

# MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

May 2025

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► MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 2025.05

GDP growth

(Q1 2025)

2.4 percent

International reserves

(May 2025)

5,194 million \$

Inflation

(May 2025)

8.3 percent

Budget balance

(May 2025)

-260 billion ₺

Exports

(May 2025)

5,425 million \$

Imports

(May 2025)

4,540 million \$

FDI

(Q1 2025)

666 million \$

Loan rate

(May 2025)

17.2 percent

Number of employees

(Q1 2025)

1.38 million

\* As of Q1 2025 the labor force participation rate is 62 percent.

Real wage growth

(Q1 2025)

8.4 percent

\*CPI 2015=100

Number of enterprises operating

(Q1 2025)

109.8 thousand

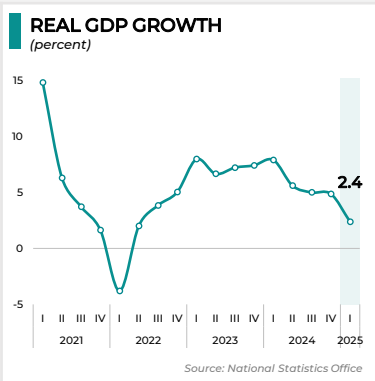
\*Mainly in trade, services, construction and manufacturing sectors

Household real income growth

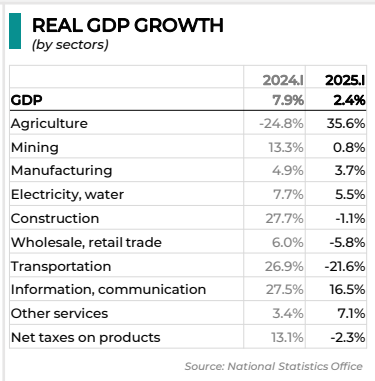
(Q1 2025)

5.8 percent

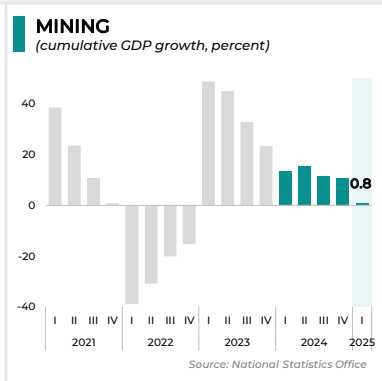
Economic growth slowed to 2.4 percent in 2025Q1. Expansion in the service sectors and the recovery of the agriculture and supported overall economic growth, while contractions in the construction, trade, and transportation sectors, along with a decline in net tax revenues, put downward pressure on growth.



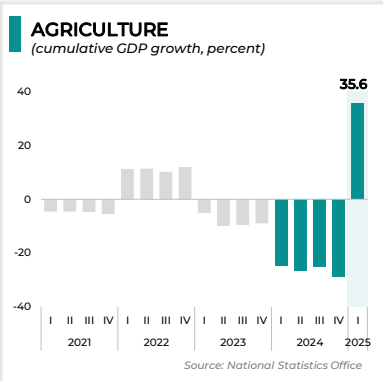
- The real GDP grew by **2.4 percent in 2025Q1**.
- Primary sector: The agriculture sector expanded by 36 percent, contributing 1.0 percentage point to the growth, and the mining sector by 0.8 percent, contributing 0.1 percentage point.
- Secondary sector /manufacturing, construction, electricity, water supply/ expanded by 3.9 percent, contributing 0.4 pp to the overall growth;
- The services sector grew by 2.2 percent, contributing 1.2 pps to the overall growth;
- Net taxes contracted by 2.3 percent, contributing -0.4 pp to the overall growth.



- Economic growth was primarily driven by the recovery of the agricultural sector and the expansion of other service sectors.
- Production in the mining, manufacturing, electricity, and water supply sectors increased, contributing positively to growth.
- However, construction activity declined due to a high base effect from the previous year, while the transportation sector contracted, reflecting the lower revenues from coal transport enterprises.
- In addition, non-food product sales decreased, leading to a contraction in overall trade sector.



- The mining sector grew by 0.8 percent in 2025Q1.
- The growth was mainly driven by a 29 percent increase in copper concentrate production, which reached 448 thousand tons.
- However, the production of coal, gold, crude oil, and iron ore declined in 2025Q1.
- Specifically, coal production reached 20 million tons, down 9 percent year-on-year. Iron ore production decreased by 4 percent, crude oil by 12 percent, and gold by 9 percent.



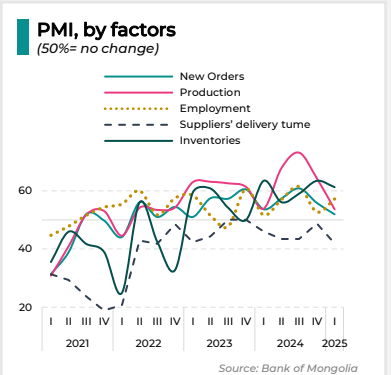
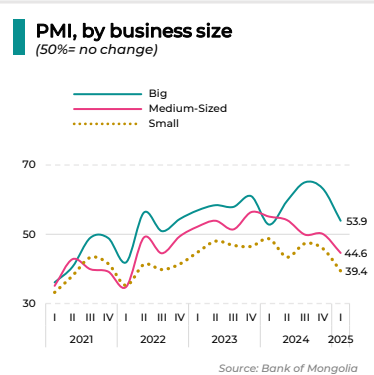
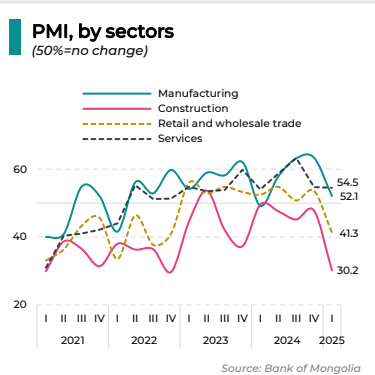
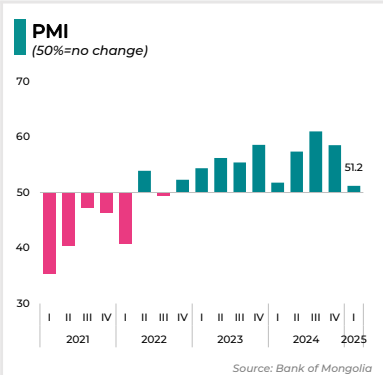
- The agricultural sector expanded by 35.6 percent in 2025Q1.
- Favorable weather conditions and a reduction of 6.2 million in adult livestock losses compared to the same period last year contributed to the recovery of the agricultural sector, which had contracted for two consecutive years.

# 1.2 PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX (PMI)

2025 Q1



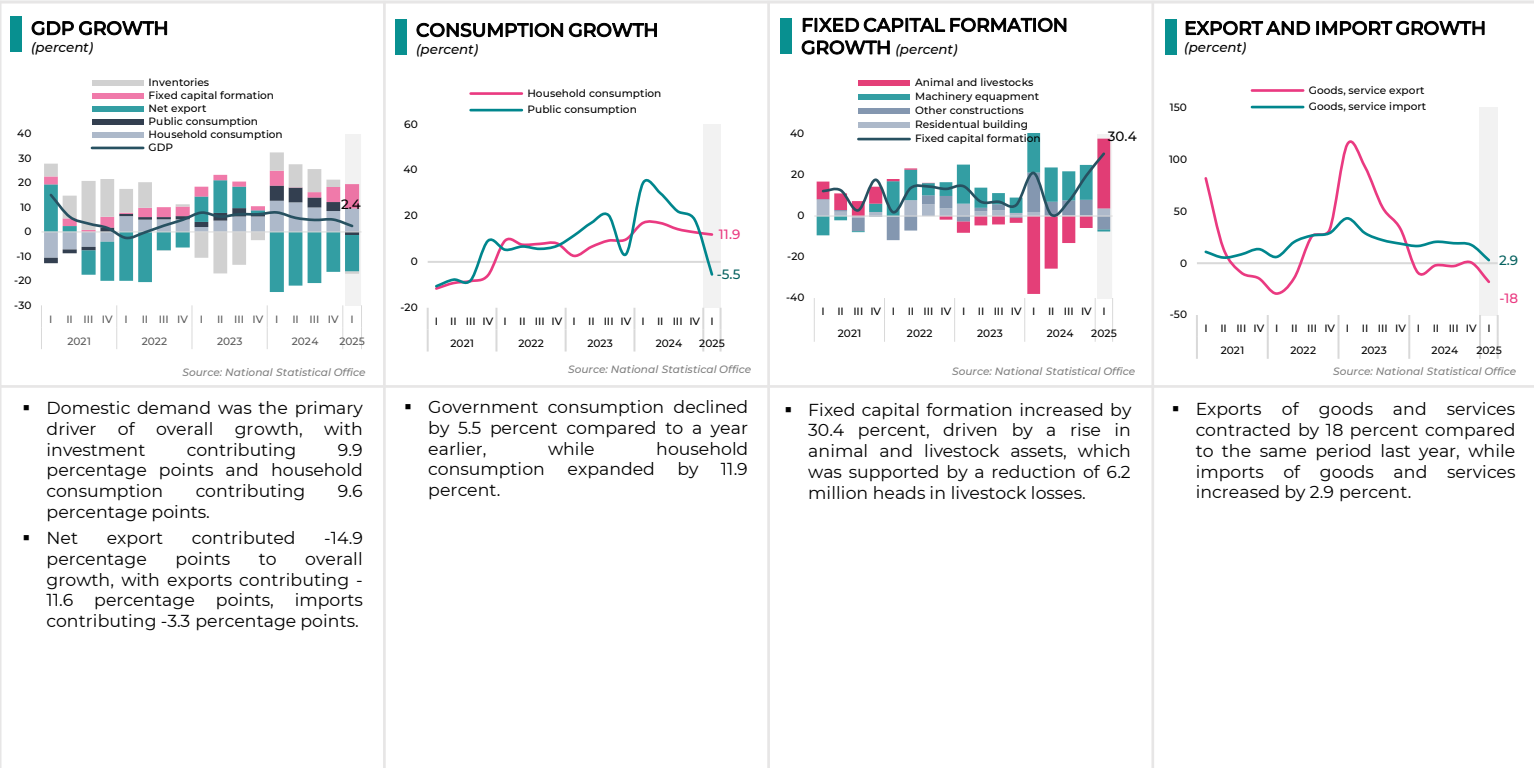
Purchasing managers index (PMI), which reflects the economic expectations of manufacturers and service providers, fell to 51.2 percent in 2025Q1.



- The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which measures the economic expectations of manufacturers and service providers, declined to 51.2 percent in 2025Q1, down by 7.3 percentage points compared to the previous quarter.
- While the PMI typically declined in all sectors, except construction, in the first quarter of each year, it dropped across all sectors, including construction, in 2025Q1.
- The construction PMI recorded the largest decline, falling by 17.6 percentage points, and remained in contractionary territory for 7 consecutive quarters.
- The services and manufacturing PMIs remained in expansionary territory, while confidence among retail and wholesale traders shifted into negative territory.
- The PMI for large companies with more than 200 employees was at 53.9 percent in 2025Q1, marking a sharp decline of 9.3 percentage points from 2024Q4.
- The PMI for medium-sized businesses with 50-199 employees dropped by 5.5 percentage points from 2024Q4 to 44.6 percent in 2025Q1, entering contractionary territory.
- The PMI for small businesses fell by 6.5 percentage points and has remained in contractionary territory for 17 consecutive quarters.
- With the exception of employment, all other factors declined relative to 2024Q4. However, the PMI for all factors remained in positive territory, except for delivery times.
- PMI for production, which fell by 8.8 percentage points in 2024Q4, further declined by 10.6 percentage points in 2025Q1.



On the demand side, household consumption and investment were main drivers of economic growth.



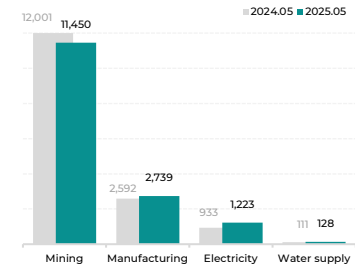
# 1.4 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MAY 2025



Gross industrial output decreased by 0.6 percent in the first 5 months of 2025. The production of coal, gold and crude oil declined compared to the same period last year.

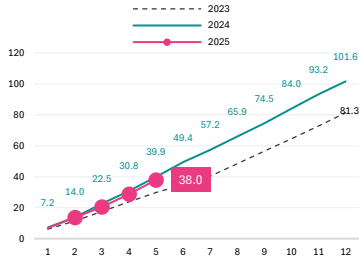
## GROSS OUTPUT (billion ₹)



Source: National Statistics Office

- The gross industrial output reached ₹15.5 trillion in the first 5 months of 2025, marking 0.6 percent decrease compared to the same period last year.
- The decline was mainly driven by a 4.6 percent decrease in the mining sector's output, despite increased production of copper concentrate.
- The manufacturing gross output increased by 5.7 percent from the same period last year, driven by higher output of food products, beverages and chemicals.

## COAL PRODUCTION (million tons)



Source: National Statistics Office

- The mining sector contributes approximately 70 percent\* of total industrial output, of which coal makes up 43 percent.
- As of the first 5 months of 2025, coal production reached 38.0 million tons, reflecting a 5 percent decline from a year earlier. However, in May 2025 alone, coal production grew by 0.4 percent.

\*As of 2024

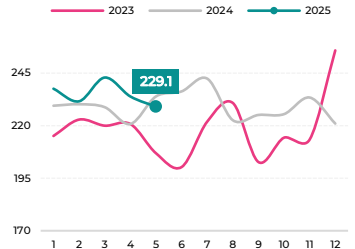
## MINING PRODUCTION (by main commodities)

		YoY change:
Copper concentrate	801thoust	30.9%
Crude oil	1.6 mln.barrel	-11.9%
Gold	3.5t	-16.7%
Iron ore	3.5 mln.t	0.3%

Source: National Statistics Office

- Copper concentrate production rose by 31 percent to 801 thousand tons, reflecting Oyu Tolgoi's higher copper concentrate output.
- The production of iron ore and concentrate increased by 0.3 percent in the first 5 months of 2025.
- However, gold and oil production remained below last year's levels for the same period.

## PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (2015=100)



Source: National Statistics Office

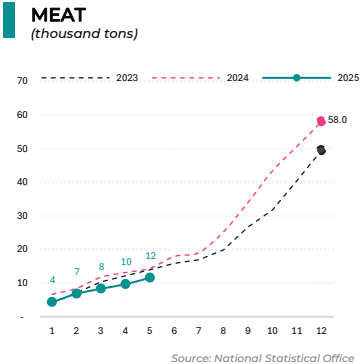
- In May 2025, the producer price index (PPI) decreased by 2.1 percent year-on-year.
- PPI increased in:
  - Food products by 7.5 percent,
  - Beverage products by 6.9 percent,
  - Wood, as well as products made from wood and cork, except furniture, by 88.1 percent,
  - Electricity by 54.5 percent, respectively;
- PPI decreased in:
  - Coal mining by 20.1 percent,
  - Extraction of crude petroleum by 1.8 percent,
  - Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products by 1.5 percent.

# 1.5 MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS: Agricultural products

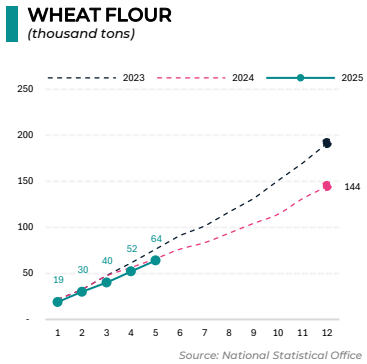
MAY 2025



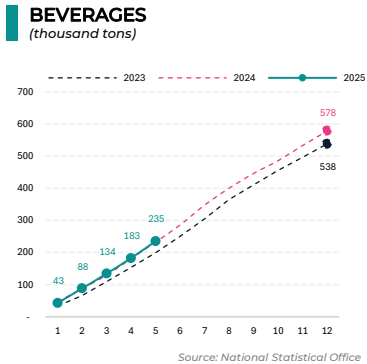
The manufacturing sector production declined by 0.3 percent in real terms in the first 5 months of 2025, due to the lower production of agricultural products.



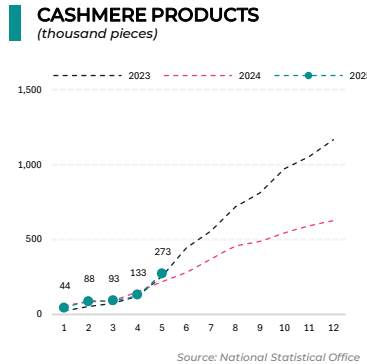
- Total processed animal meat reached 11.6 thousand tons in the first 5 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 20 percent from the same period last year.
- On the other hand, processing of beef and horse meat rose by 25 and 23 percents, respectively. These sharp increases offset the overall decline, leading to a 1.6 percent year-over-year increase in manufacturing of 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 64 thousand tons in the first 5 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 3.0 percent from the same period last year.
- The decline in flour production was a major contributor to the 10.2 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 235 thousand tons, reflecting a 1.2 percent increase from the same period last year.
- The increase in production volume was the main driver behind the 1.8 percent year-on-year growth in beverage manufacturing (adjusted for the producer price index), which represents approximately 20 to 25 percent of the manufacturing sector.



- The production volume of combed cashmere reached 273 thousand tons in the first 5 months of 2025, marking an increase of 25 percent from the same period last year.
- However, there was a 17 percent year-on-year decrease\* in textile production (adjusted for the producer price index), which accounts for about 3-5 percent of the manufacturing sector.

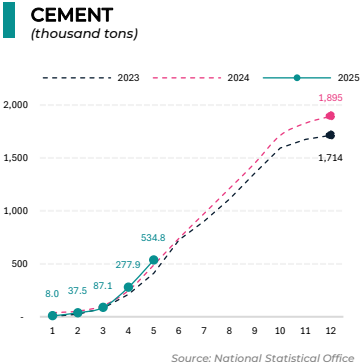
\*This decline was mainly driven by a decrease in cashmere product output.

# 1.6 MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS: Construction inputs

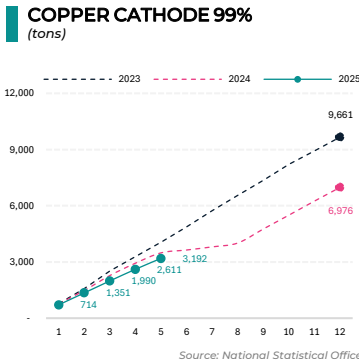
MAY 2025



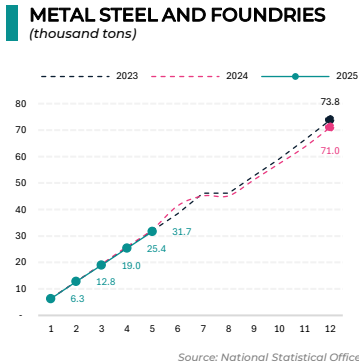
The production of key inputs in the construction sector, including cement, windows, and doors increased, while the production of steel and metal foundries declined.



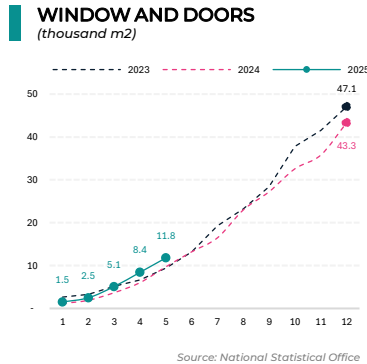
■ Cement production reached 535 thousand tons in the first 5 months of 2025, up by 9.6 percent from the same period last year.



■ Copper cathode reached 3,192 tons in the first 5 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 8.4 percent from the same period last year.



■ Metal steel and foundries reached 31.7 thousand tons in the first 5 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 2.3 percent from the same period last year.



■ Window and doors production reached 11.8 thousand m2 in the first 5 months of 2025, marking an increase of 21.4 percent from the same period last year.

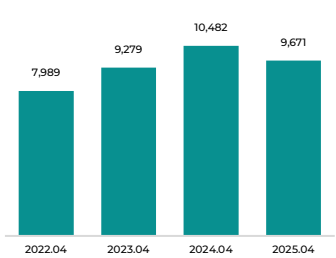




The rail freight transport declined in the first 5 months of 2025 due to lower coal and crude oil production. Sales in trade, hotel, and restaurant declined in the first 4 months of 2025 in real term, reflecting weak demand.

DOMESTIC TRADE

(trade turnover, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)

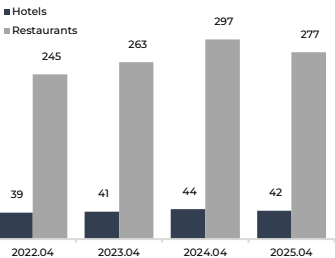


Note: The data is released with a 45-day lag.  
Source: MED estimation, NSO

- Wholesale and retail trade account for the largest share of the services sector.
- Total revenue in the sector amounted to ₮19.1 trillion in the first 4 months of 2025, reflecting a 1.4 percent year-on-year increase. The revenue in real terms (adjusted by CPI) declined by 7.7 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 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively, in the first 4 months of 2025.
- However, with rising inflation, revenue of the restaurants declined by 7 percent, and hotels by 5 percent in CPI-adjusted real terms.

TRANSPORTATION

(carried freight, million tons)

	2024.05	2025.05	YoY change:
Railway	18.2	17.3	-5%
Mining products	13.1	12.0	-8%
Air	3.7	3.8	2%
	2024.03	2025.03	
Road	17.9	18.2	2%
Mining products	17.5	18.2	4%

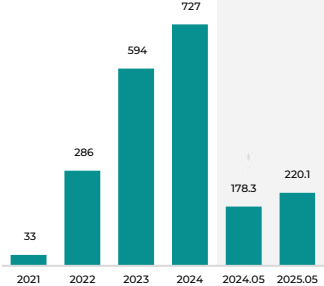
Note: The data of road transport is released on quarterly basis.  
Source: National Statistics Office

- Freight in railway totaled 17.3 million tons in the first 5 months of 2025, down 5 percent from the same period last year, primarily due to the lower transport of coal and petroleum products.
- Air freight transport increased by 2 percent from the same period last year.
- A total of 18.2 tons of freight were transported by road in the first quarter of 2025, up by 2 percent from a year earlier.

\*thousand tons

TOURISM

(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)

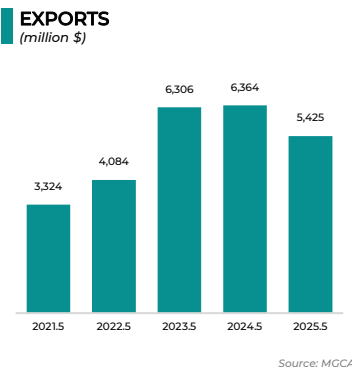


Source: National Statistics Office

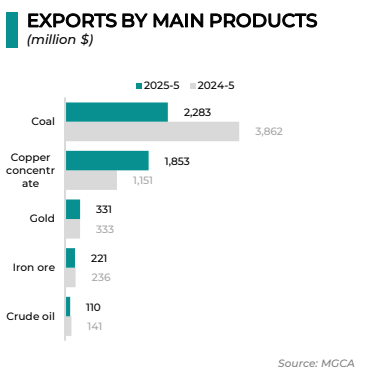
- The number of tourists visiting Mongolia reached 220.1 thousand in the first 5 months of 2025, marking a 23.4 percent increase from the same period last year.



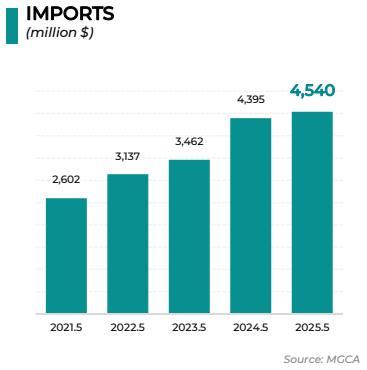
The foreign trade turnover reached \$10.0 billion in May 2025, resulting in a trade balance surplus of \$885 million.



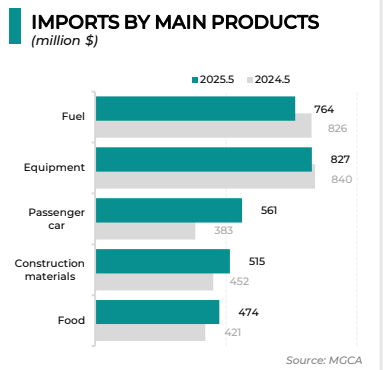
- In May 2025, exports reached \$5,425 million, marking a decline of 15 percent from the same period last year.
- Mining products accounted for 95 percent of total exports.



- Coal export reached \$2,283 million, decreasing by 41 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Copper concentrate export reached \$1,853 million, increasing by 61 percent from the same period last year.
- Gold export reached \$331 million, decreasing by 1 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Iron ore export reached \$221 million, decreasing by 7 percent compared to the same period last year.



- In May 2025, imports reached \$4,540 million, an increase of 3.3 percent from the same period last year.
- Petroleum products accounted for 17 percent of the total imports, while equipment and automobiles accounted for 18 percent and 12 percent, respectively.
- The growth in passenger car imports was the main factor contributing to the overall increase in total imports.



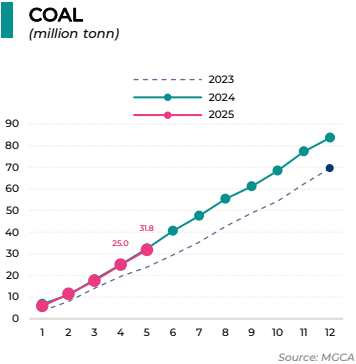
- Petroleum product imports reached \$764 million, down 7.5 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Equipment import reached \$827 million, down 1.5 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Passenger car imports reached \$561 million, up 46.4 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Construction material imports reached \$515 million, up 14.0 percent compared to a year earlier.

# 2.2 MINERAL PRODUCTS

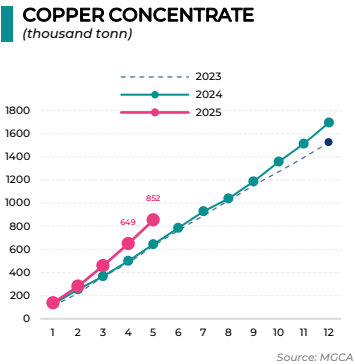
MAY 2025



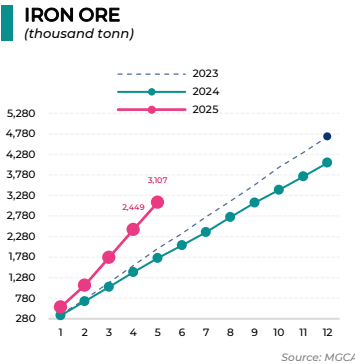
As of May 2025, mining products made up 95 percent of total exports.



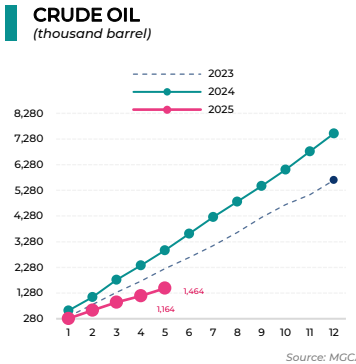
■ In May 2025, coal exports reached 31.8 million tons, decreasing by 2.3 percent compared to the same period last year.



■ In May 2025, copper concentrate exports reached 852 thousand tons, increasing by 32.5 percent compared to the same period last year.



■ In May 2025, iron ore exports reached 3,107 thousand tons, increasing by 5.0 percent compared to the same period last year.



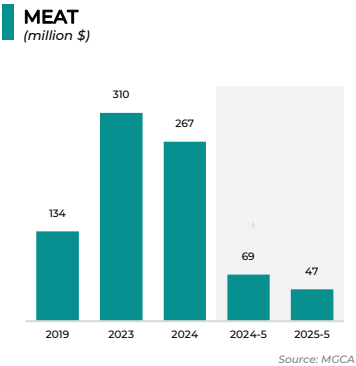
■ In May 2025, crude oil exports reached 1,464 thousand barrels, decreasing by 16.6 percent compared to the same period last year.

## 2.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

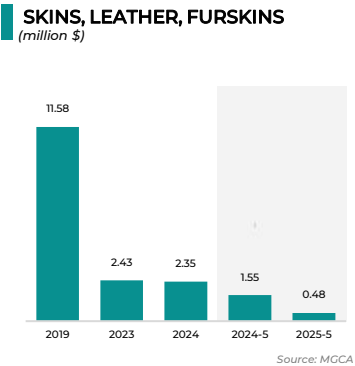
MAY 2025



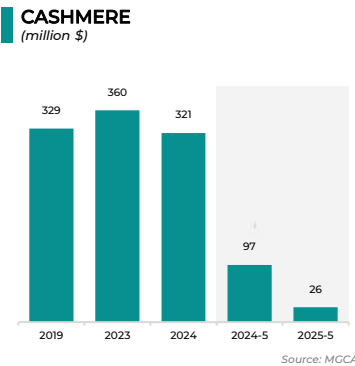
In May 2025, exports of the main agricultural products fell compared to a year earlier.



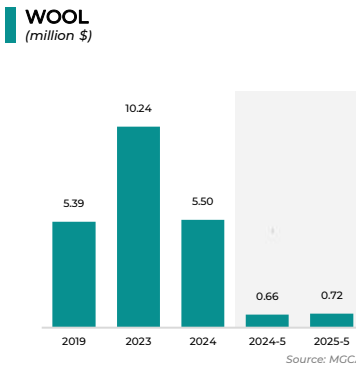
- In May 2025, meat exports reached \$47 million, a decrease of 32 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In May 2025, skins, leather, furskins exports reached \$485 thousand, a decrease of 69 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In May 2025, cashmere exports reached \$26 million, a decrease of 74 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In May 2025, wool exports reached \$720 thousand, a increase of 9 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 May 2025 was \$181, marking a 27 percent decrease from the same period last year.

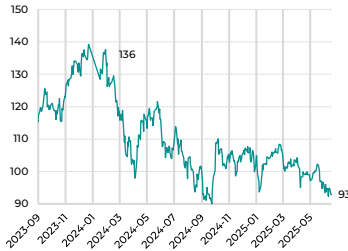
**COPPER**  
(\$/tonn, LME)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in May 2025 was \$9,757 marking a 1 percent increase from the same period last year.

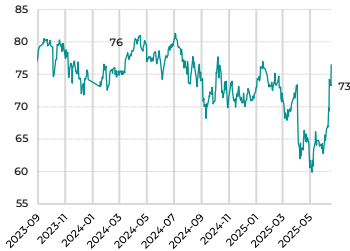
**IRON CONCENTRATE**  
(\$/tonn, iron concentrate 62%, Northwest China)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of iron ore in Northwest China in May 2025 was \$94, marking a 12 percent decrease from the same period last year.

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



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Brent oil in May 2025 was \$69, marking a 10 percent increase from the same period last year.

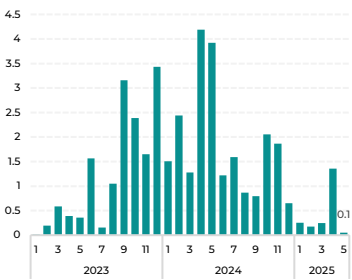
# 4. THE MINING COMMODITY EXCHANGE TRADE

MAY 2025



In the first 5 months of 2025, the Mining commodity exchange traded 2.1 million tons of coal, 2.8 million tons of iron ore and concentrate, 11.6 tons of fluoride, and 13.6 tons of copper concentrates.

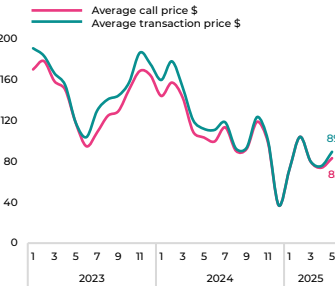
## COAL TRADE (million tonn, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between January 2023 and May 2025, a total of 39.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$4.7 billion in revenue.
- In 2024, 22.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$2.4 billion in revenue.
- A total of 2.1 million tons of coal were sold in the first 5 months of 2025.

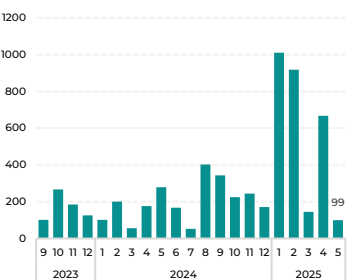
## AVERAGE COAL PRICE (\$/tonn, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- As of May 2025, the average call price of coal was \$83, and the average transaction price was \$89.
- Depending on the type of coal, in May 2025, the minimum transaction price reached \$84, and the maximum price reached \$93.

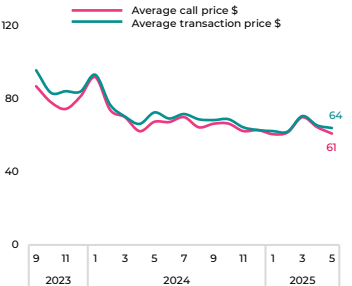
## IRON TRADE (thousand tonn, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between September 2023 and May 2025, a total of 5.9 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$397 million in revenue.
- In 2024, 2.4 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$167 million in revenue.
- A total of 2.8 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were sold in the first 5 months of 2025.

## AVERAGE IRON PRICE (\$/tonn, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

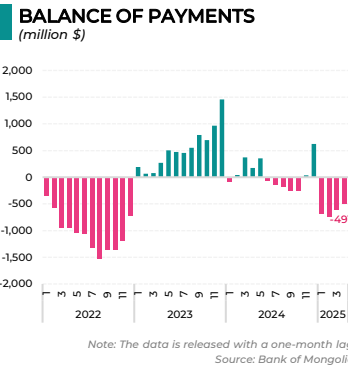
- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate was \$61 May 2025, and the average transaction price reached \$64.
- Depending on the type of iron, the minimum transaction price in May 2025 was \$59, and the maximum price was \$79.

# 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

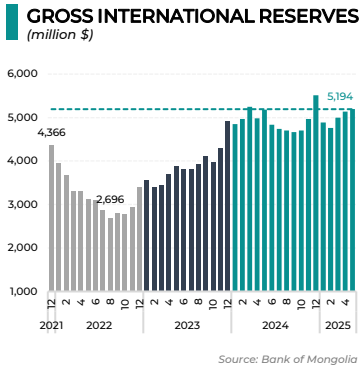
APR 2025-MAY 2025



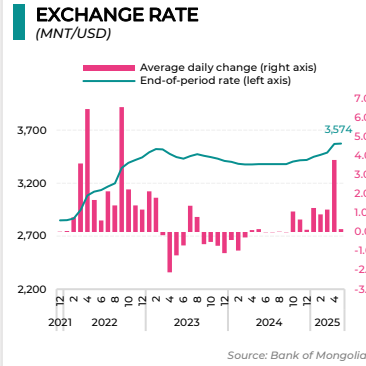
The balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$491 million in April 2025, while gross international reserves increased to \$5,194 million in May 2025.



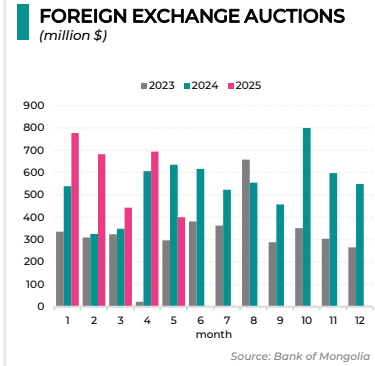
- The balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$491 million in April 2025.
- Compared to a year earlier, the current account deficit increased by \$316 million, while the financial account surplus rose by \$226 million.



- Gross international reserves declined to \$5,194 million at the end of May 2025, up \$58 million from the previous month.



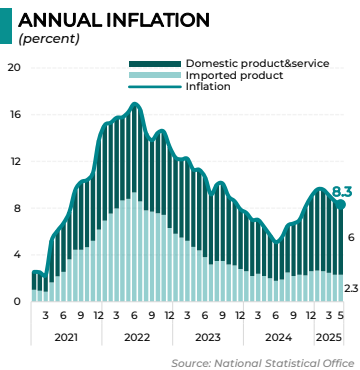
- The average daily change in the MNT/USD rate was 0.1 in May 2025, and the exchange rate reached 3,574 at the end of the month.



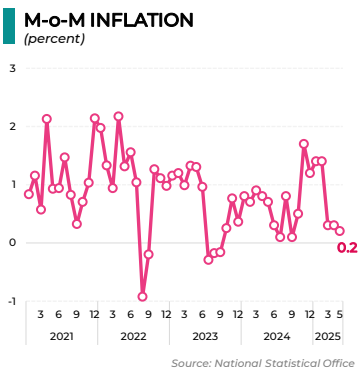
- In May 2025, the Bank of Mongolia sold \$400 million to the commercial banks.
- In the first 5 months of 2025, total intervention reached \$3.0 billion, marking a 22.1 percent (\$541 million) increase compared to the same period last year.



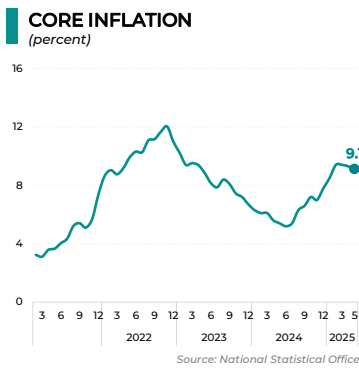
The annual inflation rate decreased to 8.3 percent in May 2025, a 0.3 percentage point drop from the previous month. The decline was primarily driven by a slowdown in the price increases of food products. On a monthly basis, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 0.2 percent.



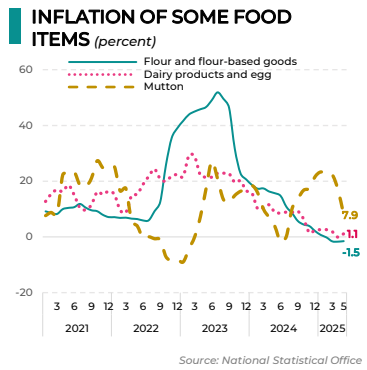
- In May 2025, the annual inflation rate reached 8.3 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 2.3 percentage points, accounting for 27.9 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 6.0 percentage points, accounting for 72.1 percent of the annual inflation.



- On a monthly basis, consumer prices increased by 0.2 percent in May 2025.
- This was mainly influenced by a 1.0 percent increase in the prices of meat and meat products, and a 4.7 percent rise in the prices of vegetables compared to the previous month.



- Core inflation excludes the volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation fell to 9.1 percent in May 2025, contributing 5.6 percentage points to the annual inflation.
- Core inflation has declined for two consecutive months.



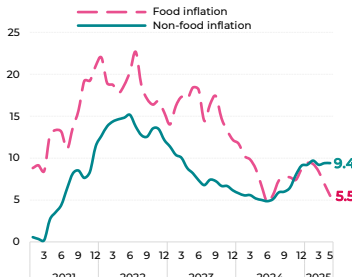
- Price increases in meat, dairy products, and flour-based goods accounted for 9.7 percent of the annual inflation in May 2025.
- Prices of flour and flour-based goods decreased by 1.5 percent year-over-year.
- Prices of dairy products and eggs increased by 1.1 percent year-over-year.
- Mutton price increased by 7.9 percent year-over-year.





Global container shipping price reached \$3,543, up by 59 percent compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased by 6.0 percent in May 2025.

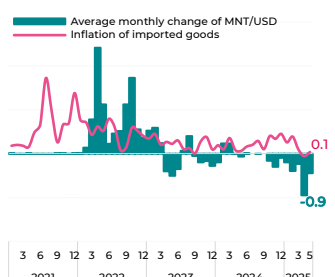
### FOOD AND NON-FOOD INFLATION (percent)



Source: National Statistical Office

- Food inflation was at 5.5 percent, accounting for 1.6 percentage points of annual inflation in May 2025. The decline in food inflation compared to the previous month was due to a slowdown in the price increase for meat and meat products, and flour-based products.
- Non-food inflation was at 9.4 percent, accounting for 6.7 percentage points of annual inflation.

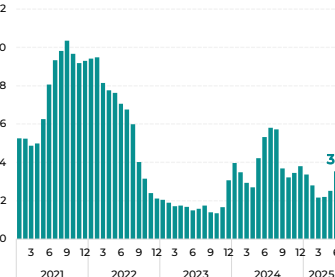
### IMPORTED INFLATION AND EXCHANGE RATE (percent)



Source: National Statistical Office, Bank of Mongolia

- In May 2025, the average MNT/USD rate depreciated by 0.9 percent from the previous month to 3,573.
- Inflation of imported goods increased by 0.1 percent from the previous month in May 2025.

### WORLD CONTAINER INDEX (1000\$/40-foot container)



Source: Drewry's World Container Index

- International shipping costs have been increasing due to the resumption of US-bound traffic, following President Donald Trump's "pause" on import tariffs.
- As of June 12, 2025, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) reached \$3,543 per 40-ft container, up 59 percent compared to the previous month.
- The rising container shipping prices are increasing supply-driven inflationary pressure.

### FOOD PRICE INDEX (percent)

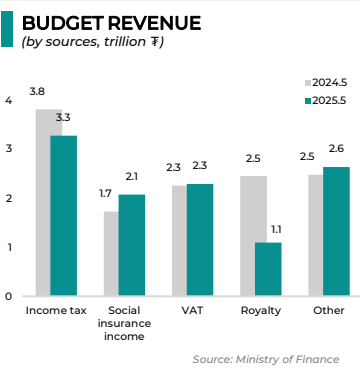


Source: FAO

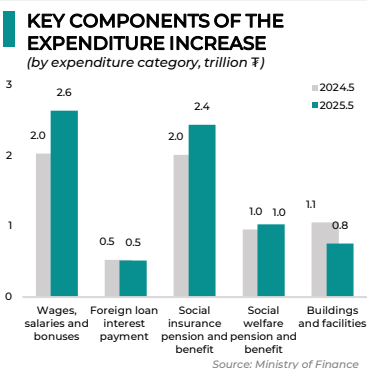
- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) measures the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It is calculated as the average of price indices for five commodity groups.
- The FFPI stood at 127.7 points in May 2025, up 6.0 percent compared to the previous year and down 0.8 percent compared to the previous month.
- In May 2025, price indices for dairy products and meat increased, while those for cereals, sugar, and vegetable oils declined.



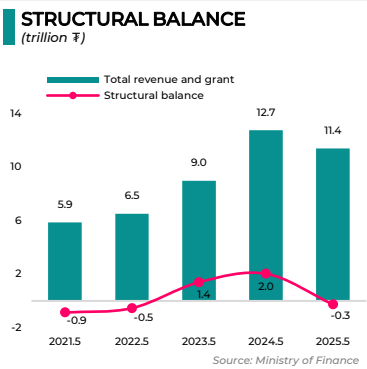
The budget total revenue reached ₹11.4 trillion in the first 5 months of 2025, down ₹1.3 trillion, or 10.6 percent, from the same period last year. The decline in budget revenue was mainly driven by falling commodity prices.



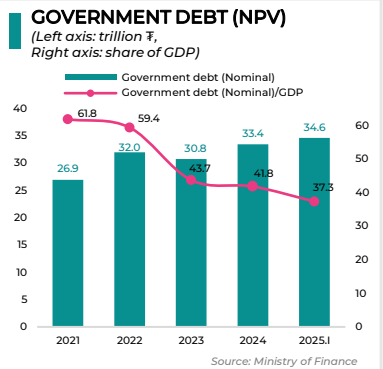
- The total revenue and grant reached ₹11.4 trillion, a decrease of ₹1.3 trillion (-10.6 percent) compared to the same period last year.
- The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of ₹660 billion (-23.3 percent) in corporate income tax, and ₹1,353 billion (-55.2 percent) in royalty.



- The total expenditure amounted to ₹11.0 trillion, an increase of ₹928 billion (+9.2 percent) compared to the same period 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 30.0 percent rise in civil servant wages and salaries, and a 16.8 percent increase in pensions and social benefit expenses.



- As of May 2025, the structural balance of the consolidated budget recorded a deficit of ₹260 billion, a decrease of ₹2.3 trillion compared to the same period last year.
- The slowdown in the budget revenue, due to the decline in coal prices and corporate income tax revenue, was the main factor contributing to the overall deficit in the balanced budget.

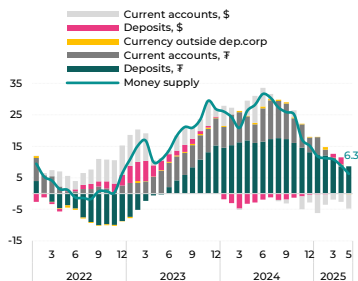


- As of the first quarter of 2025, the government debt (nominal) reached ₹34.6 trillion, equivalent to 37.3 percent of GDP.
- The government debt (nominal)-to-GDP ratio aligns with the special fiscal requirements.



The money supply increased 6.3 percent year-on-year to ¥41.5 trillion in May 2025. The outstanding loans increased by 29.5 percent year-on-year in May 2025, reaching ¥40.3 trillion.

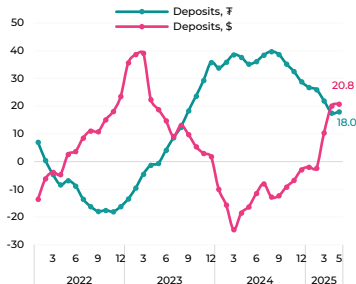
### MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH (percent)



Source: Bank of Mongolia.

- In May 2025, the money supply reached ₹41.5 trillion, marking an increase of 6.3 percent from a year earlier.
- Domestic currency current and deposit accounts contributed 8.5 percentage points, while foreign currency current and deposit accounts contributed -4.5 percentage points and 2.3 percentage points to the growth, respectively.

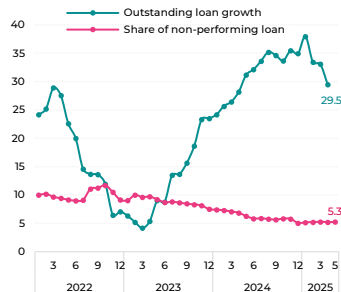
**DEPOSITS GROWTH**  
(percent)



Source: Bank of Mongolia

- Total deposits reached ₹27.5 trillion, an increase of 18.5 percent from a year earlier.
- Domestic currency deposits reached ₹22.2 trillion, up 18.0 percent from a year earlier and 1.3 percent from the previous month.
- Foreign currency deposits reached ₹5.3 trillion, up 20.8 percent compared to the same period last year and 1.1 percent from the previous month.

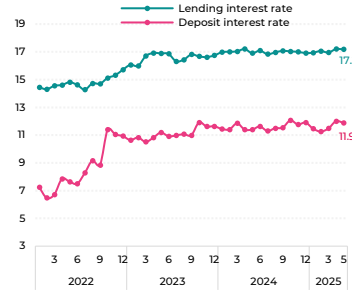
**LOANS**  
(percent)



Source: Bank of Mongolia.

- In May 2025, outstanding loans reached ₹40.3 trillion, marking an increase of 29.5 percent from a year earlier.
- The share of non-performing loans in total loans was 5.3 percent, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points from a year earlier.

**INTEREST RATE**  
(percent, weighted average rate)

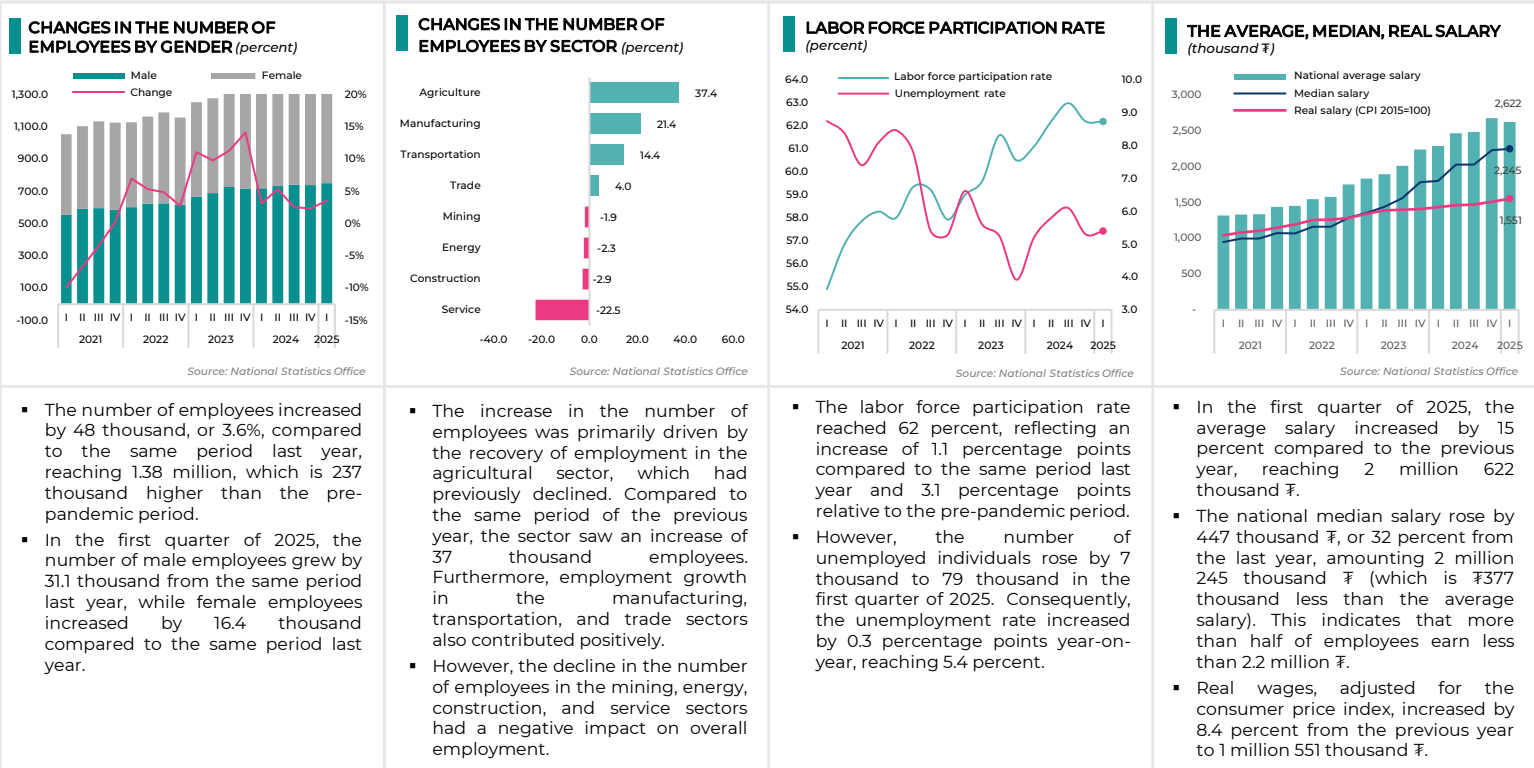


Source: Bank of Mongolia.

- In May 2025, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding loans was 17.2 percent, down 0.02 percentage point the previous month.
- The interest rate on new deposits was 11.9 percent, marking a decrease of 0.1 percentage point from the previous month.

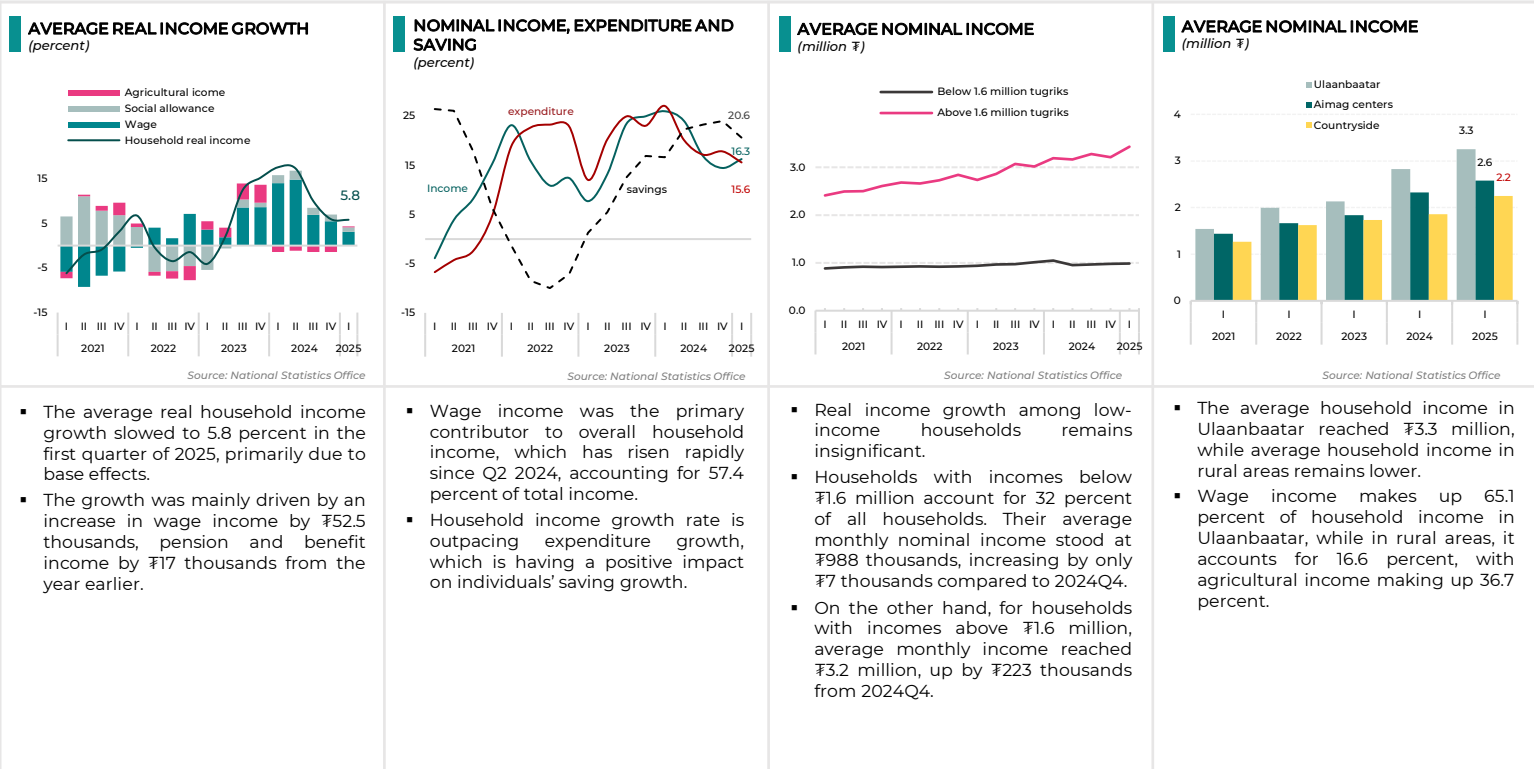


The recovery of the agricultural sector positively impacted labor market growth, bringing the number of employed persons to 1.38 million and the labor force participation rate to 62.0 percent in the first quarter of 2025.



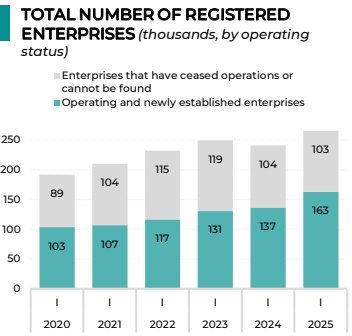


Household real income growth slowed to 5.8 percent in 2025Q1.

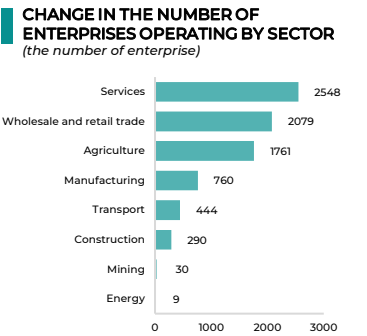




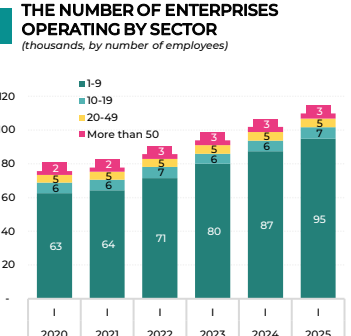
In the first quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 266.1 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.5 percent from same period last year.



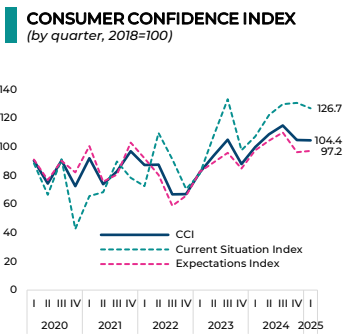
Source: National Statistics Office



Source: National Statistics Office



Source: National Statistics Office

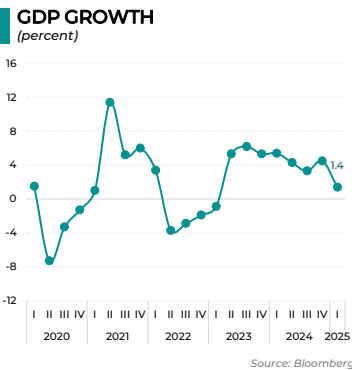


Source: National Research and Consulting Center (NRCC Co. Ltd)

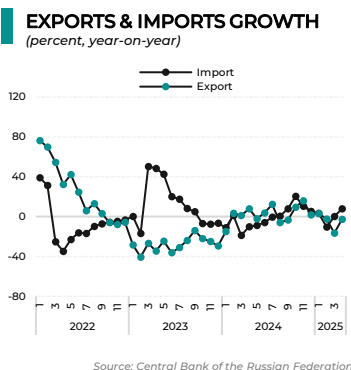
- In the first quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 266.1 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.5 percent from same period last year.
- Of this growth, 18.3 thousand were newly established enterprises that have not yet commenced 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.



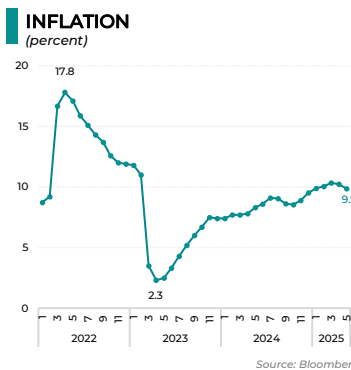
Russian economy grew by 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025. The inflation rate declined to 9.9 percent in May 2025, from 10.3 percent in April 2025.



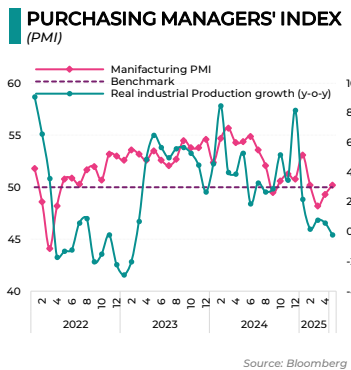
- Russia's economic growth slowed to 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025.



- As of April 2025, exports reached \$33 billion and imports reached \$24 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$9 billion.
- Exports decreased by 2.9 percent in April 2025 compared to a year earlier.
- Imports increased by 7.8 percent in April 2025 compared to a year earlier.



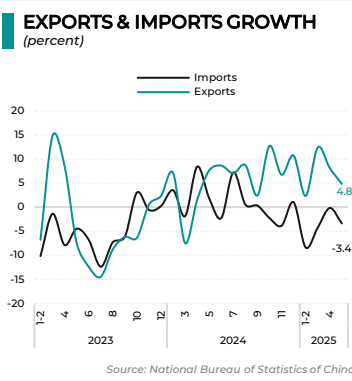
- The inflation rate remains above the central bank's target level of 4 percent.
- The inflation rate reached 9.9 percent in May 2025, down 0.4 percentage point from the previous month, but up 1.6 percentage points from the same period last year.
- The Central Bank of Russia reduced its policy rate by 1 percentage point to 20 percent in June 2025.



- In May 2025, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 50.2, reflecting an increase of 0.9 points from the previous month.
- As of May 2025, the growth of real industrial production reached -0.2 percent, down by 0.8 percentage points from the previous month.



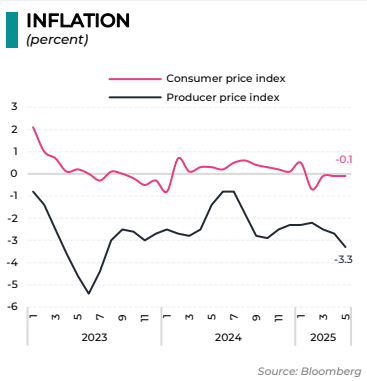
In May 2025, China's export growth rate declined, while the contraction in imports widened. The retail sales growth, on the other hand, accelerated to 6.4 percent.



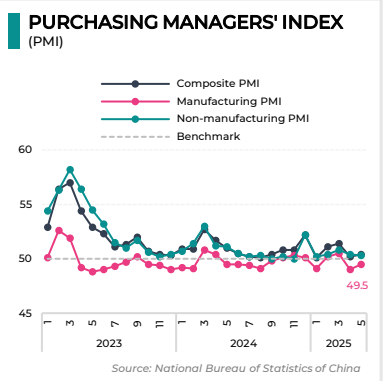
- China's GDP grew by 4.5 percent in 2025Q1.
- Export growth declined to 4.8 percent in May 2025, while imports contraction widened to 3.4 percent.



- Industrial output growth decelerated to 5.8 percent in May 2025, down by 0.3 percentage point from the previous month.
- Retail sales growth accelerated to 6.4 percent in May 2025.



- The consumer price index declined by 0.1 percent in May 2025, remaining unchanged for the third consecutive month.
- The producer price index fell by 3.3 percent in May 2025.



- Despite edging up to 49.5 in May 2025, the manufacturing PMI remained in contraction territory.
- 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