

# MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

January 2025

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## ▶ MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### GDP growth

(2024)

**4.9** percent

### International reserves

(January 2025)

**4,884** million \$

### Inflation

(January 2025)

**9.6** percent

### Budget balance

(January 2025)

**-493** billion ¥

### Exports

(January 2025)

**1,324** million \$

### Imports

(January 2025)

**973** million \$

### FDI

(Q3 2024)

**2.9** billion \$

### Loan rate

(January 2025)

**16.9** percent

### Number of employees

(Q4 2024)

**1.35** million

\* As of Q4 2024 the labor force participation rate is 62.2 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

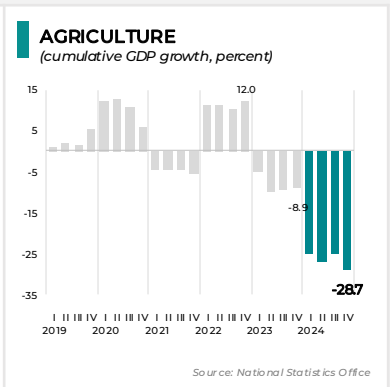
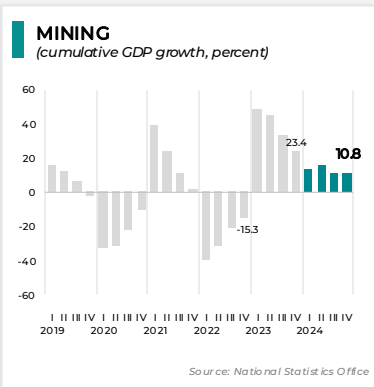
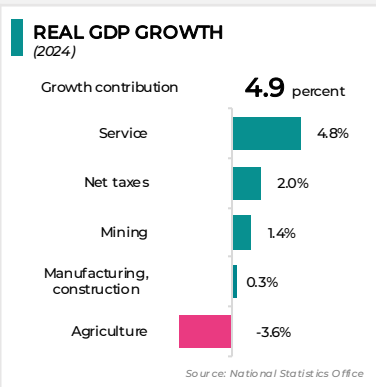
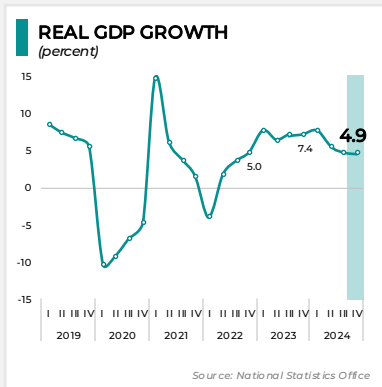
### Household real income growth

(Q4 2024)

**5.9** percent



Economic growth reached 4.9 percent in 2024, with nominal GDP reaching ₹80 trillion and GDP per capita rising to \$6,890. The growth was mainly driven by strong performance in the trade and services sectors, along with robust net taxes. However, contractions in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors constrained overall growth.



- The real GDP grew by **4.9 percent in 2024** (preliminary results).
- Primary sector: The mining sector expanded by 10.8 percent while the agriculture sector contracted by 28.7 percent.
- Secondary sector /manufacturing, construction, electricity, water supply/ expanded by 2.5 percent, contributing 0.3 pp to the overall growth;
- The services sector grew by 9.8 percent, contributing 4.8 pps to the overall growth;
- Net taxes on products increased by 16.1 percent, contributing 2.0 pps to the overall growth.

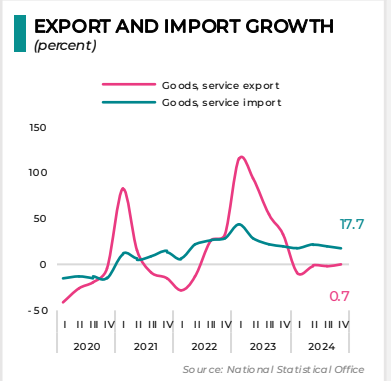
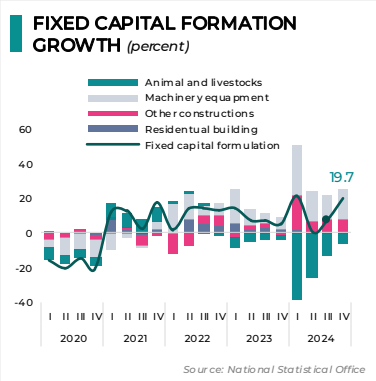
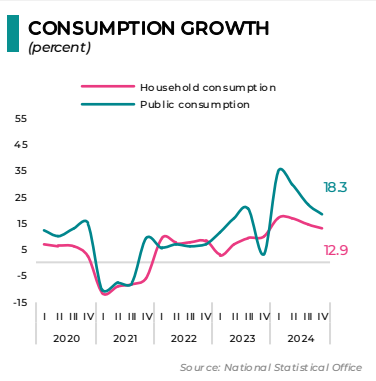
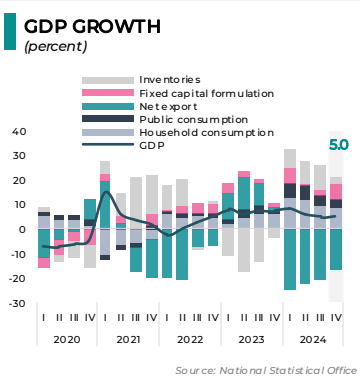
- Economic growth was primarily driven by trade and services sectors and higher net taxes on products.
- However, the agriculture sector contracted, reflecting the livestock losses due to the severe weather conditions.

- The mining sector output increased by 10.8 percent in 2024.
- The coal production reached 100.1 million tons in 2024, up by 23 percent from the previous year.
- The production of copper concentrate and iron ore increased by 12 percent and 32 percent, respectively.
- However, gold and crude oil production declined compared to the previous year.

- The agriculture sector shrank by 28.7 percent in 2024.
- The number of natural losses of adult livestock reached 9.4 million in 2024, increasing by 4.4 million from the previous year. This accounted for 14.5 percent of the total livestock counted at the beginning of 2023.
- The total livestock population reached 57.6 million head, nearly matching the level recorded in 2015.
- The amount of sown area and harvested cereals decreased by 1.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.



Real GDP, calculated using the expenditure approach, grew by 5.0 percent year-on-year in 2024. Domestic demand was the primary driver of growth, while the increase in imports of goods and services, fueled by consumption and investment activity, moderated the overall expansion.



- Robust domestic demand contributed positively to the growth. Particularly, household consumption contributed 8.6 percentage points, government consumption 3.6 percentage points, and investment 6.2 percentage points, respectively.
- Rapid growth in imports reduced net exports, weakening the overall growth.

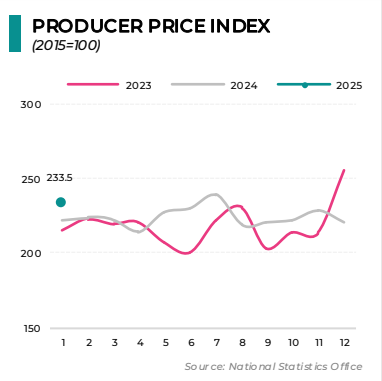
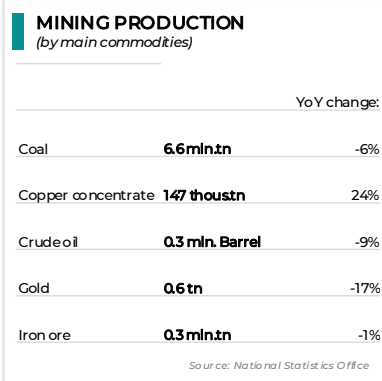
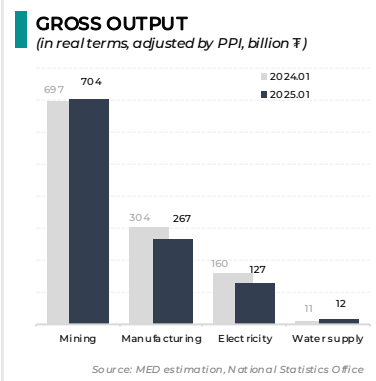
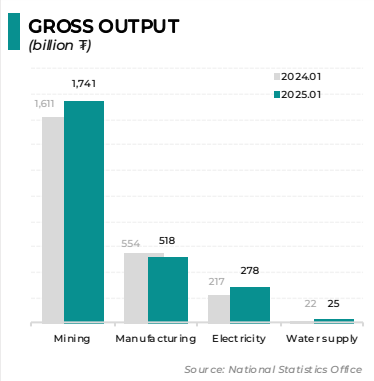
- Government consumption growth slowed in the second half of 2024 and reached 18.3 percent at the end of 2024.
- Compared to the previous year, household consumption increased by 12.9 percent, driven by higher wages, benefits, pensions, and credit growth.

- Fixed capital formation increased by 19.7 percent, driven by substantial accumulation of heavy machinery for mining, as well as constructions of roads and engineering structures.

- Exports of goods and services grew by just 0.7%, while imports surged by 17.7% due to higher consumption and investment.



Industrial production increased by 6.6 percent in January 2025. The production of mining products, including coal, iron ore, gold, and crude oil, as well as meat, flour, beverages, and combed cashmere, declined compared to the same month last year.



- The gross industrial output reached ₹2.6 trillion in January 2025, marking a 6.6 percent increase compared to the same period last year.
- The growth was mainly driven by an 8.1 percent increase in the mining sector due to the higher production of copper concentrate.
- The manufacturing gross output declined by 6.5 percent from the same period last year.

- The gross industrial output in real terms (adjusted by producer price index) decreased by 5.2 percent in January 2025.
- Products that account for 65 percent of total manufacturing production declined in January 2025. /Particularly, production of meat declined by 37 percent (2.4 thousand tons), flour by 13 percent (2.9 thousand tons), beverages by 17 percent (8.5 million liters), combed cashmere by 25 percent (15 tons), still casting by 98 percent (481 tons), respectively./

- Copper concentrate production rose by 24 percent, reflecting Oyu Tolgoi's higher copper concentrate output.
- However, coal production declined by 6 percent year-on-year to 6.6 million tons.
- Additionally, production of iron ore and concentrate experienced a slight decrease, while gold and oil production remained below last year's levels for the same period.

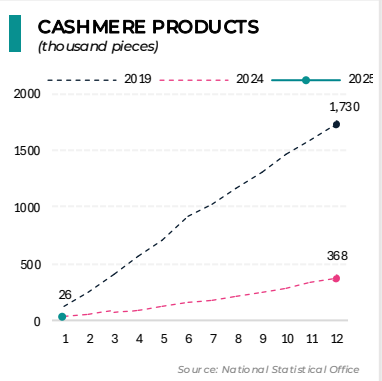
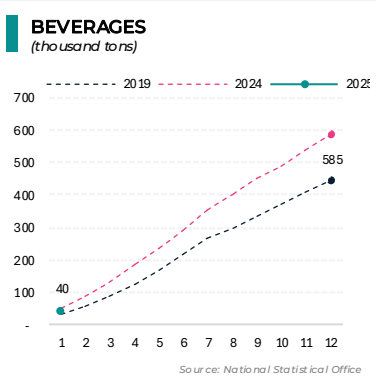
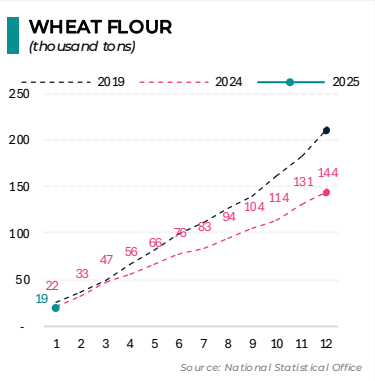
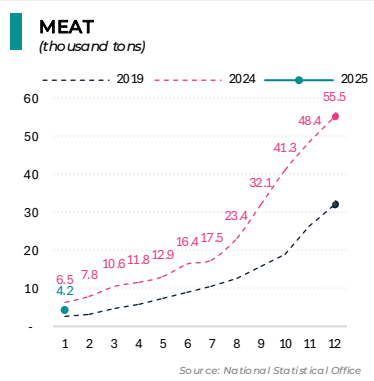
- In January 2025, the producer price index (PPI) increased by 5.2 percent year-on-year and by 76.5 percent compared to the pre-pandemic period.

- PPI increased in:**
- Mining production by 23.4 percent,
  - Food production by 7.8 percent,
  - Beverages by 10.1 percent,
  - Rubber and plastics products by 42.8 percent,
  - Wood, as well as products made from wood and cork except furniture by 88.2 percent respectively;

- PPI decreased in:**
- Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products by 10.1 percent.



The manufacturing sector declined by 12.3 percent in real terms (adjusted by the industrial producer price index) in January 2025, primarily driven by production decreases in meat, wheat flour, dairies, textiles, leather, beverages, and basic metals, which account for approximately 65 percent of the manufacturing sector.



- Processed animal meat reached 4.2 thousand tons in January 2025, marking a decrease of 37 percent from the same period last year.
- This led to a 22.2 percent year-over-year decline in meat processing and canning operations (adjusted by the industrial production index), which account for about 8-10 percent of the manufacturing sector.

- The flour production reached 18.8 thousand tons in January 2025, marking a decrease of 13 percent from the same period last year.
- The decline in flour production was a major contributor to the 24.2 percent year-on-year decrease in the manufacturing of grain mill products (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 5-7 percent of the manufacturing sector.

- The production volume of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages reached 402 thousand tons, reflecting a 17 percent decrease from the same period last year.
- This decline in production volume resulted in a 35.1 percent decrease in total beverage production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for around 20-25 percent of the manufacturing sector.

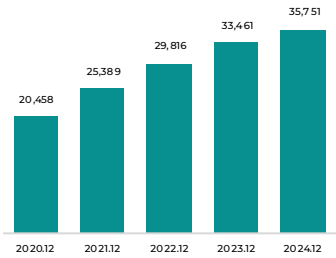
- The physical volume of cashmere products reached 26 thousand pieces in January 2025, marking a decrease of 26 percent from the same period last year.
- However, there was a 10.9 percent year-on-year increase in real textile production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 3-5 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**

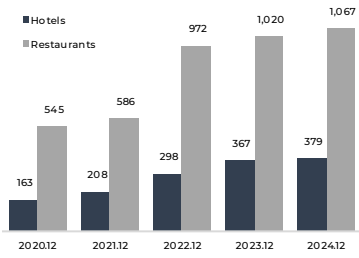
(trade turnover, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)



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

**HOTELS, RESTAURANTS**

(revenue, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)



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

**TRANSPORTATION**

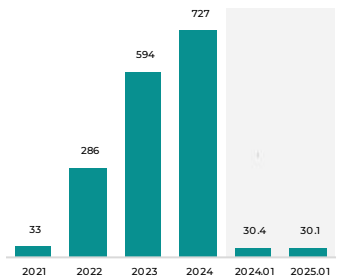
(carried freight, million tons)

	2024.01	2025.01	YoY change:
Railway	3.6	3.8	4%
Mining products	2.6	2.7	4%
Air	0.001	0.001	-18%
	2023.12	2024.12	
Road	69.9	85.2	22%
Mining products	66.9	81.9	22%

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

**TOURISM**

(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)



Source: National Statistics Office

- Wholesale and retail trade account for the largest share of the services sector.
- Total revenue in the sector amounted to ₮68 trillion in 2024, reflecting a 13.4 percent year-on-year increase. The revenue in real terms (adjusted by CPI) increased by 6.8 percent.
- This growth was primarily driven by increased sales of food and non-food products including motor vehicle parts and accessories.

- The revenue of hotels and restaurants rose by 12.8 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, in 2024.
- The real revenue of hotels and restaurants (adjusted by CPI) rose by 3.5 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively.

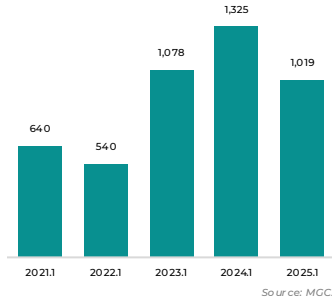
- Freight in railway totaled 3.8 million tons in January 2025, marking a 4 percent increase from the same period last year. Mining products accounted for 73 percent of this volume.
- Air freight transport declined by 18 percent from the same period last year.
- A total of 85.2 million tons of freight were transported by road in 2024, with 96 percent consisting of mining products.

- The number of tourists visiting Mongolia reached 30.1 thousand in January 2025, marking a 1 percent decrease from the same period last year.



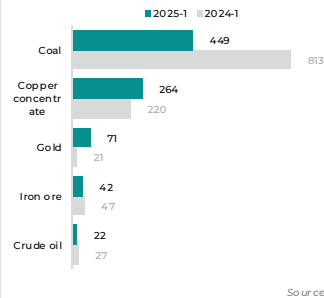
In January 2025, the foreign trade turnover reached \$2.0 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$46 million.

## EXPORTS (million \$)



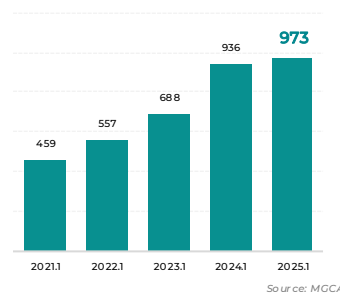
- In January 2025, exports reached \$1,019 million, marking a decline of 23 percent from the same period last year.
- Mining products accounted for 94 percent of total exports, with coal exports alone making up 54 percent.

## EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS (million \$)



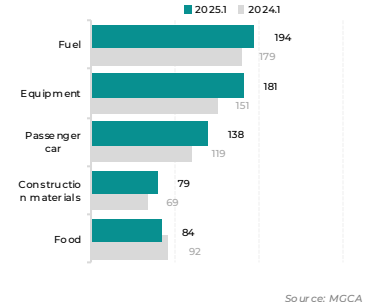
- Coal exports reached \$449 million, decreasing by 45 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Copper concentrate exports reached \$264 million, increasing by 20 percent from the same period last year.
- Gold exports reached \$71 million, tripling compared to the same period last year.
- Iron ore exports reached 42 million, decreasing by 12 percent compared to the same period last year.

## IMPORTS (million \$)



- In January 2025, imports reached \$973 million, an increase of 4 percent from the same period last year.
- Petroleum products accounted for 19 percent of the total imports, while equipment and automobiles accounted for 20 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

## IMPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS (million \$)

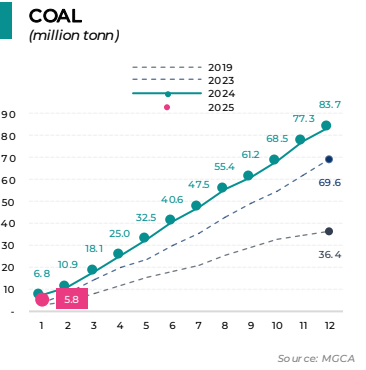


- Equipment import reached \$181 million, a 20 percent increase from a year earlier.
- Petroleum products imports reached \$194 million, up 9 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Passenger car imports reached \$138 million, up 16 percent from a year earlier.

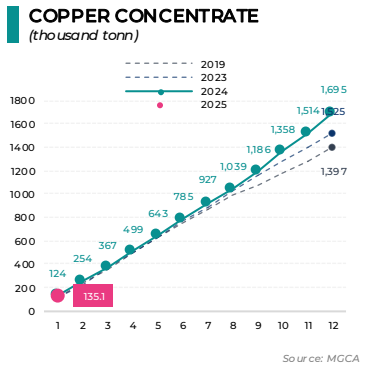




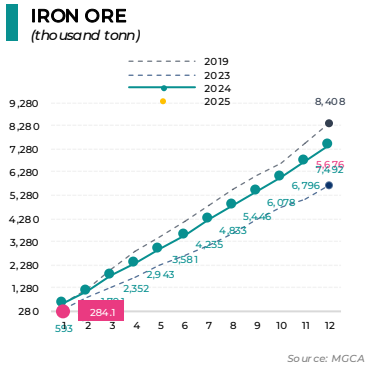
In January of 2025, mining products made up 94 percent of total exports, with coal and copper concentrate alone accounting for 88 percent.



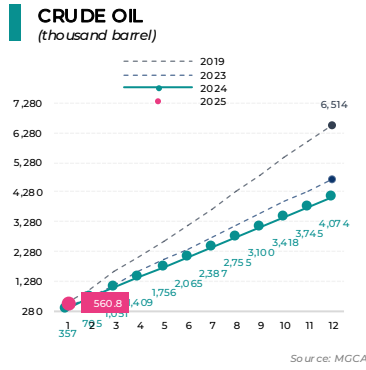
- In January 2025, coal exports reached 5.8 million tons, decreasing by 14 percent compared to the same period last year.



- In January 2025, copper concentrate exports reached 135 thousand tons, increasing by 9 percent increase compared to the same period last year.



- In January 2025, Iron ore exports reached 281 thousand tons, decreasing by 20 percent increase compared to the same period last year.

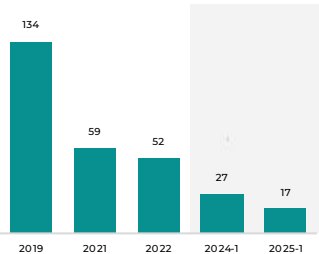


- In January 2025, crude oil exports reached 561 thousand barrels, decreasing by 33 percent compared to the same period last year.



In January 2025, exports of the main agricultural products, except for cashmere, declined compared the same period last year.

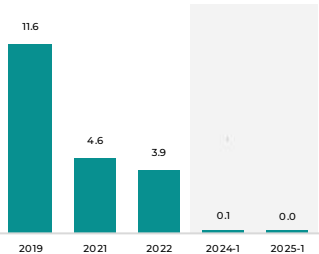
**MEAT**  
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In January 2025, meat exports reached \$17 million, a decrease of 37 per cent compared to a year earlier.
- In particular, canned meat exports fell by threefold.

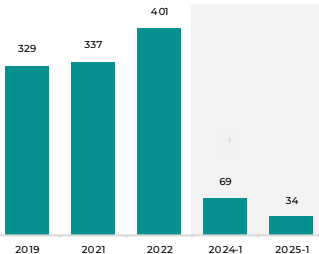
**SKINS, LEATHER, FURSKINS**  
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In January 2025, skins, leather, furskins exports reached \$10 thousand, a decrease of 84 per cent compared to a year earlier.

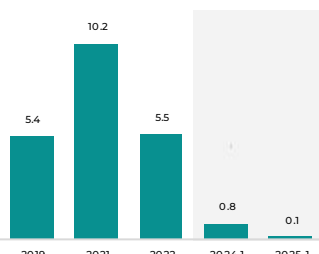
**CASHMERE**  
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In January 2025, cashmere exports reached \$34 million, a decrease of 51 per cent compared to a year earlier.

**WOOL**  
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In January 2025, wool exports reached \$135 thousand, a decrease of 84 per cent compared to a year earlier.



GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICE TRENDS

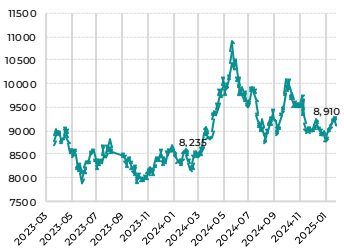
**COAL**  
(\$/tonn, Australian high quality coking coal, SCX)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Australian high-quality coking coal on the Singapore Exchange in January 2025 was \$194, marking a 41 percent decrease from the same period last year.

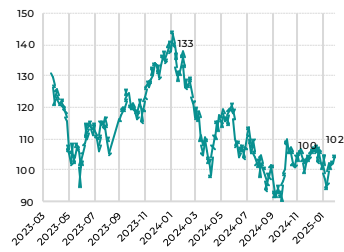
**COPPER**  
(\$/tonn, LME)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in January 2025 was \$8,981 marking a 7 percent increase from the same period last year.

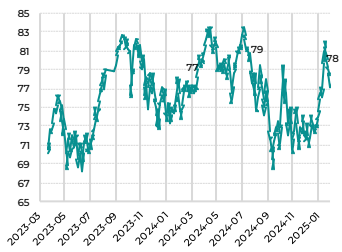
**IRON CONCENTRATE**  
(\$/tonn, iron concentrate 62%, Northwest China)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of iron ore in Northwest China in January 2025 was \$100, marking a 25 percent decrease from the same period last year.

**CRUDE OIL**  
(\$/bbl, Brent)

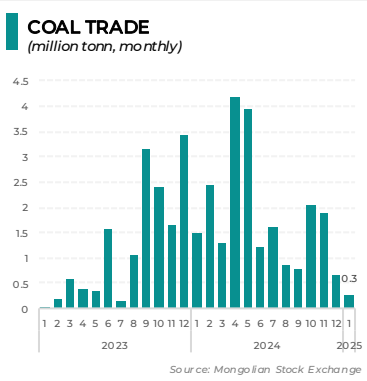


Source: Bloomberg

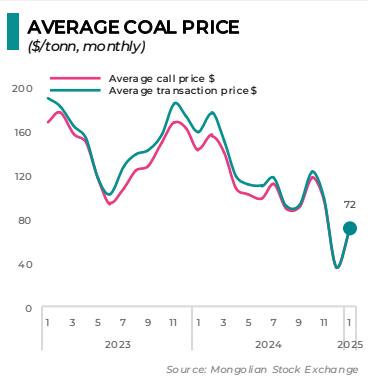
- The average price of Brent oil in January 2025 was \$78, marking a 4 percent increase from the same period last year.



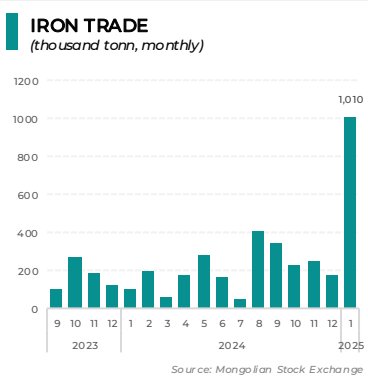
In January 2025, 25.6 thousand tons of coal, 1.0 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded on the Mining commodity exchange.



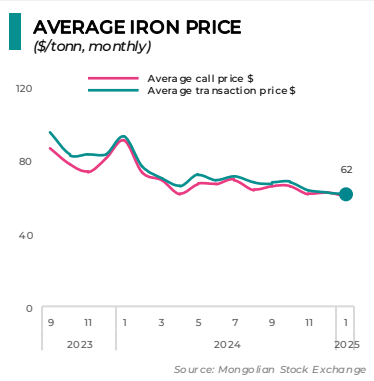
- Between January 2023 and January 2025, a total of 37.6 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$4.6 billion in revenue.
- In 2024, 22.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$2.4 billion in revenue.
- A total of 0.3 million tons of coal were sold in January 2025.



- As of January 2025, the average call price of coal was \$72, and the average transaction price was \$72.
- Depending on the type of coals, in January 2025, the minimum transaction price reached \$49, and the maximum price reached \$122.



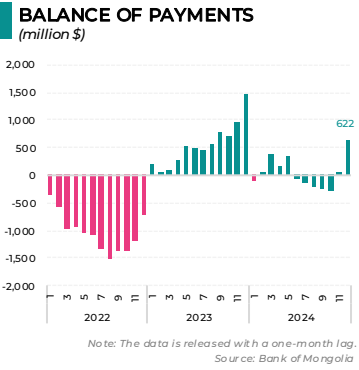
- Between September 2023 and January 2025, a total of 4.1 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$284 million in revenue.
- In 2024, 2.4 thousand tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$167 million in revenue.
- A total of 1.0 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were sold in January 2025.



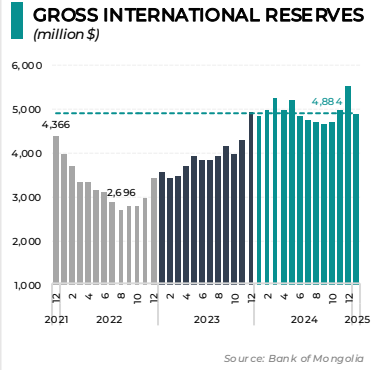
- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate rose to \$61 in January 2025, and the average transaction price reached \$62.
- Depending on the type of iron, in January 2025, the minimum transaction price was \$55, and the maximum price was \$86.



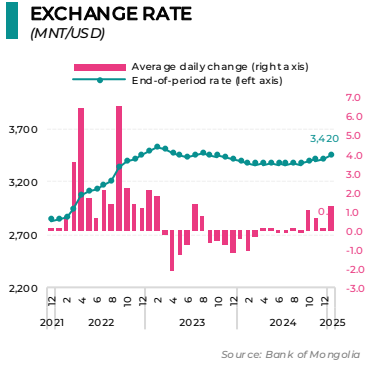
The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$622 million in 2024. Gross international reserves declined to \$4,884 million in January 2025, a decrease of 11 percent from the previous month.



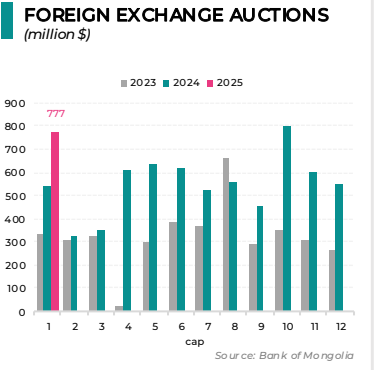
- The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$622 million in 2024.
- Exports of goods and services increased by \$0.8 billion but imports surged by \$2.9 billion, resulting in a deterioration of the current account balance in 2024.
- Net FDI inflow\* stood at \$2.6 billion in 2024, up by \$0.4 billion from 2023.



- Gross international reserves declined to \$4,884 million at the end of January 2025, down \$626 million (11.4 percent) from the previous month.



- The average daily change in the MNT/USD rate was 1.3 in January 2025, and the exchange rate reached 3,448 at the end of the month.

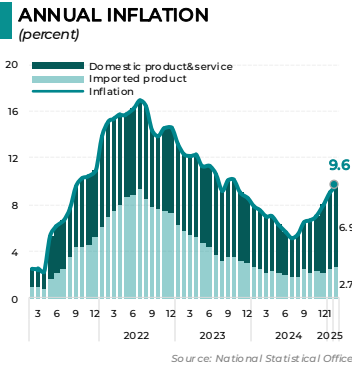


- In January 2025, the Bank of Mongolia sold \$777 million to the commercial banks, marking a 44 percent (\$238 million) increase compared to the same period last year.

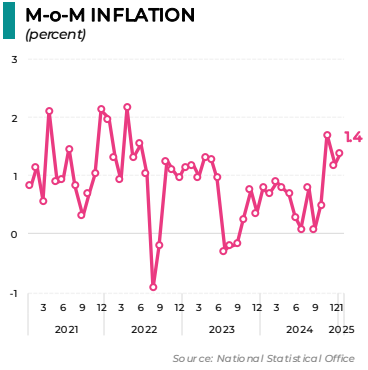
\*Net FDI inflow excludes transactions related to outflows of direct investment and loan repayments.



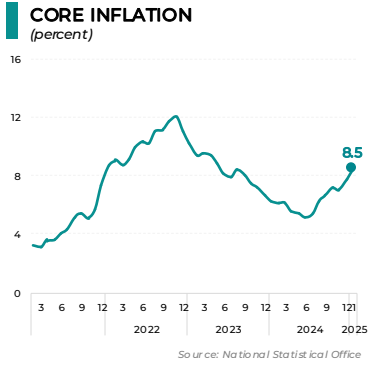
The annual inflation rate reached 9.6 percent in January 2025, marking an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the previous month. The acceleration was primarily driven by rising prices of meat, restaurants, household goods, health insurance, and personal care services. On a monthly basis, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 1.4 percent.



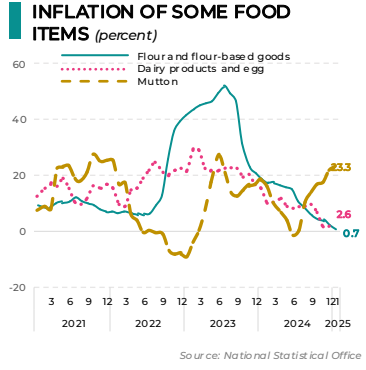
- In January 2025, the annual inflation rate reached 9.6 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 2.7 percentage points, accounting for 27.8 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 6.9 percentage points, accounting for 72.2 percent of the annual inflation.



- On a monthly basis, consumer prices increased by 1.4 percent in January 2025.
- The increase was mainly driven by a 2.3 percent increase in food, a 4.8 percent increase in restaurants, and a 100 percent increase in health insurance prices.



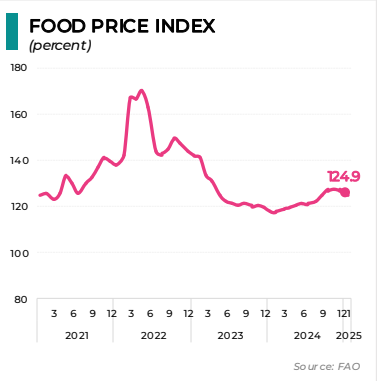
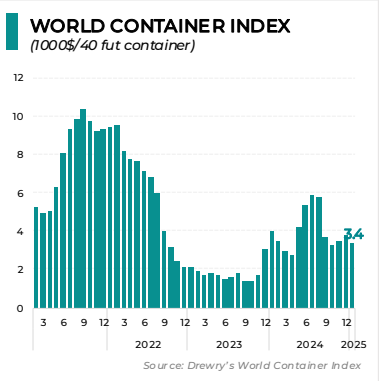
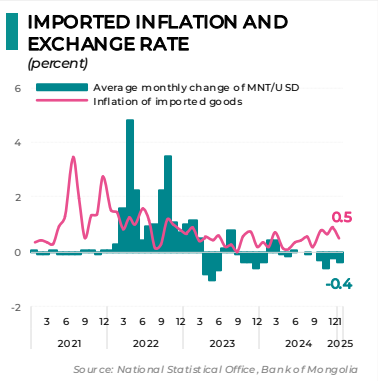
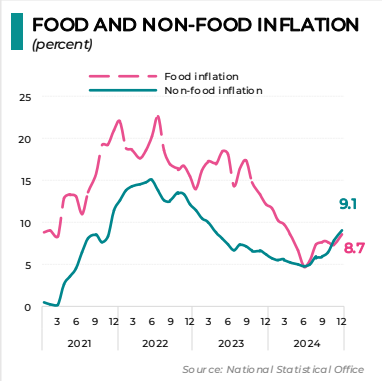
- Core inflation is measured by excluding the volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation increased to 8.5 percent in January 2025, contributing 5.6 percentage points to the annual inflation.
- Core inflation increased for the seventh consecutive month.



- Price increases in meat, dairy products, and flour-based goods accounted for 23.7 percent of the annual inflation in January 2025.
- Prices of flour and flour-based goods rose by 0.7 percent year-over-year.
- Prices of dairy products and egg increased by 2.6 percent year-over-year.
- Mutton price increased by 23.3 percent year-over-year.



Global container shipping price reached 3,095 USD, adding to inflationary pressures. The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased by 6.2 percent in January 2025 compared to a year earlier.



- Food inflation was at 9.4 percent, accounting for 2.7 percentage points of annual inflation in January 2025. Food inflation accelerated by 0.2 percentage points compared to the previous month, primarily due to higher prices of meat and meat products.
- Non-food inflation was at 9.2 percent, accounting for 6.9 percentage points of annual inflation. Non-food inflation rose 0.4 percentage points from the previous month, primarily due to rising prices for household goods and selected services.

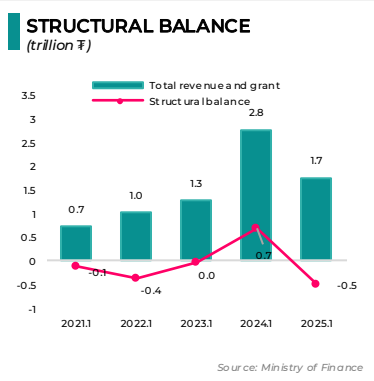
- In January 2025, the average MNT/USD rate depreciated by 0.4 percent from the previous month to 3,432.
- Inflation of imported goods increased by 0.5 percent from the previous month.

- International shipping costs have been surging due to disruptions from attacks in the Red Sea/Suez Canal.
- As of February 13, 2025, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) reached \$3,095 per 40-ft container, down 17 percent compared to a year earlier. This is 118 percent higher than the pre-pandemic average.
- Inflationary pressures remain high, driven by rising shipping costs and disruptions to global supply chains.

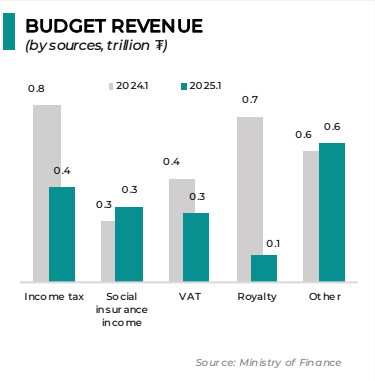
- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) measures the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It is calculated as the average of price indices for five commodity groups.
- The FFPI stood at 124.9 points in January 2025, up 6.2 percent compared to the previous year but down 1.6 percent from the previous month.
- In January 2025, prices of sugar, vegetable oils and meat declined, while dairy products and cereals prices increased.



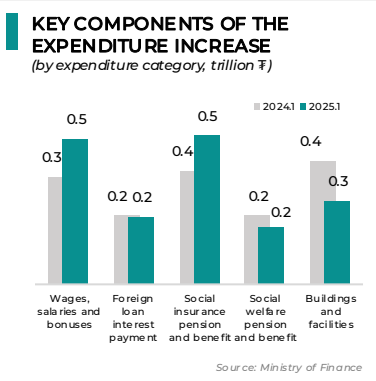
The consolidated budget balance recorded a deficit of ₹493 billion as of January 2025, primarily due to the significant decline in budget revenue.



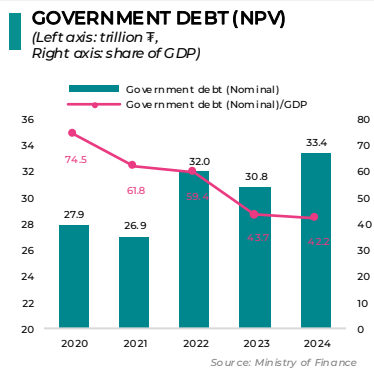
- As of January 2025, the structural balance of the consolidated budget recorded a deficit of ₹493 billion, a decrease of ₹1.2 trillion compared to the same period last year.



- The total revenue reached ₹1.7 trillion, a decline of ₹1.0 trillion (36.7 percent) from the same period previous year.
- The decline was mainly driven by a decrease of ₹358 billion (44.6 percent) in income tax, ₹152 billion (33.9 percent) in value added tax, and ₹606 billion (84.3 percent or sevenfold decline) in royalty.



- The total expenditure amounted to ₹2.2 trillion, an increase of ₹106 billion (5.2 percent) from the last year.
- The rise in spending was driven by an increase of ₹125 billion (35.9 percent) in compensation of employees and ₹117 billion (31.6 percent) in pensions and social benefit expenses.
- Pensions and public servant salaries were increased by inflation rate of 6 percent in January 2025, in accordance with the 2025 Budget Law.



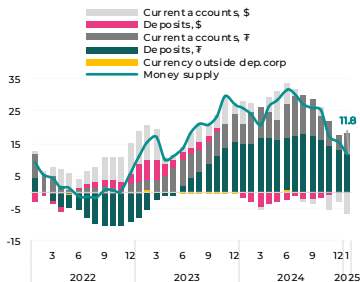
- In 2024, the government debt (nominal) reached ₹33.4 trillion, equivalent to 42.2 percent of GDP.
- The government debt (nominal)-to-GDP ratio aligns with the special fiscal requirements.





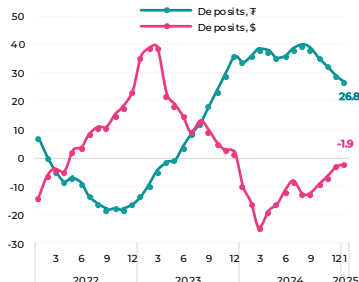
The money supply increased by 11.8 percent year-on-year to ₮41.9 trillion in January 2025. The outstanding loans increased by 35.0 percent year-on-year in January 2025, reaching ₮37.1 trillion.

## MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH (percent)



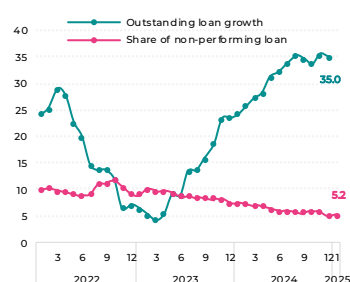
Source: National Statistical Office

## DEPOSITS GROWTH (percent)



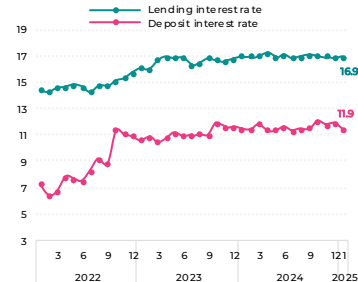
Source: National Statistical Office

## LOANS (percent)



Source: Bank of Mongolia

## INTEREST RATE (percent, weighted average rate)



Source: Bank of Mongolia

- In January 2025, the money supply reached ₮41.9 trillion, an increase of 11.8 percent from a year earlier.
- Domestic currency current and deposit accounts contributed 18.0 percentage points, while foreign currency current and deposit accounts contributed -5.9 percentage points and -0.3 percentage points to the growth, respectively.

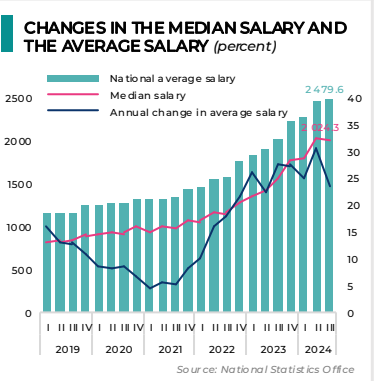
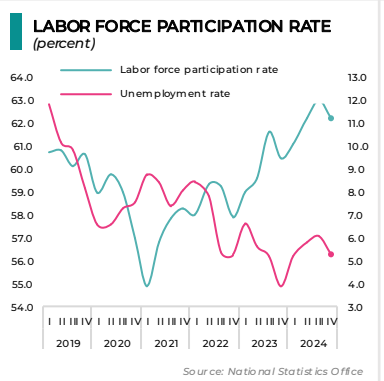
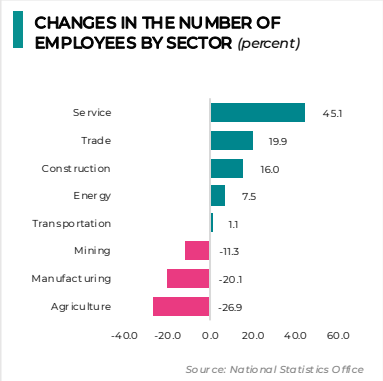
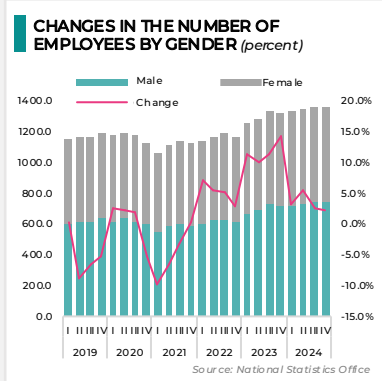
- Total deposits reached ₮26.5 trillion, an increase of 20.1 percent from a year earlier.
- Domestic currency deposits reached ₮21.6 trillion, up 26.8 percent from the same period last year but down 1.9 percent from the previous month.
- Foreign currency deposits reached ₮4.8 trillion, down 1.9 percent compared to the same period last year and 0.4 percent from the previous month.

- In January 2025, outstanding loans reached ₮37.1 trillion, marking an increase of 35.0 percent from a year earlier.
- The share of non-performing loans in total loans was 5.2 percent, a decrease of 2.2 percentage points from a year earlier.

- In January 2025, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding loans was 16.9 percent, up by 0.03 percentage points from the previous month.
- The interest rate on new deposits was 11.5 percent, marking a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month.



Reflecting increased economic activity, the labor market became more active, reaching a total number of employees of 1.35 million and a labor force participation rate of 62.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024.



- The number of employees increased by 31 thousand that is 2 percent from the same period last year, reaching 1,353 thousand, which is 165 thousand above the pre-pandemic level.
- In the fourth quarter of 2024, the number of male employees grew by 21.8 thousand from the same period last year, while female employees increased by 9.4 thousand compared to the same period last year.

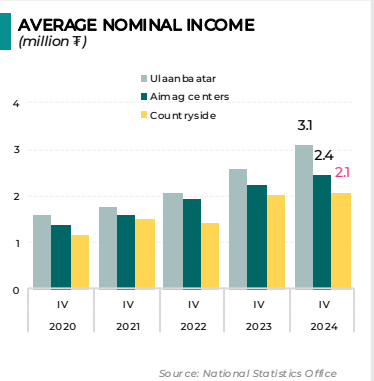
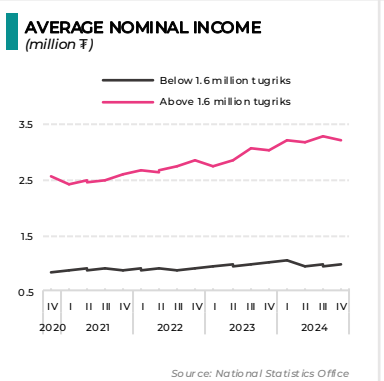
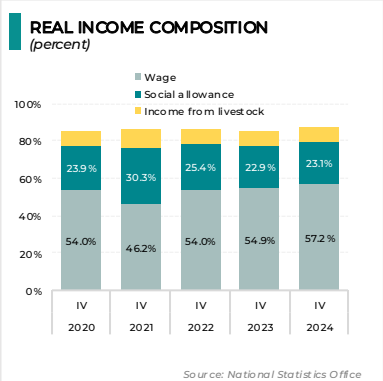
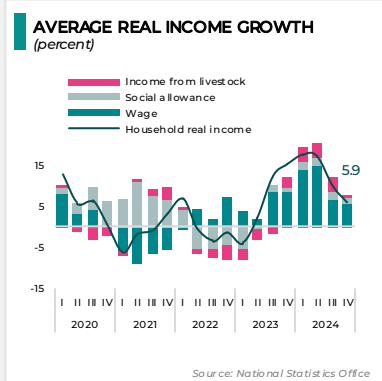
- The growth in the number of employees was positively influenced by increases in employment across the service, trade, construction and energy (water and electricity) sectors.
- Nevertheless, the decline in the number of workers in the agricultural sector, as well as in the processing and mining sectors, had a negative impact.

- The labor force participation rate reached 62.2 percent, reflecting an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared to the same period last year and 1.5 percentage points relative to the pre-pandemic period.
- However, the number of unemployed individuals rose by 22 thousand to 75.4 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2024. Consequently, the unemployment rate increased by 1.4 percentage points year-on-year, reaching 5.3 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% 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.



Even though household real income has been increasing for seven consecutive quarters, the pace of growth has slowed.



- The average real household income growth slowed to 5.9 per cent, due to base effects.
- The growth was mainly driven by an increase in wage income by ₮233 thousands, pension and benefit income by ₮76 thousands from the year earlier.

- The share of wages in total household real income reached 57.2 per cent, up 2.3 percentage points from a year earlier.
- The growth was due to not only an increase in average wages but also a rise in employment.

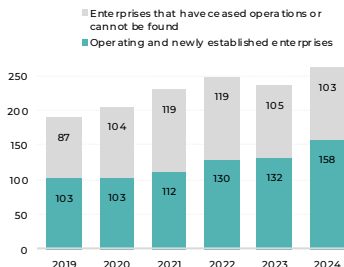
- Real income growth among low-income households remains insignificant.
- Households with incomes below ₮1.6 million make up 43.7 per cent of all households, and their average monthly nominal income stood at ₮981 thousands.
- In contrast, households with incomes above ₮1.6 million had average monthly income of ₮3.2 million.

- The average household income in Ulaanbaatar reached ₮3.1 million, while average household income in rural areas remains lower.
- Wage income makes up 65.4 per cent of household income in Ulaanbaatar, while in rural areas, it accounts for 15.2 per cent, with agricultural income making up 37 per cent.



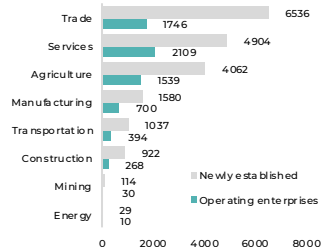
In 2024, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 261.2 thousand, an increase of 20.2 thousand or 10.4 percent from last year.

### TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED ENTERPRISES (thousands, by operating status)



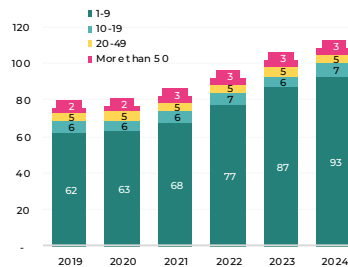
Source: National Statistics Office

### CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES OPERATING BY SECTOR (the number of enterprise)



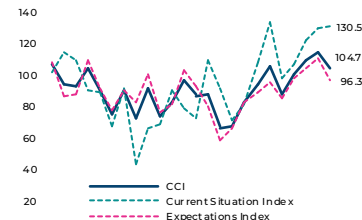
Source: National Statistics Office

### THE NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES OPERATING BY SECTOR (thousands, by number of employees)



Source: National Statistics Office

### CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX (by quarter, 2018=100)



Source: National Research and Consulting Center (NRCC Co. Ltd)

- In 2024, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 261.2 thousand, an increase of 20.2 thousand or 10.4 percent from last year.
- Of this growth, 19.2 thousand were newly established enterprises that have not yet commenced operations, while 6.8 thousand were actively operating enterprises.
- The increase in both actively operating and newly established enterprises indicates enhanced business activity.

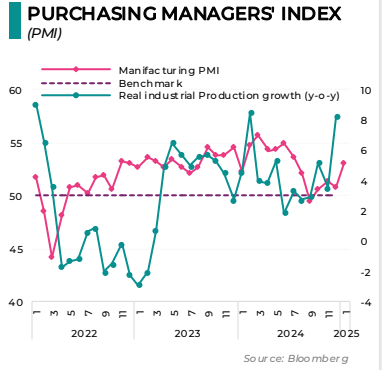
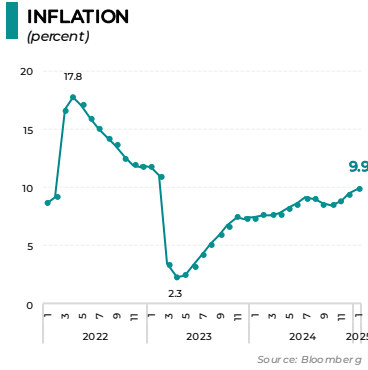
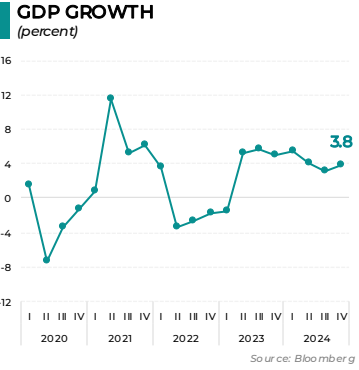
- Due to the activation of the domestic economy and improved purchasing power, the trade and services sectors accounted for the largest share of growth, with 3.8 thousand actively operating enterprises added.
- Additionally, with the implementation of policies supporting agriculture, the number of enterprises in this sector increased by 43 percent for operating enterprises.

- Out of the 108.4 thousand operating enterprises, 93.5 thousand are micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees.
- Moreover, micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees account for 91% of the growth in operating enterprises.

- As of the fourth quarter of 2024, the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) reached 104.7, improving by 16.7 points compared to the same period last year.
- By CCI components, the Current Situation Index, which shows citizens' perceptions of the current economic situation, has increased by 32.9 points, and the Expectations Index, which shows citizens' outlook on economic conditions for the 6 months, has increased by 11.5 points.
- This was mainly driven by improved evaluation and outlook for job availability and business conditions.



Russian economic growth reached 3.8 percent as of 2024Q4. 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 9.9 percent in January 2025, from 0.4 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 a year earlier.
- Economic growth, which had been boosted by budget expansion related to increased military and army spending, is slowing down from previous year.

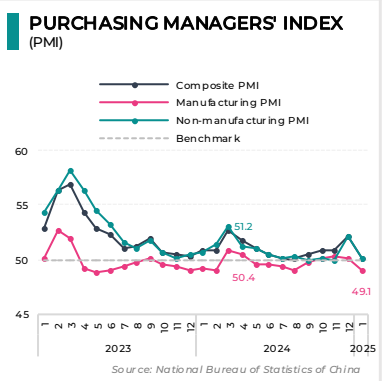
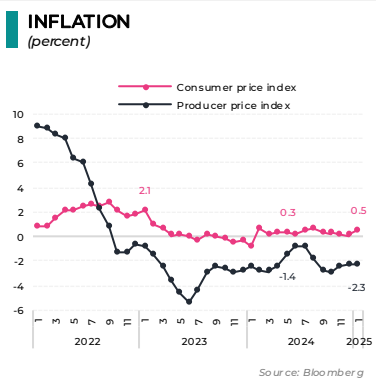
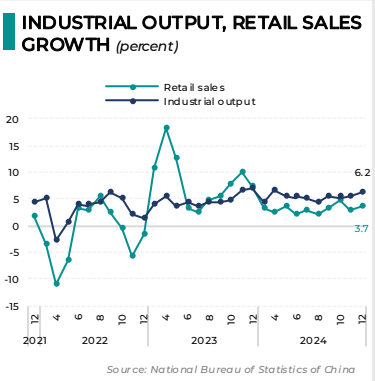
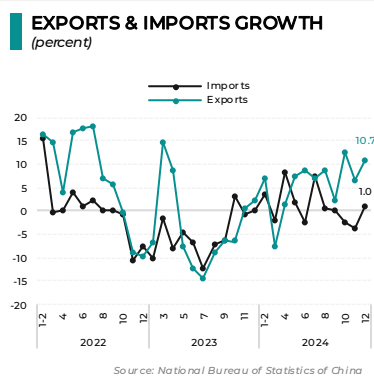
- As of December 2024, exports reached \$417 billion and imports reached \$294 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$124 billion.
- Exports decreased by 19.2 percent in December 2024 compared to a year earlier.
- Imports decreased by 7.5 percent in December 2024 compared to a year earlier.

- The inflation rate reached 9.9 percent in January 2025, up 0.4 percentage points from the previous month.
- The inflation rate remains above the target level of 4 percent.
- The Central Bank of Russia raised the policy rate by 2 percentage points to 21 percent in October 2024.

- In January 2025, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 53.1 reflecting an increase of 2.3 points from the previous month.
- As of December 2024, the growth of real industrial production reached 8.2 percent, up by 4.7 percentage points from the previous month.



China's economy grew by 5.0 percent 2024, meeting the government's target. Consumer inflation hit a five-month high in January 2025, while producer price deflation persisted.



- China's economy expanded by 5.0 percent in 2024. Out of 31 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, 22 experienced growth rates exceeding 5.0 percent.
- 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.
- Retail sales growth increased to 3.7 percent in December 2024, and the growth for 2024 reached 3.5 percent.

- The consumer price index increased by 0.5 percent in January 2025, marking a five-month high.
- The year-on-year producer price decline remained unchanged at -2.3 percent in January 2025.

- The manufacturing PMI stood at 49.1 in January 2025, falling back to contraction territory.
- The non-manufacturing PMI and composite PMI both declined but remained above the 50-point mark.

Combined trade data for January and February will be released in March.

Combined data for January and February will be released in March.

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