

# MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

August 2025

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► MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 2025.08

GDP growth

(Q1 2025)

5.6 percent

International reserves

(August 2025)

5,683 million \$

Inflation

(August 2025)

8.8 percent

Budget balance

(August 2025)

-1,299 billion ₺

Exports

(August 2025)

9,158 million \$

Imports

(August 2025)

7,477 million \$

FDI

(Q2 2025)

695 million \$

Loan rate

(August 2025)

17.0 percent

Number of employees

(Q2 2025)

1.39 million

\* As of Q2 2025 the labor force participation rate is 61.9 percent.

Real wage growth

(Q2 2025)

8.4 percent

\*CPI 2020=100

Number of enterprises operating

(Q1 2025)

109.8 thousand

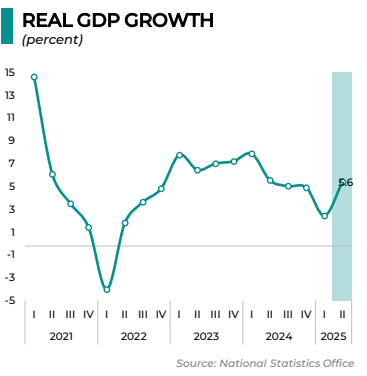
\*Mainly in trade, services, construction and manufacturing sectors

Household real income growth

(Q2 2025)

8.0 percent

Economic growth rebounded to 5.6 percent in the first half of 2025. Growth was driven by the agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and construction sectors, while contractions in the trade and transportation sectors put downward pressure on growth.



- The real GDP grew by **5.6 percent in first half of 2025**.
- Primary sector: The agriculture sector expanded by 35.6 percent, contributing 3.6 percentage points to growth, and the mining sector by 1.1 percent, contributing 0.1 percentage points to growth.
- Secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, and water supply) expanded by 9.6 percent, contributing 1.0 percentage points to the overall growth.
- The services sector grew by 1.5 percent, contributing 0.7 percentage points to the overall growth.
- Net taxes on products grew by 0.9 percent, contributing 0.2 percentage points to the overall growth.

**REAL GDP GROWTH**  
(by sectors)

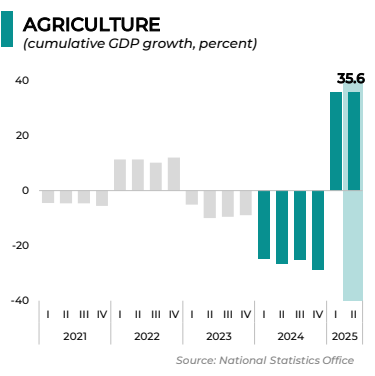
ДНБ	2024.ІІ	2025.ІІ
Agriculture	-26.7	35.6
Mining	15.3	1.1
Manufacturing	4.1	5.8
Electricity, water	5.3	8.4
Construction	22.0	25.2
Wholesale, retail trade	10.9	-5.7
Transportation	20.1	-12.5
Information, communication	19.0	16.6
Other services	7.7	4.5
Net taxes on products	13.8	0.9

Source: National Statistics Office

- 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 1.1 percent in first half of 2025.
- The growth was mainly driven by a 32 percent increase in copper concentrate production, which reached 970 thousand tons.
- However, the production of coal, gold, crude oil, and iron ore declined in first half of 2025
- Specifically, coal production reached 44 million tons, down 11 percent year-on-year. Iron ore production decreased by 4.8 percent, crude oil by 11 percent, and gold by 16 percent.



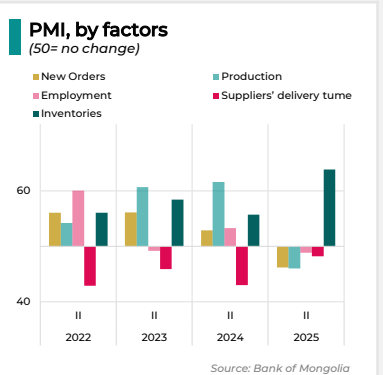
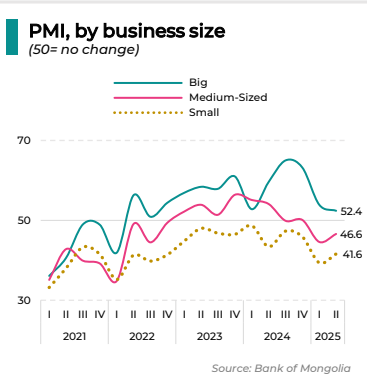
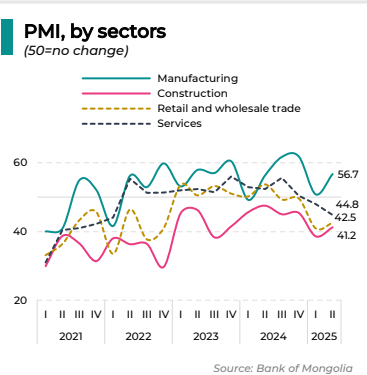
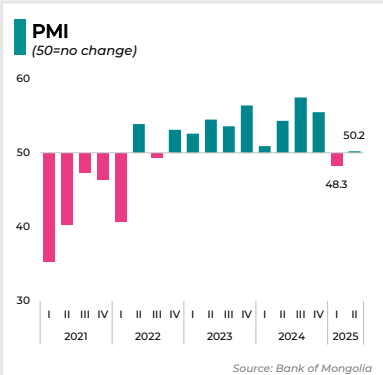
- The agricultural sector expanded by 35.6 percent in first half of 2025.
- Favorable weather conditions and a reduction of 7.9 million in adult livestock losses compared to the same period last year contributed to the recovery of the agricultural sector, which had contracted for two consecutive years. The number of matured livestock reached 20.8 million, with a maturing rate of 98.5 percent, an increase of 5.4 million head from the previous year.

# 1.2 PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX (PMI)

2025 Q2



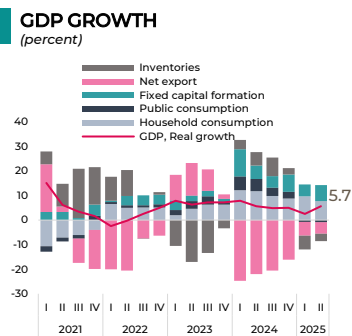
Purchasing managers index (PMI), which reflects the economic expectations of manufacturers and service providers, reached 50.2 in 2025Q2, marking a return to positive territory.



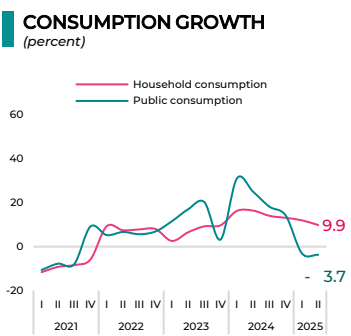
- The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which measures the economic expectations of manufacturers and service providers, stood at 50.2 in the second quarter of 2025, up 1.9 points from the previous quarter but down 4.1 points compared to the same period last year.
- Construction PMI improved by 2.6 points from the previous quarter, yet remained at 41.2, continuing to signal contractionary conditions.
- Industrial PMI remained in expansionary territory, rising by 5.9 points compared to the previous quarter.
- Meanwhile, the Services PMI has remained in negative territory for two consecutive quarters, while the Retail and Wholesale Trade sector has recorded a persistently negative PMI for four consecutive quarters.
- The PMI for large companies with more than 200 employees stood at 52.4 in 2025Q2, remaining in expansionary territory. However, it has declined for three consecutive quarters.
- The PMI for medium-sized businesses with 50-199 employees rose by 2.0 points from 2025Q1 to 46.6, yet remained in contractionary territory.
- The PMI for small businesses stood at 41.6 and has remained in contractionary territory for the past 5 years.
- Business expectation for inventory sufficiency remain relatively strong compared to the same periods in previous years. Although, all other indicators such as production volume and number of new orders are expected to decline.



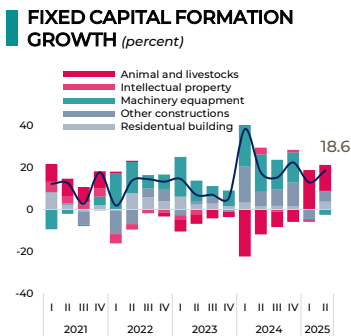
On the demand side, household consumption and investment were main drivers of economic growth.



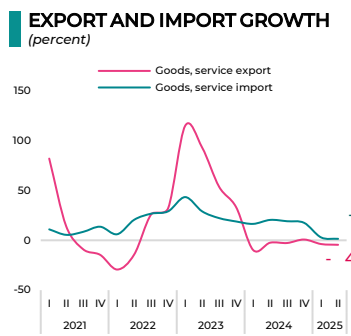
- Domestic demand was the primary driver of overall growth, with household consumption contributing 7.8 percentage points and investment contributing 6.5 percentage points.
- Net export contributed -4.7 percentage points to overall growth, with exports contributing -3.0 percentage points, imports contributing -1.7 percentage points.



- Government consumption declined by 3.7 percent compared to a year earlier, while household consumption expanded by 9.9 percent.



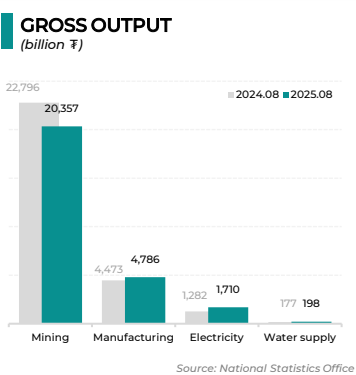
- Fixed capital formation increased by 18.6 percent, driven by MNT 1.1 billion nominal rise in animal and livestock assets, a 20.5 percent real increase in residential buildings and a 19.7 percent increase in other construction assets.



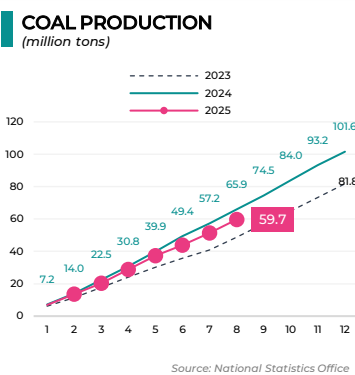
- Exports of goods and services contracted by 4.5 percent compared to the same period last year, while growth of imports slowed to 1.5 percent, helping to mitigate the decline in net export.



Gross industrial output decreased by 5.8 percent in the first 8 months of 2025, primarily due to reduced production volumes of coal, gold, and crude oil compared to the same period last year.



- Industrial output totaled MNT 27.1 trillion in the first eight months of 2025, down 5.8 percent year over year.
- Despite higher copper concentrate production, declines in coal and crude oil led mining sector output to fall 10.7 percent in nominal terms.
- Manufacturing output (nominal) rose 7 percent in the first eight months of 2025, driven by increases in food products, meat, and non-metallic mineral production.



- Mining accounts for roughly 70 percent of total industrial output, with coal extraction alone contributing 43 percent.
- Coal production reached 59.7 million tons in the first eight months of 2025, down 9.5 percent year over year. In August 2025, monthly coal output declined 5.3 percent compared with the same month last year.

\*As of 2024

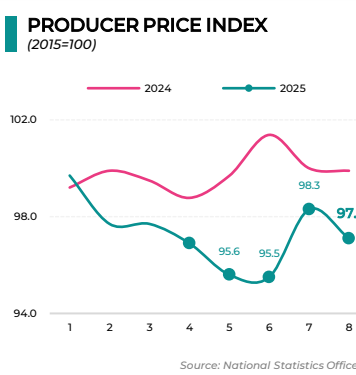
### MINING PRODUCTION

(by main commodities)

		YoY change:
Copper concentrate	1,344 thous.t	38.7%
Crude oil	2.5 mil.t	-10.9%
Gold	7.2 thous.t	-12.1%
Iron ore	7.9 mil.t	25.1%

Source: National Statistics Office

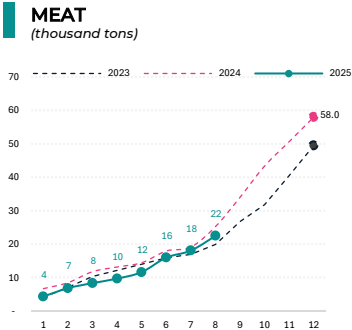
- Boosted by higher output at Oyu Tolgoi, copper concentrate production rose 38.7 percent to 1,344 thousand tons in the first eight months of 2025.
- Iron ore and iron ore concentrate output reached 7.9 million tons, up 25.1 percent year over year.
- By contrast, gold and crude oil production remained below the levels of the same period a year earlier.



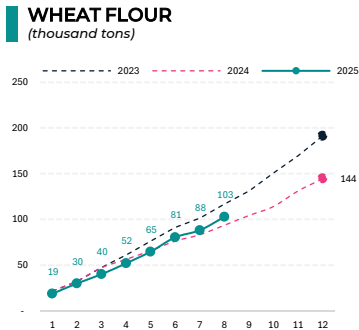
- In August 2025, the producer price index (PPI) decreased by 2.8 percent year-on-year.
- PPI increased in:
- Food products by 8.8 percent,
  - Beverage products by 17.8 percent,
  - Wood, as well as products made from wood and cork, except furniture, by 6.3 percent,
  - Electricity by 38.2 percent, respectively;
- PPI decreased in:
- Coal mining by 37.7 percent,
  - Extraction of crude petroleum by 14.3 percent,
  - Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products by 0.2 percent.



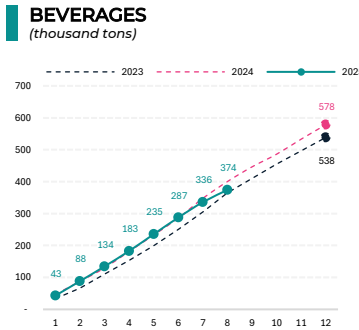
Total production volume of the manufacturing sector contracted by 1.0 percent in real terms in the first 8 months of 2025, due to lower production of key products including milk and dairy products, weaving.



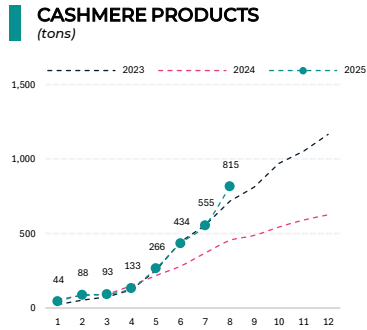
- Total processed livestock meat reached 22.5 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 11.0 percent from the same period last year.
- Despite the decline in processed meat volume, the production of meat processing and canning operations—accounting for about 8-10 percent of manufacturing output—grew by 0.4 percent year-over-year, driven by improvements in beef and horse meat processing (adjusted for the producer price index based on 2024).



- The flour production reached 102.9 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking an increase of 9.9 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Despite the rise in flour production volume, the manufacturing of grain flour, starch, and starch products—accounting for about 5-7 percent of the processing sector—declined by 1.2 percent in real terms (adjusted for the producer price index based on 2024) compared to the same period last year.



- The production volume of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages reached 374.0 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 6.6 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Beverage production, which represents approximately 20 to 25 percent of the manufacturing sector, declined by 0.2 percent (adjusted for the producer price index based on 2024), reflecting lower output.

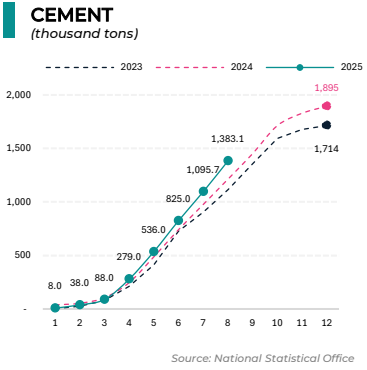


- The production volume of combed cashmere reached 815 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking an increase of 79.7 percent year-on-year.
- However, despite the rise in combed cashmere production, textile production—accounting for about 3 to 5 percent of the manufacturing sector—contracted by 18.6 percent year-on-year\*.

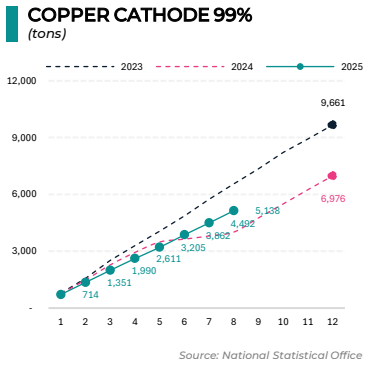
*\*This decline was mainly driven by a decrease in cashmere product output.*



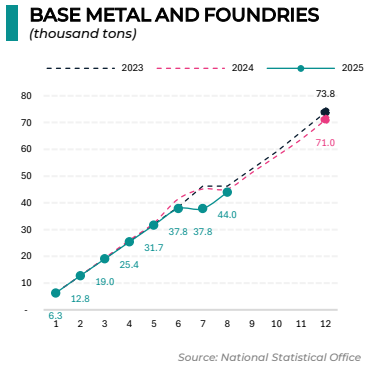
Production of key inputs in the construction sector, including cement, windows, and doors increased, while the production of base metal and metal casts declined.



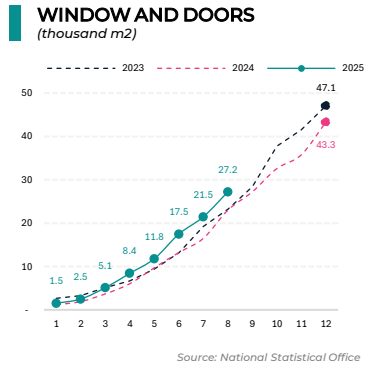
▪ Cement production reached 1,383 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, up by 14.1 percent from the same period last year.



▪ Copper cathode reached 5.1 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking an increase of 28.1 percent from the same period last year.



▪ Metal steel and foundries reached 43.9 thousand tons in the first 8 months of 2025, marking a decrease of 2.7 percent from the same period last year.



▪ Window and doors production reached 27.2 thousand m<sup>2</sup> in the first 8 months of 2025, marking an increase of 18.5 percent from the same period last year.

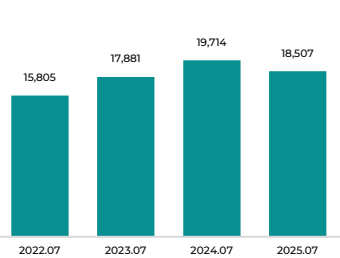




The rail freight transport reached same level as previous year percent in 2025 August due to coal transport rebound. Sales in the trade and catering sectors declined, while the hotel sector saw growth due to the tourist season, as inflation remained high.

DOMESTIC TRADE

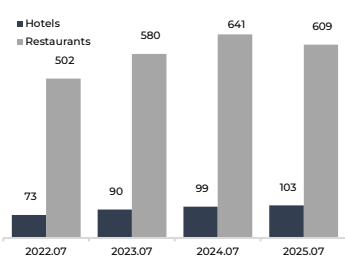
(trade turnover, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)



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

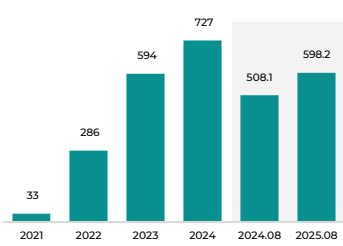
(carried freight, million tons)

	2024.08	2025.08	YoY change:
Railway	29.3	29.5	0.5%
Mining products	20.8	15.5	-25.5%
Air	6.46	6.30	-2.6%
	2024.II	2025.II	
Road	41.3	40.8	-1.1%
Mining products	40.7	38.6	-5.1%

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

TOURISM

(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)



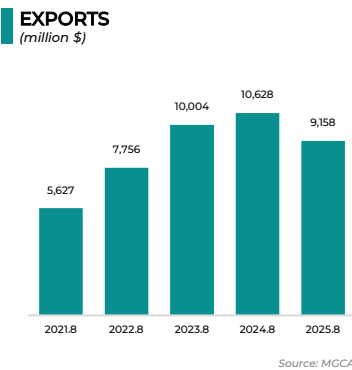
Source: National Statistics Office

- Wholesale and retail trade account for the largest share of the services sector.
- In the first eight months of 2025, sector sales reached ₮38 trillion in nominal terms, up 0.1 percent year over year, while in real terms (adjusted for prices) they fell by 0.3 percent. Although real sales declined compared with the same period last year, growth momentum strengthened relative to the beginning of the year.
- In the first eight months of 2025, sales revenue in hotels and food services rose by 22 percent and 11 percent in nominal terms, respectively.
- With inflation intensifying, real (price-adjusted) revenue in the hotel sector increased by 4 percent, while real revenue in food services declined by 5 percent.
- Rail freight reached 29.5 million tons in the first eight months of 2025, up 0.5 percent year over year. As previously sluggish coal movements recovered, total rail cargo returned to last year's level.
- Air cargo fell by 2.6 percent compared to the same period a year earlier.
- Due to shorter export haul distances for coal, road freight totaled 40.8 million tons in the first half of 2025, down 1.1 percent year over year.
- As of the first eight months of 2025, inbound tourist arrivals reached 598,000, up 17.7 percent year over year. By August, Mongolia received 598,000 tourists, the highest figure on record to date.

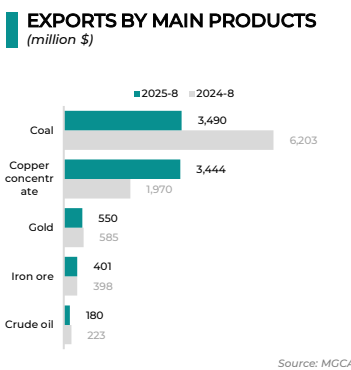
\*thousand tons



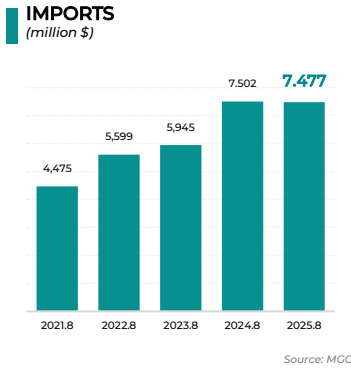
As of the first eight months of 2025, foreign trade turnover reached \$16.6 billion, while the trade balance recorded a surplus of \$1.7 billion.



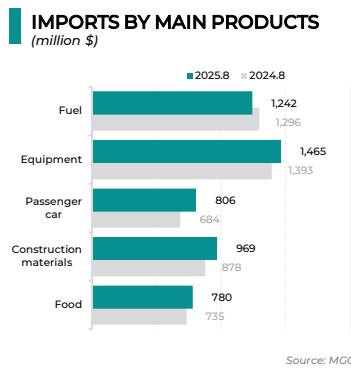
- By the August 2025, exports reached \$9,158 million, marking a decline of 13 percent from the same period last year.
- Mining products accounted for 95 percent of total exports.



- Coal export reached \$3,490 million, decreasing by 44 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Copper concentrate export reached \$3,444 million, increasing by 75 percent compared to the same period last year.
- Gold export reached \$550 million, decreasing by 6 percent compared to the same period last year
- Iron ore export reached \$401 million, decreasing by 1 percent compared to the same period last year..



- By August 2025, imports reached \$7,477 million, a decrease of 0.3 percent from the same period last year.
- Petroleum products accounted for 17 percent of the total imports, while equipment and automobiles accounted for 20 percent and 11 percent, respectively.
- Imports of trucks decreased by 26.6 percent, gasoline imports by 5.5 percent, and diesel fuel imports by 3.5 percent, contributing to the decline in total imports.



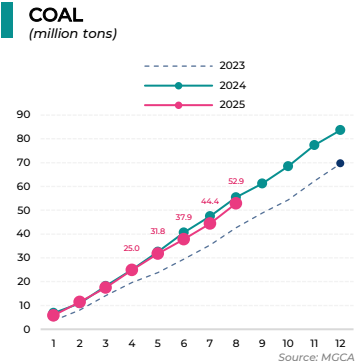
- Petroleum product imports reached \$1,242 million, down 4.2 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Equipment import reached \$1,465 million, up 5.2 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Automobile imports reached \$806 million, up 17.8 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Construction materials' imports reached \$969 million, up 10.3 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Food imports reached \$780 million, up 6.2 percent compared to a year earlier.

## 2.2 MINERAL PRODUCTS

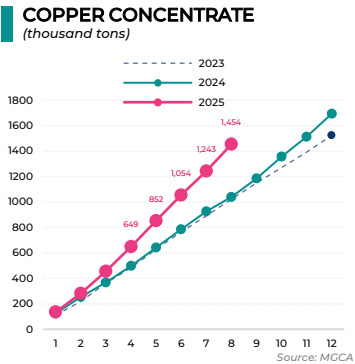
AUGUST 2025



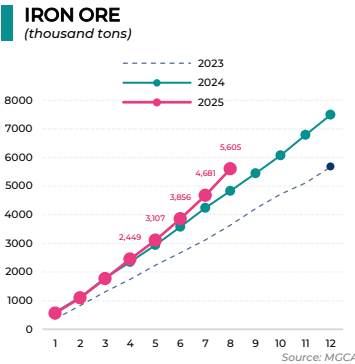
As of August 2025, mining products made up 95 percent of total exports.



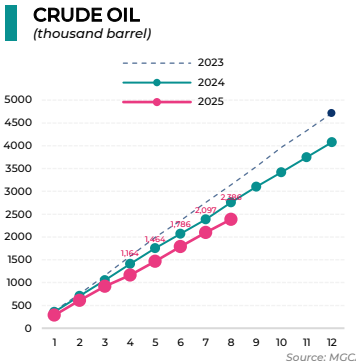
- As of August 2025, coal exports reached 52.9 million tons, decreasing by 4.4 percent compared to the same period last year.



- As of August 2025, copper concentrate exports reached 1,454 thousand tons, increasing by 40.0 percent compared to the same period last year.



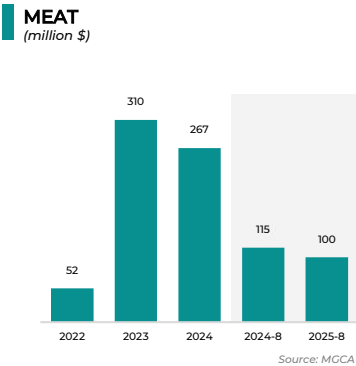
- As of August 2025, iron ore exports reached 5,605 thousand tons, increasing by 16.0 percent compared to the same period last year.



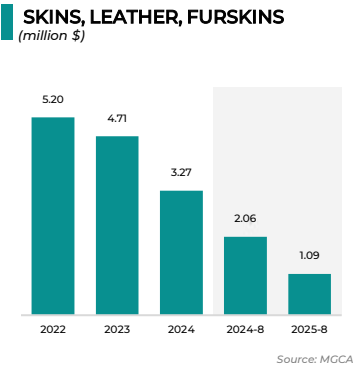
- As of August 2025, crude oil exports reached 2,386 thousand barrels, decreasing by 13.4 percent compared to the same period last year.



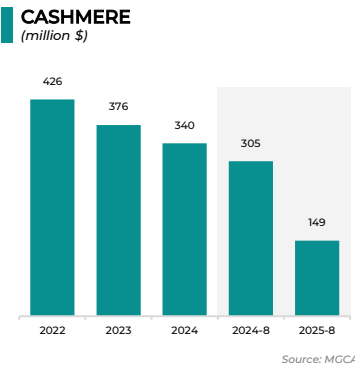
By the first seven months of 2025, exports of the main agricultural products declined compared to the same period a year earlier.



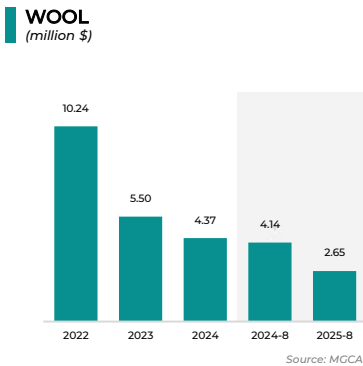
- In August 2025, meat exports reached \$100 million, marking a decrease of 13 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In August 2025, skins, leather, fur skins exports reached \$1 million, a decrease of 47 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In August 2025, cashmere exports reached \$149 million, a decrease of 51 percent compared to a year earlier.



- In August 2025, wool exports reached \$2.7 million, an increase of 36 percent compared to a year earlier.



GLOBAL COMMODITY  
PRICE TRENDS

**COAL**  
(\$/tons, Australian high quality coking coal, SGX)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Australian high-quality coking coal on the Singapore Exchange in August 2025 was \$187, marking a 1 percent decrease from the same period last year.

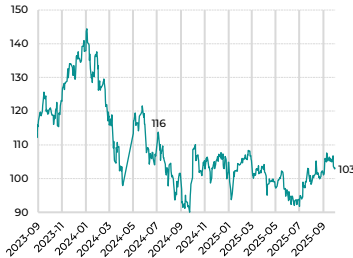
**COPPER**  
(\$/tons, LME)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in August 2025 was \$9,952 marking a 7 percent increase from the same period last year.

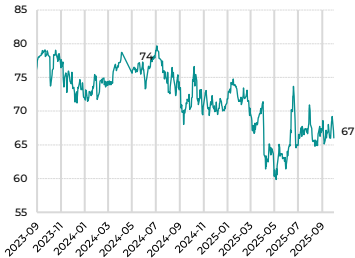
**IRON CONCENTRATE**  
(\$/tons, iron concentrate 62%, Northwest China)



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of iron ore in Northwest China in August 2025 was \$104, marking a 11 percent increase from the same period last year.

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



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Brent oil in August 2025 was \$67, marking a 9 percent decrease from the same period last year.

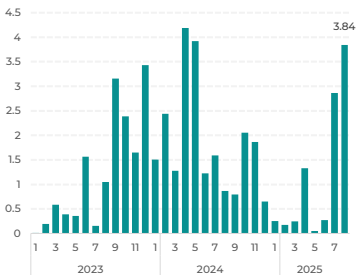
## 4. THE MINING COMMODITY EXCHANGE TRADE

AUGUST 2025



In the first 8 months of 2025, the Mining commodity exchange traded 9.0 million tons of coal, 4.0 million tons of iron ore and concentrate, 34.8 tons of fluoride, and 27.2 tons of copper concentrates.

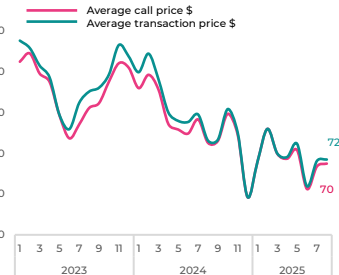
### COAL TRADE (million tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between January 2023 and August 2025, a total of 46.3 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$5.2 billion in revenue.
- In 2024, 22.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$2.4 billion in revenue.
- A total of 9.0 million tons of coal were sold in the first 8 months of 2025.

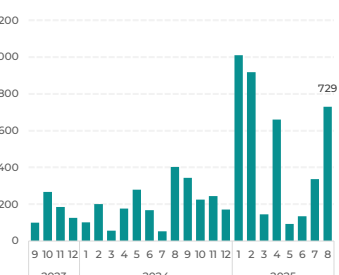
### AVERAGE COAL PRICE (\$/tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- As of August 2025, the average call price of coal was \$70, and the average transaction price was \$74.
- Depending on the type of coal, in August 2025, the minimum transaction price reached \$20, and the maximum price reached \$140.

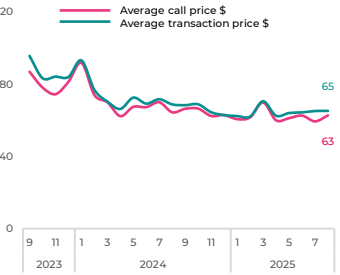
### IRON TRADE (thousand tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between September 2023 and August 2025, a total of 7.1 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$471 million in revenue.
- In 2024, 2.4 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$167 million in revenue.
- A total of 4.0 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were sold in the first 8 months of 2025.

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



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

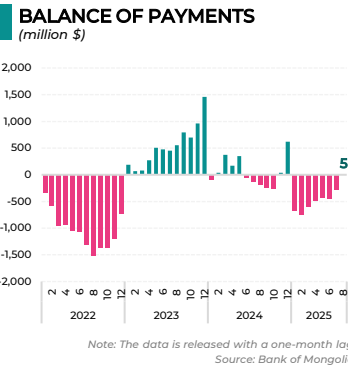
- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate was \$63 August 2025, and the average transaction price reached \$65.
- Depending on the type of iron, the minimum transaction price in August 2025 was \$55, and the maximum price was \$85.

# 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

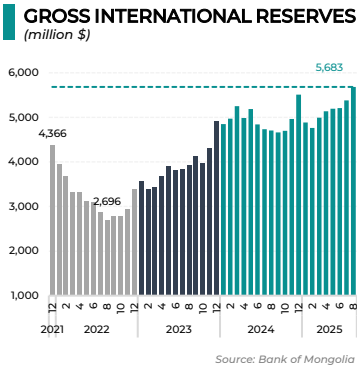
AUGUST 2025



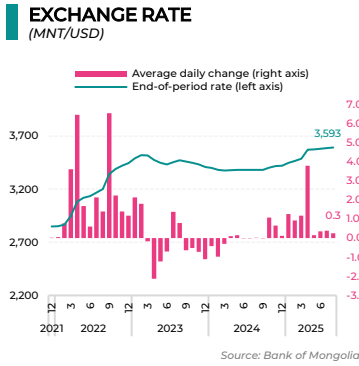
The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$5 million in August 2025, while gross international reserves increased to \$5,683 million at the end of August 2025.



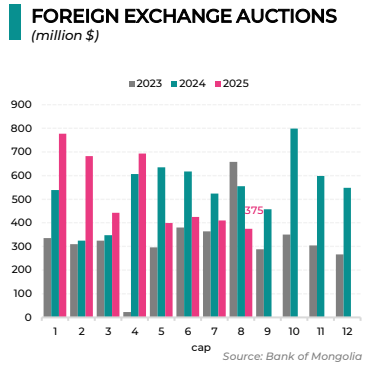
- The balance of payments recorded a surplus of \$5 million in August 2025.
- Compared to a year earlier, the current account deficit increased by \$619 million, while the financial account surplus rose by \$1,080 million.



- Gross international reserves stood at \$5,683 million at the end of August 2025, up \$304 million from the previous month.



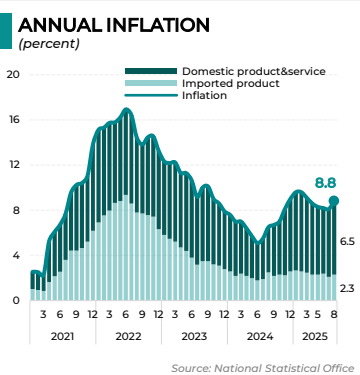
- The average daily change in the MNT/USD rate was 0.3 in August 2025, and the exchange rate reached 3,593 at the end of the month.



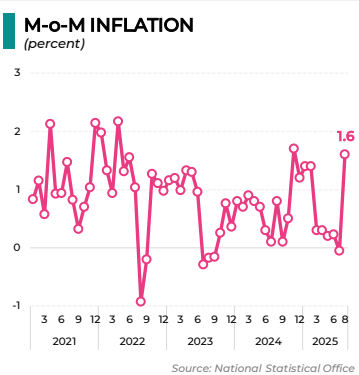
- In August 2025, the Bank of Mongolia sold \$375 million to the commercial banks.
- In the first 8 months of 2025, total intervention reached \$4.2 billion, marking a \$55 million increase compared to the same period last year.



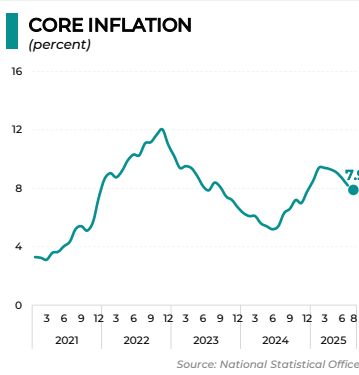
The annual inflation rate reached 8.8 percent in August 2025, marking an increase of 0.7 percentage points from the previous month. The rise in inflation was mainly driven by higher prices of meat and vegetables. On a monthly basis, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 1.6 percent.



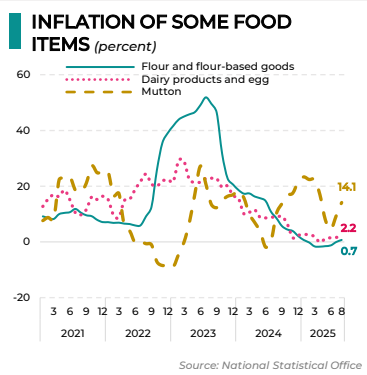
- In August 2025, the annual inflation rate reached 8.8 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 2.3 percentage points, accounting for 25.6 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 6.5 percentage points, accounting for 74.4 percent of the annual inflation.



- On a monthly basis, consumer prices increased by 1.6 percent in August 2025.
- This was mainly driven by a 12.8 percent increase in education services, a 1.5 percent increase in transport, and a 0.8 percent increase in food.



- Core inflation excludes the volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation fell to 7.9 percent in August 2025, contributing 4.9 percentage points to the annual inflation.
- Core inflation has declined for five consecutive months.

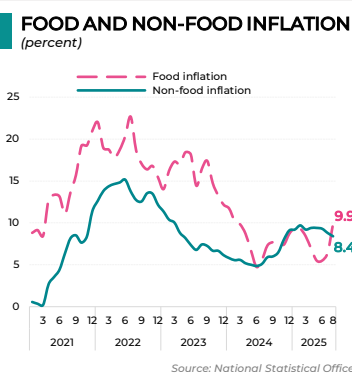


- Price increases in meat, dairy, and flour products accounted for 7.5 percent of the annual inflation in August 2025.
- Prices of flour and flour-based products increased 0.7 percent from the same period last year.
- Prices of dairy products and eggs increased by 2.2 percent year-over-year.
- Mutton price increased by 14.1 percent year-over-year.

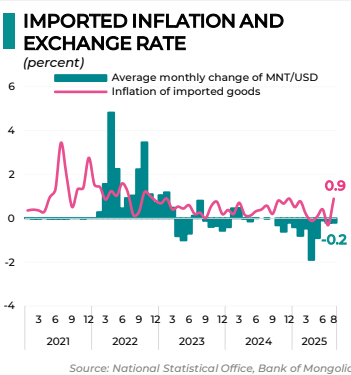




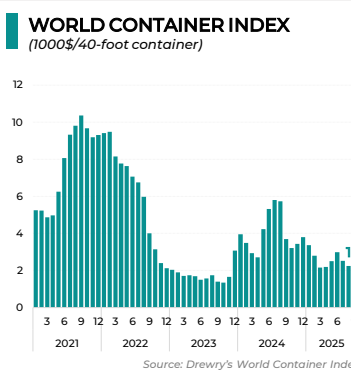
Global container shipping price reached \$1,913, down by 52 percent compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased by 6.9 percent in August 2025.



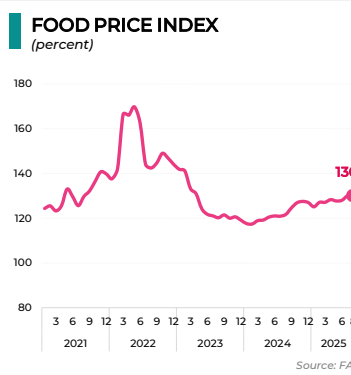
- Food inflation was at 9.9 percent, accounting for 2.7 percentage points of annual inflation in August 2025. The acceleration in food inflation was driven by price increases for meat and vegetables.
- Non-food inflation was at 8.4 percent, accounting for 6.1 percentage points of annual inflation.



- In August 2025, the average MNT/USD rate depreciated by 0.2 percent from the previous month to MNT 3,592.
- By August 2025, inflation of imported goods increased by 0.9 percent from the previous month.



- International shipping costs have been rising due to the US tariff policy, but have gradually begun to decline since June.
- As of September 18, 2025, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) reached \$1,913 per 40-ft container, down 52 percent compared to the previous month.
- The decline in container shipping prices is easing supply-driven inflationary pressure.

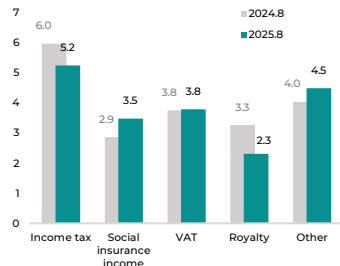
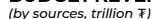


- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) measures the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It is calculated as the average of price indices for five commodity groups.
- The FFPI stood at 130.1 points in August 2025, up 6.9 percent compared to the previous year.
- In August 2025, declines in the cereal and dairy price indices were offset by increases in the indices for meat, sugar, and vegetable oils.



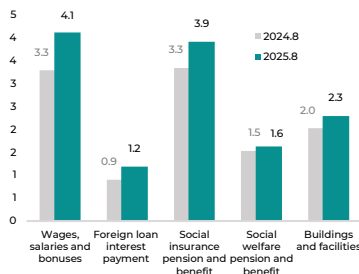
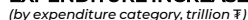
- Due to the decline in coal prices, total budget revenue reached ₹19.3 trillion as of August 2025, a decrease of ₹0.6 trillion (2.9 percent) from the same period last year.

## BUDGET REVENUE



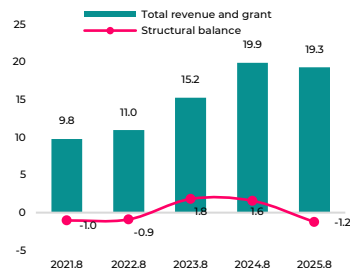
Source: Ministry of Finance.

## KEY COMPONENTS OF THE EXPENDITURE INCREASE



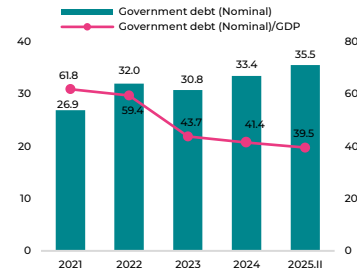
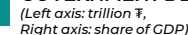
Source: Ministry of Finance.

## STRUCTURAL BALANCE



Source: Ministry of Finance.

## GOVERNMENT DEBT (NPV)



Source: Ministry of Finance.

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total budget revenue reached ¥19.3 trillion, a decrease of ¥0.6 trillion (2.9 percent) from the same period last year.</li> <li>▪ The decline in budget revenue was mainly due to a decrease in the total revenue of royalties by ¥1.0 trillion (29.2 percent), from the previous year, and that of corporate income tax by ¥1.0 trillion (21.6 percent).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As of August 2025, total expenditure amounted to ¥19.3 trillion, an increase of ¥2.0 trillion (+11.6 percent) compared to the same period last year.</li> <li>▪ Pensions and public servant salaries were increased by an inflation rate of 6 percent in January 2025, in accordance with the 2025 Budget Law.</li> <li>▪ The increase in spending was mainly driven by a 25.0 percent rise in civil servant wages and salaries, and a 17.2 percent increase in pensions and social benefit expenses.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As of August 2025, the structural balance of the consolidated budget recorded a deficit of ¥1.2 trillion.</li> <li>▪ The main factor contributing to the deficit was the slowdown in budget revenue, primarily due to the decline in coal prices, royalties, and reduced corporate income tax collections.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As of the second quarter of 2025, the government debt (nominal) reached ¥35.5 trillion, equivalent to 39.5 percent of GDP.</li> <li>▪ The government debt (nominal)-to-GDP ratio aligns with the special fiscal requirements.</li> </ul> |
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## AUGUST 2025



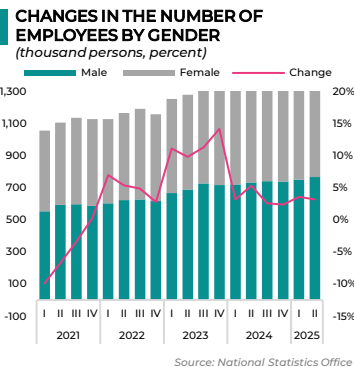
The money supply increased 6.5 percent year-on-year to ¥44.3 trillion in August 2025. The outstanding loans increased by 23.6 percent year-on-year in August 2025, reaching ¥42.3 trillion.



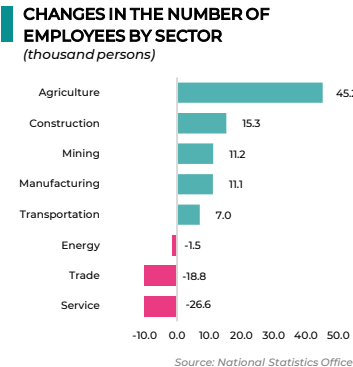
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In August 2025, the money supply reached ₪44.3 trillion, marking an increase of 6.5 percent from a year earlier.</li> <li>▪ Domestic currency current and deposit accounts contributed 8.4 percentage points, while foreign currency current and deposit accounts contributed -4.1 percentage points and 2.2 percentage points to the growth, respectively.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total deposits reached ₪28.5 trillion, an increase of 15.1 percent from a year earlier.</li> <li>▪ Domestic currency deposits reached ₪23.0 trillion, up 13.9 percent from a year earlier and 0.1 percent from the previous month.</li> <li>▪ Foreign currency deposits reached ₪5.4 trillion, up 20.5 percent compared to the same period last year.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In August 2025, outstanding loans reached ₪42.3 trillion, marking an increase of 23.6 percent from a year earlier.</li> <li>▪ The share of non-performing loans in total loans was 5.2 percent, marking a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from a year earlier.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In August 2025, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding loans was 17.0 percent, down 0.1 percentage points from the previous month.</li> <li>▪ The interest rate on new deposits was 11.7 percent, marking an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the previous month.</li> </ul> |
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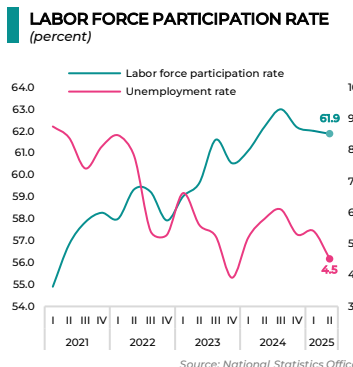
Although growth in the agricultural sector has stabilized and total employment has reached 1.39 million, the labor force participation rate has declined to 61.9 percent, driven by a decrease in the number of unemployed individuals.



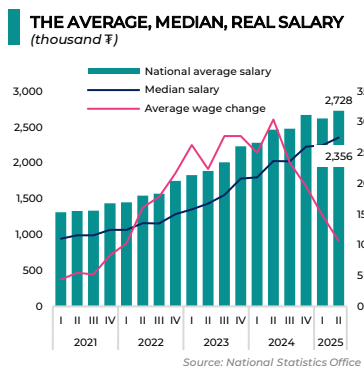
- The number of employees increased by 43 thousand, or 3.2 percent, from the same period last year to 1 million 390 thousand, which is 228 thousand higher than before the pandemic.
- In the second quarter of 2025, the number of male employees increased by 34.3 thousand year-on-year, and the number of female employees increased by 8.7 thousand year-on-year.



- The increase in the number of employees was mainly due to the recovery of the number of employees in the agricultural sector, which had been declining, increasing by 45 thousand compared to the same period of the previous year. In addition, the number of employees in the construction sector, mining, manufacturing and transportation sectors contributed positively
- However, the decrease in the number of employees in the energy, and trade and services sectors had a negative impact.



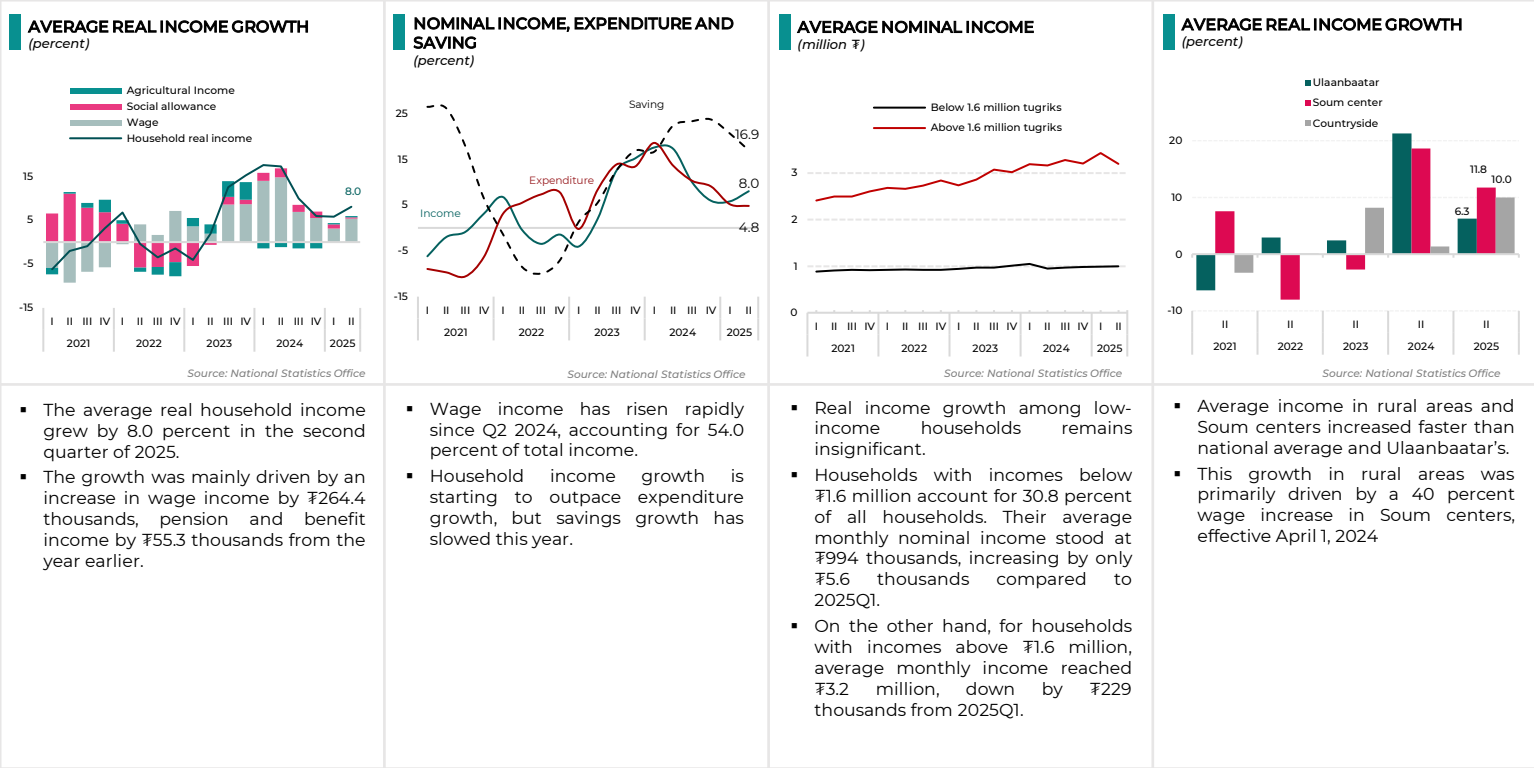
- The number of unemployed people decreased by 16 thousand compared to the same period of the previous year, bringing the unemployment rate to 4.5 percent, down 1.2 percentage points from the same period of the previous year.
- However, the labor force participation rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points from the same period of the previous year to 61.9 percent, due to the decrease in the number of unemployed people.



- In the second quarter of 2025, the average salary increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year, reaching 2 million 728 thousand ₹.
- The national median salary rose by 356 thousand ₹, or 16 percent from the last year, amounting 2 million 356 thousand ₹ (which is ₹372 thousand less than the average salary). This indicates that more than half of employees earn less than 2.4 million ₹.
- Real wages, adjusted for the consumer price index, increased by 8.4 percent from the previous year to 1 million 916 thousand ₹.

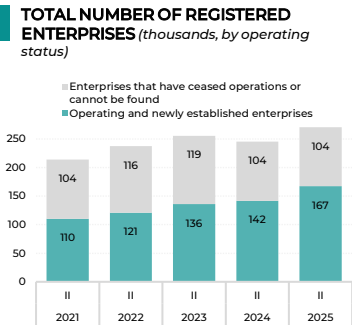


Household real income, which had declined for the past three consecutive quarters, recovered and grew by 8.0 percent in the first half of 2025.

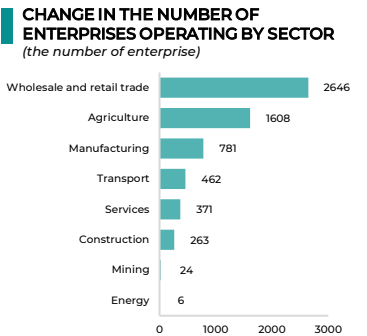




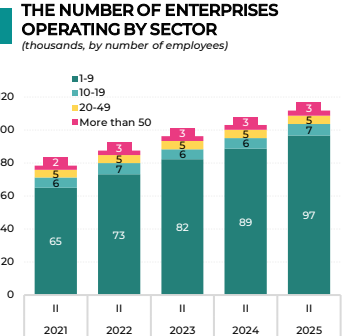
In the second quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 270.9 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.3 percent from same period last year.



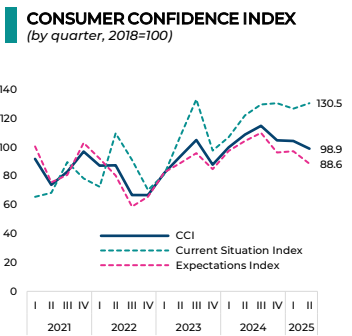
Source: National Statistics Office



Source: National Statistics Office



Source: National Statistics Office

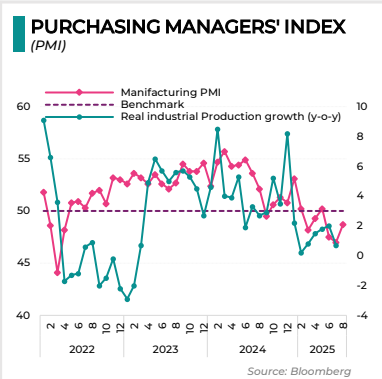
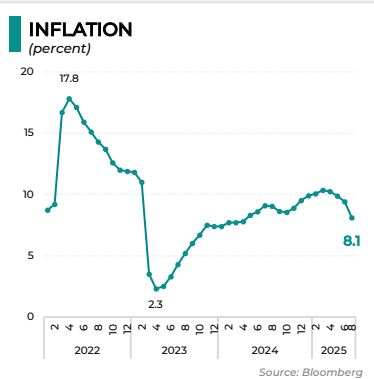
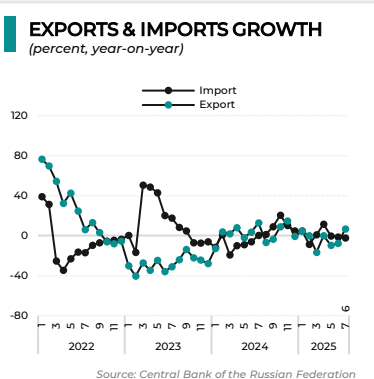
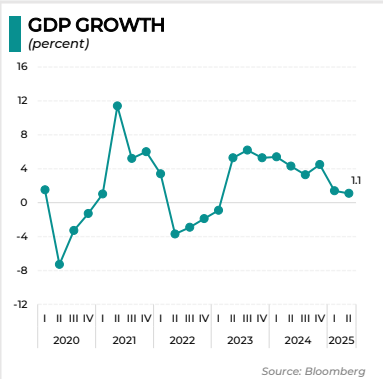


Source: National Research and Consulting Center (NRCC Co. Ltd)

- In the second quarter of 2025, the total number of enterprises registered in the Business Registration Database reached 270.9 thousand, an increase of 25.2 thousand or 10.3 percent from same period last year.
- Of this growth, 17.2 thousand were newly established enterprises that have not yet commenced operations, while 8.6 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 3.4 thousand actively operating enterprises added.
- Additionally, with the implementation of policies supporting agriculture, the number of enterprises in this sector increased by 41 percent for operating enterprises.
- Out of the 111.7 thousand operating enterprises, 96.7 thousand are micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees.
- Moreover, micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees account for 93% of the growth in operating enterprises.
- As of the second quarter of 2025, the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) reached 98.9, declining by 9.8 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 8.3 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 15.7 points, due to a deterioration in expectations regarding future business conditions, job availability, and income.



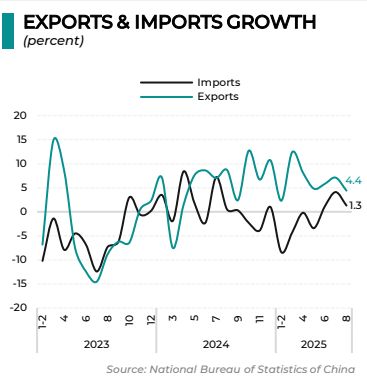
The Russian economy grew by 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025. The inflation rate declined to 8.1 percent in August 2025, showing a 0.7 percentage point decline from the previous month.



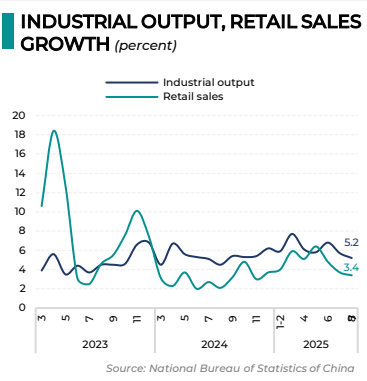
- Russia's economic growth slowed to 1.1 percent, marking a decline of 3.2 percentage points in the second quarter of 2025.
- As of July 2025, exports reached \$38.0 billion and imports reached \$24.9 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$13.2 billion.
- Exports increased by 6.7 percent in July 2025 compared to a year earlier.
- Imports decreased by 2.5 percent in July 2025 compared to a year earlier.
- The inflation rate remains above the central bank's target level of 4 percent.
- The inflation rate reached 8.1 percent in August 2025, down 0.7 percentage points from the previous month and 1.0 percentage points from the same period last year.
- The Central Bank of Russia reduced its policy rate by 2 percentage points to 18 percent in July 2025.
- In August 2025, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 48.7, reflecting an increase of 1.7 points from the previous month.
- As of July 2025, the growth of real industrial production reached 0.7 percent, down by 1.3 percentage points from the previous month.



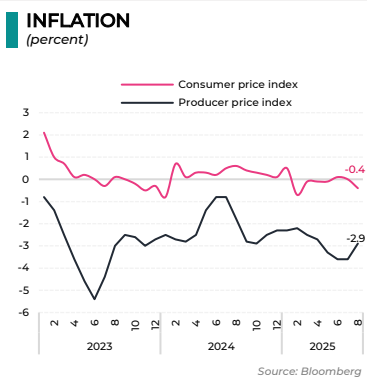
Despite weak domestic demand, China's economy expanded by 5.2% in the second quarter of 2025, supported by policy-supported exports and investment.



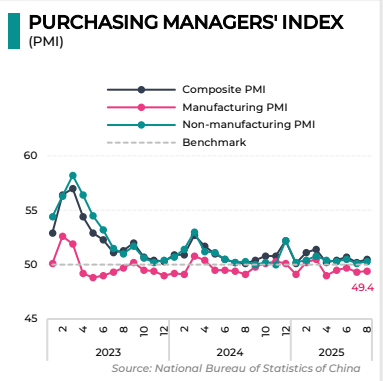
- China's GDP grew by 5.2 percent in 2025Q2.
- Export growth decelerated to 4.4 percent in August 2025, while import growth also decelerated to 1.3 percent this month.



- Industrial output rose 5.2% in August 2025, its weakest growth since last November and below expectations.
- Retail sales growth - a key indicator of consumption behavior - slowed to 3.4 percent in August 2025.



- The consumer price index turned to -0.4 percent, indicating deflation in August 2025.
- The producer price index fell by 2.9 percent in August 2025, with the pace of price decline easing compared to the previous month.



- The manufacturing PMI increased to 49.4 in August 2025, remaining in contraction territory.
- The non-manufacturing and composite PMIs rose from the previous month and remained above the 50 threshold, indicating continued expansion.

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.