

MONTHLY MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

August 2026

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▸ MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 2026.08

GDP growth

(July 2025)

7.6 percent

**International
reserves**

(August 2026)

8,373 million \$

Inflation

(August 2026)

12.5 percent

Budget balance

(August 2026)

-2.2 trillion ₺

Exports

(August 2026)

14.4 billion \$

Imports

(August 2026)

8.4 billion \$

FDI

(Q2 2026)

1.5 billion \$

Loan rate

(August 2026)

17.6 percent

**Number of
employees**

(Q2 2026)

1.37 million

* As of Q2 2026 the labor force participation rate is 61.5 percent.

Real wage

(August 2026)

2.6 million

*CPI 2023=100

**Number of enterprises
operating**

(Q2 2026)

119.1 thousand

*Mainly in trade, services, construction and manufacturing sectors

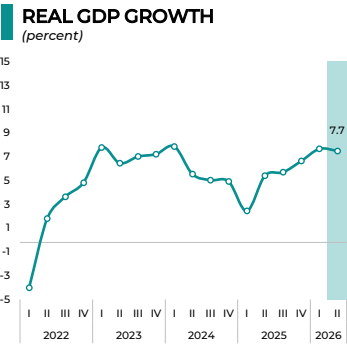
**Household real
income growth**

(Q2 2026)

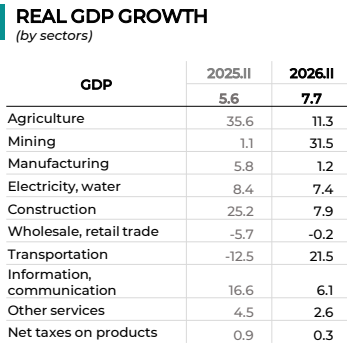
-4.9 percent



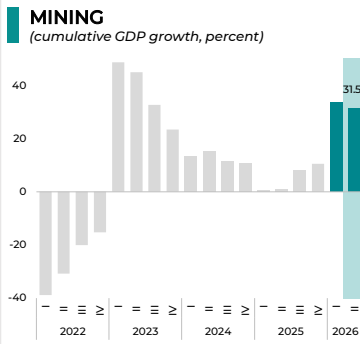
Economic growth reached 7.7 percent in the first half of 2026. The mining sector's production growth momentum remained high, which mainly supported overall growth. In addition, the agricultural sector's growth remained stable, supporting overall growth.



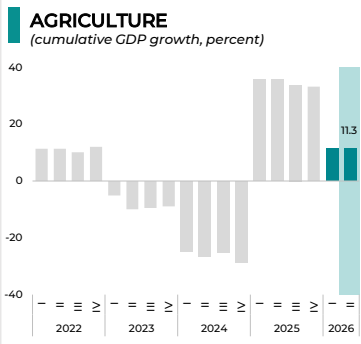
- Real GDP grew by **7.7 percent** in first half of 2026.
- Primary sector: Agriculture expanded by 11.3 percent, contributing 1.4 percentage points to growth, while the mining sector increased by 29.2 percent, contributing 3.9 percentage points to overall growth.
- Secondary sector (industry, construction): Output grew by 4.1 percent, contributing 0.5 percentage points to overall growth.
- Services sector: Expanded by 3.8 percent, contributing 1.8 percentage points to overall growth.
- Net taxes on products increased by 0.3 percent, supporting growth by 0.05 percentage points.



- Economic growth was supported mainly by the growth of the mining sector, the accompanying growth of the transport sector, and the growth of the agricultural sector, while the contraction of the trade sector slowed growth.
- The increase in production in the manufacturing, construction, electricity, water supply, information and communication sectors supported the growth.
- The trade sector contracted, due to the decline in trade in non-food And food products.



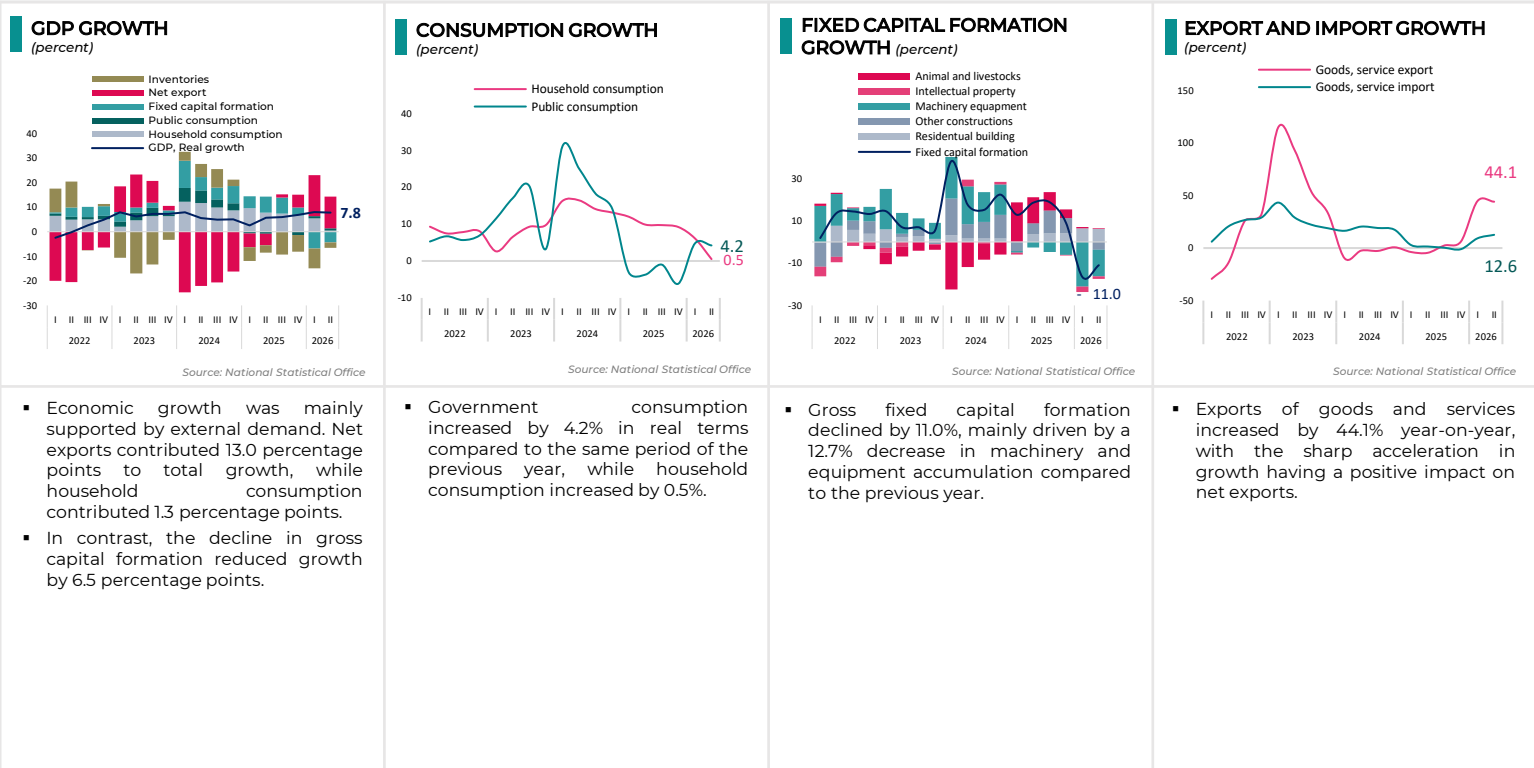
- The mining sector grew by 31.5 percent in the first half of 2026.
- This was mainly due to coal production reaching 61 million tons, up 48.7 percent from the previous year, and copper concentrate production reaching 1.2 million tons, up 20 percent compared to the same period last year.
- However, gold production remained at the previous year's level at 4.5 tons, while oil production decreased by 7.3 percent to 1.8 million barrels.



- The agricultural sector grew by 11.3 percent in the first half of 2026.
- Due to the cold weather with snow and dust storms in some areas in the spring months, the number of matured animals decreased by 1.8 million heads to 18.9 million (with a growth rate of 98.8 percent), compared to the same period of the previous year. In addition, due to the spread of foot-and-mouth disease of an unprecedented type and the increase in the spread of infectious diseases in animals, the number of large livestock killed by illegal means reached 348 thousand heads, an increase of 160 thousand heads compared to the same period of the previous year.

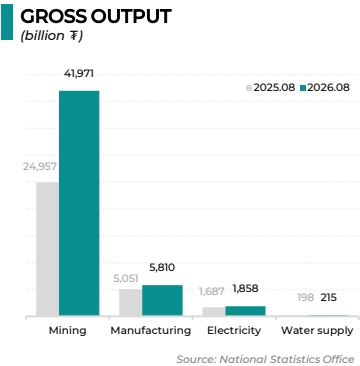


On the demand side, net exports and government consumption contributed to economic growth.

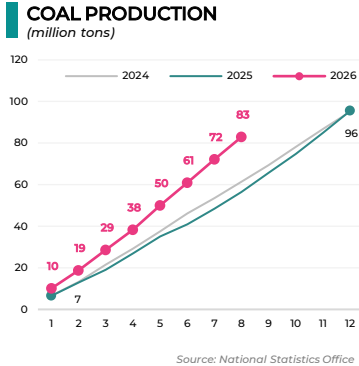




Total industrial production increased by 56.3 percent in August 2026. The growth was primarily driven by the mining sector, where production volumes of coal and copper remained at high levels.

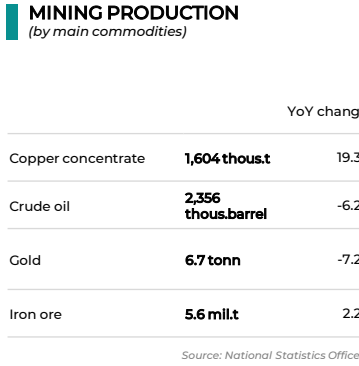


- Industrial sector output reached MNT 49.9 trillion in August 2026, increasing by 56.3 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Growth in coal and metal ore extraction led to a 68.2 percent increase in nominal output.
- Manufacturing production increased by 15 percent in nominal terms, mainly due to increased food production following higher dairy production, as well as increased production of chemicals and chemical products.

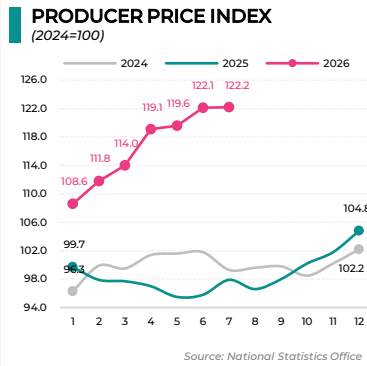


- Around 80 percent of total industrial output* is generated by the mining sector, of which coal extraction accounts for approximately 40 percent.
- Coal production reached 83.0 million tons in August 2026, increasing by 47 percent compared to the previous year.

*As of 2025



- Copper concentrate production increased by 19.3 percent in August 2026, reaching 1.6 million tons.
- Production of iron ore reached 5.6 million tonnes and iron ore concentrate production totaled 2.9 million tonnes, reflecting year-on-year growth of 7.6 percent.
- Gold production reached 6.7 thousand tons, decreasing by 7.2 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Meanwhile, crude oil production declined by 8 percent.



- The Producer Price Index (PPI) increased by 26.4 percent year-on-year in August 2026.

PPI increased in:

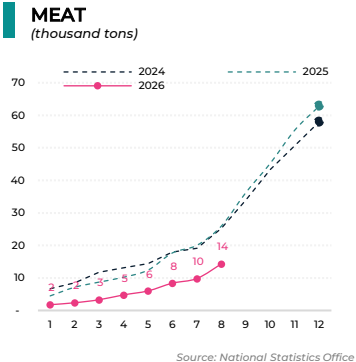
- Chemical and chemical products manufacturing by 52.5 percent;
- Paper and paper products manufacturing by 56.6 percent;
- Crude oil and natural gas extraction by 41 percent;
- Coal and lignite mining increased by 33.1 percent;
- Metal ore mining by 29.6 percent;

1.4 MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS

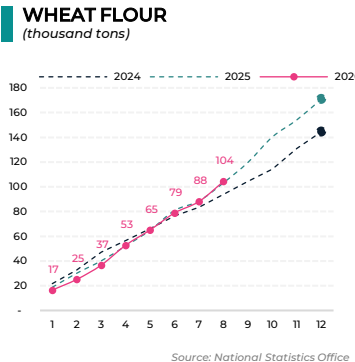
AUGUST 2026



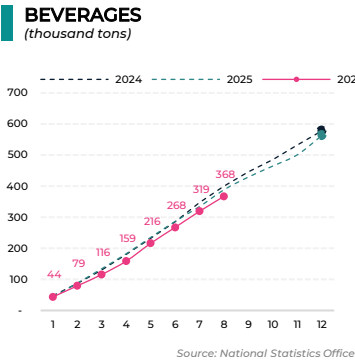
The manufacturing sector declined by 1.4 percent in real terms in August 2026. This decline was mainly driven by lower production in meat, wheat flour, beverage, and refined petroleum products.



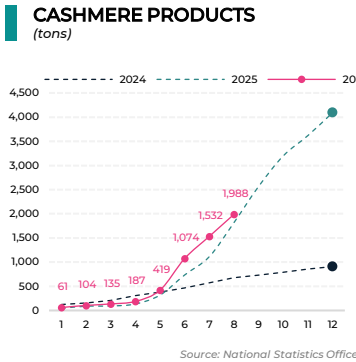
- Processed livestock meat reached 14.3 thousand tons in August 2026, decreasing by 45 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As the physical volume of processed meat declined, real output in meat processing and preservation activities, which account for around 8-10 percent of manufacturing output, decreased by 24.1 percent year-on-year (adjusted using the 2024-based producer price index).



- Flour production reached 104.4 thousand tons in August 2026, increasing by 1.1 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As the physical volume of flour production increased, real output of flour, starch, and starch products—accounting for around 5-7 percent of the manufacturing sector decreased by 8.5 percent year-on-year (adjusted for the producer price index based on 2024).



- The production volume of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages reached 367.5 thousand tons in August 2026, decreasing by 5.4 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As the physical volume declined, real output of beverages, which account for around 20-25 percent of the manufacturing sector decreased by 4.1 percent year-on-year (adjusted for the 2024-based producer price index).



- Combed cashmere production reached 1,988 tons in August 2026, increasing by 9.4 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As the physical volume of cashmere production increased, real production in spinning, weaving, and textile materials—accounting for around 3-5 percent of the manufacturing sector, increased by 9.2 percent year-on-year (adjusted for the 2024-based producer price index).

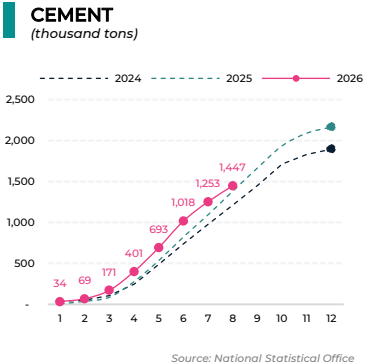
Note: The industrial sector's statistics for October have not been released.

1.5 MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS: Construction inputs

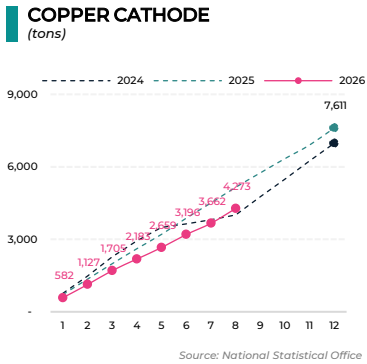
AUGUST 2026



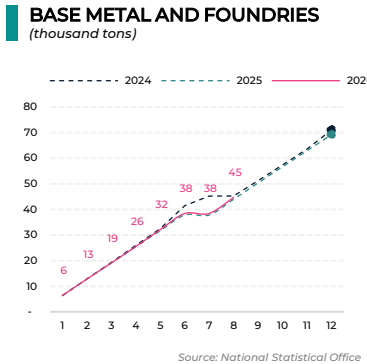
Production of key inputs in the construction sector increased, including cement, vacuum windows and doors, and base metals and rolled products, while cathode copper production declined.



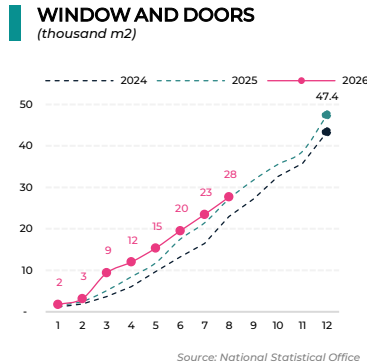
- Cement production reached 1,447 thousand tons in August 2026, increasing by 4.8 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.



- Cathode copper production reached 4,273 tons in August 2026, decreasing by 17 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.



- Metal billets and rolled products production reached 44.7 thousand tons in August 2026, increasing by 1.7 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.



- Vacuum windows and doors production reached 27.7 thousand m² in August 2026, increasing by 1.6 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.

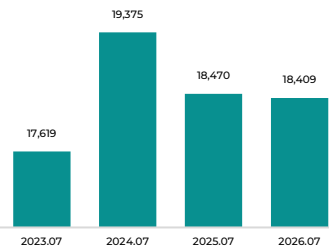
Note: The industrial sector's statistics for October have not been released.



Freight transport activity increased, driven by higher coal shipments. While real revenues in the hotel and food service sectors accelerated after adjusting for inflation, growth in real revenues in the trade sector moderated.

DOMESTIC TRADE

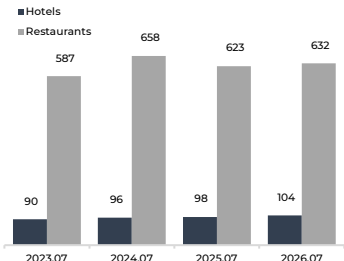
(trade turnover, billion ₮, adjusted by CPI)



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)

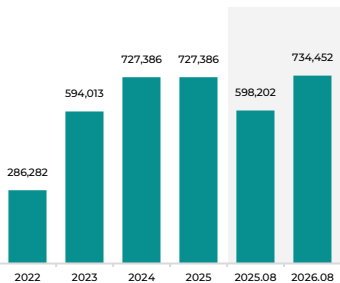
	2025.08	2026.08	YoY change:.
Railway	29.5	41.2	39.7%
Mining products	21.1	31.2	47.9%
Air	6.28	6.56	4.4%
	2025.1	2026.1	
Road	18.4	28.6	55.1%
Mining products	12.2	18.7	52.5%

*thousand tons

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

TOURISM

(number of inbound tourists, thousand person)



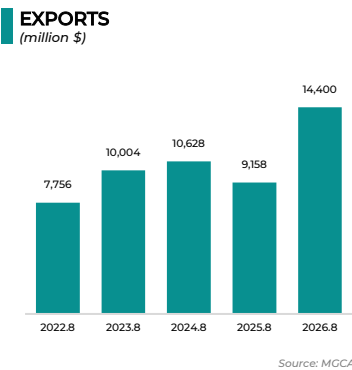
Source: National Statistics Office

- Wholesale and retail trade accounts for the largest share of the services sector.
- In July 2026, sales revenue in the wholesale and retail trade sector reached MNT 40.3 trillion in nominal terms, representing a 10.1 percent increase compared with the same period of the previous year. However, after adjusting for price effects, sales revenue contracted by 0.3 percent in real terms.
- In July 2026, nominal sales revenue in the hotel sector increased by 15.2 percent, while sales revenue in the food service sector increased by 9.9 percent.
- After adjusting for price effects, real revenue in the hotel sector increased by 6.0 percent, while real revenue in the food service sector rose by 1.5 percent.
- As of August 2026, a total of 41.2 million tonnes of freight had been transported by rail, representing a 39.7 percent increase compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Air freight transport increased by 4.4 percent compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Freight transported by road totaled 62.2 million tonnes in the second quarter of 2026, representing a 53.3 percent increase compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
- As of the first eight months of 2026, the number of tourist arrivals in Mongolia reached 734.5 thousand. By August alone, this figure had already reached a level comparable to the total annual number of tourist arrivals recorded in previous years.

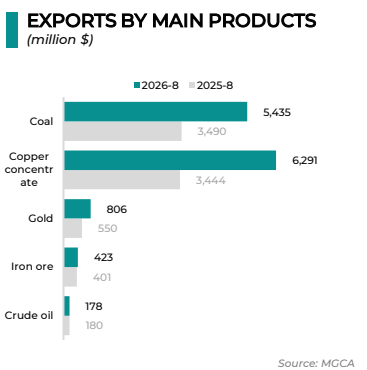
Note*: Statistics on road transport are published on a quarterly basis.



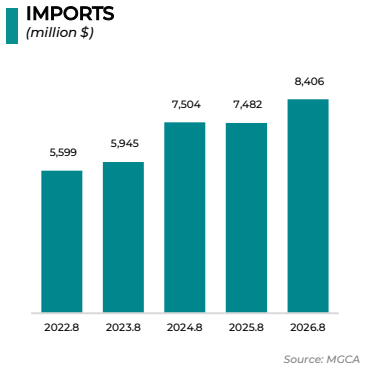
As of August 2026, total foreign trade turnover reached USD 22.9 billion, while the trade balance recorded a surplus of USD 6 billion.



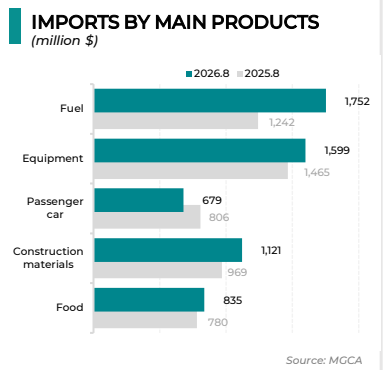
- In August 2026, exports reached \$14,400 million, increase of 57 percent from last year.
- Mining products accounted for 96 percent of total exports.



- Coal export reached \$5,435 million, increasing by 56 percent compared with the previous year.
- Copper concentrate export reached \$6,291 million, increasing by 83 percent compared with the previous year.
- Gold export reached \$806 million, increasing by 46 percent compared with the previous year.
- Iron ore export reached \$423 million, increasing by 6 percent compared with the previous year.



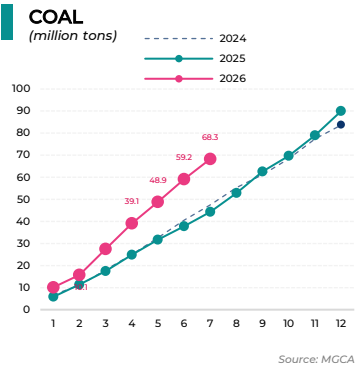
- In August 2026, imports reached \$8,406 million, an increase of 12 percent from last year.
- Fuel accounted for 21 percent of the total imports, equipment for 19 percent, construction materials for 13 percent, food products for 10 percent, and passenger cars for 8 percent.
- Imports of fuel increased by 41 percent, construction materials by 16 percent, equipment by 10 percent, and food imports by 7 percent, contributing to the overall increase in total imports.



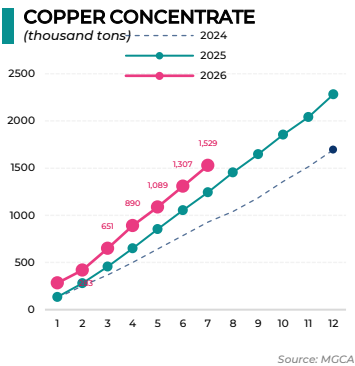
- Fuel imports reached \$1,752 million, up 41 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Equipment import reached \$1,599 million, up 9 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Passenger car imports reached \$679 million, down 16 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Construction materials' imports reached \$1,121 million, up 16 percent compared to a year earlier.
- Food imports reached \$835 million, up 7 percent compared to a year earlier.



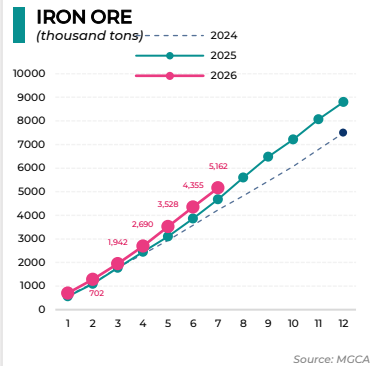
As of August 2026, mining products made up 95 percent of total exports.



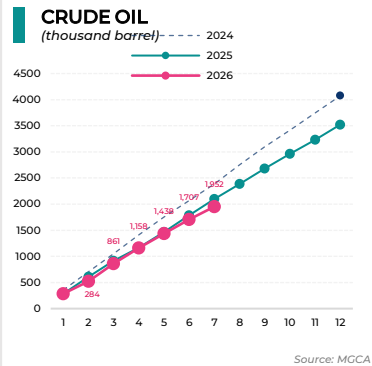
■ In August 2026, coal exports reached 77.8 million tons, increasing by 47 percent compared with the previous year.



■ In August 2026, copper concentrate exports reached 1,768 thousand tons, increasing by 22 percent compared with the previous year.



■ In August 2026, iron ore exports reached 6,014 thousand tons, increasing by 7 percent compared with the previous year.



■ In August 2026, crude oil exports reached 2,223 thousand barrels, increasing by 7 percent compared with the previous year.

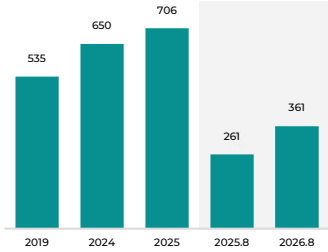
2.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

AUGUST 2026

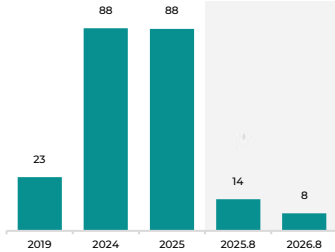


In August 2026, agricultural exports increased by 38 percent compared with the previous year.

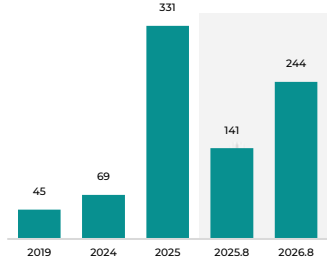
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
(million USD)



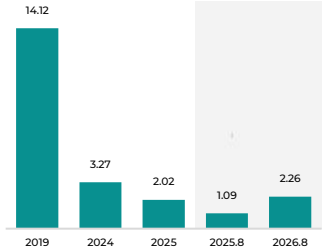
MEAT OF SHEEP AND GOAT
(million USD)



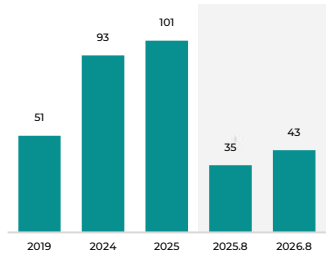
CASHMERE, WASHED
(million USD)



FURS, HIDES AND SKINS
(million USD)

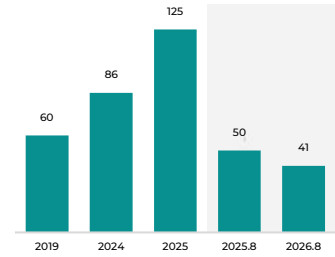


CANNED MEATS
(million USD)



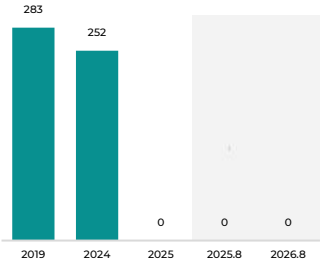
Source: MGCA

MEAT OF HORSE AND BOVINE
(million USD)



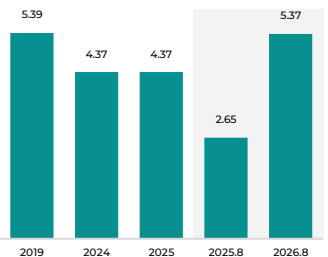
Source: MGCA

CASHMERE, COMBED
(million USD)



Source: MGCA

WOOL
(million USD)



Source: MGCA



GLOBAL COMMODITY
PRICE TRENDS

COAL

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



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of high-quality Australian coking coal on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) reached USD 235 per ton in August 2026, increasing by 8 percent from the previous month and 3 percent year-on-year.

COPPER

(\$/tons, LME)

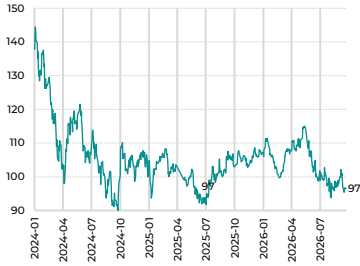


Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of refined copper on the London Metal Exchange (LME) reached USD 14,294 per ton in August 2026, increasing by 44 percent year-on-year.

IRON CONCENTRATE

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



Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of iron ore concentrate in Northeast China reached USD 97 per ton in August 2026, increasing by 2 percent from the previous month and decreasing by 7 percent year-on-year.

CRUDE OIL

(\$/bbl, Brent)



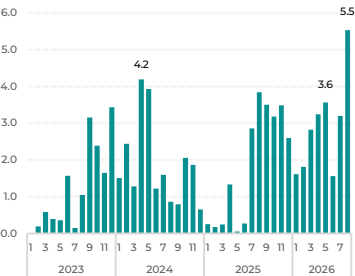
Source: Bloomberg

- The average price of Brent crude oil reached USD 98 per barrel in August 2026, increasing by 10 percent from the previous month and 23 percent year-on-year.



In August 2026, the Mining Commodity Exchange traded 23 million tons of coal and 4.0 million tons of iron ore.

COAL TRADE
(million tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between January 2023 and August 2026, a total of 82.4 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$8.5 billion in revenue.
- In 2025, 21.8 million tons of coal were traded, generating \$1.6 billion in revenue.
- In August 2026, 23 million tons of coal were sold.

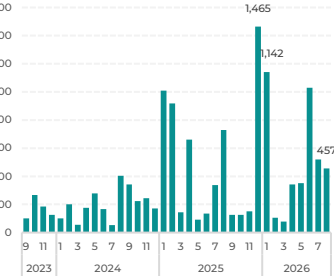
AVERAGE COAL PRICE
(\$/tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- In August 2026, the average call price of coal was \$108, and the average transaction price was \$134.
- Depending on the type of coal, in August 2026, the minimum transaction price reached \$27, and the maximum price reached \$171.

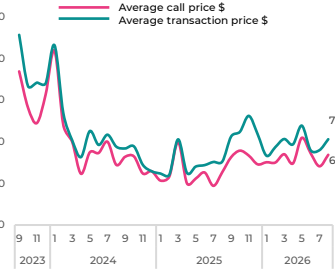
IRON TRADE
(thousand tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

- Between September 2023 and August 2026, a total of 13 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$859 million in revenue.
- In 2025, 5.9 million tons of iron ore and concentrate were traded, generating \$380 million in revenue.
- In August 2026, 4 million tons of iron ore were sold.

AVERAGE IRON PRICE
(\$/tons, monthly)



Source: Mongolian Stock Exchange

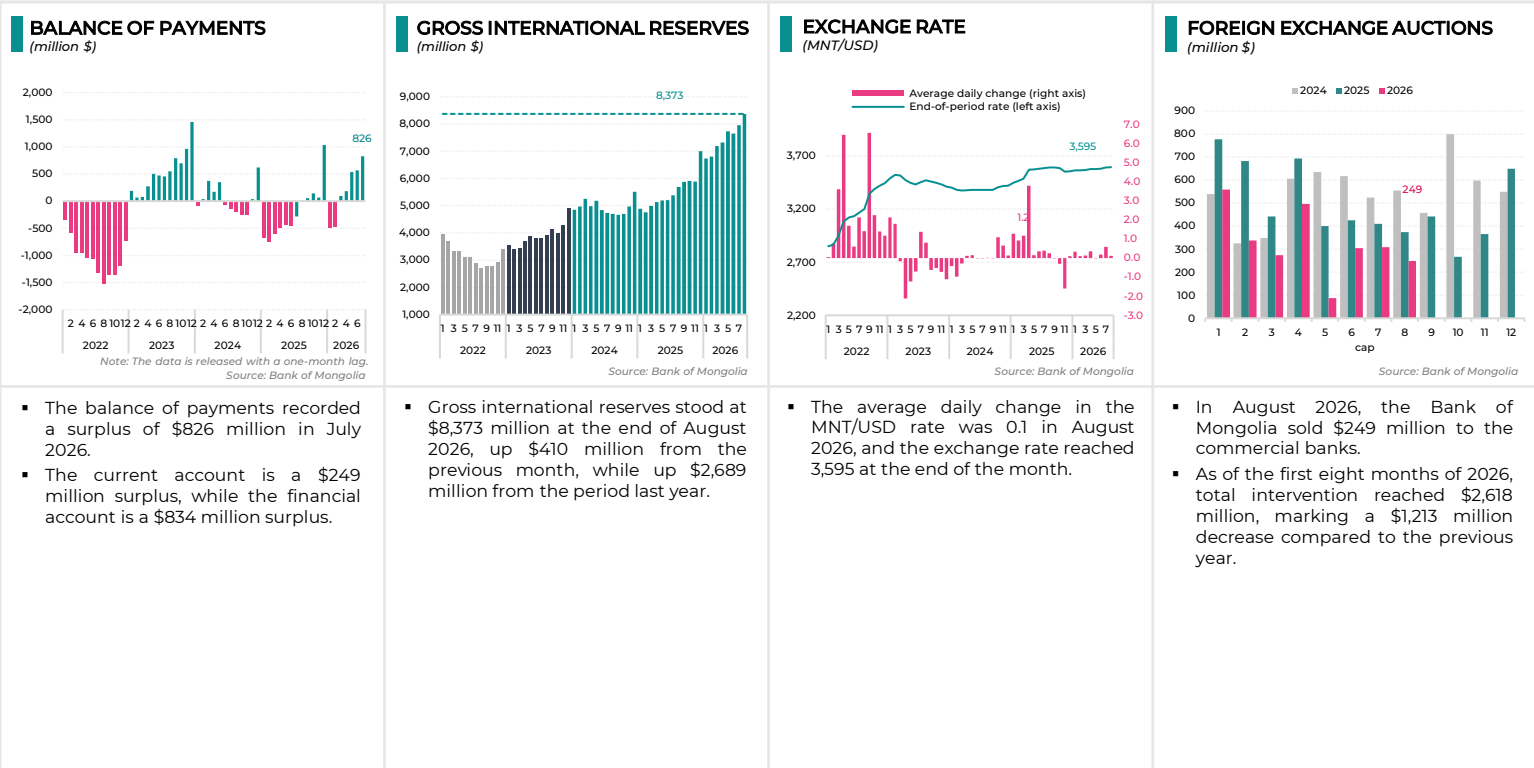
- The average call price of iron ore and concentrate was \$67 in August 2026, and the average transaction price reached \$71.
- Depending on the type of iron, the minimum transaction price in August 2026 was \$58, and the maximum price was \$85.

5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

JULY-AUGUST 2026

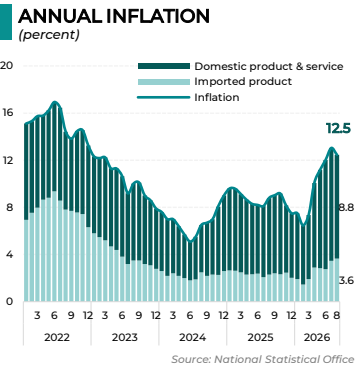


The balance of payments recorded an \$826 million surplus in August 2026, while gross international reserves increased by 2,689 million and reached \$8,373 million at the end of June 2026.

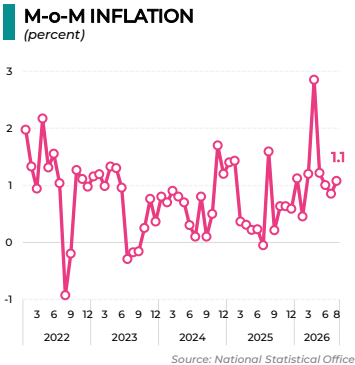




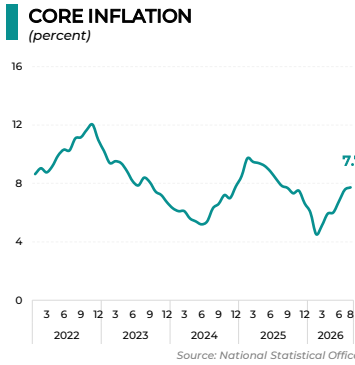
The annual inflation rate reached 12.5 percent in August 2026, marking an increase of 3.7 percentage points compared to the same period last year. The price increases in the meat, fuel and education services primarily drove the year-on-year acceleration in inflation. Prices of goods and services increased by 1.1 percent from the previous month. Prices of goods and services increased by 1.1 percent from the previous month.



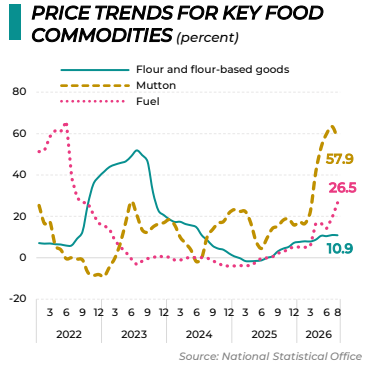
- In August 2026, the annual inflation rate stood at 12.5 percent.
- Inflation from imported goods contributed 3.6 percentage points, accounting for 29.3 percent of the annual inflation.
- Inflation from domestic goods and services contributed 8.8 percentage points, accounting for 70.7 percent of the annual inflation.



- On a month-over-month basis, consumer prices increased by 1.1 percent in August 2026.
- This increase was primarily driven by increase in the price of tuition fees at public universities and tuition fees at private primary schools, which rose by 16.5 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively.



- Core inflation excludes the volatile prices of food and energy from headline inflation.
- Core inflation estimated at 7.7 percent in August 2026, contributing 4.7 percentage points to the annual inflation.
- Core inflation increased over the last 6 months.

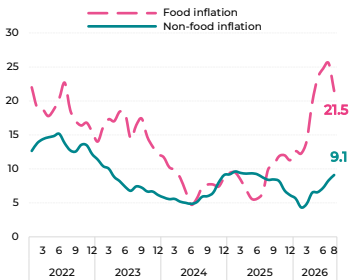


- Price increases in meat, fuel, and flour products accounted for 50.5 percent of the annual inflation in August 2026.
- Prices of flour and flour-based products increased 10.9 percent from the same period last year.
- Mutton price increased by 57.9 percent year-over-year
- Prices of fuel increased by 26.5 percent year-over-year.



Global container shipping prices rose to \$4,500, 2.4 times higher than the level recorded in the same period last year. Meanwhile, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) rose by 1.7 percent month over month in August 2026.

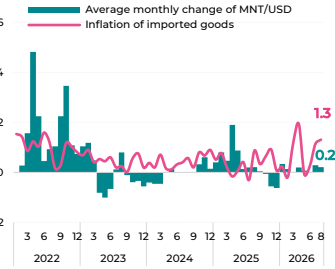
FOOD AND NON-FOOD INFLATION (percent)



Source: National Statistical Office

- Food inflation was at 21.5 percent, accounting for 5.8 percentage points of annual inflation in August 2026. The acceleration in food inflation was driven by price increases in meat and meat products.
- Non-food inflation was at 9.1 percent, accounting for 6.6 percentage points of annual inflation.

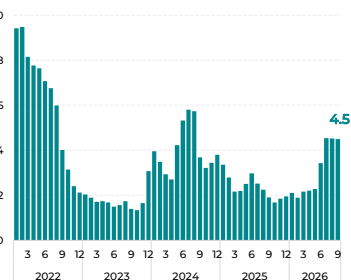
IMPORTED INFLATION AND EXCHANGE RATE (percent)



Source: National Statistical Office, Bank of Mongolia

- In August 2026, the average MNT/USD rate appreciated by 0.2 percent from the previous month to MNT 3,594.
- In August 2026, prices of imported goods were up by 1.3 percent from the previous month.

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



Source: Drewry's World Container Index

- Container freight rates, which had been increasing at a relatively stable pace following the conflict in the Middle East, rose sharply over the past month.
- As of September 17, 2026, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) reached \$4,500 per 40-ft container, 2.4 times higher than the level recorded in the same period last year.
- The increase in container shipping costs are increasing supply-driven inflationary pressure.

FOOD PRICE INDEX (percent)



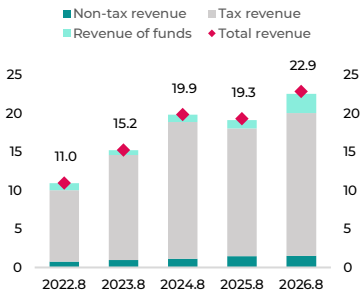
Source: FAO

- 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 133.3 points in August 2026, increasing by 2.5 percent y-o-y, and by 1.9 percent compared to the previous month.
- Over the past month, prices of vegetable oil, sugar, cereals and meat have increased in the global market.



Year-on-year revenue performance improved by 18.4%, reaching 22.9 trillion MNT. Meanwhile, expenditure rose to 22.2trillion MNT, a 15.1% increase compared to the same period last year.

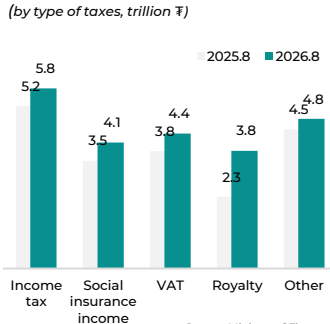
BUDGET REVENUE



Source: Ministry of Finance

- Since the beginning of 2026, 65 percent of royalty revenue has been allocated to the Future Heritage Fund, contributing to a 2.3 times increase in fund revenue accumulation year-on-year.
- The structural revenue reached MNT 20.1 trillion as of August 2026, increasing by MNT 2.0 trillion (11.1 percent) year-on-year.
- Tax revenue reached MNT 18.6 trillion as of August 2026, increasing by MNT 1.9 trillion (11.7 percent) year on year. This growth was mainly driven by increases in VAT and social insurance revenue.

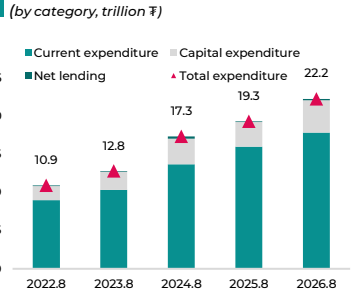
TAX REVENUE



Source: Ministry of Finance

- Driven by higher global copper prices and the volume of mineral exports, royalty revenue reached MNT 3.7 trillion, increasing by MNT 1.5 trillion (1.6 times) compared to the same period of the previous year, thereby contributing positively to overall budget revenue growth.
- Corporate income tax revenue increased by MNT 272.4 billion (8.7 percent) compared to the same period of the previous year, contributing to the increase in tax revenue, while excise tax revenue decreased by MNT 86.7 billion (12.4 percent).

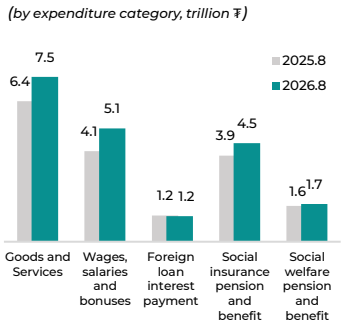
CONSOLIDATED BUDGET



Source: Ministry of Finance

- In August 2026, consolidated budget expenditure amounted to MNT 22.2 trillion, an increase of MNT 2.9 trillion (15.1 percent) year-on-year.
- Current expenditure and capital expenditure contributed 9.5 and 5.1 percentage points to the overall expenditure growth, respectively.
- Capital expenditure amounted to MNT 4.2 trillion, an increase of MNT 1.0 trillion (30.7 percent) year-on-year, mainly driven by higher spending on construction and infrastructure.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

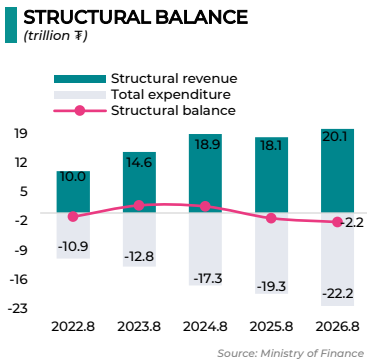


Source: Ministry of Finance

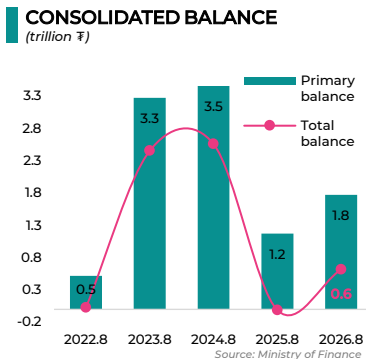
- The increase in current expenditure was mainly driven by salary spending reaching MNT 5.1 trillion, an increase of MNT 1.0 trillion (25.0 percent) year-on-year. Similarly, pension and benefit costs rose to MNT 6.2 trillion, up by MNT 655.7 billion (11.9 percent) year-on-year.
- Current transfers increased to MNT 1.9 trillion, up by MNT 65.0 billion (3.6 percent) year-on-year. In contrast, other expenditures on goods and services declined to MNT 636.2 billion, down by MNT 7.4 billion (1.1 percent) year-on-year.



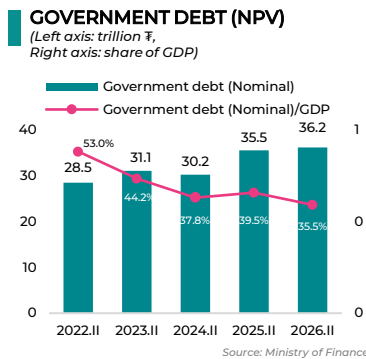
In August 2026, the structural balance recorded a deficit of MNT 2.2 trillion.



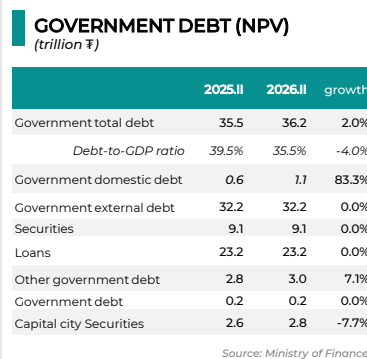
- The structural balance recorded a deficit of MNT 2.2 trillion in August 2026.
- The deficit was mainly driven by increased expenditures resulting from adjustments to public sector wages and pensions.



- As of August 2026, the overall budget balance recorded a surplus of MNT 619.1 billion, representing a year-on-year increase in the budget surplus of MNT 630.8 billion.
- Meanwhile, the primary balance (which excludes interest payments) stood at a surplus of MNT 1.8 trillion during this period.
- This indicates that the budget's underlying core operations remained profitable, excluding debt service obligations.



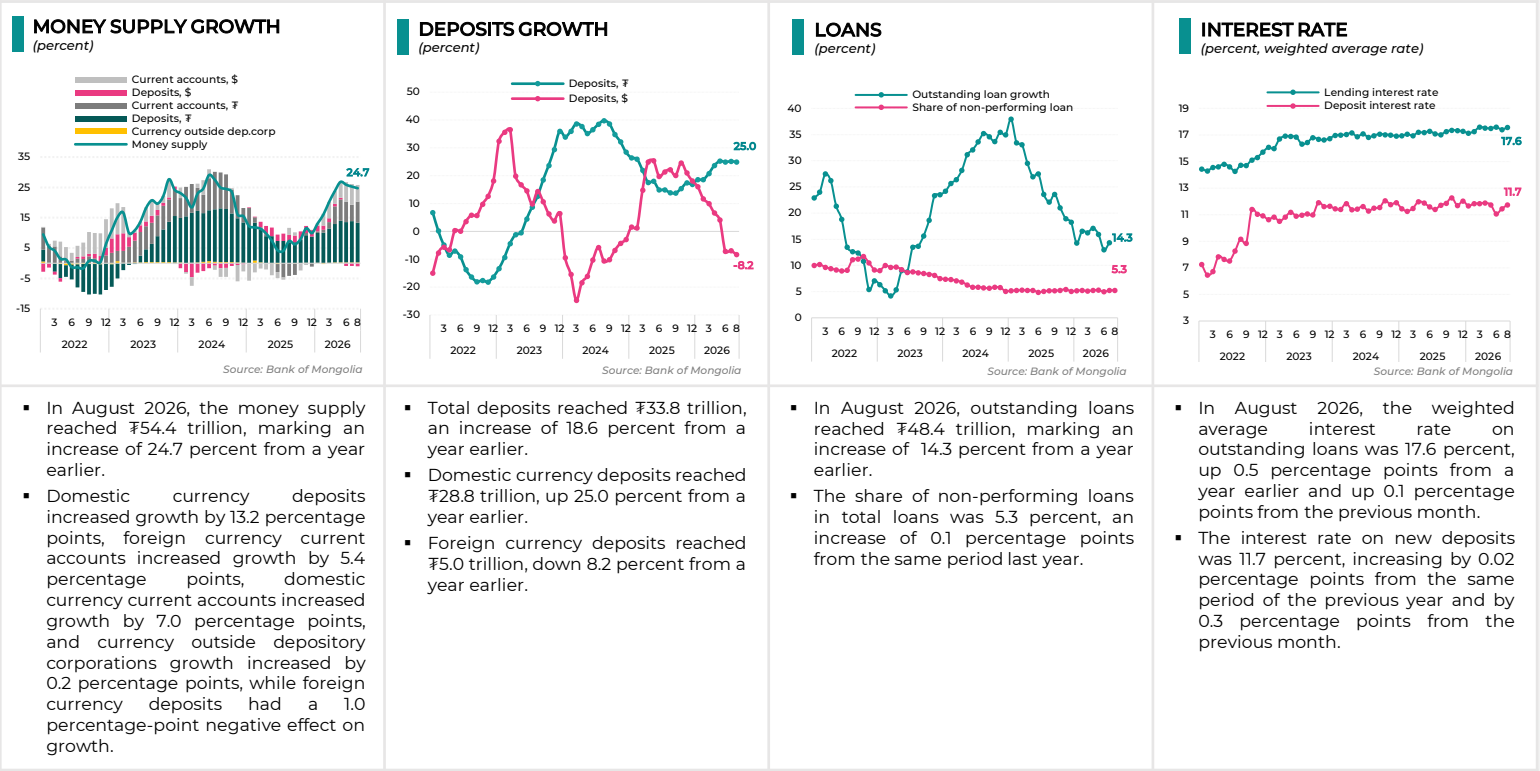
- As of the second quarter of 2026, government debt reached MNT 36.2 trillion, increasing by 2.0 percent year-on-year and equivalent to 35.5 percent of GDP.
- The government's nominal debt-to-GDP ratio remains within the limits prescribed under the Fiscal Responsibility Law.



- External securities account for 25.0 percent of total government debt, external loans account for 63.9 percent, local foreign securities account for 5.1 percent, and the remaining 5.6 percent consists of domestic government debt.
- The dominance of external debt in the overall debt structure indicates relatively high debt-related risks, as it is directly exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, changes in international market conditions, and changes in interest rates.



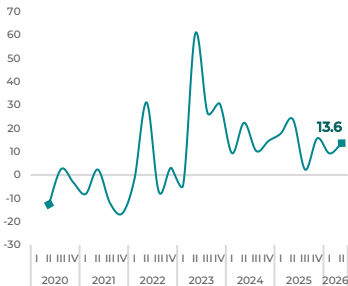
The money supply increased 24.7 percent year-on-year to ₮54.4 trillion in August 2026. The outstanding loans increased by 14.3 percent year-on-year in August 2026, reaching ₮48.4 trillion.





As of the first quarter of 2026, banks' outstanding green loan balance reached MNT 2.5 trillion, increasing by 2.9% compared to the previous quarter. The share of green loans in total outstanding bank loans reached 5.7%.

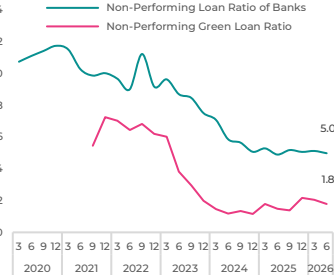
GROWTH OF OUTSTANDING GREEN LOANS (quarterly growth, %)



Source: Bank of Mongolia

As of the first quarter of 2026, the outstanding balance of green loans increased by 13.6% compared to the previous quarter, continuing its upward trend. Although the growth rate has moderated compared to the sharp expansion observed in 2022–2023, it indicates that green financing is becoming more firmly established within the banking sector.

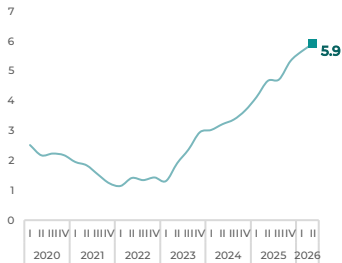
NON-PERFORMING LOAN RATIO



Source: Bank of Mongolia

The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of green loans remained lower than the overall banking sector average at 1.8%, compared to 5.0% for total loans. This suggests that green loans carry relatively lower financial risk and demonstrate stronger repayment performance.

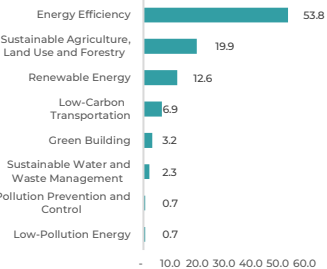
SHARE OF GREEN LOANS IN TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS (percentage)



Source: Bank of Mongolia

Green loans accounted for 5.9% of total outstanding loans, showing steady growth in recent years. However, compared to the overall loan portfolio of the banking sector, the share of green financing remains relatively small, indicating significant room for further expansion.

OUTSTANDING GREEN LOANS BY SECTOR (sectoral distribution, %)

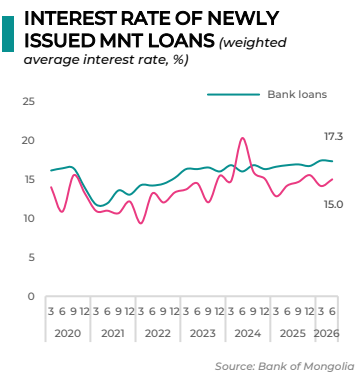


Source: Bank of Mongolia

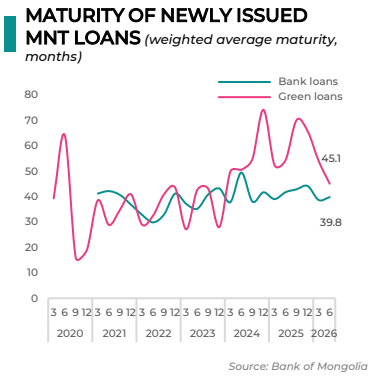
As of the first quarter of 2026, 53.8% of total outstanding green loans were concentrated in the energy-efficient housing sector. This was followed by the agriculture sector with 19.9% and the renewable energy sector with 12.6%. Compared to these sectors, green financing in other sectors remains relatively limited.



The weighted average interest rate of newly issued green MNT loans stood at 15.0%, while the weighted average maturity reached 45.1 months. Compared to overall bank lending, green loans continue to be issued at relatively lower interest rates and longer maturities, reflecting growing support for sustainable long-term investment.



▪ The weighted average interest rate on newly issued green MNT loans was 15.0%, lower than the banking sector average of 17.3%. In recent years, green loans have consistently been provided at more favorable financing terms compared to overall bank lending, indicating continued support for green financing.



▪ The weighted average maturity of newly issued green MNT loans reached 45.1 months, compared to the banking sector average of 39.8 months. The relatively longer maturity of green loans reflects increasing efforts to finance long-term sustainable and environmentally friendly investment projects.

GREEN BOND INFORMATION – 2026.03

GREEN BOND – 1

Commercial bank
(2023.12.15)

17 bil. ₮

16% | 3 years

GREEN BOND – 2

Commercial bank
(2024.10.17)

25 mil. \$

SOFR+3.4% | 3 years

GREEN RECYCLE BOND (TRANCHE-1)

Waste Recycling Sector
(2024.11.06)

11 mil. \$

10% | 3 years

GREEN RECYCLE BOND (TRANCHE-2)

Waste Recycling Sector
(2025.01.03)

4 mil. \$

10% | 3 years

SENIOR UNSECURED GREEN AND SOCIAL BOND

Арилжааны банк
(2024.10.23)

50 mil. \$

9.5% | 5 years

GREEN AND SOCIAL BOND

Арилжааны банк
(2025.01.02)

50 mil. \$

8% | 5 years

9.1 LABOR MARKET

2026 Q2-2026.08



The number of employed persons decreased to 1.37 million, resulting in a decline in the labor force participation rate to 61.5 percent.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY GENDER

(thousand persons, percent)

Year	Male (thousand)	Female (thousand)	Change (%)
2022	1250	1150	5.0
2023	1200	1100	4.0
2024	1150	1050	3.0
2025	1100	1000	2.0
2026	1050	950	-1.0

Source: National Statistics Office

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SECTOR

(thousand persons)

Sector	Change (thousand)
Service	39.5
Energy	7.5
Mining	6.0
Transportation	1.6
Construction	0.7
Trade	-7.9
Manufacturing	-23.5
Agriculture	-46.0

Source: National Statistics Office

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

(percent)

Year	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
2022	62.0	5.5
2023	61.5	5.5
2024	61.0	5.5
2025	60.5	5.5
2026	61.5	5.5

Source: National Statistics Office

THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, REAL SALARY

(thousand ₺)

Year	National average salary (thousand ₺)	Median salary (thousand ₺)	Average wage change (%)
2022	1500	1500	15.0
2023	1800	1800	18.0
2024	2100	2100	21.0
2025	2400	2400	24.0
2026	2951	2518	25.18

Source: National Statistics Office

- The number of employees decreased by 22 thousand, or 1.6 percent, from the same period last year to 1 million 368 thousand.
- In the second quarter of 2026, the number of male employees decreased by 31 thousand from the same period last year, and the number of female employees increased by 9 thousand from the same period last year.

- The decline in the number of employees was mainly driven by a year-on-year decrease of 46 thousand employees, which is 12 percent in the agriculture sector, which accounts for one-quarter of total employees, and a decrease of 24 thousand employees in the manufacturing sector.
- However, the number of employees in the services sector increased by 40 thousand, driven primarily by increases in the financial and insurance, and education sectors.

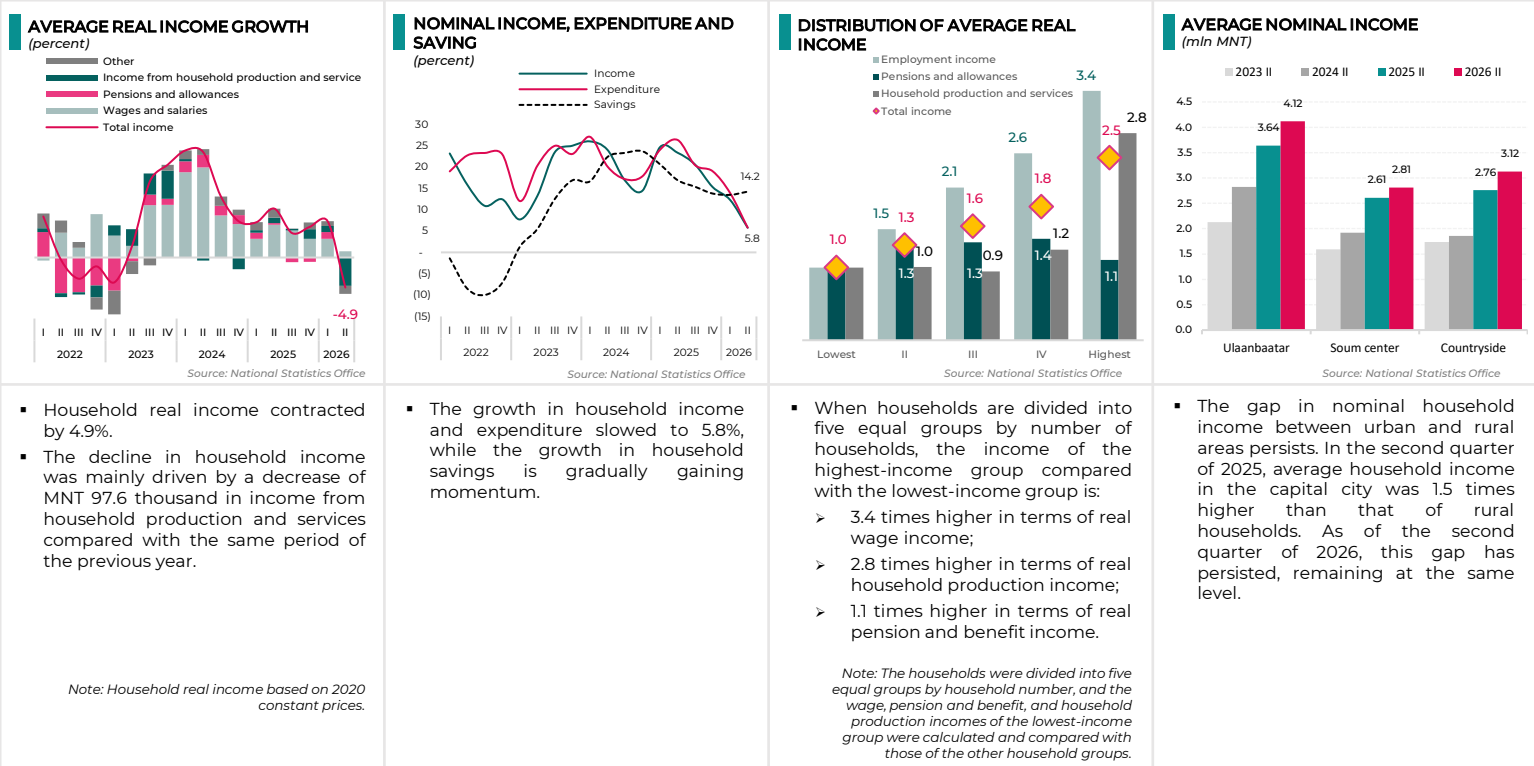
- The number of unemployed persons increased by 13 thousand compared to the same period of the previous year, bringing the unemployment rate to 5.5 percent, an increase of 1.0 percentage points compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Moreover, the labor force participation rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points compared to the same period of the previous year to 61.5 percent, due to the decrease in the number of employees.

- The average salary as of August 2026 is 2 million 951 thousand tugrugs.
- The median salary is 2 million 518 thousand tugrugs (433 thousand tugrugs less than the average salary). This means that more than half of the workers receive a salary of less than 2.5 million tugrugs.
- The real salary adjusted by the consumer price index reached 2 million 254 thousand tugrugs.

(CPI 2023=100)

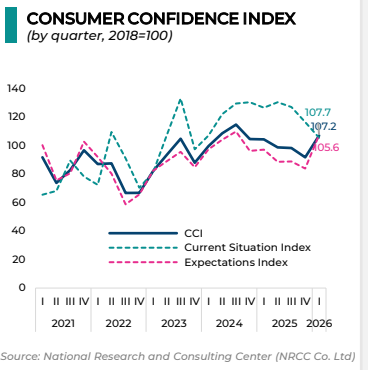
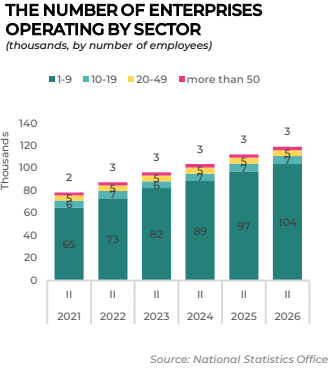
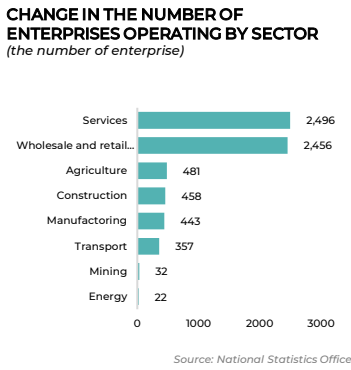
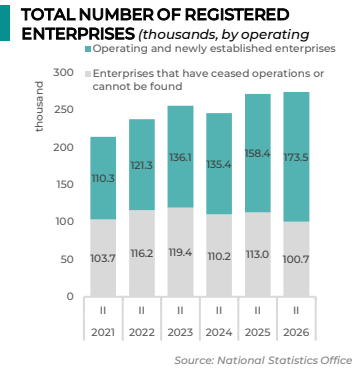


Household real income decreased by 4.9 percent.





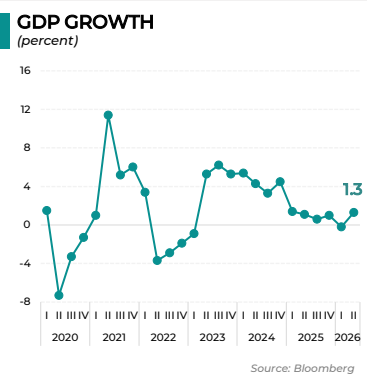
The total number of enterprises registered in the Business Register reached **274.2 thousand** in the first quarter of 2026, increasing by **2.8 thousand entities**, or **9.5 percent**, compared to the same period of the previous year.



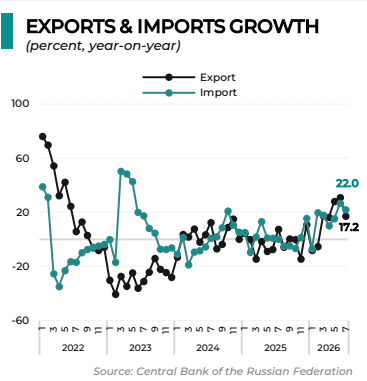
- The total number of enterprises registered in the Business Register reached 274.2 thousand in the second quarter of 2026, increasing by 2.8 thousand compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Enterprises that are active or have not yet started operations increased by 9.5 percent compared to the same period last year, while enterprises that have ceased operations or are untraceable decreased by 10.8 per cent.
- Although the total number of registered enterprises has declined, the increase in the number of actively operating enterprises indicates economic dynamism.
- As the domestic economy becomes more active and purchasing power improves, the number of operating enterprises increased by 2.5 thousand in the trade sector and by 2.4 thousand in the services sector.
- Additionally, due to the implementation of policies supporting agriculture, the number of operating enterprises in this sector grew by 10.6 percent.
- Out of 119.1 thousand operating enterprises, 103.6 thousand are micro-enterprises with 1-9 employees.
- In addition, the number of small enterprises with 1-9 employees increased by 6.8% compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) reached to 107.2 in the first quarter of 2026, raised by 2.8 points compared to the same period of the previous year.
- A breakdown of the CCI shows that the Current Situation Index, which reflects consumers' assessment of current economic conditions, decreased by 21.1 points from a year earlier.
- The Expectations Index, which measures expectations for the next six months, increased by 10.5 points, mainly due to improving expectations regarding business conditions, job availability, and income prospects.



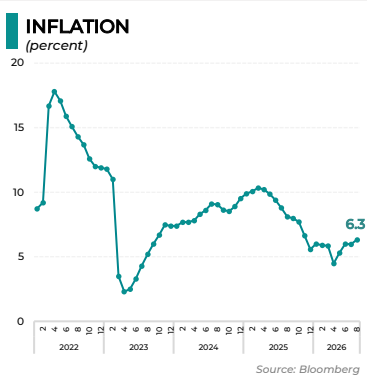
The Russian economic growth increased to 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 2026. The inflation rate reached 6.3 percent in August 2026, down 3.4 percentage points from the same period last year.



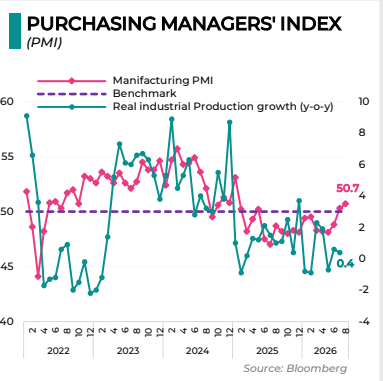
- The Russian economic growth increased to 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 2026, marking increase of 1.5 percentage points from the same period last year.



- As of July 2026, exports reached \$45 billion, and imports reached \$31.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$13.6 billion.
- Exports rose by 17.2 percent year-on-year in July 2026.
- Imports increased by 22 percent year-on-year in July 2026.



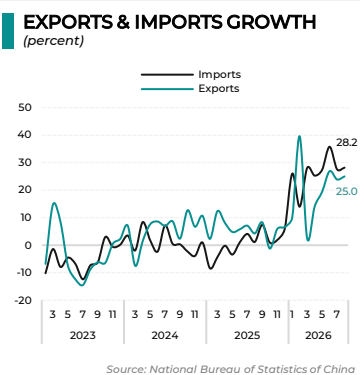
- The inflation rate remains above the central bank's target level of 4 percent.
- Inflation stood at 6.3 percent in August 2026, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points from the previous month and by 1.7 percentage points year-on-year.
- The annual inflation reached 8.7 percent in 2025, showing a 0.3 percentage point increase from the previous year.
- The Central Bank of Russia reduced its policy rate by 0.5 percentage points to 14.5 percent in April 2026.



- In August 2026, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) for the industrial sector reached 50.7, reflecting an increase of 0.4 points from the previous month.
- As of July 2026, the growth of real industrial production reached 0.4 percent, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the previous month.

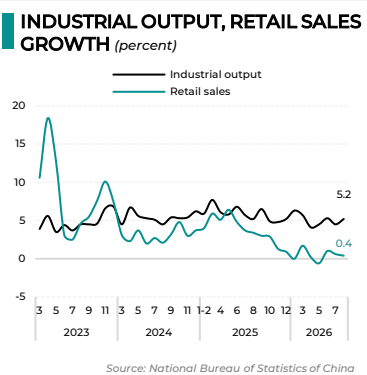


Despite weak domestic demand, China's economy grew by 4.7% in the first half of 2026, supported by steady supply-side growth and rising exports.



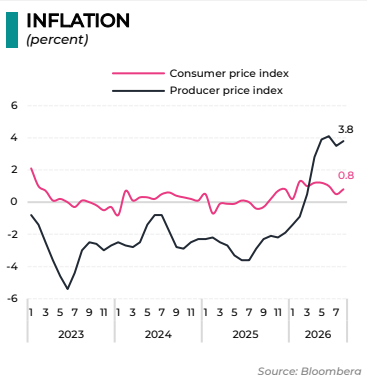
- China's GDP grew by 4.3 percent year on year in the second quarter of 2026, with first-half GDP growth reaching 4.7 percent
- Export growth accelerated to 25.0 percent in August 2026, while import growth also accelerated to 28.2 percent this month.

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



- Industrial output increased by 5.2% in August 2026, which is 0.7 percentage points higher than the growth recorded in the previous month.
- Retail sales grew by 0.4% in August, an indicator of consumer sentiment.

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



- The consumer price index rose by 0.8 percent in August 2026, up 0.3 percent from the previous month.
- The producer price index rose by 3.8 percent in August 2026, indicating that production cost pressures remained elevated. However, the 0.3 percentage point increase from the previous month suggests a strengthening of economic demand.



- The manufacturing PMI fell to 49.8 in August 2026; manufacturing activity contracted and moved into contraction territory.
- The non-manufacturing and combined PMIs both remain at 49.

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