by industrial production index), which account for about 8 percent of the manufacturing sector.

WHEAT FLOUR (thousand tonn)



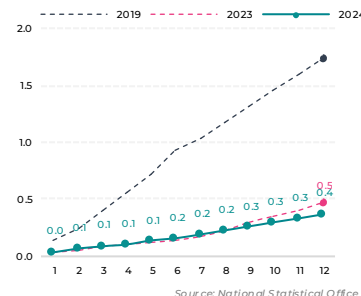
- The flour production reached 144.4 thousand tons in 2024, a decrease of 25 percent from last year.
- The decline in flour production was a major contributor to the 27.5 percent year-on-year decrease in manufacturing of grain mill products (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 7 percent of the manufacturing sector.

BEVERAGES (thousand tonn)



- The production volume of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages reached 587 thousand tons, reflecting a 9 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- This rise in production volume mainly contributed to 12.3 percent year-on-year growth of total beverage production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for around 24 percent of the manufacturing sector.

CASHMERE PRODUCTS (thousand pieces)

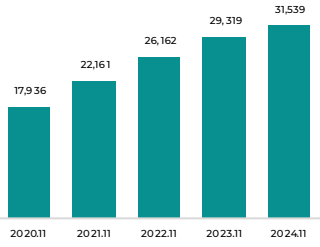


- The physical volume of cashmere products reached 368 thousand in 2024, a decrease of 21 percent from last year.
- The decline in cashmere products led to a 34.9 percent decline in real textile production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 7 percent of the manufacturing sector.



The services sector performance remained strong, particularly in areas such as trade, hotels, and restaurants. Meanwhile, the transport sector was bolstered by growth in freight volumes, driven by the export of mining products.

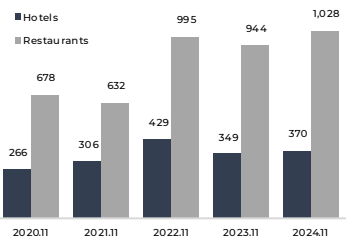
DOMESTIC TRADE
(trade turnover, billion ₹, adjusted by CPI)



Note: The data is released with a 45-day lag. Source: MED estimation, NSO

- The wholesale and retail trade account for the largest share of the services sector.
- Total revenue in the sector amounted to ₹59.5 trillion in November 2024, reflecting a 14% year-on-year increase. The revenue in real terms (adjusted by CPI) increased by 7.6 percent.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS
(revenue, billion ₹, adjusted by CPI)



Note: The data is released with a 45-day lag. Source: MED estimation, NSO

- The revenue of hotels and restaurants rose by 6.1 and 8.9 percent in real terms, respectively, in November 2024.

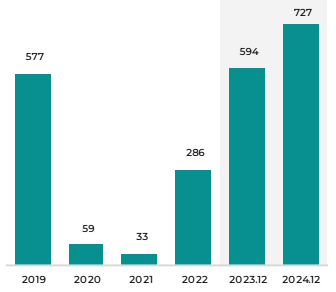
TRANSPORTATION
(carried freight, million tons)

	2023.12	2024.12	YoY change
Railway	36.5	45.8	25%
Mining products	24.0	33.6	40%
Air	0.01	0.01	21%
	2023.09	2024.09	
Road	48.8	63	29%
Mining products	46.8	59.5	27%

Note: The data of road transport is released on quarterly basis. Source: National Statistics Office

- Freight in railway totaled 45.8 million tons, marking a 25 percent increase from last year, in 2024. Mining products accounted for 33.6 million tons, or 73 percent, of this volume.
- Air freight transport rose by 21 percent from the previous year.
- During the first 3 quarters of 2024, 63.0 million tons of freight were transported by road, with 59.5 million tons consisting of mining products.

TOURISM
(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)



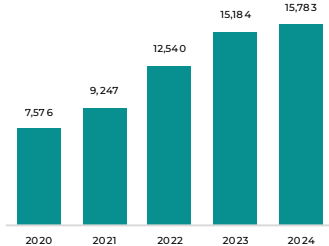
Source: National Statistics Office

- The number of tourists surpassed the 2023 level and reached 727 thousand in 2024, an increase of 22 percent from the previous year.



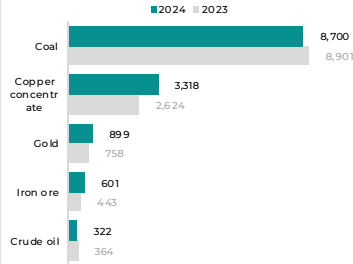
In 2024, the foreign trade turnover reached \$27.4 billion, yielding a trade surplus of \$4.2 billion.

EXPORTS (million \$)



Source: MGCA

EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS (million \$)

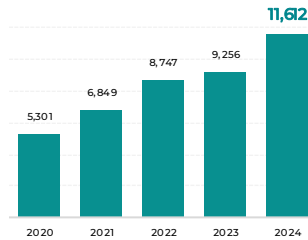


Source: MGCA

- In 2024, exports surged to \$15,783 million, marking a 3.8 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- Mining products accounted for 93 percent of total exports, including coal exports, which alone accounted for 69 percent.

- Revenue from coal exports surged to \$8,700 million, marking a 2.3 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- Copper concentrate export revenue reached \$3,318 million, an increase of 26.5 percent from the previous year.
- Gold export income reached \$899 million, increasing by 18.6 percent from the previous year.
- Iron ore export reached \$601 million, an increase of 35.8 percent from the previous year.

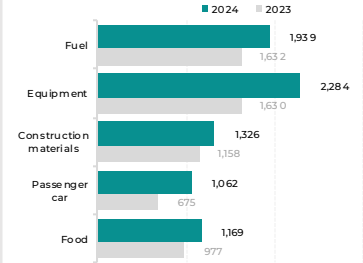
IMPORTS (million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In 2024, imports reached \$11,612 million, an increase of 25.5 percent from the previous year.
- Petroleum products accounted for 19.7 percent of the total imports, while equipment and automobiles accounted for 16.7 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively.

IMPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS (million \$)



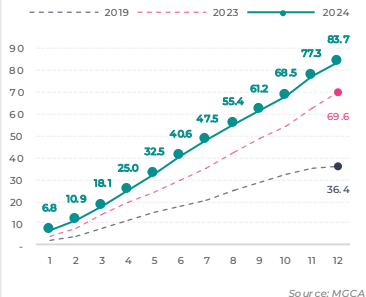
Source: MGCA

- Equipment import reached \$2,284 million, increasing by 40.1 percent from the previous year.
- Petroleum products imports reached \$1,939 million, up by 18.8 percent compared to the previous year.
- Passenger car imports reached \$1,062 million, up by 57.3 percent from the previous year.



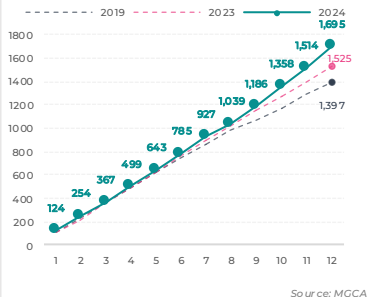
In 2024, mining products made up 93 percent of total exports, with coal and copper concentrate alone accounting for 88 percent.

COAL (million tonn)



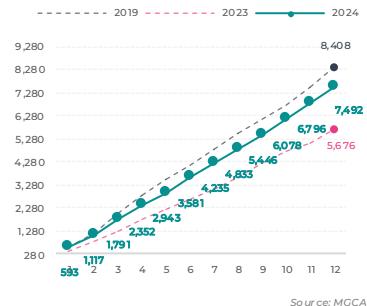
- In 2024, coal exports reached 83.7 million tons, marking a 20 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- In 2023, coal exports amounted to 69.9 million tons, marking a 90 percent increase from pre-pandemic levels.

COPPER CONCENTRATE (thousand tonn)



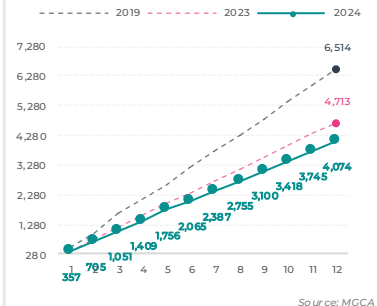
- In 2024, copper concentrate exports reached 1,695 thousand tons, marking a 9 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- In 2023, copper concentrate exports totaled 1,525 thousand tons, representing a 9 percent growth compared to pre-pandemic levels.

IRON ORE (thousand tonn)



- Iron ore exports reached 7,492 thousand tons in 2024, marking a 32 percent increase compared to the previous year.
- In 2023, iron ore exports reached 5,675 thousand tons, reflecting a 33 percent increase compared to pre-pandemic levels.

CRUDE OIL (thousand barrel)

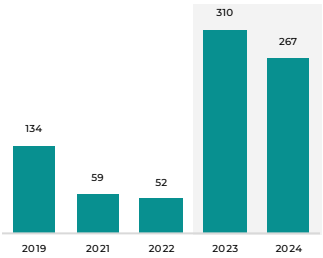


- In 2024, crude oil exports totaled 4,074 thousand barrels, reflecting a 14 percent decrease compared to the previous year.
- In 2023, crude oil exports reached 3,745 thousand barrels, marking a 28 percent decline compared to pre-pandemic levels.



In 2024, exports of the main agricultural products, except for cashmere, declined compared to the previous year.

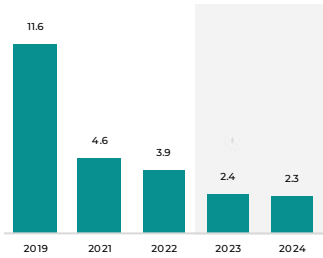
MEAT
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- Meat export totaled \$267 million in 2024, marking a 14 percent decline compared to the previous year.
- In particular, the export of canned meat fell by threefold compared to the same period last year.

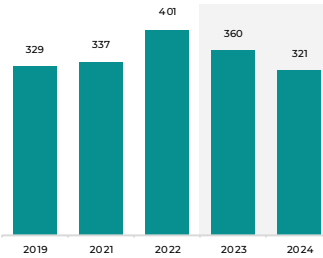
SKINS, LEATHER, FURSKINS
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- Skins, leather, furskins exports totaled \$2.3 million in 2024, marking a 5 percent decline compared to the previous year.

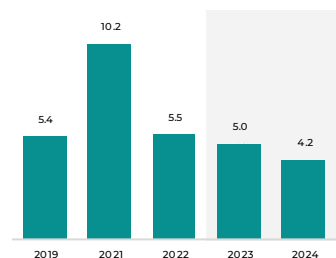
CASHMERE
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- Cashmere export totaled \$321 million in 2024, marking a 11 percent decline compared to the previous year.

WOOL
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- Wool export totaled \$4.2 million in 2024, marking a 17 percent decline compared to the previous year.



GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICE TRENDS

COAL
(\$/tonn, Australian high quality coking coal, SCX)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Australian high-quality coking coal on the Singapore Exchange in December 2024 was \$203, marking a 39 percent decrease from the same period last year.

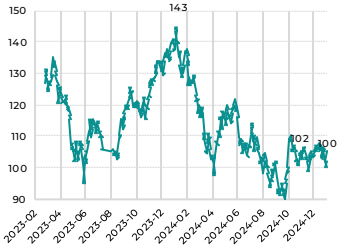
COPPER
(\$/tonn, LME)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in December 2024 was \$8,913 marking a 6 percent increase from the same period last year.

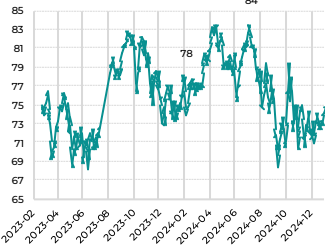
IRON CONCENTRATE
(\$/tonn, Iron Concentrate 62%, Northwest China)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Iron ore in Northwest China in December 2024 was \$105, marking a 23 percent decrease from the same period last year.

CRUDE OIL
(\$/BBL, Brent)

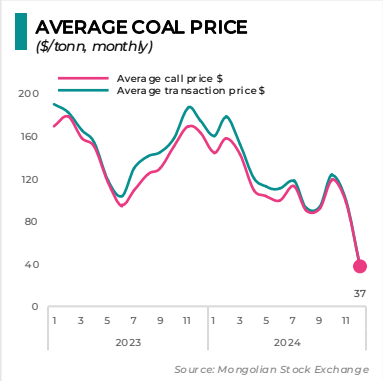
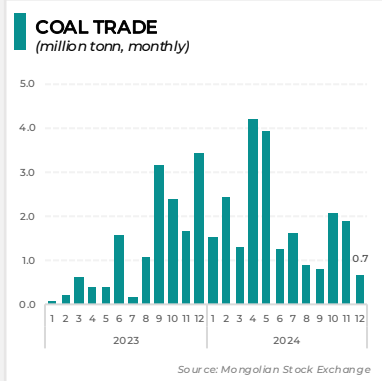


Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Brent oil in December 2024 was \$75, marking a 2 percent increase from the same period last year.

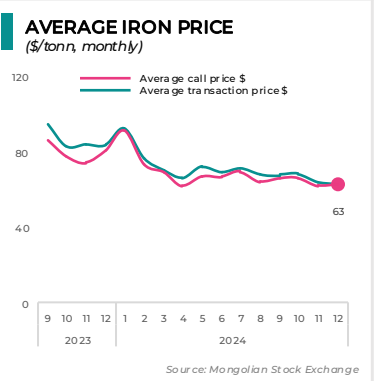
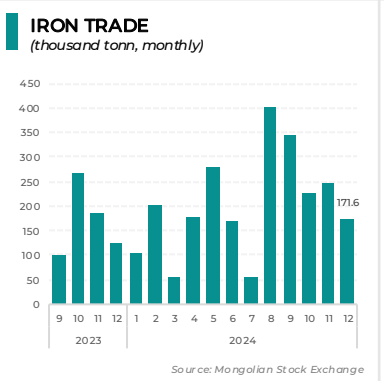


As of December 2024, 37.3 million tons of coal, 3.1 million tons of iron ore, 5.4 thousand tons of copper concentrates, and 17.6 thousand tons of fluoride were traded on the Mining commodity exchange.



- As of December 2024, a total of 37.3 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$4.8 billion in revenue.
- In 2024, 22.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$2.4 billion in revenue.
- A total of 0.7 million tons of coal were sold in December 2024.

- In December 2024, the average call price of coal was \$37, and the average transaction price was \$37.
- Depending on the type of coals, in December 2024, the minimum transaction price reached \$25, and the maximum price reached \$73.

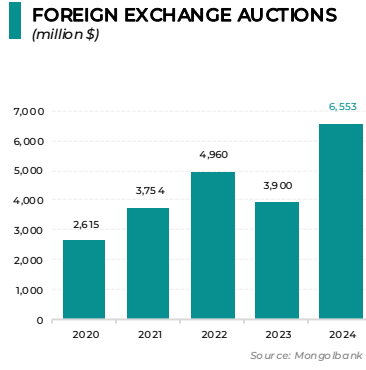
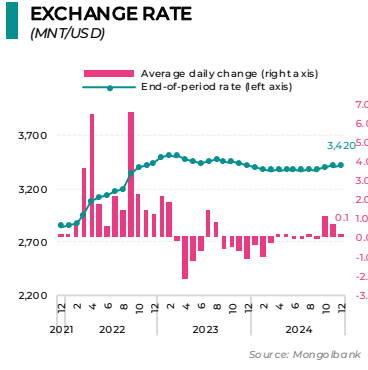
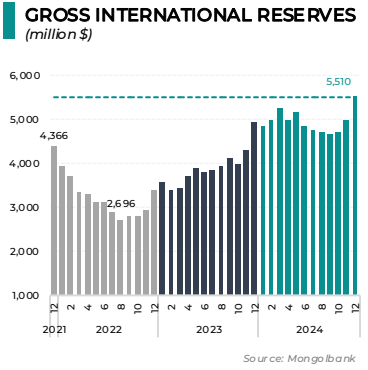
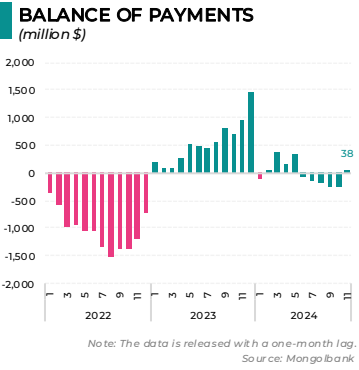


- Between September 2023 and December 2024, a total of 3.1 million tons of iron ore and concentrate was traded, generating \$224 million in revenue.
- In 2024, 2.4 thousand tons of iron were traded, generating \$167 million in revenue.

- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate rose to \$63 in December 2024, and the average transaction price reached \$63.
- Depending on the type of iron, in December 2024, the minimum transaction price was \$56, and the maximum price was \$85.



The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$38 million as of November 2024, due to the recent issuance of an external bond by the capital city. Gross international reserves rose to a record high of \$5,510 million in December 2024.

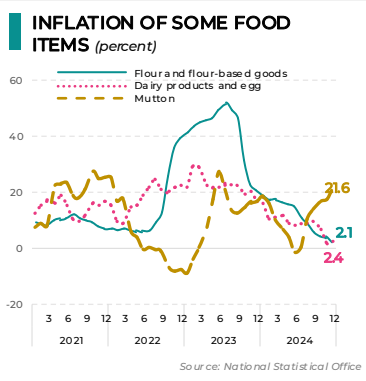
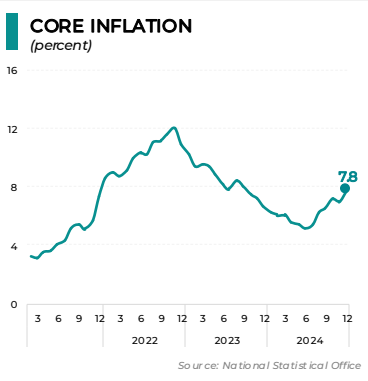
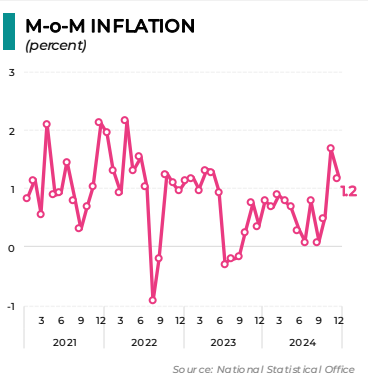
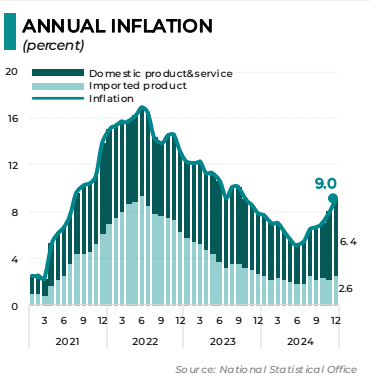


- The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$38 million in November 2024, reflecting the recent external bond of the capital city.
- Compared to a year earlier, exports of goods and services increased by \$1.1 billion but imports surged by \$2.5 billion, resulting in a deterioration of the current account balance.
- Net FDI inflow* stood at \$2.4 billion as of November 2024, up by \$0.6 billion from the same period last year.
- Gross international reserves hit a record high of \$5,510 million at the end of 2024, up \$545 million from the previous month and \$588 million from a year earlier.
- The average daily change of the MNT/USD rate was at 0.1 in December 2024 and the end of period rate reached 3,420 in December 2024.
- The average exchange rate was 3,390 in 2024, down by 76 or 2.2 percent compared to 2023.
- In December 2024, the Bank of Mongolia sold \$549 million to the commercial banks.
- The total currency intervention reached \$6,553 million in 2024, making a 33.1 percent or \$2,652 million increase compared to 2023.

*Net FDI inflow excludes transactions related to outflows of direct investment and loan repayments



The annual inflation rate reached 9.0 percent in December 2024, up by 0.9 percentage points from the previous month, mainly driven by increased prices of foods, clothing, rent, and cars. On a monthly basis, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 1.2 percent in December 2024.



- In December 2024, the annual inflation rate reached 9.0 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 2.6 percentage points, accounting for 29.1 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 6.4 percentage points, accounting for 70.9 percent of the annual inflation.

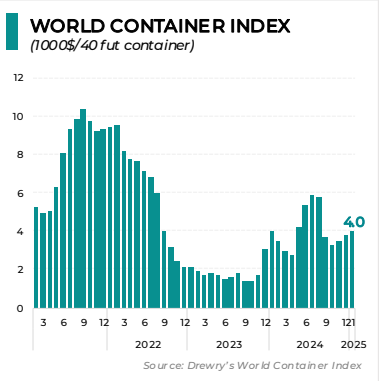
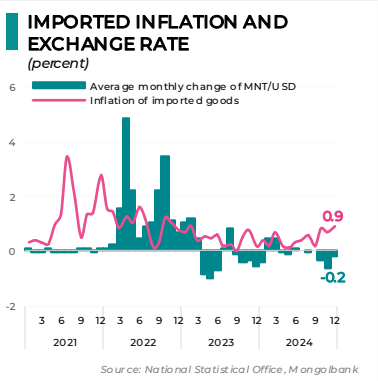
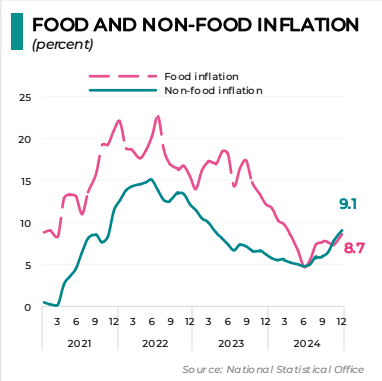
- On a monthly basis, consumer prices increased by 1.2 percent in December 2024.
- The increase was mainly driven by a 2.2 percent increase in food, a 3.4 percent increase in cars, and a 1.2 percent increase in clothing and shoes prices.

- Core inflation is measured by excluding volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation increased to 7.8 percent in December 2024, contributing 5.2 percentage points to the annual inflation.

- Price increases in meat, dairy products, and flour-based goods accounted for 17.1 percent of the annual inflation in December 2024.
- Prices of flour and flour-based goods rose 2.1 percent year-over-year.
- Prices of dairy products and egg increased 2.4 percent year-over-year.
- Mutton price increased 21.6 percent year-over-year.



Global container shipping price reached 3,986 USD, adding to inflationary pressures. The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased by 6.7 percent in December 2024 compared to a year earlier.



- Food inflation was at 8.7 percent, accounting for 2.5 percentage points of annual inflation in December 2024. Food inflation accelerated by 0.4 percentage points compared to the previous month, primarily due to higher meat and meat products prices.
- Non-food inflation was at 9.1 percent, accounting for 6.5 percentage points of annual inflation. Non-food inflation rose 0.5 percentage points from the previous month, mainly driven by increases in the prices of clothing, rent, and cars.

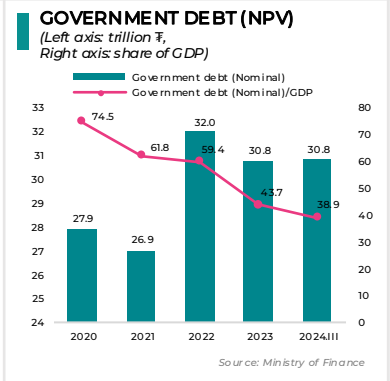
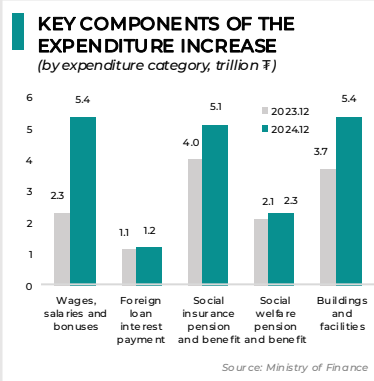
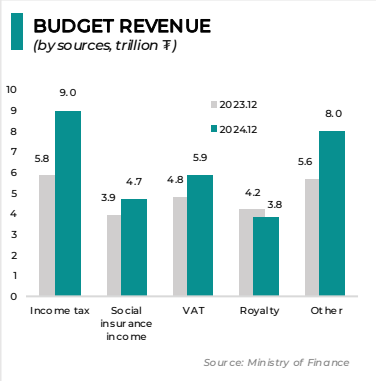
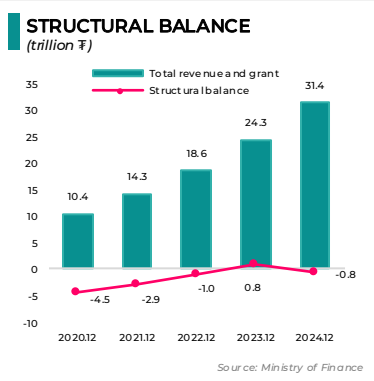
- In December 2024, the average MNT/USD rate depreciated by 0.2 percent from the previous month to 3,418.
- Inflation of imported goods increased by 0.9 percent from the previous month.

- International shipping costs have been surging due to disruptions from attacks in the Red Sea/Suez Canal.
- As of January 9, 2025, the Drewry's World Container Index (WCI) reached 3,986 per 40 ft container, up 30 percent compared to last year. This is 181 percent higher than the pre-pandemic average.
- Inflationary pressures remain high, driven by rising shipping costs and disruptions to global supply chains.

- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) measures the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices.
- FFPI stood at 127.0 points in December 2024, up 6.7 percent compared to a year earlier and 0.5 percent lower than the previous month.
- In December 2024, prices of sugar, dairy products, vegetable oils, and cereals declined, while meat prices increased.



The consolidated budget balance recorded a deficit of ₮776 billion in 2024, primarily due to the significant increase in budget expenditure.

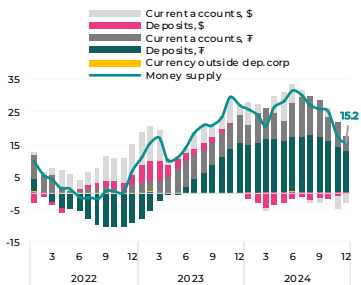


- In 2024, the structural balance of the consolidated budget recorded a deficit of ₮776 billion, a decrease of ₮1.5 trillion compared to the last year.
- In 2024, the total revenue reached to ₮31.4 trillion, up by ₮7.0 trillion (29.0 per cent) from the previous year.
 - The growth was mainly driven by an increase of ₮3.2 trillion (54.8 per cent) in income tax, ₮1.1 trillion (22.9 per cent) in value added tax, and ₮757.0 billion (19.2 per cent) in social insurance, while the royalty revenue decreased by ₮317 billion.
- In 2024, the total expenditure amounted to ₮30.4 trillion, an increase of ₮7.9 trillion (31.2 per cent) from the last year.
 - On April 1, 2024, pensions and public servant salaries were increased by an average of 10 per cent.
 - Through the Amendment made to the Law on the 2024 State Budget of Mongolia, capital expenditures were increased by ₮1.8 trillion, with an aim to address Mongolia's pressing development issues and to initiate major projects in energy, infrastructure, and industrialization to expand the economic base.
- As of the third quarter of 2024, the government debt (nominal) reached ₮30.8 trillion, equivalent to 38.9 per cent of GDP.
 - The preliminary results indicate that the government debt (nominal), as a share of GDP, aligns with the special fiscal requirements.



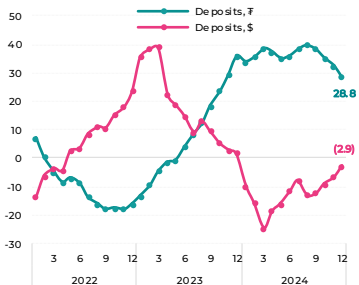
The money supply increased by 15.2 percent year-on-year to ₹43.3 trillion in December 2024. The outstanding loans grew by 35.5 percent year-on-year in December 2024, reaching ₹36.8 trillion.

MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH (percent)



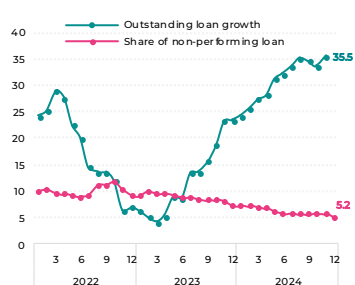
Source: National Statistical Office

DEPOSITS GROWTH (percent)



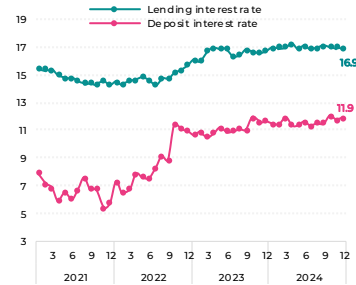
Source: National Statistical Office

LOANS (percent)



Source: Mongolbank

INTEREST RATE (percent, weighted average rate)



Source: Mongolbank

- In December 2024, the money supply reached ₹43.3 trillion, an increase of 15.2 percent from the same period of the previous year.
- Domestic currency current and deposit accounts contributed 17.8 percentage points, while foreign currency current and deposit accounts contributed -2.4 percentage points and -0.4 percentage points, respectively.

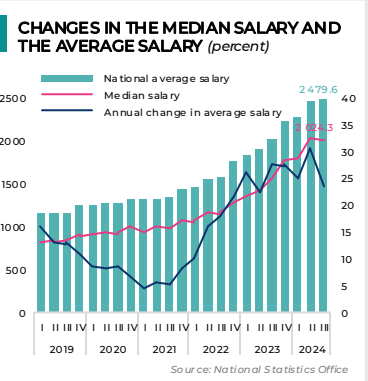
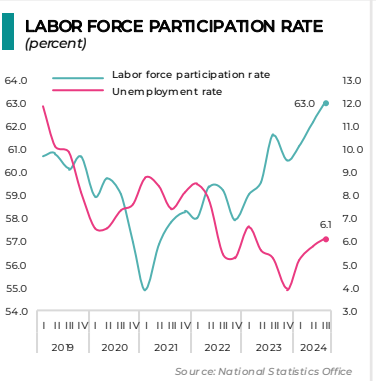
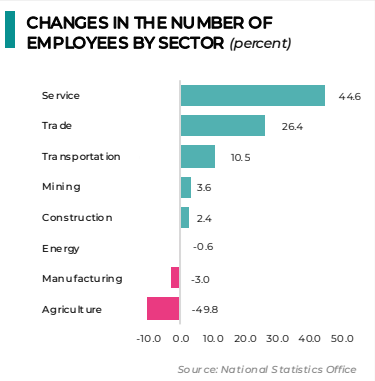
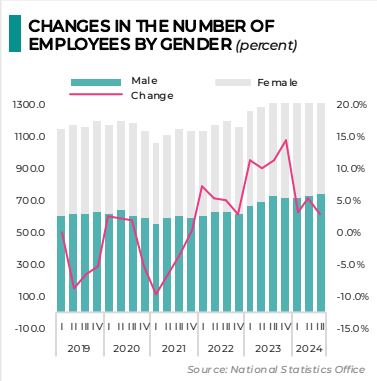
- Total deposits reached ₹27.0 trillion, an increase of 21.7 percent from a year earlier.
- Domestic currency deposits reached ₹22.1 trillion, increasing by 28.8 percent from the same period last year and 4.7 percent from the previous month.
- Foreign currency deposits reached ₹4.9 trillion, down 2.9 percent compared to the same period last year but up 7.2 percent from the previous month.

- In December 2024, outstanding loans reached ₹36.8 trillion, an increase of 35.5 percent from the same period last year.
- The share of non-performing loans in total loans was at 5.2 percent, down by 2.3 percentage points from the same period of last year.

- In December 2024, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding loans was at 16.9 percent, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the same period of last year.
- The weighted average interest rate on new deposits was at 11.9 percent, marking an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the same period last year and 0.1 percentage points from the previous month.



Reflecting increased economic activity, the labor market became more active, reaching a total number of employees of 1.36 million and a labor force participation rate of 63.0 percent in the third quarter of 2024.



- The number of employees increased by 34 thousand that is 3 percent from the same period last year, reaching 1,360.3 thousand, which is 72.4 thousand above the pre-pandemic level.
- In the third quarter of 2024, the number of male employees grew by 13.9 thousand from the same period last year, while female employees increased by 20.2 thousand compared to the same period last year.

- The growth in the number of employees was positively influenced by increases in employment across the service, trade, transportation, mining, and construction sectors.
- Conversely, the severe winter conditions adversely impacted employment in the agricultural sector, and the manufacturing, energy (water and electricity) sectors were impacted adversely.

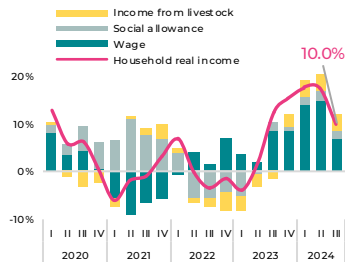
- The labor force participation rate reached 63.0 percent, reflecting an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared to the same period last year and 2.9 percentage points relative to the pre-pandemic period.
- However, the number of unemployed individuals rose by 14 thousand to 823 thousand in the third quarter of 2024. Consequently, the unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points year-on-year, reaching 6.1 percent.

- In the third quarter of 2024, the average salary reached 2,480 thousand, showing a notable increase of 23 percent compared to the same period last year.
- The national median salary for the third quarter of 2024 rose by 30 percent from the same period last year, amounting 2,024 thousand, which is 468 thousand less than the average salary.
- By sectors, the average salary in the mining sector is the highest among other sectors, 2.1 times higher than the national average.



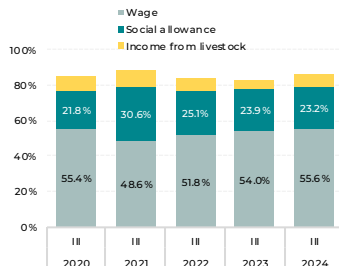
The average nominal household income reached ₮2.6 million. However, a risk of real income decline remains for people with low or no wage income.

AVERAGE REAL INCOME GROWTH (percent)



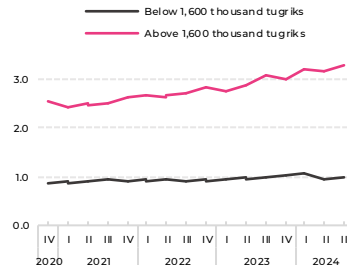
Source: National Statistics Office

REAL INCOME COMPOSITION (percent)



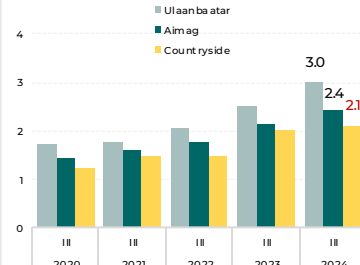
Source: National Statistics Office

AVERAGE NOMINAL INCOME (million ₮)



Source: National Statistics Office

AVERAGE NOMINAL INCOME (million ₮)



Source: National Statistics Office

- The average real household income growth slowed to 10 percent, due to base effects.
- The growth was mainly driven by an increase in wage income by ₮234 thousands, agricultural income by ₮87 thousands, and pension and benefit income by ₮69 thousands from the same period of 2023.

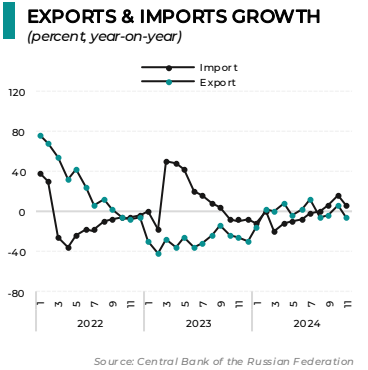
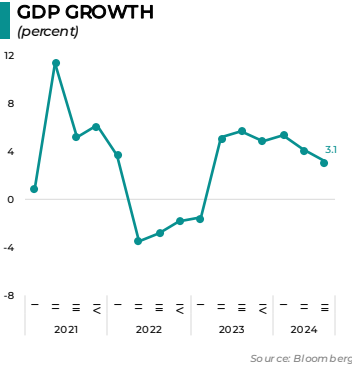
- The share of wages in household real income reached 55.6 percent, increasing by 1.6 percentage points over the year.
- The growth was due to not only the increase in average wages but also the rise in employment.

- Real income growth for low-income households remains insignificant.
- Households with incomes below ₮1.6 million make up 35.7 percent of all households, and their average monthly nominal income stood at ₮967 thousands.
- In contrast, households with incomes above ₮1.6 million had average monthly income of ₮3.3 million.

- The average household income in the capital city reached ₮3 million, while household income in rural areas remains lower.
- Wage income makes up 61.2 percent of household income in the capital city, compared to just 18.7 percent in rural areas.



Russian economic growth reached 3.1 percent as of 2024Q3. In October 2024, the Central Bank of Russia raised its monetary policy interest rate by 2 percentage points to 21 percent. The inflation rate reached 9.5 percent in December 2024, from 8.9 percent in the previous month.



- In the third quarter of 2024, the real GDP grew by 3.1 percent, marking a decrease of 2.6 percentage points from the same period last year.
- Economic growth slowed to its lowest level since the first quarter of 2023, due to increased military spending.

- As of November 2024, exports reached \$386 billion and imports reached \$268 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$118 billion.
- Exports decreased by 5.5 percent in November 2024 compared to the previous month.
- Imports increased by 6.9 percent in November 2024 compared to the previous month.

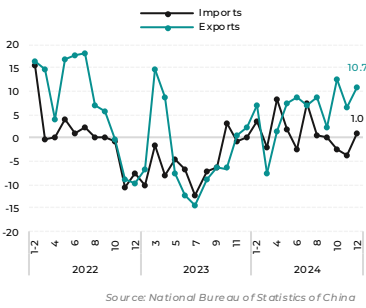
- The inflation rate reached 9.5 percent in December 2024, up 0.6 percentage points from the previous month.
- The inflation rate remains above the target level of 4 percent.
- The Central Bank of Russia increased the policy rate by 2 percentage points to 21 percent in October 2024.

- In December 2024, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 50.8, reflecting a decrease of 0.5 points from the previous month.
- As of November 2024, the growth of real industrial production reached 3.7 percent, down by 1.1 percentage points from the previous month.

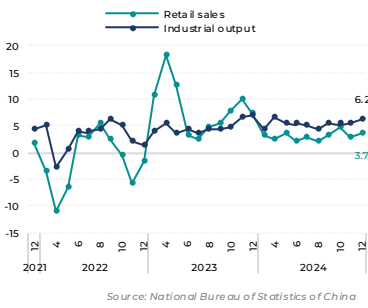


China's economy grew by 4.8 percent in the first 3 quarters of 2024. Export growth accelerated to 10.7 percent, marking the fastest expansion since March 2023, and retail sales growth was up by 1.6 percentage points from the previous month.

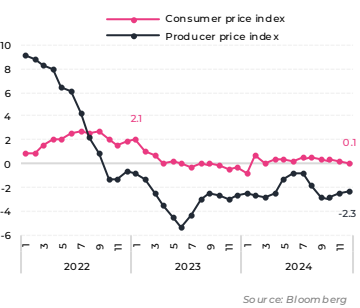
EXPORTS & IMPORTS GROWTH
(percent)



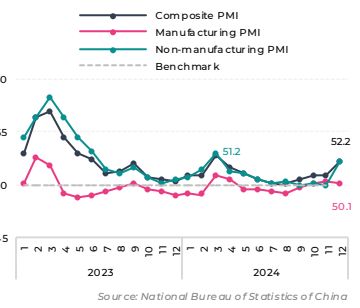
INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, RETAIL SALES GROWTH
(percent)



INFLATION
(percent)



PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX
(PMI)



- China's economy expanded by 4.8 percent in the first three quarters of 2024.
- Exports grew by 10.7 percent in December 2024, and total exports for 2024 reached \$3.58 trillion, marking a 5.9 percent increase from 2023.
- Imports recorded a growth of 1 percent in December 2024, and total imports for 2024 reached \$2.59 trillion, marking a 1.1 percent increase from 2023.

- Industrial output growth accelerated to 6.2 percent in December 2024 and growth for 2024 reached 5.8 percent, compared to 4.6 percent in 2023.
- Retail sales growth increased to 3.7 percent in December 2024 and growth for 2024 reached 3.5 percent, compared to 7.2 percent in 2023.

- The consumer price index growth was at 0.1 percent in December 2024, a nine-month low.
- The producer price index growth stood at -2.3 percent in December 2024, up from -2.5 percent in November 2024.

- The manufacturing PMI stood at 50.1 in December 2024, staying above the 50-point threshold for a third consecutive month.
- The non-manufacturing PMI and composite PMI stood at 52.2, up 2.2 and 1.4 points compared to the previous month.

Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an index summarized and compiled through the results of the monthly survey of enterprises' purchasing managers, involving 3200 samples from the manufacturing industry as well as 4300 samples from the non-manufacturing industry. The PMI above 50 reflects expansion in the overall economy over the last month; while PMI below 50 indicates contraction.



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT