

MONGOLIA

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN MONGOLIA?

< 0.1
m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public
US\$3.1bn
International
US\$3bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

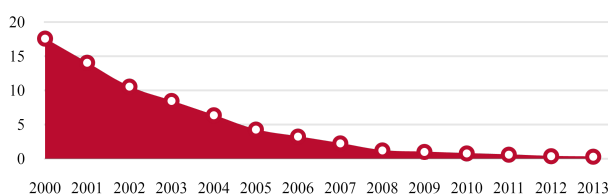
PPP\$4,476
See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

0%
Depth of poverty

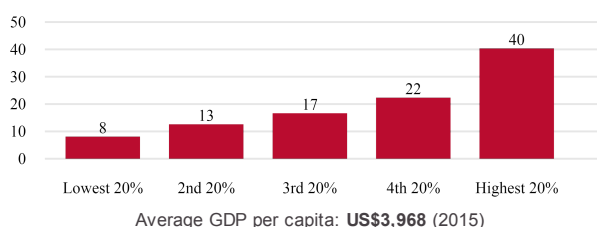
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

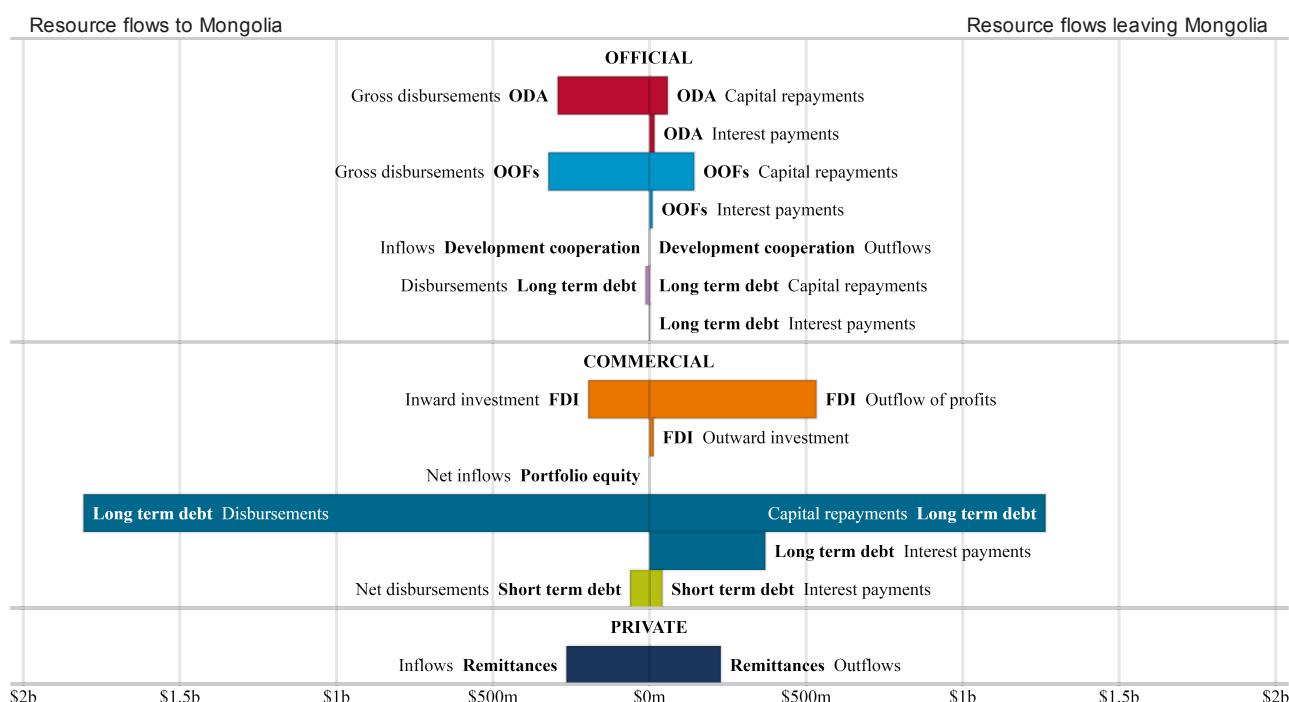
2014, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Mongolia

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$3bn	Revenue 100% of total US\$3bn	Non-Tax Revenue 14% of total US\$434m	
		Tax Revenue And Social Security Contributions 86% of total US\$3bn	Social Security Contributions 16% of total US\$484m
			Other Taxes 16% of total US\$497m
			Excise Taxes 7% of total US\$226m
			Customs Duties And Export Taxes 6% of total US\$177m
			Sales Tax And Vat 22% of total US\$683m
			Income Taxes 18% of total US\$547m

Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$1bn	Net Domestic Finance 36% of total US\$427m	Domestic Bank Financing 51% of total US\$611m
	Net External Finance 64% of total US\$767m	Domestic Non-Bank Financing -20% of total US\$-234m

Expenditure

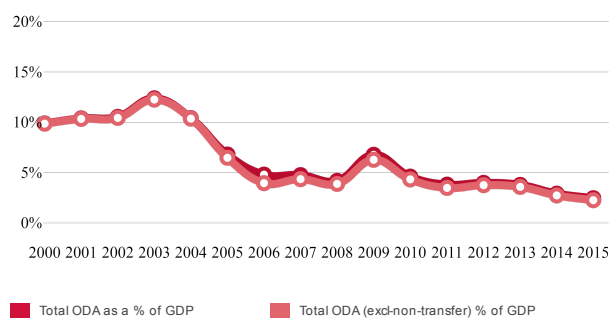
2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$4bn	Net Lending 11% of total US\$453m	
	Recurrent Expenditure 61% of total US\$3bn	Purchase Of Goods And Services 12% of total US\$514m
		Wages And Salaries 18% of total US\$781m
		Interest Payments 6% of total US\$249m
		Transfers 23% of total US\$972m
	Capital Expenditure 28% of total US\$1bn	Foreign-Financed 10% of total US\$436m
		Domestically-Financed 18% of total US\$750m

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

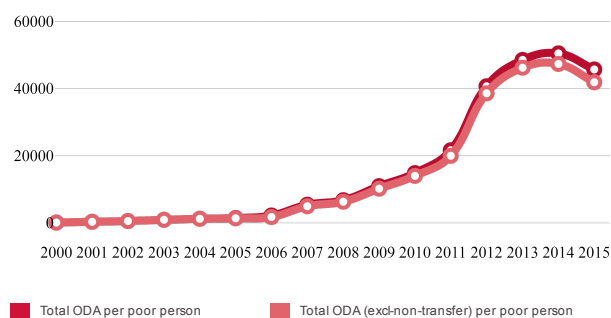
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

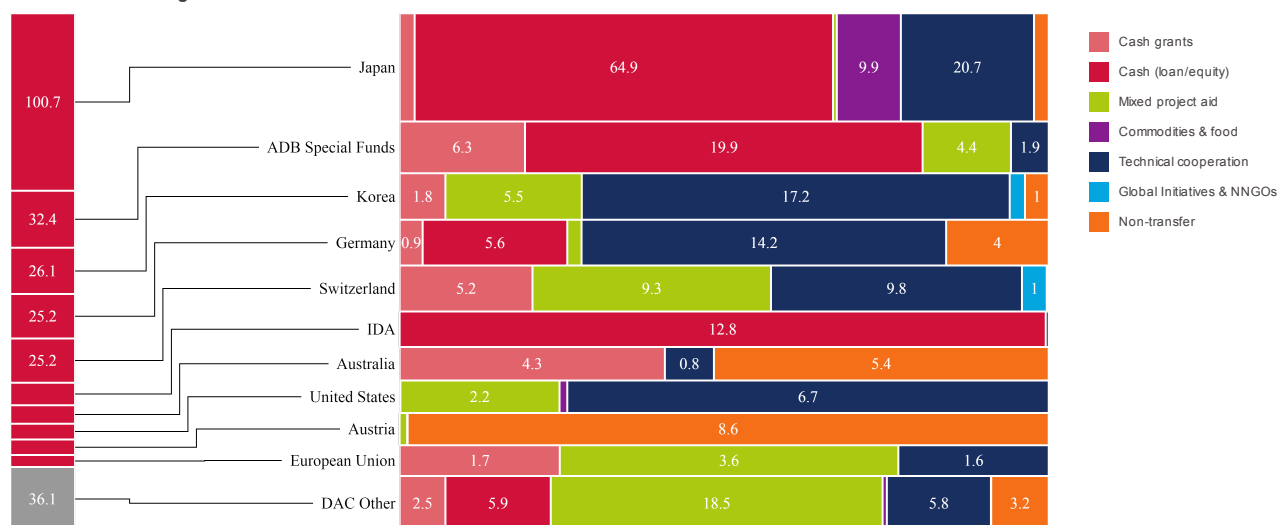


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



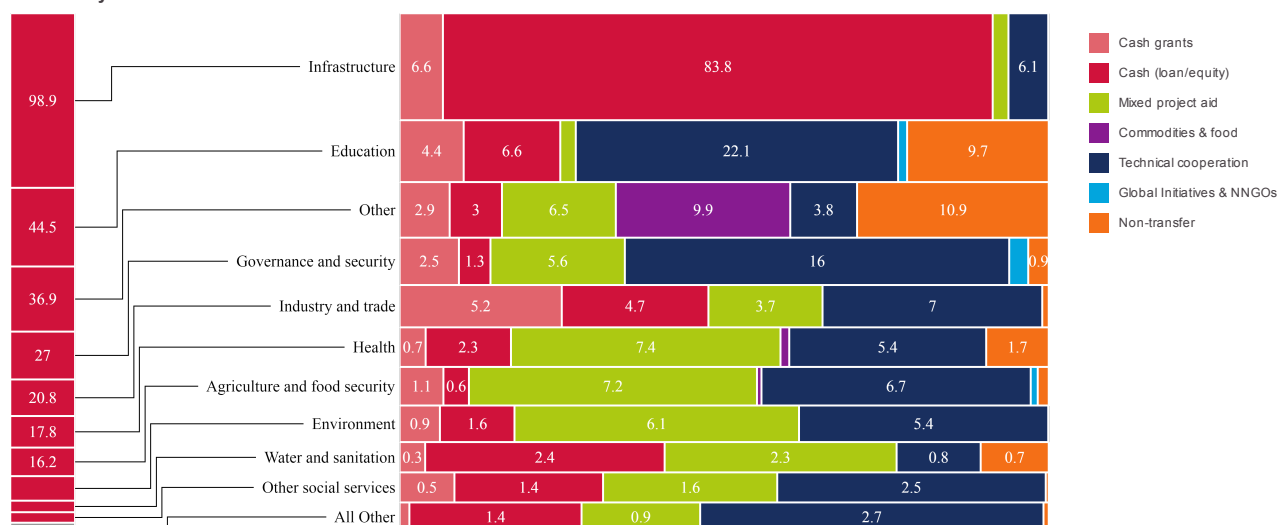
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

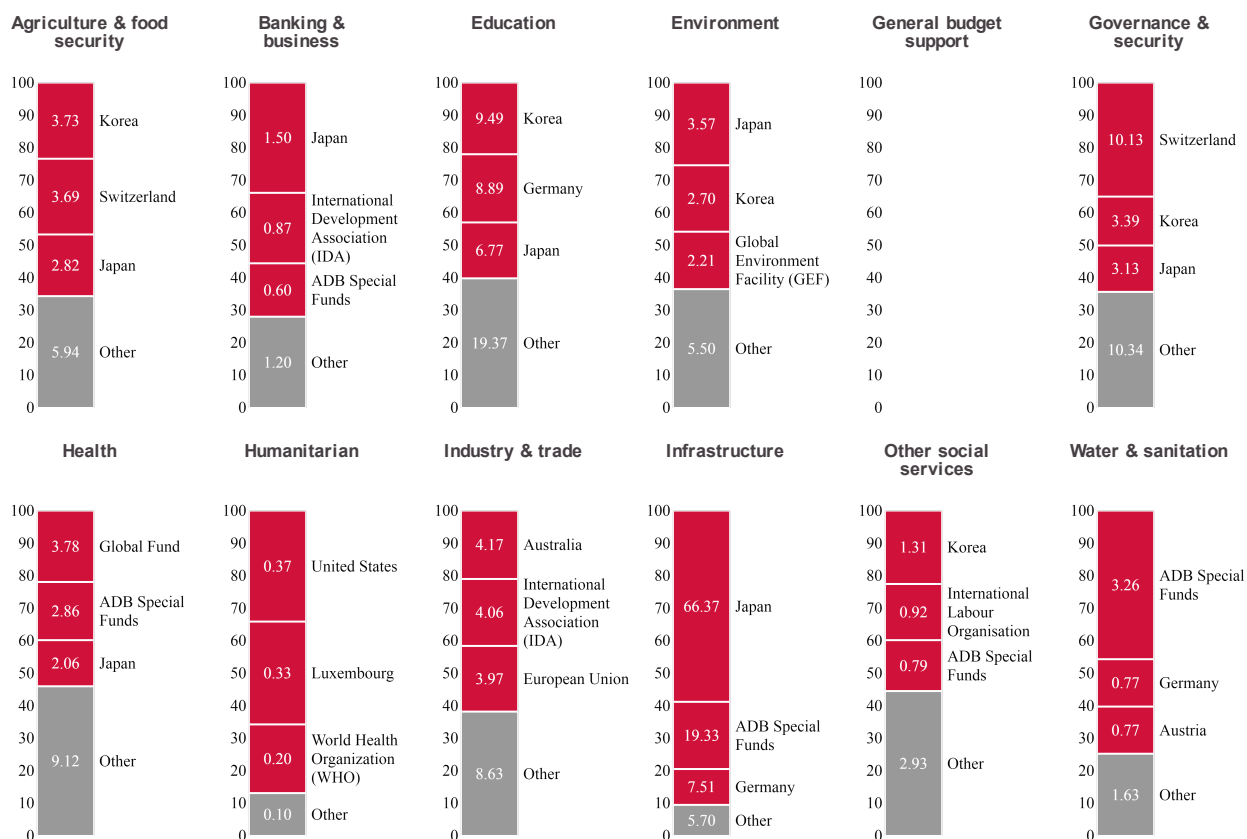
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.