

MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

March 2025

CONTENTS:

1. GDP
2. Foreign Trade
3. Commodity Price Trends
4. Mining Commodity Exchange Trade
5. BOP, International Reserves
6. Inflation
7. Budget
8. Money and Finance
9. Labor Market
10. Enterprises
11. World economy – Russia, China



▸ MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 2025.03

GDP growth

(2024)

4.9 percent

International reserves

(March 2025)

4,996 million \$

Inflation

(March 2025)

9.1 percent

Budget balance

(March 2025)

-353 billion ₺

Exports

(March 2025)

3,013 million \$

Imports

(March 2025)

2,548 million \$

FDI

(2024)

4,005 million \$

Loan rate

(February 2025)

17.1 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

(Q4 2024)

7.9 percent

Number of enterprises operating

(Q4 2024)

108.4 thousand

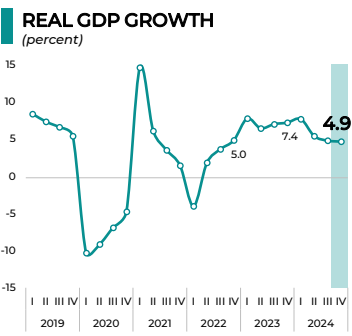
*Mainly in trade, services, construction and manufacturing sectors

Household real income growth

(Q4 2024)

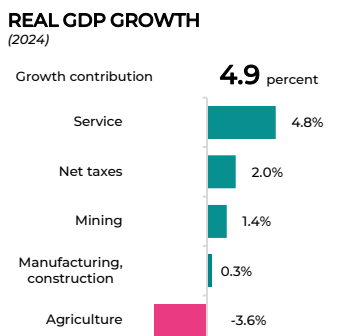
5.9 percent

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.



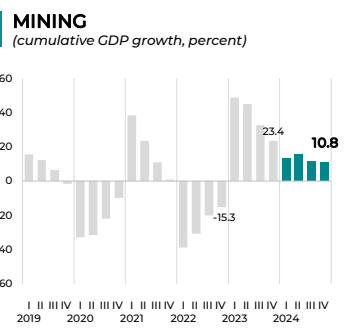
Source: National Statistics Office

- 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.



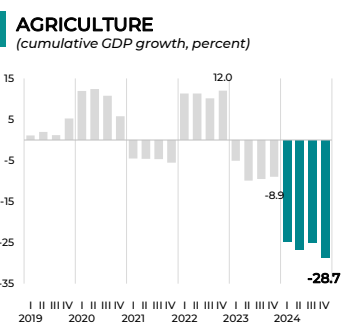
Source: National Statistics Office

- 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.



Source: National Statistics Office

- 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.

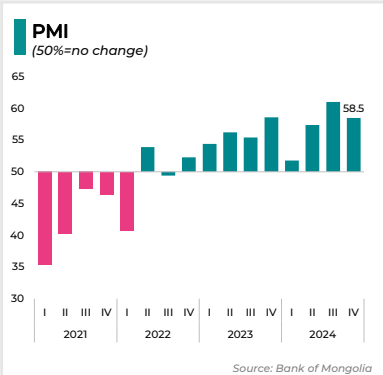


Source: National Statistics Office

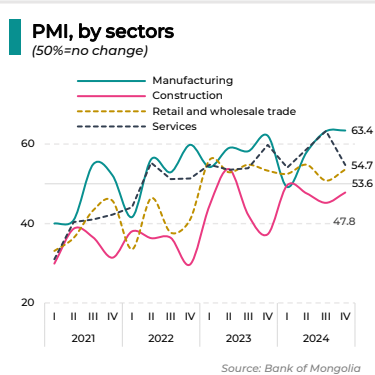
- The agriculture sector shrank by 28.7 percent in 2024.
- The number of natural losses of adult livestock reached 9.4 million in 2024, increasing by 4.4 million from the previous year. This accounted for 14.5 percent of the total livestock counted at the beginning of 2023.
- The total livestock population 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.



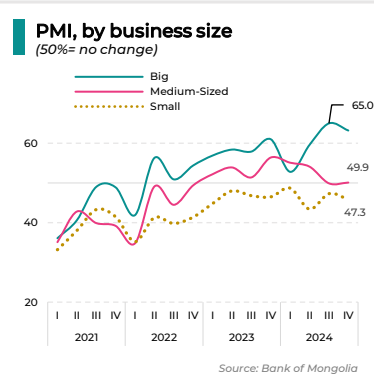
Despite remaining in expansion territory, PMI index fell to 58.5 percent in 2024Q4.



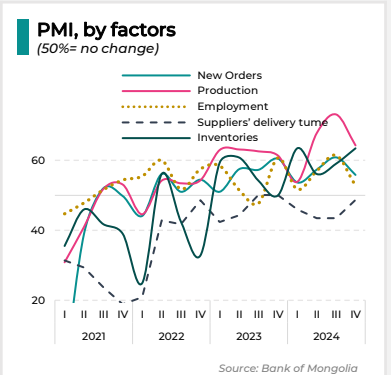
■ Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which measures the economic expectations of manufacturers and service providers, fell to 58.5 percent in 2024Q4, from 61 percent in 2024Q3, and 58.6 percent in 2023Q4.



- Except construction sector, PMI in other sectors remained in expansionary territory.
- Due to the growth in mining sector, industrial PMI index was highest among all other sectors, at 63.4 percent.
- Services PMI declined by 8.6 percentage points from 2024Q3 to 54.7 percent in 2024Q4.
- PMI for retail and wholesale trade improved by 2.8 percentage points from the previous quarter, reaching 53.6 percent in 2024Q4.



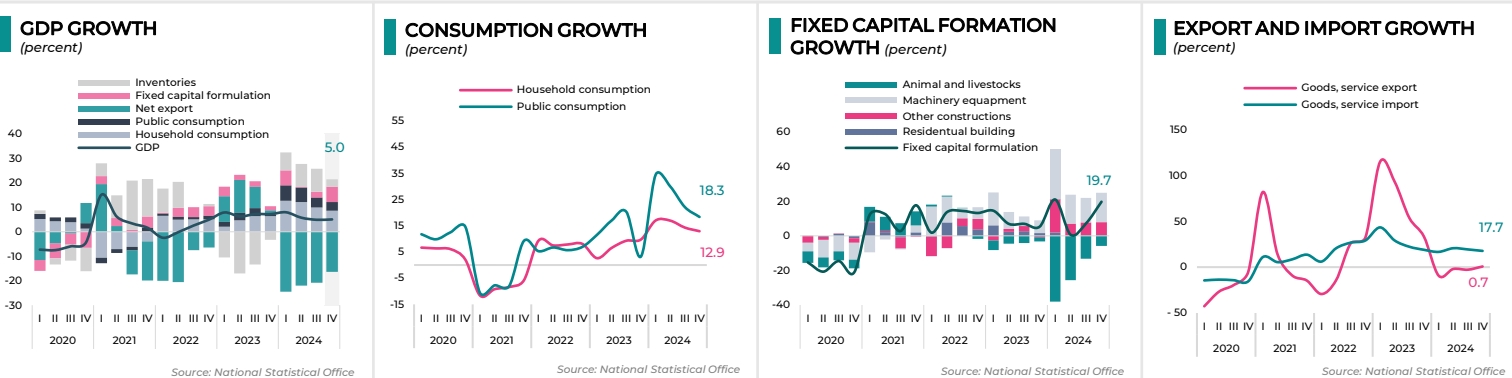
- PMI for large companies with more than 200 employees was estimated at 63.2 percent in 2024Q4 down from 65.0 in 2024Q3.
- PMI for medium-sized businesses with 50-199 employees rose to 50.1 percent in 2024Q4, turning to expansionary territory.
- However, PMI for small businesses remained in contractionary territory, reflecting low confidence.



■ Businesses reported that new orders, production, inventories, and employment are expected to grow. However, supplier deliveries continued to lengthen for the 16th consecutive quarter.



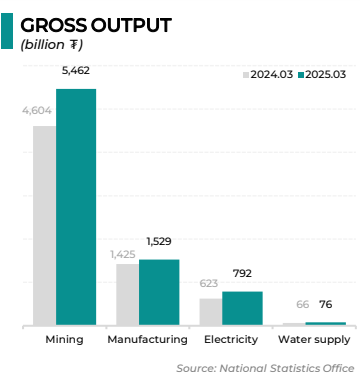
Real GDP, calculated using the expenditure approach, grew by 5.0 percent in 2024. Domestic demand was the main driver of growth, while the rise in imports of goods and services slowed the overall expansion.



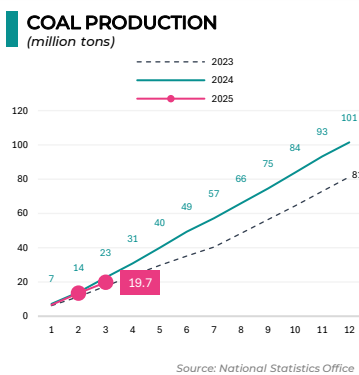
- Robust domestic demand contributed positively to the growth. Particularly, household consumption contributed 8.6 percentage points, government consumption 3.6 percentage points, and investment 6.2 percentage points, respectively.
- Rapid growth in imports reduced net exports, weakening the overall growth.
- Government consumption growth slowed in the second half of 2024 and reached 18.3 percent at the end of 2024.
- 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 0.7 percent, while imports surged by 17.7 percent due to higher consumption and investment.



Gross industrial output increased by 17 percent in the first quarter of 2025. The production of mining products excluding copper concentrate, such as coal, iron ore, gold, and crude oil, declined compared to the same period last year. The mining sector's producer price index fell, reflecting the drop in coal prices.

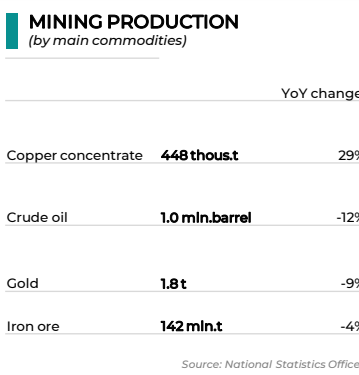


- The gross industrial output reached ₮7.9 trillion in the first quarter of 2025, marking 17.0 percent increase compared to the same period last year.
- The growth was mainly driven by an 18.6 percent increase in the mining sector due to the higher production of copper concentrate.
- The manufacturing gross output increased by 7.3 percent from the same period last year, driven by higher output of food products and chemicals.

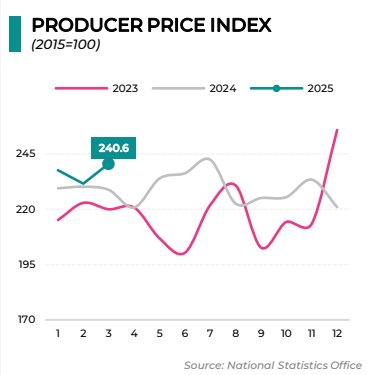


- The mining sector contributes approximately 70 percent* of total industrial output, of which coal makes up 43 percent.
- As of the first quarter of 2025, coal production reached 19.7 million tons, reflecting a 12.4 percent decline from a year earlier.

*As of 2024



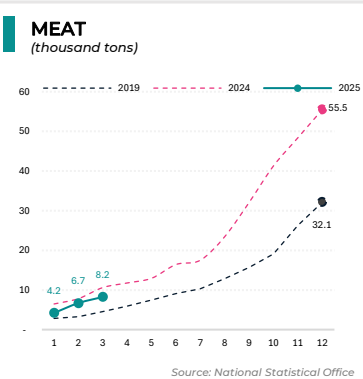
- Copper concentrate production rose by 29 percent and reached 448 thousand tons, reflecting Oyu Tolgoi's higher copper concentrate output.
- The production of iron ore and concentrate fell by 4 percent in March 2025, reaching 1,429 thousand tons.
- However, gold and oil production remained below last year's levels for the same period.



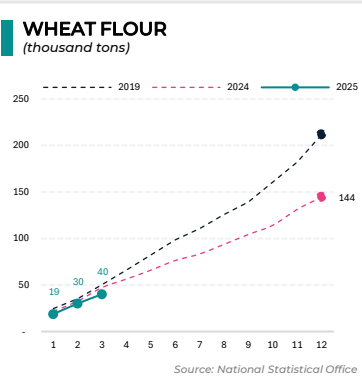
- In March 2025, the producer price index (PPI) increased by 5.2 percent year-on-year.
- PPI increased in:
- Beverages by 10.1 percent,
 - Wood, as well as products made from wood and cork except furniture by 88.2 percent,
 - Electricity by 68.5 percent respectively;
- PPI decreased in:
- Coal mining by 14.5 percent,
 - Extraction of crude petroleum by 9.1 percent,
 - Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products by 4.7 percent.



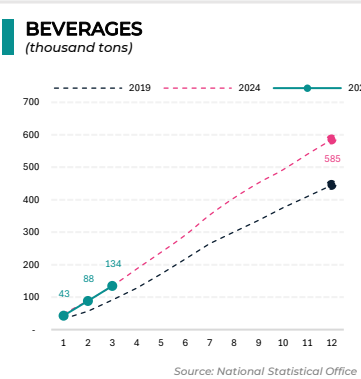
The manufacturing sector production increased by 1.0 percent in real terms (adjusted by the industrial producer price index) in March 2025, mainly driven by increases in the production of dairies, textiles, and chemical products.



- Processed animal meat reached 8.2 thousand tons in March 2025, marking a decrease of 22 percent from the same period last year.
- This led to a 6.9 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.

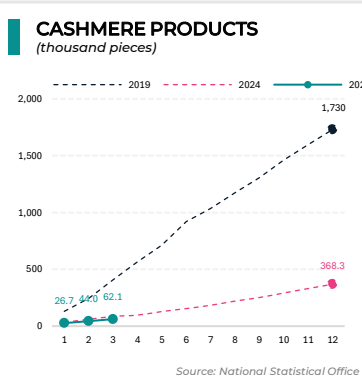


- The flour production reached 40.0 thousand tons in March 2025, marking a decrease of 15 percent from the same period last year.
- The decline in flour production was a major contributor to the 23.3 percent year-on-year decrease in the manufacturing of grain mill products (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 5-7 percent of the manufacturing sector.



- The production volume of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages reached 134.5 thousand tons, reflecting an 0.2 percent increase from the same period last year.
- There was 4.1 percent year-on-year decrease* in beverage production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for around 20-25 percent of the manufacturing sector.

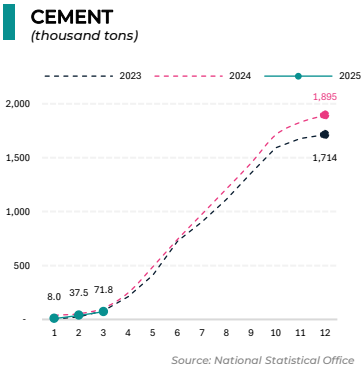
*This decline was mainly driven by a production decrease of alcoholic beverages.



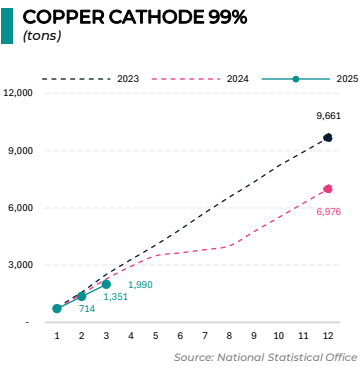
- The physical volume of cashmere products reached 62 thousand pieces in March 2025, marking a decrease of 23 percent from the same period last year.
- There was a 20.4 percent year-on-year increase in real textile production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 3-5 percent of the manufacturing sector.



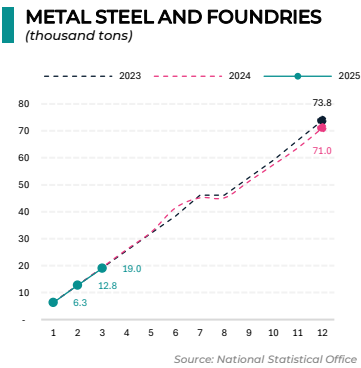
The production of key inputs in the construction sector, including cement, steel, and metal foundries, declined, while the production of windows and doors increased.



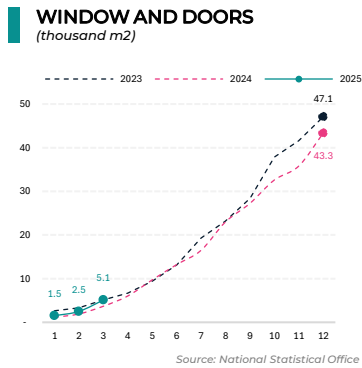
- Cement production reached 71.8 thousand tons in March 2025, marking a decrease of 32 percent from the same period last year.



- Copper cathode reached 1,990 tons in March 2025, marking a decrease of 13 percent from the same period last year.



- Metal steel and foundries reached 19.0 thousand tons in March 2025, marking a decrease of 2 percent from the same period last year.



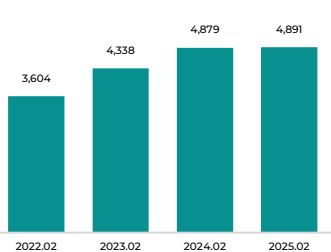
- Window and doors production reached 5.1 thousand m2 in March 2025, marking an increase of 39 percent from the same period last year.



The rail freight transport declined in the first quarter of 2025 due to lower coal and crude oil production. The number of inbound tourists rose by 19 percent in the first 3 months of 2025. Furthermore, the trade and service revenues improved in February 2025.

DOMESTIC TRADE

(trade turnover, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)

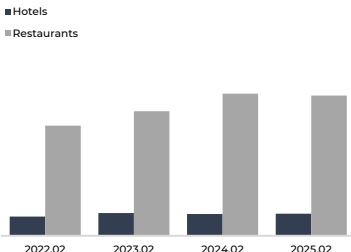


Note: The data is released with a 45-day lag.
Source: MED estimation, NSO

- Wholesale and retail trade account for the largest share of the services sector.
- Total revenue in the sector amounted to ₮9.7 trillion in the first 2 months of 2025, reflecting a 7.7 percent year-on-year increase. The revenue in real terms (adjusted by CPI) rose by 0.3 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 17.8 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in the first 2 months of 2025.
- However, with rising inflation, CPI-adjusted real revenue of the restaurants declined by 1.4 percent, but that of the hotels increased by 1 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

(carried freight, million tons)

	2024.03	2025.03	YoY change:
Railway	10.9	10.3	-6%
Mining products	7.9	7.2	-9%
Air*	2.2	2.0	-8%
2023.12	2024.12		
Road	69.9	85.2	22%
Mining products	66.9	81.9	22%

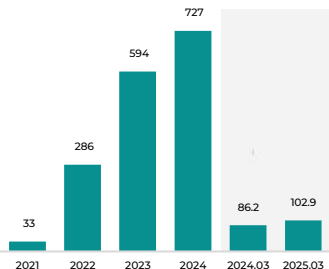
Note: The data of road transport is released on quarterly basis.
Source: National Statistics Office

- Freight in railway totaled 10.3 million tons in the first quarter of 2025, down 6 percent from the same period last year, primarily due to the lower transport of coal and petroleum products.
- Air freight transport declined by 8 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.

*thousand tons

TOURISM

(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)



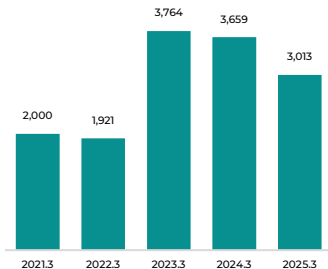
Source: National Statistics Office

- The number of tourists visiting Mongolia reached 102.9 thousand in the first quarter of 2025, marking a 19 percent increase from the same period last year.



The foreign trade turnover reached \$5.6 billion in March 2025, resulting in a trade surplus of \$465 million.

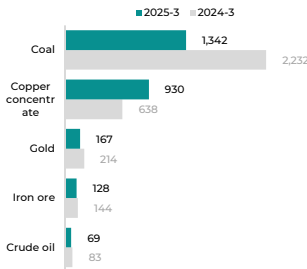
EXPORTS
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In March 2025, exports reached \$3,013 million, marking a decline of 17 percent from the same period last year.
- Mining products accounted for 94 percent of total exports, with coal exports alone making up 54 percent.

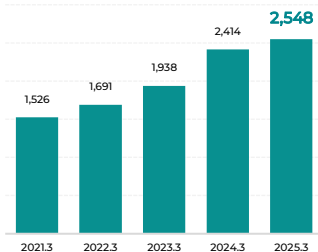
EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- Coal export reached \$1,342 million, decreasing by 40 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Copper concentrate export reached \$930 million, increasing by 46 percent from the same period last year.
- Gold export reached \$167 million, decreasing by 22 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Iron ore export reached 128 million, decreasing by 11 percent compared to the same period last year.

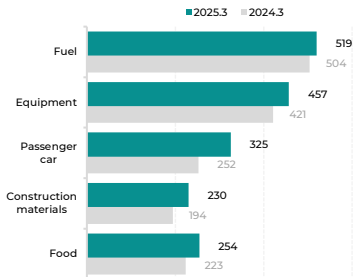
IMPORTS
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

- In March 2025, imports reached \$2,548 million, an increase of 5.5 percent from the same period last year.
- Petroleum products accounted for 18 percent of the total imports, while equipment and automobiles accounted for 20 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

IMPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCTS
(million \$)



Source: MGCA

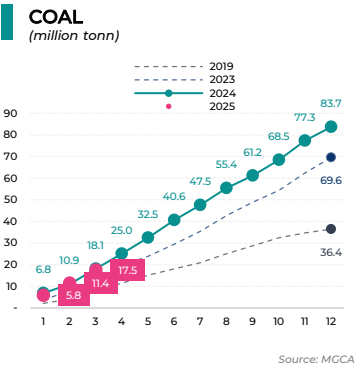
- Equipment import reached \$457 million, up 9 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Petroleum product imports reached \$519 million, up 3 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Passenger car imports reached \$325 million, up 29 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Construction material imports reached \$230 million, up 19 percent compared to a year earlier.

2.2 MINERAL PRODUCTS

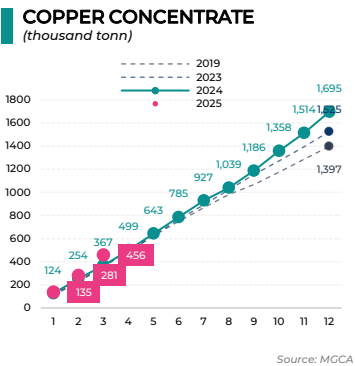
MARCH 2025



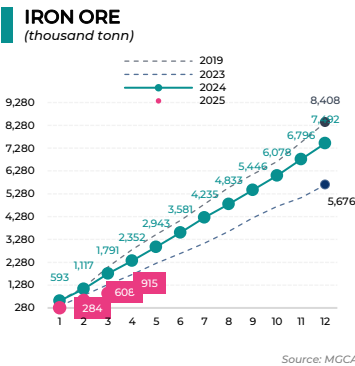
As of March 2025, mining products made up 94 percent of total exports, with coal and copper concentrate alone accounting for 88 percent.



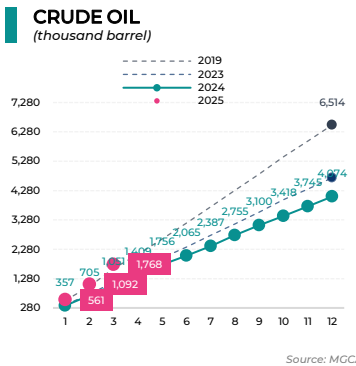
- In March 2025, coal exports reached 17.5 million tons, decreasing by 32 percent compared to the same period last year.



- In March 2025, copper concentrate exports reached 456 thousand tons, increasing by 24.8 percent compared to the same period last year.



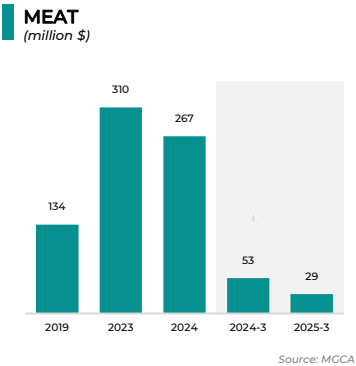
- In March 2025, iron ore exports reached 915 thousand tons, decreasing by 12.9 percent compared to the same period last year.



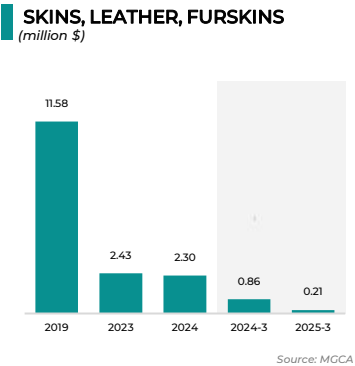
- In March 2025, crude oil exports reached 1,768 thousand barrels, decreasing by 1.3 percent compared to the same period last year.



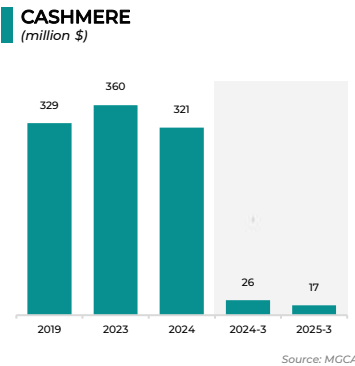
In March 2025, exports of the main agricultural products fell compared to a year earlier.



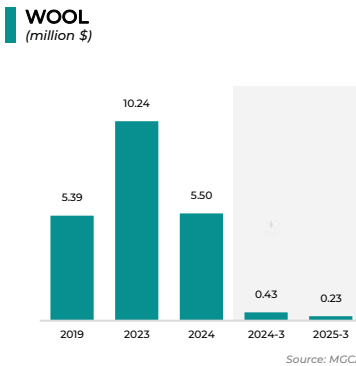
▪ In March 2025, meat exports reached \$29 million, a decrease of 45 percent compared to a year earlier.



▪ In March 2025, skins, leather, furskins exports reached \$211 thousand, a decrease of 75 percent compared to a year earlier.



▪ In March 2025, cashmere exports reached \$17 million, a decrease of 34 percent compared to a year earlier.



▪ In March 2025, wool exports reached \$229 thousand, a decrease of 47 percent compared to a year earlier.



GLOBAL COMMODITY
PRICE TRENDS

COAL

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



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Australian high-quality coking coal on the Singapore Exchange in March 2025 was \$179, marking a 26 percent decrease from the same period last year.

COPPER

(\$/tonn, LME)

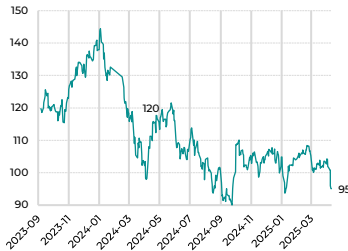


Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in March 2025 was \$9,092, marking a 3 percent increase from the same period last year.

IRON CONCENTRATE

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

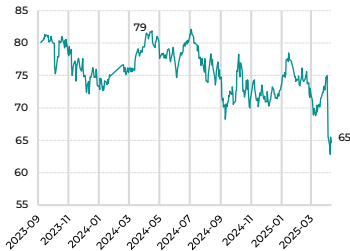


Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of iron ore in Northwest China in March 2025 was \$100, marking a 5 percent decrease from the same period last year.

CRUDE OIL

(\$/bbl, Brent)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Brent oil in March 2025 was \$68, marking a 13 percent increase from the same period last year.

4. THE MINING COMMODITY EXCHANGE TRADE

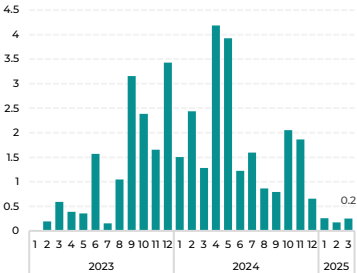
MARCH 2025



In the first 3 months of 2025, 678 thousand tons of coal, 2.1 million tons of iron ore and concentrate, 11.6 tons of fluoride, and 4.5 tons of copper concentrates were traded on the Mining commodity exchange.

COAL TRADE

(million tonn, monthly)

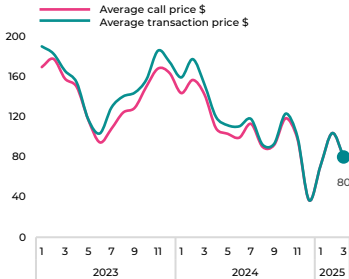


Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between January 2023 and March 2025, a total of 38 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 0.7 million tons of coal were sold in the first 3 months of 2025.

AVERAGE COAL PRICE

(\$/tonn, monthly)

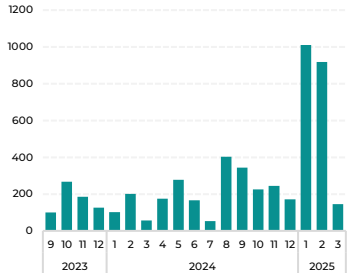


Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- As of March 2025, the average call price of coal was \$80, and the average transaction price was \$80.
- Depending on the type of coal, in March 2025, the minimum transaction price reached \$25, and the maximum price reached \$115.

IRON TRADE

(thousand tonn, monthly)

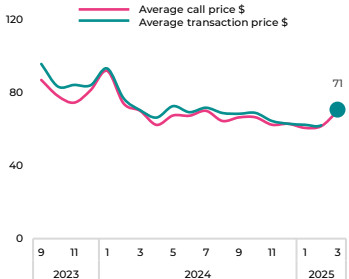


Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between September 2023 and March 2025, a total of 5.2 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$349 million in revenue.
- In 2024, 2.4 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$167 million in revenue.
- A total of 2.1 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were sold in the first 3 months of 2025.

AVERAGE IRON PRICE

(\$/tonn, monthly)

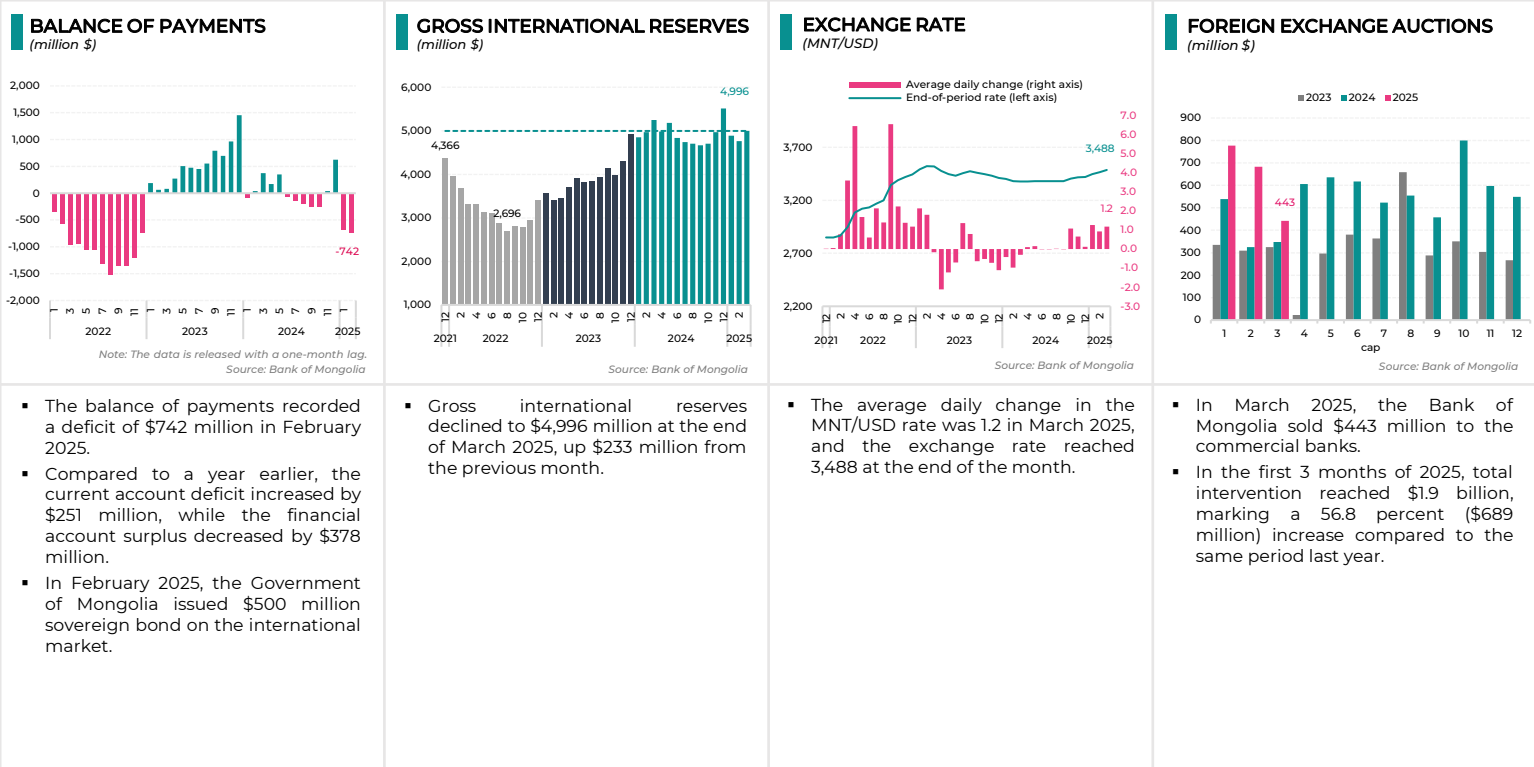


Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate rose to \$70 in March 2025, and the average transaction price reached \$71.
- Depending on the type of iron, the minimum transaction price in March 2025 was \$65, and the maximum price was \$89.

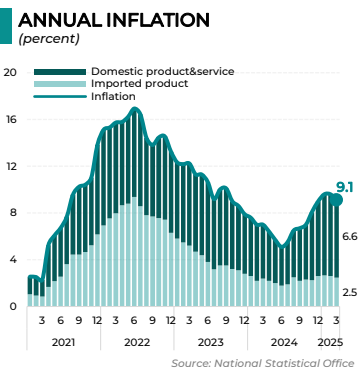


The balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$742 million in February 2025. Gross international reserves increased to \$4,996 million March 2025.

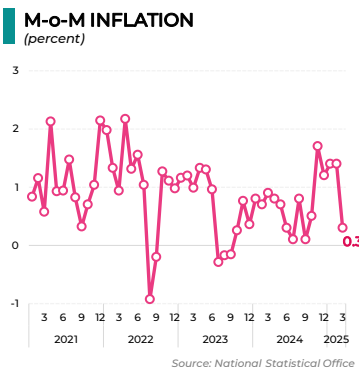




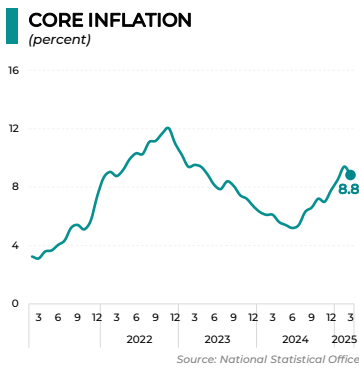
The annual inflation rate decreased to 9.1 percent in March 2025, a 0.5 percentage point drop from the previous month. The decline was primarily driven by a slowdown in the price increases of food and clothing. On a monthly basis, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 0.3 percent.



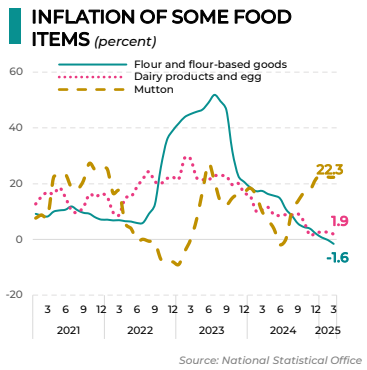
- In March 2025, the annual inflation rate reached 9.1 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 2.5 percentage points, accounting for 27.1 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 6.6 percentage points, accounting for 72.9 percent of the annual inflation.



- On a monthly basis, consumer prices increased by 0.3 percent in March 2025.
- The increase was mainly driven by a 12.5 percent increase in meat and meat products.



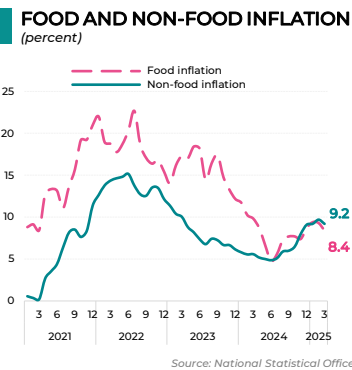
- Core inflation is measured by excluding the volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation fell to 8.8 percent in March 2025, contributing 5.8 percentage points to the annual inflation.



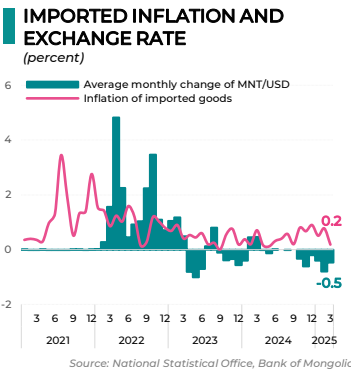
- Price increases in meat, dairy products, and flour-based goods accounted for 17.7 percent of the annual inflation in March 2025.
- Prices of flour and flour-based goods decreased by 1.6 percent year-over-year.
- Prices of dairy products and eggs increased by 1.9 percent year-over-year.
- Mutton price increased by 22.3 percent year-over-year.



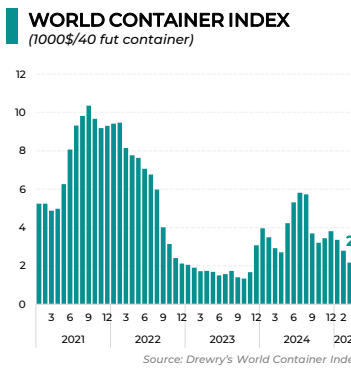
Global container shipping price reached \$2,265, down by 19 percent compared to a year earlier. Meanwhile, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased by 6.9 percent in March 2025.



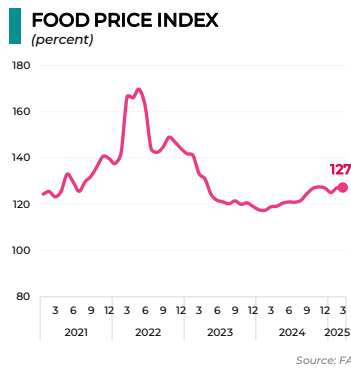
- Food inflation was at 8.4 percent, accounting for 2.3 percentage points of annual inflation in March 2025.
- Non-food inflation was at 9.2 percent, accounting for 6.8 percentage points of annual inflation. The decline in non-food inflation compared to the previous month was primarily driven by a slowdown in the price increases for clothing, cloth, footwear, and household goods.



- In March 2025, the average MNT/USD rate depreciated by 0.5 percent from the previous month to 3,475.
- Inflation of imported goods increased by 0.2 percent from the previous month in March 2025.



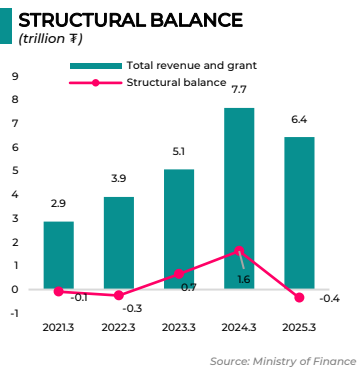
- International shipping costs have been surging due to disruptions from attacks in the Red Sea/Suez Canal but started to decline in the second half of 2024.
- As of April 10, 2025, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) reached \$2,265 per 40-ft container, down 19 percent compared to a year earlier.
- The decline in international shipping costs is alleviating supply-side inflationary pressures.



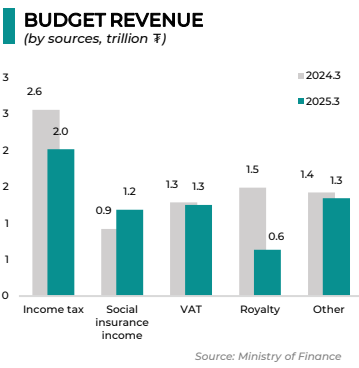
- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) measures the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It is calculated as the average of price indices for five commodity groups.
- The FFPI stood at 127.1 points in March 2025, up 6.9 percent compared to the previous year and remained stable compared to previous month.
- In March 2025, prices of cereals and sugar declined, while meat and vegetable oils increased, while the dairy price remained stable.



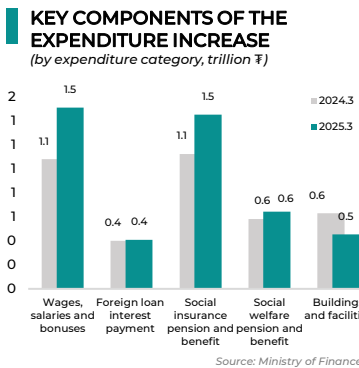
The budget structural revenue reached ₹6.4 trillion, while total expenditure amounted ₹6.5 trillion, resulting in a budget deficit of ₹353 billion as of March 2025. The decline in the budget revenue was mainly due to the drop in revenue from coal exports.



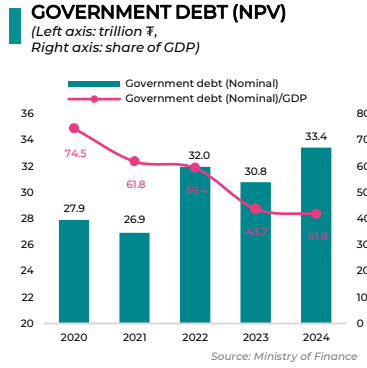
- As of March 2025, the structural balance of the consolidated budget recorded a deficit of ₹353 billion, a decrease of ₹2.0 trillion compared to the same period last year.
- The slowdown in the budget revenue, due to the decline in coal prices, was the main factor contributing to the overall deficit in the balanced budget.



- The structural revenue and grant reached ₹6.4 trillion, a decrease of ₹1.2 trillion (-16.2 percent) comparing to the same period last year.
- The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of ₹640 billion (-13.9 percent) in corporate income tax, ₹36 billion (-2.8 percent) in value added tax, and ₹636 billion (-57.3 percent) in royalty.



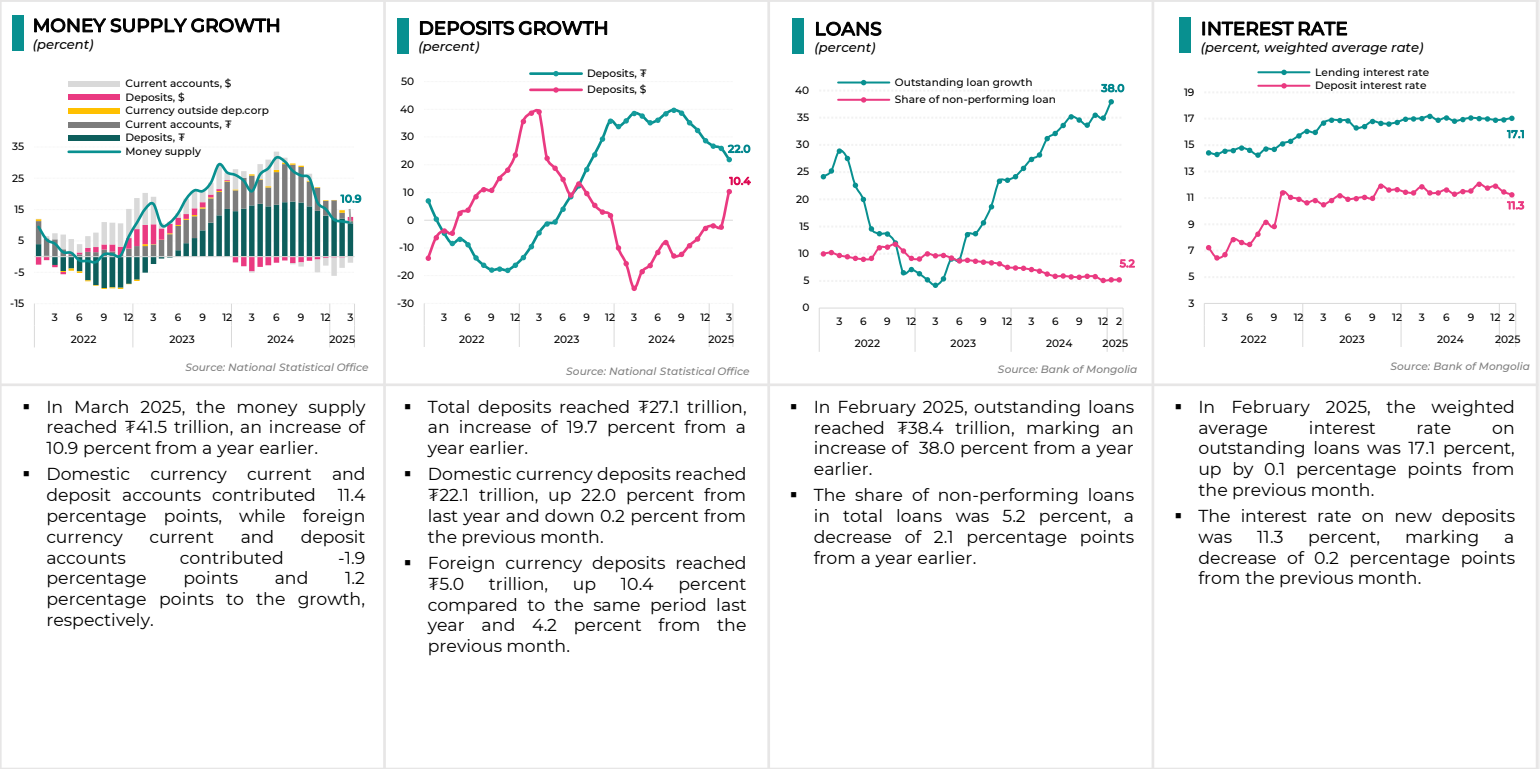
- The total expenditure amounted to ₹6.5 trillion, an increase of ₹807.4 billion MNT (+14.2 percent) compared to the same period of last year.
- Pensions and public servant salaries were increased by inflation rate of 6 percent in January 2025, in accordance with the 2025 Budget Law.
- The increase in spending was mainly driven by an increase of 39.8 percent rise in civil servant wages and salaries, and a 22.7 percent increase in pensions and social benefit expenses.



- In 2024, the government debt (nominal) reached ₹33.4 trillion, equivalent to 41.8 percent of GDP.
- The government debt (nominal)-to-GDP ratio aligns with the special fiscal requirements.

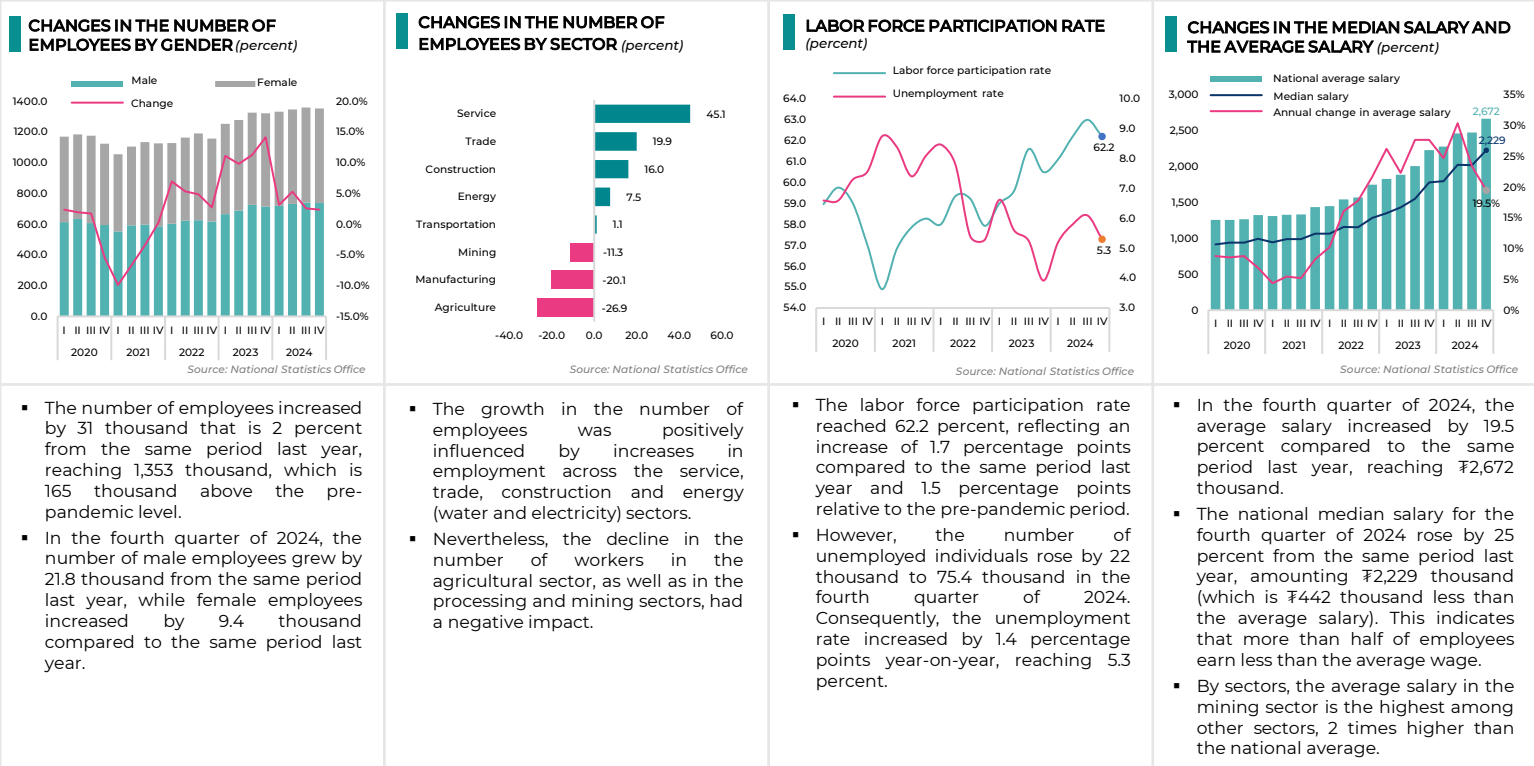


The money supply increased by 10.9 percent year-on-year to ₮41.5 trillion in March 2025. The outstanding loans increased by 38.0 percent year-on-year in February 2025, reaching ₮38.4 trillion.



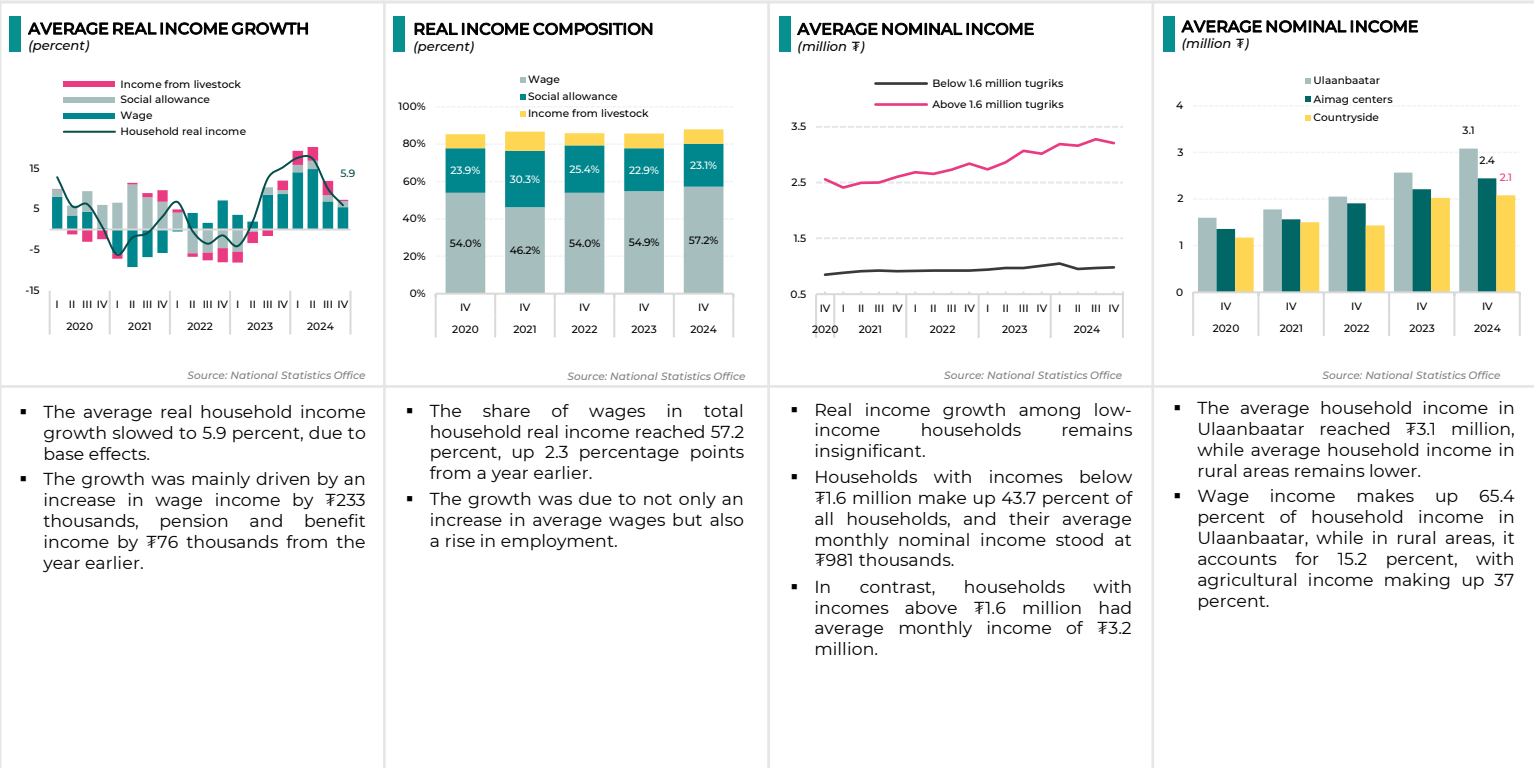


Reflecting increased economic activity, the labor market became more active, reaching a total number of employees of 1.35 million and a labor force participation rate of 62.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024.



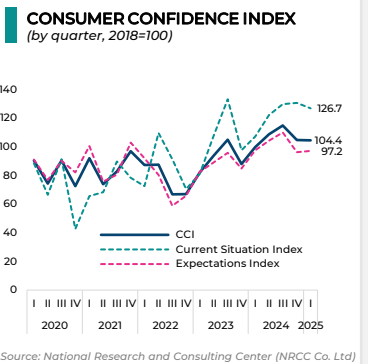
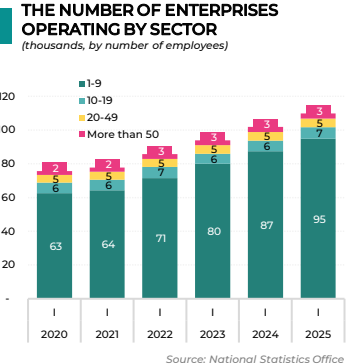
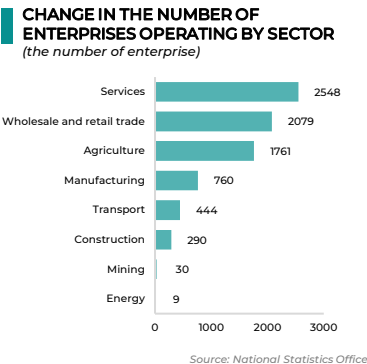
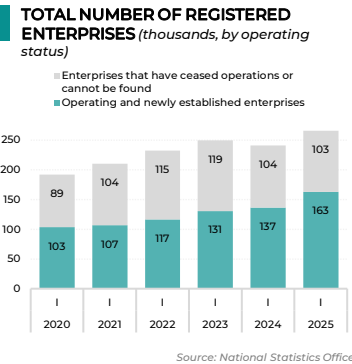


Although household real income has increased for seven consecutive quarters, the growth rate slowed in the fourth quarter of 2024





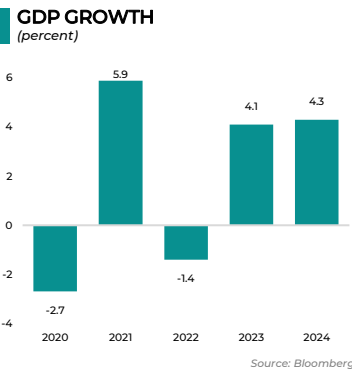
In the first quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 266.1 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.5 percent from same period last year.



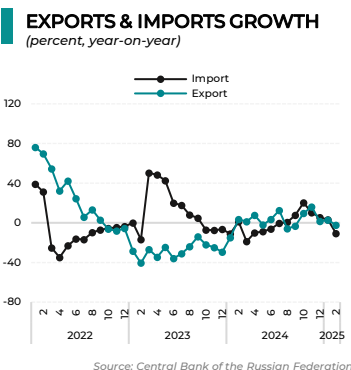
- In the first quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 266.1 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.5 percent from same period last year.
- Of this growth, 18.3 thousand were newly established enterprises that have not yet commenced operations, while 7.9 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 4.6 thousand actively operating enterprises added.
- Additionally, with the implementation of policies supporting agriculture, the number of enterprises in this sector increased by 49 percent for operating enterprises.
- Out of the 109.8 thousand operating enterprises, 94.8 thousand are micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees.
- Moreover, micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees account for 92% of the growth in operating enterprises.
- As of the first quarter of 2025, the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) reached 104.4, improving by 4.6 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 19.6 points. This was driven by improved evaluation for job availability.
- On the other hand, the Expectations Index, which reflects citizens' six-month outlook on economic conditions, has decreased by 0.2 points, due to a deterioration in expectations regarding future business conditions.



Russian economic grew by 4.3 percent in 2024. The inflation rate rose to 10.3 percent in March 2025, from 10.1 percent in February 2025. In October 2024, the Central Bank of Russia raised its monetary policy interest rate by 2 percentage points to 21 percent.



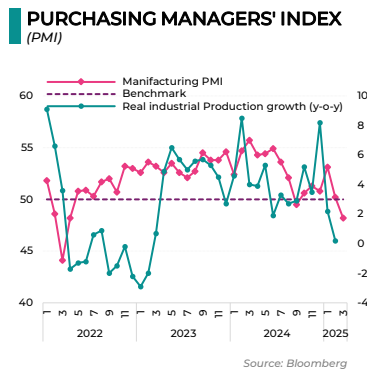
- The Russian economy growth for 2024 was revised to 4.3 percent from 4.1 percent in March 2025.



- As of February 2025, exports reached \$30.9 billion and imports reached \$20.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$10.5 billion.
- Exports decreased by 2.4 percent in February 2025 compared to a year earlier.
- Imports decreased by 10.3 percent in February 2025 compared to a year earlier.



- The inflation rate reached 10.3 percent in March 2025, up 0.2 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.



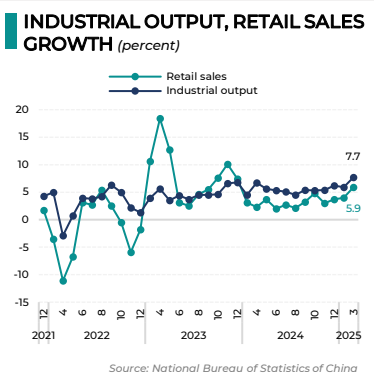
- In March 2025, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 48.2, reflecting a decrease of 2 points from the previous month.
- As of February 2025, the growth of real industrial production reached 0.2 percent, down by 2 percentage points from the previous month.



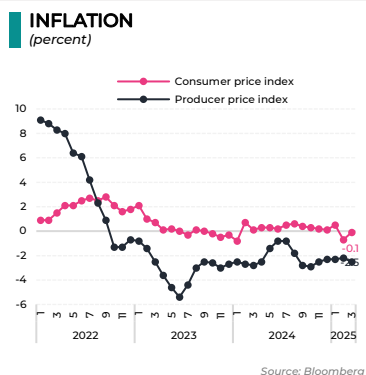
China's economy grew at an annual rate of 5.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025. Exports rose sharply in March 2025 while industrial output expanded at the fastest pace since June 2021.



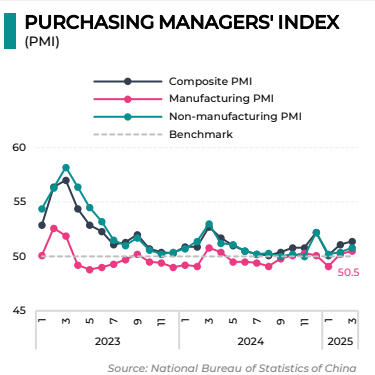
- China's GDP grew by 4.5 percent in 2025Q1.
- Export growth reached 12.4 percent in March 2025 as businesses frontloaded shipments to avoid U.S. tariffs.
- Imports declined by 4.3 percent in March 2025 compared to a year earlier.



- Industrial output growth accelerated to 7.7 percent in March 2025, marking the fastest expansion since June 2021.
- Retail sales growth rose to 5.9 percent in March 2025, supported by targeted policy measures aimed at boosting consumption.



- The consumer price index declined by 0.1 percent in March 2025.
- The producer price index declined by 2.5 percent in February 2025.



- The manufacturing PMI rose to 50.5 in March 2025 from 50.2 in February 2025.
- The non-manufacturing PMI and composite PMI both 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