

# GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA



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# Mongolia – A New Growth Frontier

01



GOVERNMENT OF  
MONGOLIA

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# Mongolia: Open, Adaptive, and Positioned for High and Sustainable Growth

## Structural Growth Momentum Enabled by Connectivity and International Engagement



Mongolia has a **high level of connectivity with key economies** through shared borders with China and Russia, and through the Third Neighbour Policy

### Third Neighbour Policy



## Strongly Improved Fundamentals, Ratings, Social and Diversification Indicators

**BB- / B1 / B+ Stable**

S&P MOODY'S FitchRatings

**US\$7.2Bn**

Record-High Foreign Currency Reserves (March 2026)

**6.8%**

YoY Growth (2025)

**98.7%**

Literacy Rate (Population Aged 15+) (2024)

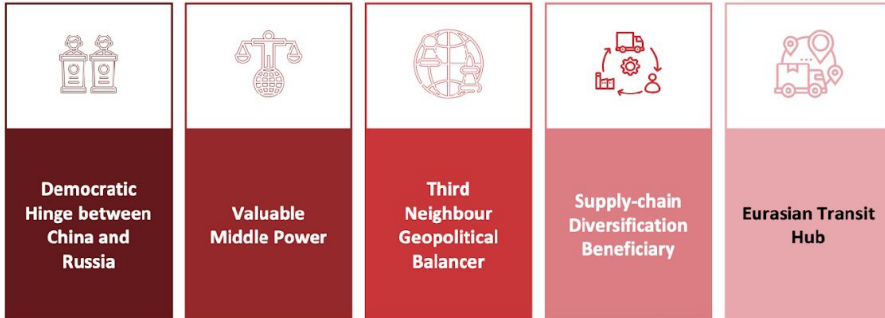
**2.9%**

Agriculture is the Biggest Contributor to GDP Growth (2025)<sup>1</sup>

**847K**

Tourists (2025)

## Mongolia's Strategic Position at the Intersection of Geopolitical Dynamics



## Compelling Long-Term Growth Drivers

### Shifting to a Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Economy

- Energy transition is lifting critical minerals demand, positioning Mongolia as a key supplier beyond coal
- Abundant solar and wind makes Mongolia a leading Asian hub for large-scale renewables

### Young, Well Educated and Globally Minded Population

- Young population (68% under 40), high literacy, and low unemployment (5.5%) underpin sustained vitality
- Language skills and overseas education expand international workforce and cross-border networks

### Resilient Democracy

- Institutional resilience with orderly constitutional transitions and sustained policy continuity
- Continue to support an active civil society and a functioning media environment

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, Mongolia Ministry of Finance, Bank of Mongolia

Note:  
1. Out of total real GDP growth of 6.8% in 2025

# Mongolia's Policy Continuity and Renewed Reform Drive

## Democratic Stability amid Political Change

On 30 March 2026, Nyam-Osoryn Uchral was confirmed by the State Great Khural (88 of 107 votes) as Mongolia's 33rd Prime Minister, succeeding Prime Minister Zandanshatar. Power transferred through parliamentary vote within a stable and resilient democratic framework.

### Peaceful Transfers of Power

Mongolia has held regular, competitive multiparty elections since 1990, with the parliamentary and presidential elections assessed as **free and fair** by OSCE<sup>(1)</sup>

### Active Civil Society

Mongolia has one of Asia's most open civic spaces, supported by **22,000+ registered NGOs** engaged in service delivery, advocacy, and rights protection

### Free Media

In Nov 2025, the Constitutional Court struck down a proposed "false information" provision, reinforcing press freedom; Mongolia is rated Free by Freedom House **with a strong score of 84/100**

### Policy Swings Tend to Be Rhetorical, Not Contractual

Across recent transitions, Mongolia has maintained full continuity of sovereign obligations — **policy shifts have been rhetorical, not contractual**

## The New Prime Minister Uchral's leadership policy objectives

The new Prime Minister's policy framework centers on four pillars: promoting a free market economy, improving legislative efficiency, advancing green development, and eliminating corruption. Together, these aim to reduce regulatory burdens, close legal gaps, leverage renewable energy for economic resilience, and restore public trust through stronger governance.

### FIRST WAY: FREE MARKET ECONOMY

*Liberating the private sector and citizens from regulatory capture, bureaucracy and administrative overreach.*

### SECOND WAY: FREEDOM FOR LEGISLATION

*Eliminating legal arbitrage, legislative gaps, duplicative statutes, and the rent-seeking mechanisms embedded within the regulatory framework.*

### THIRD WAY: FREEDOM FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT

*Leveraging Mongolia's abundant renewable energy endowment and data-driven infrastructure to structurally reduce import dependency on fuel and electricity.*

### FOURTH WAY: CORRUPTION FREE COUNTRY

*Dismantling systemic corruption that has extracted wealth from Mongolian households — restoring fiscal integrity to the state, democratic legitimacy to governance, and public trust to the People's Party.*

Source: Public Sources

Note:

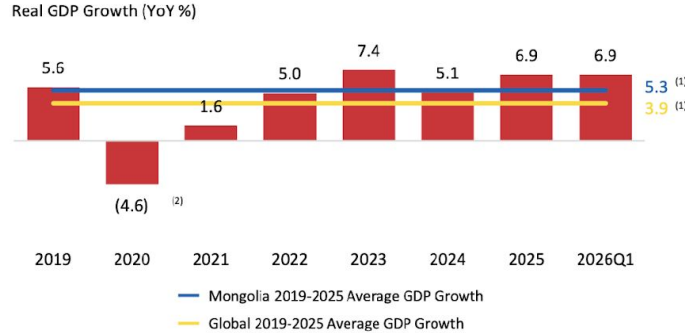
1. OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

2. Exchange rate of USDMNT -3,569 MNT was applied

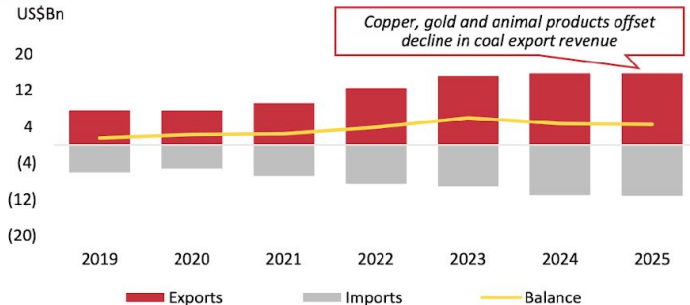
# High-Growth Economy Anchored by Economic Diversification and Strategic Mineral Wealth

- **Mongolia ranks among the world's fastest-growing economies, alongside a steadily diversifying economic structure**
- Mongolia has abundant critical minerals endowments, with copper reserves of **60 million tons** and gold reserves of **562 tons**<sup>(5)</sup>. Rising copper and gold exports are offsetting the declining value of coal exports, supported by low-cost, long-life assets and significant ongoing expansions
  - According to IMF, Oyu Tolgoi is expected to be the world's **4th largest** copper mine by 2030 with production growth and **43.6 million tons** of copper reserves
  - OyuT copper deposit was discovered in Sep 2025, with estimated **357 million tons** of ore reserves, supporting a mine life of **30–35 years**
  - Tavan Tolgoi is one of the world's largest steelmaking coal deposits. Rail links to China commenced operation and will unlock the deposit's potential
- Mineral export revenues benefited from significant copper (**40%+**) and gold (**60%+**) price uplift in 2025
- Economic diversification is in full swing. The agricultural sector was the largest contributor to Mongolia's GDP growth in 2025, contributing **2.9%** of the total growth of 6.8%

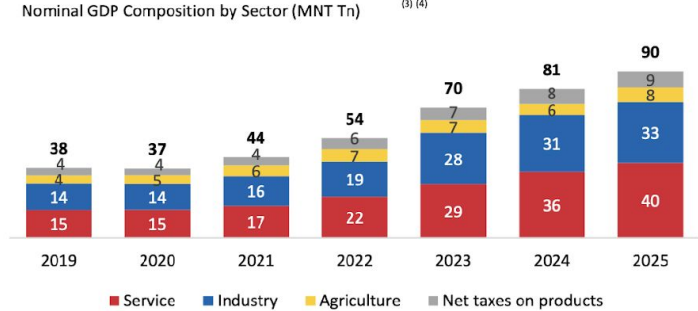
## Real GDP Growth of 6.8% in 2025 as One of the Highest Globally



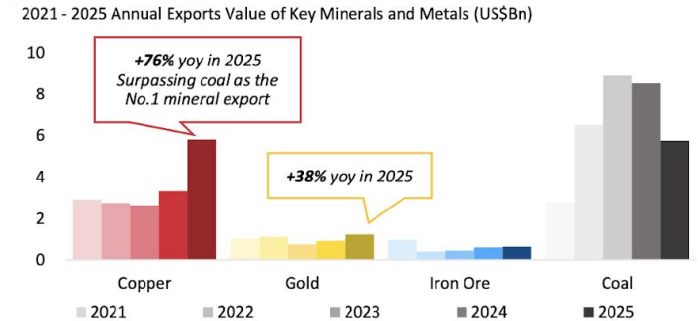
## Trade Turnover Remains Elevated



## Shift toward a More Diversified, Service-Led Economy



## Copper and Gold Reshape Mongolia's Export Profile



Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, Mongolia Ministry of Finance, Rio Tinto, Mongolian Customs General Administration, World Bank, S&P

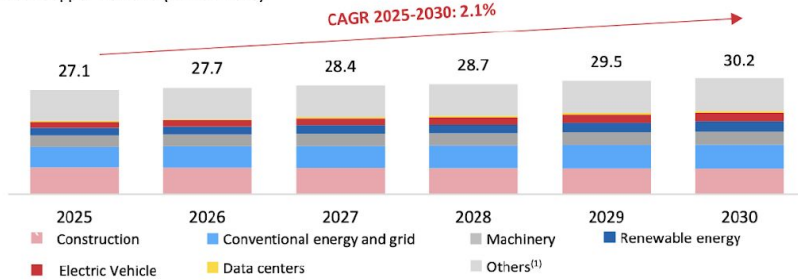
Notes:  
 1. Excluding the negative growth in 2020. World real GDP growth in 2025 based on IMF forecast  
 2. Decrease / low growth in 2020 / 2021 due to the impact of COVID-19  
 3. Services include wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service; information and

communication; financial and insurance; real estate; professional, scientific and technical; administrative and support service; public administration and defence; compulsory social insurance; education; human health and social work; arts, entertainment and recreation; other service  
 4. Industry includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation; construction  
 5. Excluding Oyu Tolgoi

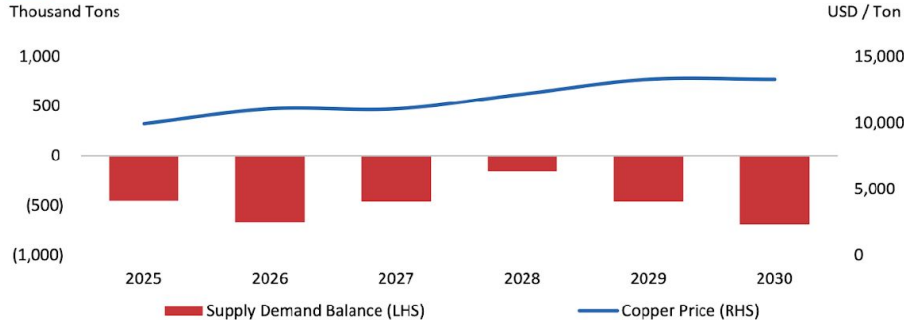
# Copper Tailwinds Benefit Mongolia's Long-Term Growth

## Global Copper Demand to Maintain Steady Growth, Reaching 30MT by 2030

Global Copper Demand (Million Tons)



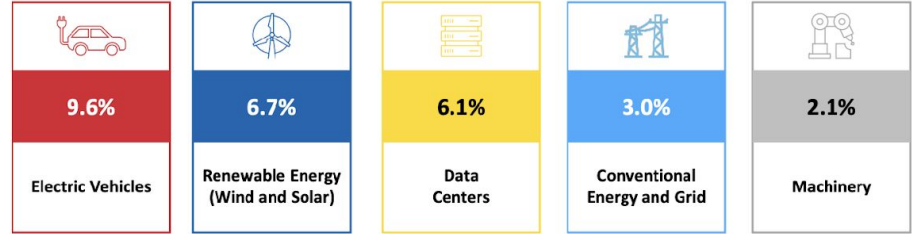
## Copper Prices Continue to be Strong amid Tight Supply-Demand Balance



Source: Wood Mckenzie  
 Notes:  
 1. Including appliances, transportation, and consumer products

## Energy Transition and AI Infrastructure Fuels Copper Demand Growth

Global Copper Demand CAGR (2025E–2030E) of Key End Markets



## Key Drivers Supporting a Strengthening Copper Price

- Demand-supply imbalances:** supply disruptions and supply-demand gap continue to support higher copper prices
- Structural demand growth** driven by the energy transition and technological advancement creates a durable uplift in copper intensity
- Supportive macro factors** including dollar weakness and regional trade distortions add structural premium to copper prices

# Oyu Tolgoi – One of the World’s Largest Copper Mines

## Operations Status



Reserves

- One of the **largest** copper mine in the world
  - Copper reserves of **43.6 million tons**
  - Silver reserves of **11,745 tons**
  - Gold reserves of **1,838 tons**



Production

- With open pit and underground operations, Oyu Tolgoi produced **345 kt** of copper, **2,180 koz (67.8t)** of silver and **456 koz (14.2t)** of gold in 2025. It is on track to produce **~500 ktpa of copper** on average from 2028 to 2036



Cost

- Expected to be in the **first quartile** on global cost curve when fully ramped up

## Sustainable Funding Plan



Funding Agreement

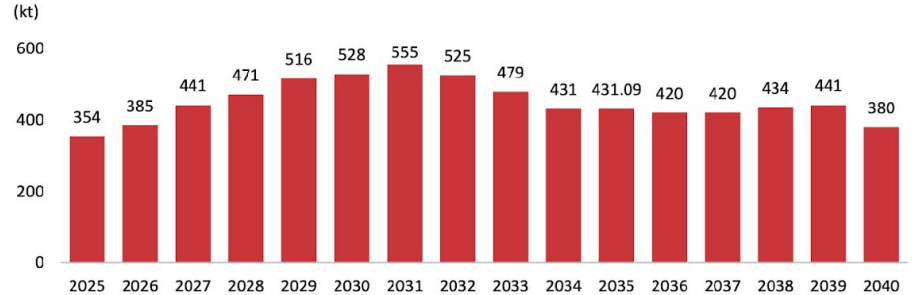
- In Nov 2022, Rio Tinto, Turquoise Hill Resources and Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC, wholly owned by the Government of Mongolia, reached a comprehensive agreement on Oyu Tolgoi project
  - To address the estimated **remaining funding requirement** for the underground project;
  - To reach an **equitable debt allocation** facilitated by a waiver of “carry account” debt; and
  - To reschedule project finance debt



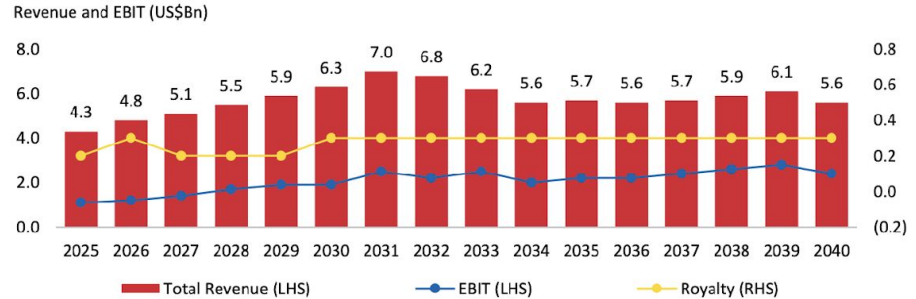
Plan to Reduce Interest Expense

- Government of Mongolia is in active dialogue with Rio Tinto to **further reduce interest expenses**

## Expected Copper Production Profile of Oyu Tolgoi<sup>(1)</sup>



## Expected Financial Impact of Oyu Tolgoi<sup>(1)</sup>



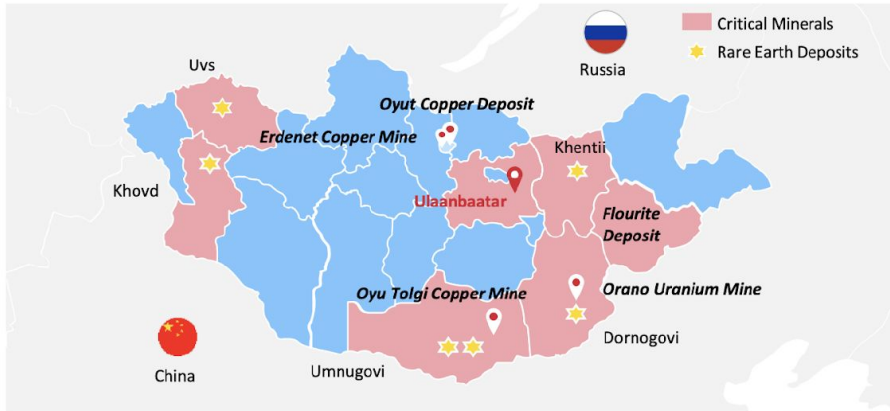
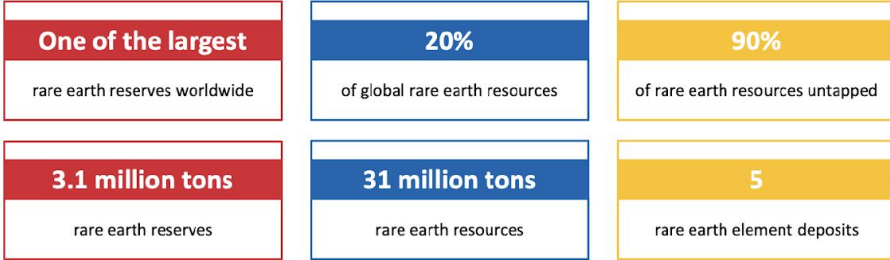
Source: Mongolia Ministry of Finance, Rio Tinto

Notes:

1. Calculated from the Oyu Tolgoi financial model provided by Rio Tinto

# Mongolia's Strategic Role in Global Critical Minerals and Rare Earth Supply Chains

## Mongolia Provides Alternative Solution for Global Rare Earth Supply Chain



Source: Government of Mongolia, Public Sources

## Key Developments of International Mineral Cooperation in 2025

- **Minerals Security Partnership (“MSP”)**: Spearheaded by the **US** and includes **14 countries** such as **Japan, South Korea, India, Germany, France, UK**, among others
- **Resilient and Inclusive Supply-Chain Enhancement (“RISE”)**: Mongolia to join the global initiative launched by **World Bank and G7 countries**, aimed at strengthening the resilience and inclusiveness of clean energy supply chains

Oct 2025



Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Mongolia to sign the **“Critical Minerals to Clean Energy Transition” (CM2CET)** MOU to promote Mongolia’s sustainable development in critical minerals

### Focus Areas of ADB’s Critical Minerals-to-Manufacturing Approach

- Regional cooperation and integration
- Government capacity-building
- ESG practice and low-carbon development
- Private sector investments
- Innovative technologies and digital solutions
- Greater recycling and circularity


Jan 2025



France and Mongolia signed a c. **US\$1.6Bn** investment agreement for the development of Zuuvch-Ovoo **uranium project**, led by France’s Orano

### Project Overview

- Zuuvch-Ovoo mine: estimated **90kt** of uranium resource
- The project’s preparatory phase will continue until **2028**
- Expected lifespan of **30** years, with an estimated production capacity of c. **2,500t** of uranium per year



# Coordinated Debt, Monetary and Fiscal Policy

02



# Mongolia has been Proactively Improving Debt Levels

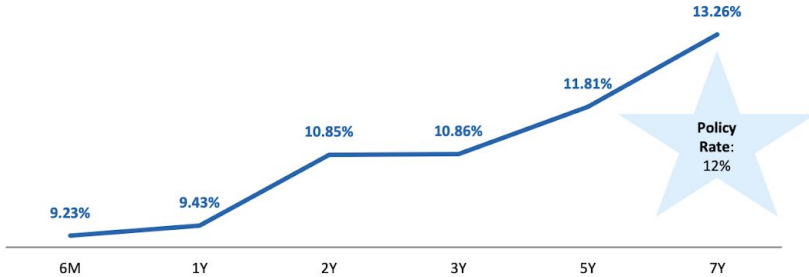


## Medium Term Debt Strategy Performance Indicators



## Domestic Bonds Support Deleveraging and Currency Mix Targets

Domestic Bond Yield Curve <sup>(2)</sup>

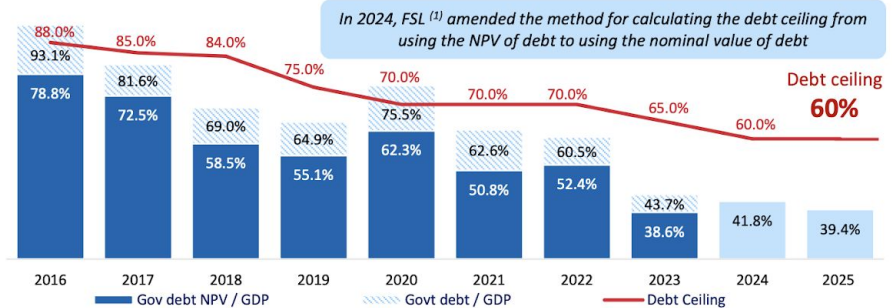


Source: Mongolia Ministry of Finance

Notes:

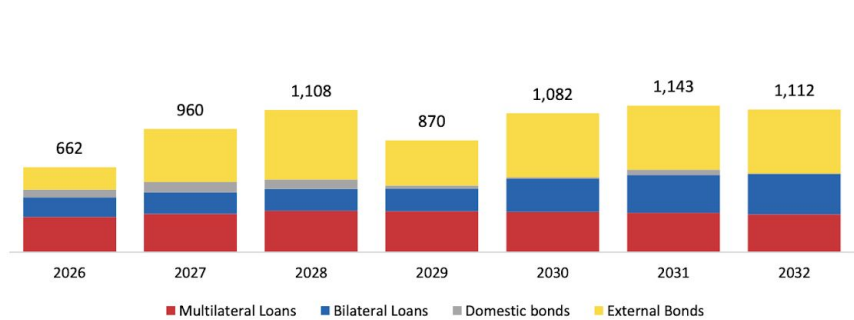
1. Fiscal Stability Law
2. As of December 31, 2025
3. US\$500MM in Outstanding Principal for 2032 if Liability Management Succeeds

## Continuous Deleveraging Path – Steadily Declining Debt to GDP



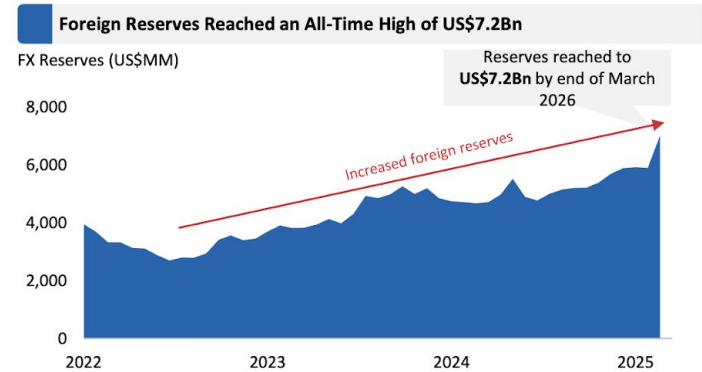
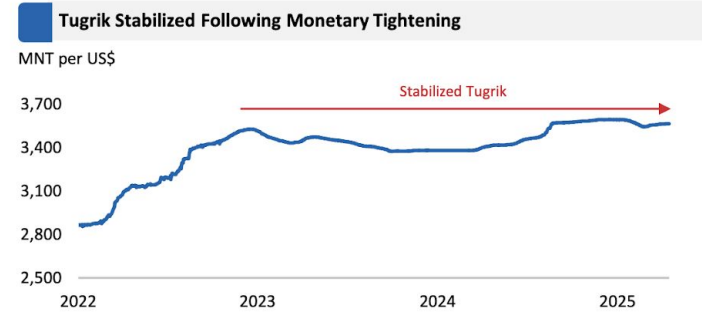
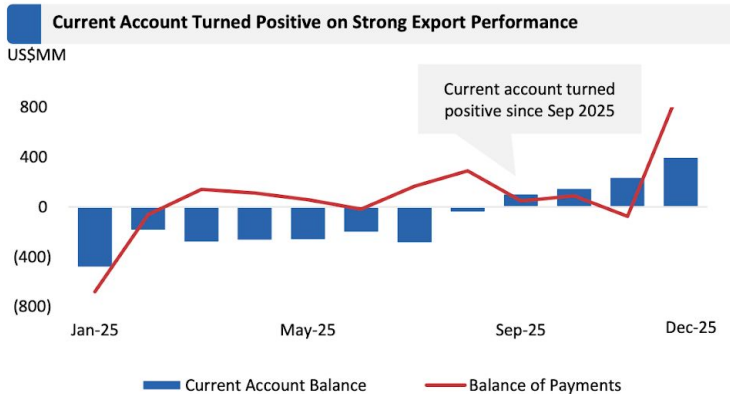
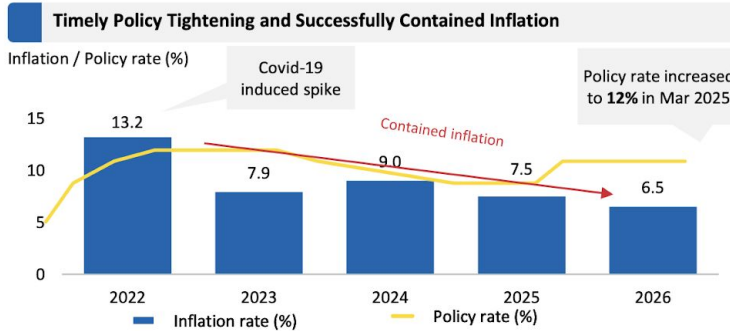
## Well Balanced and Manageable Maturity Profile <sup>(3)</sup>

Debt in US\$MM






# Inflation in check, positive current account and FX reserves at a record-high

- Headline inflation is gradually easing on the back of the Bank of Mongolia ("BOM")'s timely rate tightening
  - Inflation moderated to **6.5%** in Feb 2026, ticking up to 7.4% in March on food prices
  - Other factors that supported price stability include price stabilization of imported goods from neighbouring countries
- The Mongolian Tugrik ("MNT") experienced weakening in early 2025 due to declining coal exports revenue but started to stabilize since 2026 because of the monetary tightening policy and the improved exports revenue
- In March 2026 FX reserves recorded a record-high of **US\$7.2Bn** from:
  - Easing border restrictions and improved trade connectivity with China
  - Increasing copper exports revenue from production at one of the largest copper mines in the world
  - Improved FX liquidity management with BOM's reaffirmed commitment to adequate gross international reserves and a flexible FX rate
  - Reserve capacity improved following adjustments to FX swap terms and significant PBOC swap repayments, with BOM having repaid half of the outstanding swap line with PBOC since Dec 2023



Source: Bank of Mongolia

# Two Core Pillars for Revenue Distribution from Non-Renewable Mineral Resources to Future Generations

	1 Sovereign Wealth Fund			2 Fiscal Stabilization Fund (FSF)	
	Intergenerational Sovereign Wealth Fund			Ensuring Medium- and Long-Term Stability of Budget	
Fund Overview/ Accumulation and Investment Income	<b>Future Heritage Fund</b> ~US\$1,602M	<b>Savings Fund</b> ~US\$310M			
	Investment Income for 2025: ~US\$40M Yield: 3.7 - 4.4%	Investment Income for 2025: ~US\$27M Yield: 12% (BOM Policy rate)			
Sources of Funds	<b>65%</b> of remaining Mining Royalties after allocating to local development funds and FSF	<b>34%</b> Dividends from state-owned companies from the mining extraction and mineral processing industries	<b>50%</b> of the revenue resulting from increased commodity price <b>Structural Budget Surplus</b>	<b>50%</b> of the revenue resulting from increased commodity price <b>Structural Budget Surplus</b>	<b>100%</b> of the revenue resulting from increased commodity price <b>Structural Budget Deficit</b>
	<b>Investment income</b>	<b>Special Royalty payment</b>			
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cannot be withdrawn until 2030</li> <li>✓ Savings for the future generations</li> <li>✓ Increase the fund value through investing in international markets</li> </ul>	Provide support for housing, education, and health	Implementation of essential social and economic projects approved in the medium and long-term development policy	<b>Amounts can be withdrawn from the fund when specified fiscal triggers occur:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approved budget deficit is increased by 4% of GDP due to reduction in revenue from unforeseeable circumstances</li> <li>• If the market price of major minerals is lower than the structural price and volume of exports of such minerals decrease by 20%</li> <li>• If real GDP growth is less than 0, exchange rate depreciation is greater than 15%, and/or if additional funding required to address natural disasters is greater than 5% of GDP</li> </ul>	

Source: Mongolia Ministry of Finance

# Towards a More Diversified and Resilient Economy

03



# Mongolia's Long-Term Development Strategy to Foster Economic Growth

## Mongolia's Long-Term National Priorities (to 2050)

- **Clear long-term policy visibility:** Mongolia's Vision-2050 is anchored by **9 national goals and 47 measurable objectives**, reducing policy uncertainty for long-horizon investors
- **Diversified growth opportunities:** Targeted investment across **six** priority sectors, including mining, agriculture, energy, logistics, technology, and tourism, supports broad-based economic expansion
- **Phased execution framework:** Structured implementation over **three phases (2020–2050)** enables scalable investment entry points

## Landmark Energy and New Mega Projects Under Construction



### Erdeneburen Hydropower Plant

- In Oct 2023, Mongolia and China signed a financing agreement of **US\$253MM** for the Erdeneburen Hydropower Plant project
- Installed capacity of **90MW**, expected to produce **366GWh** of energy annually
- Operational in **2028**



### Thermal Power Plant-5

- **300 MW** thermal power plant, 2,000GWh annually for central Mongolia (10% of Domestic electricity consumption)
- **US\$658m** project, implemented through PPP (20% investment from municipality)
- Operational in **2028**



### Mongol Refinery

- **US\$1.7Bn** project financed by Government of India's lending under construction producing **1.3Mtpa** of refined fuels
- Expected to stabilize domestic **fuel prices, inflation** and reduce dependencies on **gasoline imports from Russia**
- Operational in **2028**

## Mongolia's 2024–2028 Mega Projects to Accelerate Economic Growth

### Expand Export Capacity



Projects aimed at boosting export revenues and **reducing transportation costs by up to 50%** through railway developments such as the Tavantolgoi–Gashuunsukhait line, while opening a new Asia–Europe trade corridor

### Increase Domestic Production



Projects focused on increasing domestic production by leveraging Mongolia's energy resources to support downstream industries, including **petrochemicals, advanced materials, and data-center infrastructure, enabling participation in AI-driven value chains**

### Enhance Energy Supply and Reliability



Energy projects that improve reliability in mining regions, strengthen the Central Energy System, and save **US\$45–50MM** annually in import costs, reducing reliance on imported energy and enhancing energy independence

### Develop Social Infrastructure



Targeted investments to **develop social infrastructure** that supports long-term economic and community development

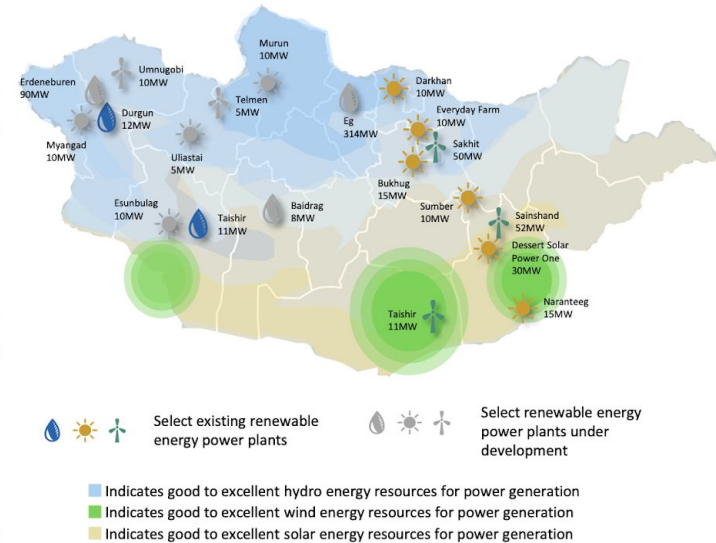
# Mongolia's Efforts Towards Net Zero are UnderWay



## Government-Led ESG and Net-Zero Transition Initiatives

<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Strong Policy Support</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Nov 2025, <b>Just Energy Transition Framework (JETF)</b> was launched to guide Mongolia's shift from coal to clean energy, ensuring a socially just, economically resilient, and environmentally sustainable transition</li> <li>Mongolia targets <b>34% renewable energy capacity by 2030</b>, supported by policy reforms and stronger investment frameworks</li> </ul>
<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>National "Green" Movement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Expansion of decentralized renewable systems</b>, including solar-powered heating adopted by households in Ulaanbaatar and Erdenet in 2024, improving air quality and reducing coal use</li> <li><b>One Billion Tree Fund</b> with a goal to distribute <b>MNT5.2tn green loans by 2030</b>, funded by non-government businesses and financial institutions</li> <li><b>In October 2025, Yuhan Corporation</b>, one of the Republic of Korea's leading pharmaceutical companies joined the One Billion Trees Movement and, through a quadripartite MoU, began supporting a Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project to promote sustainable forest management</li> </ul>
<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Collaboration with International Partners</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In Jan 2025, Mongolia partnered with the EBRD</b> to accelerate renewable energy development up to <b>300 MW of solar and 200 MW of wind capacity by 2028</b></li> <li><b>In June 2025</b>, the State Great Khural ratified the World Bank-financed Energy-3 Project, expanding the <b>220 kV Baganuur-Choir transmission line</b></li> <li><b>In Oct 2025, European Investment Bank Global and the Government of Mongolia</b> signed a "Global Gateway Initiative" MOU with up to <b>EUR 1Bn</b> in investment for renewable energy, modern power networks, sustainable transport</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div>

## Over 2.6TW Renewable Energy Generation Potential Estimated



Source: Mongolia Ministry of Finance, EIB, Market Screener

# Mongolia Possesses an Increasingly Diversified Economy and Is Embracing AI, Data Centers, and Renewables



## Carbon Trading and Sustainable Finance

- Mongolia signed a **bilateral carbon trading agreement** with Singapore under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement (Oct 2025). This allows Singapore's government and carbon tax-liable firms to **buy eligible Mongolian carbon credits**, creating climate finance flows and helping both countries meet climate targets
- In 2026, Mongolia will host **UNCCD COP17** in Ulaanbaatar, convening 197 Parties to advance global action on desertification, land degradation, and drought



## Digital Infrastructure and Data Centers

- Launched in 2024, **AI Academy Asia** provides nationwide **AI, coding, and digital-skills** training in Mongolian, supported by partners including **UNICEF and ITU<sup>(1)</sup>**, building capacity by training teachers and developing a pipeline of AI specialists, including targeted programs such as **AI for Women 100 x 100**
- Promising location advantage as cold winters reduce cooling costs, abundant land enables low-cost construction



## Fintech and Capital Markets Deepening

- As Chair of the **Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program in 2026**, Mongolia is prioritizing financial cooperation and regional capital market integration as a key pillar of its agenda.
- In this context, Mongolia is spearheading the establishment of a **CAREC Bond Market Initiative**, with technical support from the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

Source: Mongolia Ministry of Finance, EIB, Market Screener, Public Sources

Note:

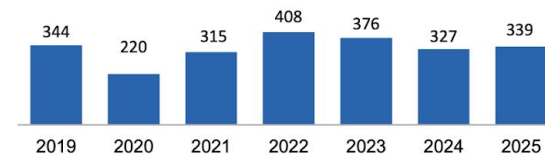
1. International Telecommunication Union



## Agriculture

(US\$MM)

### Cashmere Exports



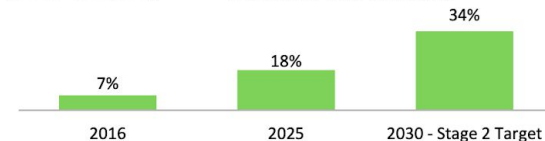
- Government support for development of export agriculture to take advantage of significant available land resources
- Value-chain development resulting in agriculture being the largest contributor to GDP growth in 2025



## Renewable Energy

(% installed capacity)

### Renewable Power Generation



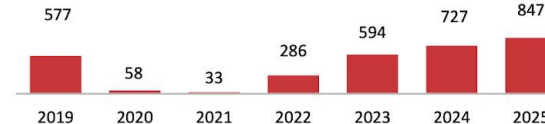
- Mongolia's current renewable energy capacity consists of 28.2% hydropower, 9.0% solar and 62.8% wind



## Tourism

('000)

### Annual # of Tourists



- Tourism recovery accelerated through visa-free entry, e-visas, streamlined regulations, and expanded airport capacity
- UNDP-backed initiatives are transforming nomadic culture into tourism products

# Thank you

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF MONGOLIA

Address: S. Danzan street,  
Government building II,  
Chingeltei district,  
Ulaanbaatar 15160

Phone: 976-51-264158

Email: [investor\\_relation@mof.gov](mailto:investor_relation@mof.gov)

Website: [www.mof.gov.mn](http://www.mof.gov.mn)



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MONGOLIA