

Mongolia

Mongolian People's Republic
Büged Nayramdah Mongol Arad Ulas



Location Central Asia

Soviet Union is to the north, and China to the east, south and west. Land-locked

Land Area 1 565 000 km² = 604 000 mi²

Climate Dry and cold, extremely cold in winter

Weather at Ulan Bator, 1 325 m altitude

Temperature: hottest month July 11–22 °C, coldest Jan minus 32–minus 19 °C

Rainfall (av monthly): driest months Jan, Feb 1 mm, wettest July 76 mm

Time 8 hours ahead of GMT

Measures Metric system; local units are also in unofficial use, including:

capacity 1 dan = 10 sulga = 65 litres = 14.30 UK gallons

weight (mass) 1 dzhin = 16 lan = 0.6 kilogram = 1.323 pounds

Monetary unit Tögrög or Tugrik (Tug) = 100 möngö

Rate of exchange (1976 av) *Basic* Tug 3.32 = \$ 1, free Tug 6.00 = £ 1

Non-commercial Tug 5.04 = \$ 1, free Tug 9.10 = £ 1

Summary

Political Communist republic, which became independent from China in 1921. Member of UN and Comecon

Economic An agricultural economy based mainly on livestock; livestock, meat and wool are estimated to account for nearly two-thirds of exports. Manufacturing is light, mainly food processing and textiles, but is growing at nearly 10 %pa. Development of mining of non-ferrous metals, especially copper and molybdenum, is taking place, with financing mainly from Soviet Union

People, resources and equipment

Population 1960 0.95*mn, 1970 1.25*mn, 1976 1.49*mn

Many of the population are nomadic

Growth: 1960–70 2.8* %pa, 1970–76 3.0* %pa

Density (1976): 1* person per km²

Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1970–75): births 39*, deaths 9*

Cities (population in 000, 1976) Ulaanbaatar^a (capital) 334*, Darhan 55*, Erdenet 32*

^aUlan Bator

Race (1969) Khalkha 75 %, Kazakh 5 %, Durbet 3 %, Buryat 2 %, Bayat 2 %, Russian 2 %

Language Mongolian

Religion Mainly Buddhist

Education Pupils (1976/77) 366 700, teachers (1975/76) 12 800

Labour force (1975) 550 000*; in agriculture 304 000* (55* %), industry 53 700* (10* %), construction 18 300* (3* %), transport and communication 24 900* (5* %)

Personnel Scientists and engineers (1972): 1 908

Physicians (1974): 2 604, 1 per 538 people

Standard of living

National income per person (1976): Tug 2 500*** = \$ 750*** = £ 400***

Consumption per person (1975): energy 1 091 kg coal equivalent,

electricity (production, 1976) 624 kW h, newsprint 1.7 kg

Newspapers (1974): number 1; circulation 112 000, 80 per 1 000 people

Telephones (Dec 1976): 37 800, 25 per 1 000 people

Livestock (000, 1975) Cattle 2 427, sheep 14 458, goats 4 595,

pigs 12, horses 2 255, camels 617

Mineral reserves Coal, lignite, uranium

Petroleum refinery capacity (1975) 70 000* tonnes

Electrical capacity (1975) 266 megawatts

Hospital beds (1974) 13 648, 1 per 103 people

Roads (main, 1970) 8 600 km = 5 300 mi, density 0.005 km per km²

Railways (1973) 1 425 km = 885 mi, density 0.001 km per km²

Inland waterways Selenge river 470 km = 290 mi; also Orhon river and Lake Hövsgöl

Airport Ulan Bator

Radio sets (Dec 1975) 114 000, 79 per 1 000 people

Television sets (Dec 1975) 3 500, 2 per 1 000 people

Production

Gross domestic product

1976 est: Tug 4 000***mn = \$ 1 200***mn = £ 670***mn

Structure of gross domestic product (1969) *By origin* Agriculture 22 %, industry 20 %, construction 15 %, transport and communication 6 %, other 37 %

Production indices (1970 = 100)	1960	1970	1976	Growth 1960–70	%pa 1970–76
Agricultural	100**	100	120	0.0**	3.0
Industrial	39	100	155*	10.0	9.2 ^b
Main products (000 t)					
<i>Agriculture</i>					
Wheat	216	250	280	1.5	1.9
Oats	30	24	39	-2.2	8.4
Barley	8	9	35*	1.0	25.4*
Potatoes	19	21	27*	1.0	4.3*
Milk, cow	120**	137*	145*	1.3**	1.0*
Milk, sheep and goat	80**	84*	87*	0.5**	0.6*
Wool	9.1*	11.4*	12.8*	2.3*	2.0*
Hides and skins	20*	23*	25*	1.4*	1.4*
Beef and veal	50**	55*	67*	1.0**	3.3*
Sheep and goat meat	100**	110*	128*	1.0**	2.6*
Horsemeat	25**	32	42*	2.5**	4.6*
Timber (000 m ³)	1 000**	2 040*	2 390*	7.4**	2.7*
<i>Other</i>					
Total energy (000 tce)	200*	720	1 010*	13.7*	7.0 ^b
Coal	—	85	171*	na	15.0 ^b
Lignite	619	1 915	2 549*	12.0	5.9 ^b
Electricity (mn kW h)	106	516	930	17.1	10.3
Salt	6	7	11*	1.5	7.8*
Beer (000 hl)	11	18	77	4.8	27.4
Vodka (000 hl)	9	27	39*	11.5	7.6 ^b
Leather footwear (000 pairs)	904	1 600	1 999*	5.9	4.5 ^b
Cement	—	96	159*	na	10.6 ^b
Wool fabrics (mn m ²)	na	0.90	1.20*	na	4.9*

*1975 ^b1970–75

Transport traffic	1960	1970	1976	Growth 1960–70	%pa 1970–76
<i>Passenger-kilometres (mn)</i>					
Road	118	206	348* ^a	5.7	11.1* ^b
Rail	56	135	213*	9.1	9.5 ^b
Air	23	106	142*	16.4	6.0 ^b
<i>Cargo: tonne-kilometres (mn)</i>					
Road	201	624	1 054	12.0	9.1
Rail	3 036	1 528	2 701	-6.6	10.0
Air	0.8	1.5	3.8	6.5	16.8
Water	2.6	3.6	4.9*	3.3	6.4 ^b

*1975 ^b1970–75

Finance and trade

Budget (1976) Revenue: Tug 3 176 mn = \$ 957 mn = £ 529 mn

Expenditure: Tug 3 022 mn = \$ 910 mn = £ 504 mn

External trade (1975) Imports: Tug 1 800*mn = \$ 550*mn = £ 240*mn

Exports: Tug 730*mn = \$ 220*mn = £ 100*mn

<i>Main imports</i>		% of total	<i>Main exports</i>		% of total
Machinery and transport equipment	57*		Livestock	27*	
(of which, agricultural machinery 12*)			Meat	19*	
Clothing	5*		Wool	16*	
Crude oil and products	3*		Fluorspar	2*	
Timber	3*		Clothing	2*	
			Leather	1*	

Main sources

	%	<i>Main destinations</i>	
Soviet Union	90*	Soviet Union	79*
Czechoslovakia	2*	Czechoslovakia	6*
Bulgaria	2*	Hungary	3*
Hungary	2*		

Special focus

Livestock, 1975

	Number		Cattle equivalent ^a	
	000	per person	000	per person
Horses	2 255	1.6	2 819	2.0
Cattle	2 427	1.7	2 427	1.7
Sheep	14 458	10.0	1 807	1.3
Camels	617	0.4	864	0.6
Goats	4 595	3.2	574	0.4
Pigs	12	0.008	3	0.002
Total	24 364	16.9	8 494	5.9

^aUsing livestock unit equivalents, based on weight of animals; for further detail on equivalents see *The Economist Measurement Guide and Reckoner*, page 86