

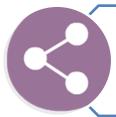
Mongolia's economy and competitiveness



Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center



The Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (ECPRC) established in 2010.



Formed by a consortium of Mongolia's prominent and market leading companies in response to our nation's increasingly globalized economy and rapid growth.



Our vision is to enhance *Mongolia's national economic competitiveness* to enable a strong, sustainable business environment and socio-economic framework; one that improves the quality of life of all citizens.



Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center



- Consistent research
- Reports, presentations
- Database
- Strategy, research
- Public awareness on the issue

Provides specialized research services:

- Economic and financial modeling
- Survey/Focus group studies and results analysis
- Industry cluster studies
- Policy/ Regulation/ Legal analysis
- Local project management and partnering





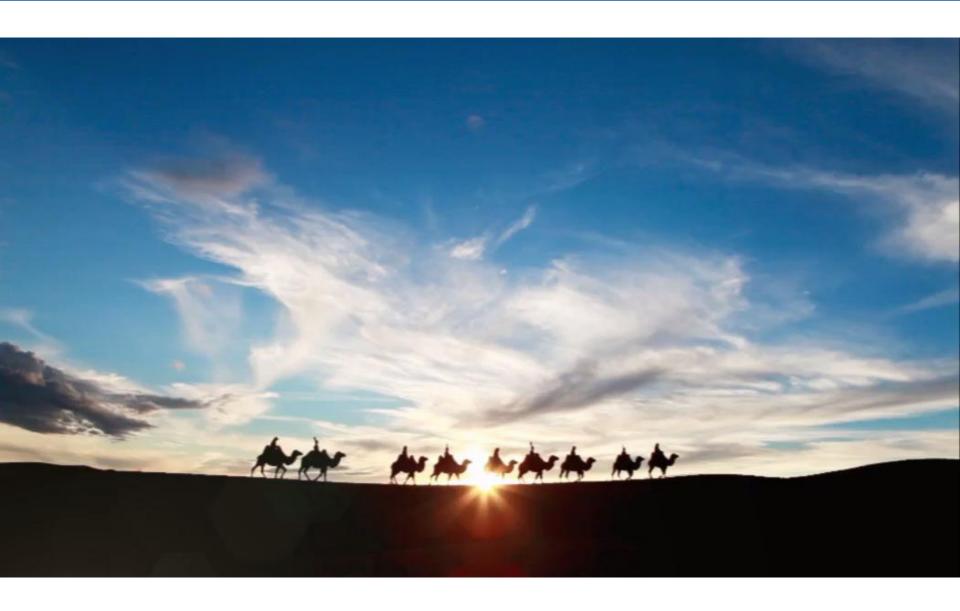
















- Location: Northern Asia between Russia and PRC
- Area: 1,564,114 sq.km, 20 times the size Czech Republic of 78,866 sq.km (19th largest country)
- Capital city: Ulaanbaatar
- Population: 2.9 million, of which over 1.3 million in Ulaanbaatar (68% urban, 32% rural)
- World's largest densely populated country: 1.9 individuals per sq.km
- Literacy rate: 98.3
- Government: Parliamentary democracy

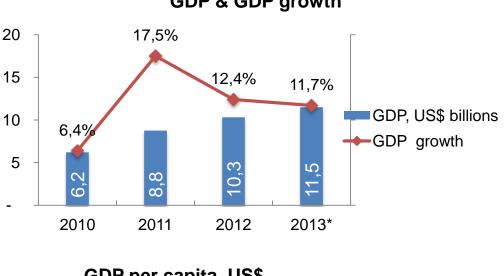




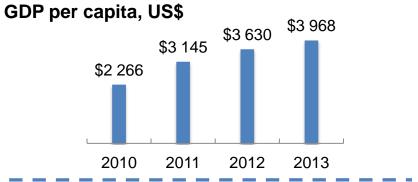


Economy

- GDP 2013 = US\$ 11.5 billion
- GDP growth 2013 = 11,7%
- GDP per capita 2013 = US\$ 3,968
- Industries:
 - Mining (coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, tin, tungsten, and gold);
 - Processing of animal products, _ cashmere and natural fiber manufacturing;
 - Construction;
 - Food and beverages;



GDP & GDP growth

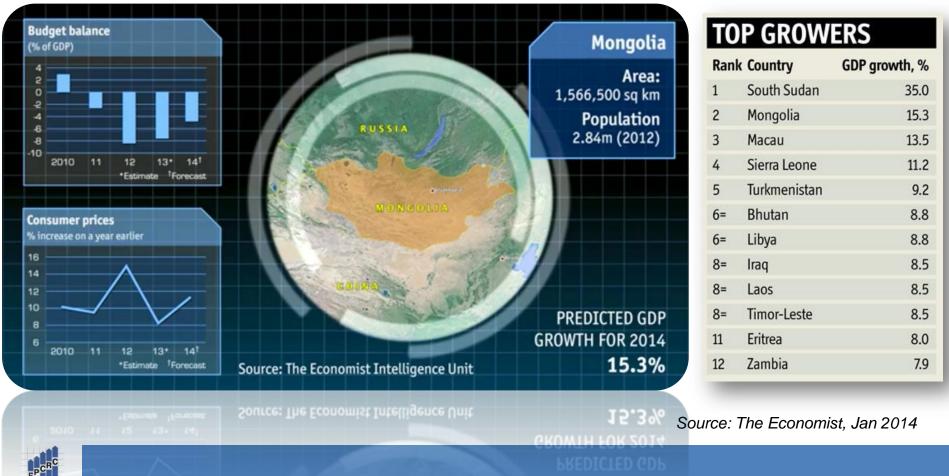


With huge amounts of unexploited natural resources (gold, copper, coal and more) • the Mongolian economy is estimated to grow massively in the years to come.



One of the fastest growing economies globally

 Mongolia's economy continues to experience comparably high growth rates among the world countries.



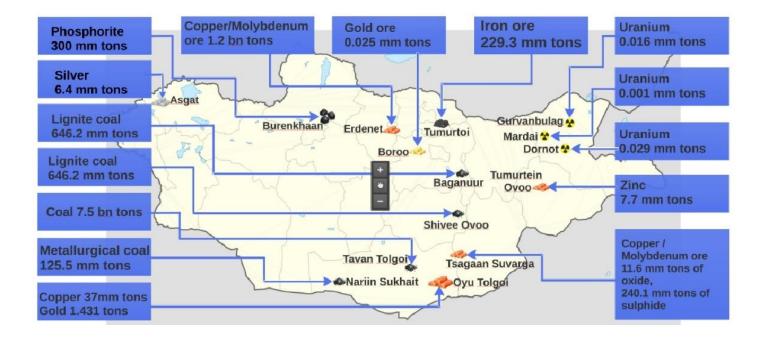
Foreign Trade

- Export 2013 = US\$ 4.3 billion
- Import 2013 = US\$ 6.3 billion
- Total turnover 2013 = US\$ 10.6 billion
- Main exports:
 - Coal, copper, iron ore, gold;
 - Livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides;
 - Crude oil;







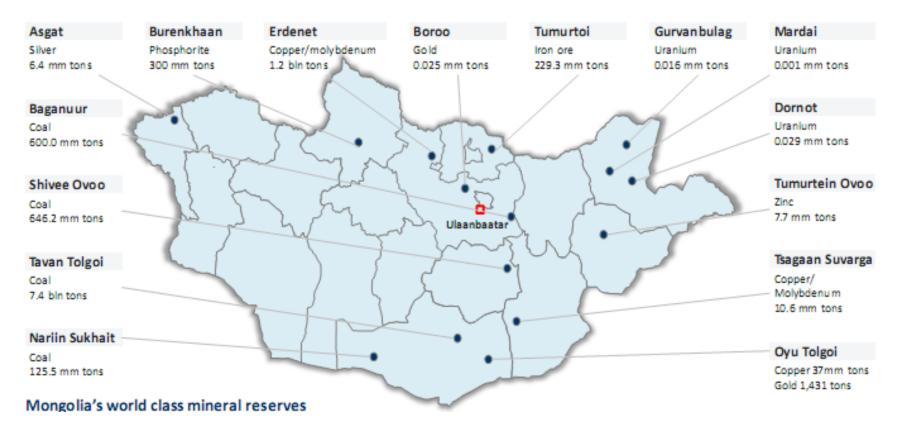








 Strategic Deposits (including Oyu Tolgoi and Tavan Tolgoi, world's largest untapped deposits its kind)



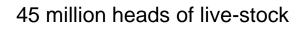




 Mongolia's agricultural sector is a major source of revenue base, contributing to the diversified drivers.



73% of the total territory of 1.5 million sq.km is being utilized for agriculture



14.5% of total GDP





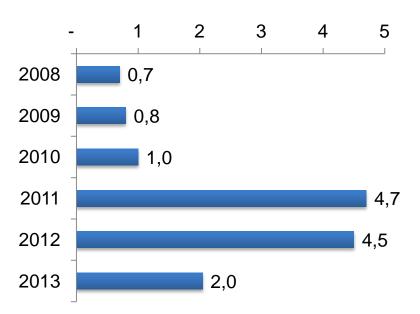












FDI, US\$ billion

- Forecast to be one of the world's fastest growing countries over the next five years, Mongolia is turning into a hot destination for foreign investment across a multitude of sectors.
- Some of the biggest untapped mining projects in the world belong to Mongolia, and have started to go from exploration to extraction phase.

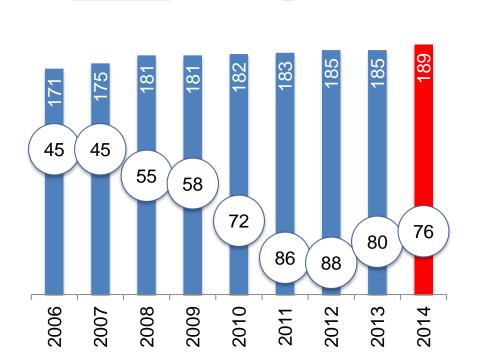




Ease of doing business in Mongolia

Ease of Doing Business in

Mongolia



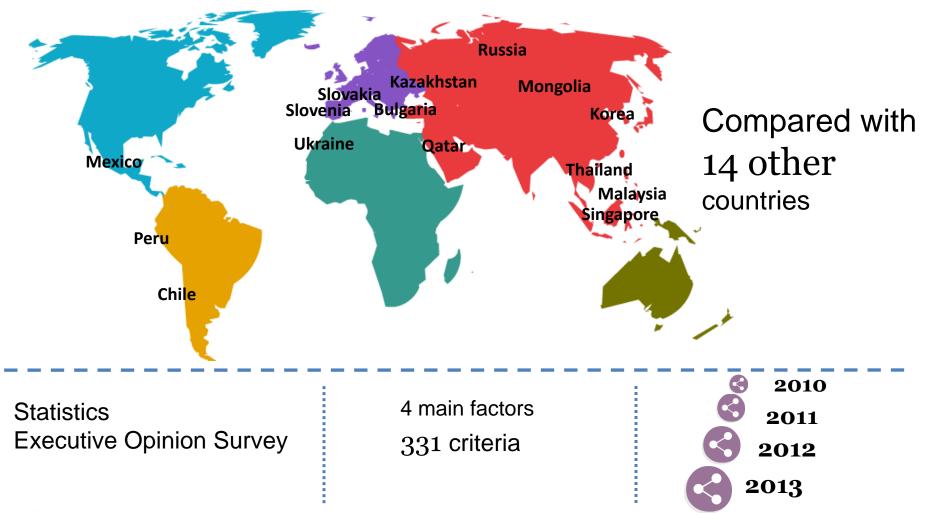
Number of countries covered
Mongolia's rank



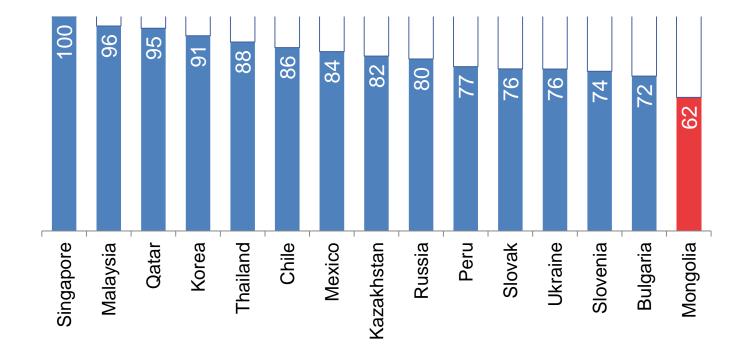
TOPICS	DB 2014 Rank
1.Protecting Investors	22
2.Starting a Business	25
3.Registering Property	27
4.Enforcing Contracts	30
5.Getting Credit	55
6.Paying Taxes	74

Source: Doing Business, World bank, 2014









In 2013, Mongolia ranked in same place, but overall competitiveness score increased from 39 to 62.





Mongolia's Strongest Competitiveness Factors

1st

Direct investment flows inward Real GDP growth / GDP growth per capita Female labor force Investment in telecommunications

Mongolia's Weakest Competitiveness Factors

 15^{th}

GDP per capita Diversification of the economy Exchange rates Inflation Future energy supply High-tech exports Pollution problems



Competitiveness Challenges of Mongolia



Economic dependence

Economy dependent on mining exports to China, and subject to fluctuating commodity prices and demand.



Inflation

Monetary policy needs to be tightened to address double-digit level inflation.



Exchange rate instability

Exchange rate instability is high.

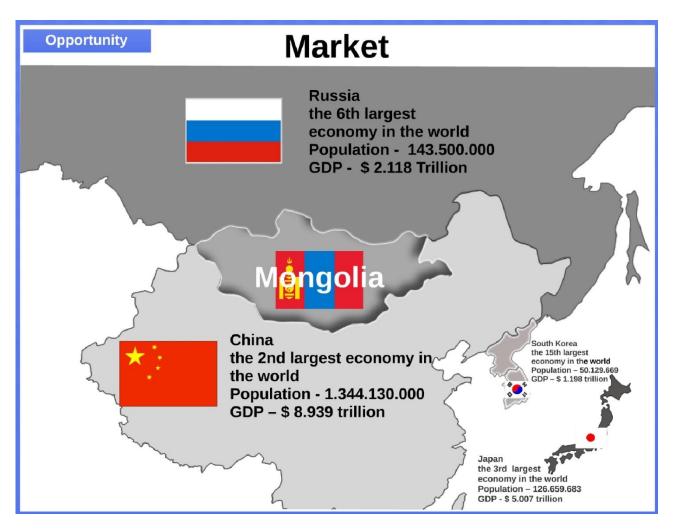


Investment in infrastructure

Needs investment in infrastructure, especially in energy, due to upcoming mining and housing projects.



Opportunities





Mongolia is a Land of Opportunities

One of the fastest growing economies globally

Abundance of unexploited natural resources

Relatively young population with a high literacy rate among emerging economies

Leading land/capita

Neighboring with two largest global economies and commodity markets

Potential for energy sources (wind power, solar energy, hydro power)



Public-private partnership projects

• Public-private partnership projects will be implemented by concession agreement (eligible for tax exemption or tax incentives)

SECTORS	#
Infrastructure	10
Road and transportation	16
Railway	1
Pipeline transport	1
Airport	2
Energy	13
Environment	3
Education	3
Health	1
Culture and sports facilities	4

Expected investment return

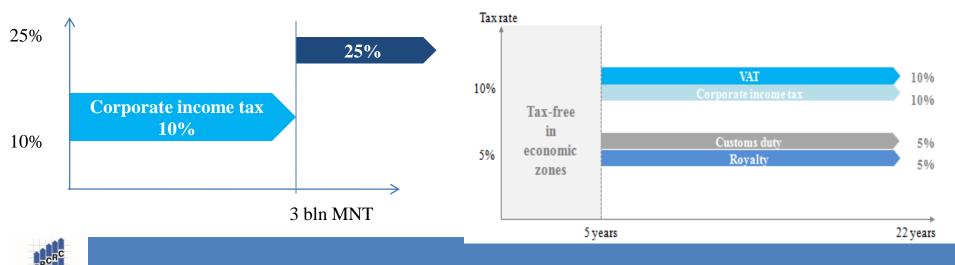
	Simple IRR	Range of Expected Returns
Mining	36.7%	30.6%-38%
Railway Transportation	32.2%	24%-36%
Property Registry	38.0%	24%-36%
Vocational Education	19.8%	15%-23%
Health Care	21.0%	15%-30%

Source: Invest Mongolia Agency, June 2014



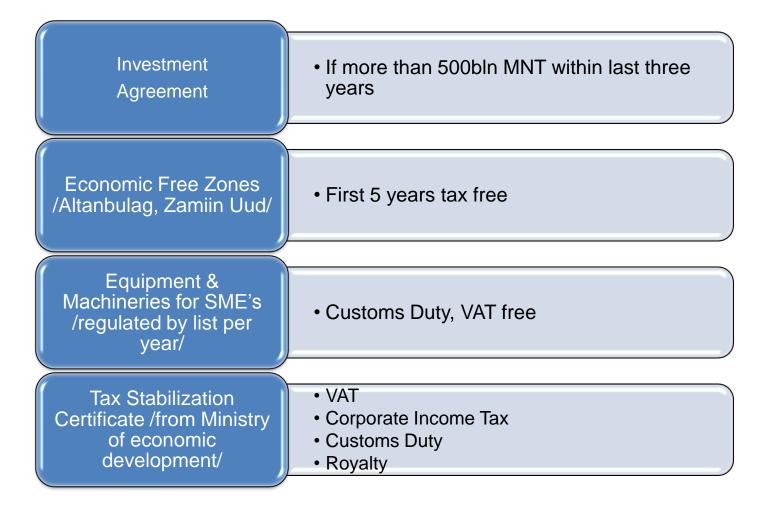
Tax Regime and Incentives



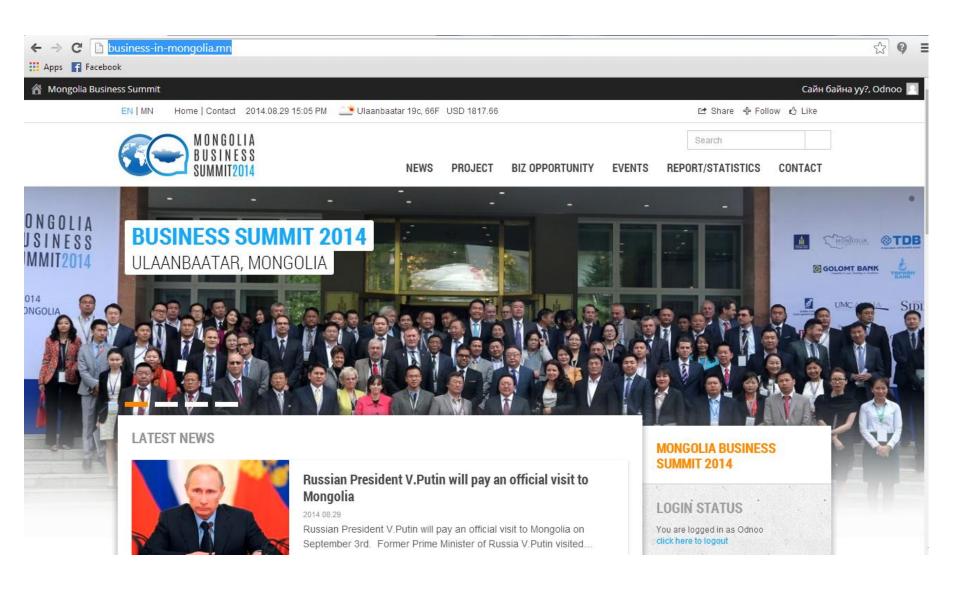


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Tax Regime and Incentives









Useful links

- <u>www.ecrc.mn</u>
- <u>www.meforum.mn</u>
- <u>http://business-in-mongolia.mn/</u>
- <u>www.investmongolia.com</u>



Thank you for your attention



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