Mongolia is one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80% of exports in 2014
90% of exports in 2016

Currently 70% of Mongolia's GDP comes from mining.

Unemployment in Mongolia's rural areas was more than half in 2011.

Experts worry about Dutch disease, where an economy relies heavily on one source.

Mining is having adverse affects on:
- the environment
- inequality
- migration and urbanisation
- education
- social stability

In 2012 there were 331 mines in Mongolia.

Mining employs 48,455 people.

In spite of tremendous growth, nearly 1 in 3 Mongolians live in poverty.

The UN special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights said:

"While some parts of the country are being transformed, poverty remains very high and is becoming entrenched not only in rural areas but also in urban centres as the income gap widens and inequality increases [...] The fact that poverty levels remain high and there are increasing inequalities is a clear demonstration that the benefits of economic growth have not trickled down to the poor."