

## AGENDA

### 20<sup>TH</sup> EAEA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION 8-9 November 2025, Manila, Philippines

#### Organized session by NUM and ERINA-UNP

**Title:** *Empirical Insights into Labor, Trade, and Market Structure in Mongolia*

**Duration:** 90 minutes

#### Moderator

- **Prof. Enkhbayar Shagdar**, Director, Professor at Economic and Social Research Institute of Northeast Asia, University of Niigata Prefecture (ERINA-UNP)

### Agenda Flow

#### 1. Opening Remarks (5 minutes)

- Prof. Enkhbayar Shagdar

#### 2. Paper Presentations (65 minutes total)

*(~13 minutes per paper)*

- **Paper 1:** *Gender, Networks, and Entrepreneurial Performance in an Emerging Economy: The Case of Mongolia*
  - Presenter: Prof. Narantuya Chuluunbat (NUM)
  - Co-author: Ms. Ariujin Otgonbayar
- **Paper 2:** *Does the Transition of the Social Insurance System Have an Impact on Labor Supply? Empirical Evidence from Mongolia*
  - Presenter: Lecturer Dulamsuren Ulziikhishig (NUM)
  - Co-author: Prof. Tsevelmaa Khyargas (NUM, Economic Institute)
- **Paper 3:** *Wage Differentials among Workers in the Labour Market: Evidence from Mongolian Economy*
  - Presenter: Assoc. Prof. Erdenebulgan Damdinsuren (NUM)
  - Co-presenter: Assoc. Prof. Enkhmaa Battogtvor (NUM)
- **Paper 4:** *Natural Resource Exports and Development over the Last Thirty Years: The Case of Mongolia*
  - Presenter: Senior Lecturer Enkh-Amgalan Dorjgotov (NUM)
- **Paper 5:** *The Heterogeneous Impact of Dzud on Herder Household Livelihoods*
  - Presenter: Prof. Tuvshintugs Batdelger (NUM, ERI)
  - Co-authors: Manlaibaatar Zagdbazar, Nomun Enkhbold, Oyuntugs Davaakhuu

#### 3. General Discussion, Q&A, and Closing (20 minutes)

- Audience questions and feedback on all five papers
- Moderator leads integrative discussion and provides closing remarks

**Organized session by NUM and ERINA-UNP**  
**List of participants and abstracts**

**Participants:**

1. Enkhbayar Shagdar, Director, Professor at Economic and Social Research Institute of Northeast Asia, University of Niigata Prefecture (ERINA-UNP)
2. Narantuya Chuluunbat, Professor at Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia (NUM)
3. Tuvshintugs Batdelger, Professor at Department of Economics, NUM and Director of Economic Research Institute, Mongolia
4. Erdenebulgan Damdinsuren, Associate professor at Department of Economics, NUM
5. Enkhmaa Battogtvor, Associate professor at Department of Economics, NUM
6. Enkh-Amgalan Dorjgotov, Senior lecturer at Department of Economics, NUM
7. Dulamsuren Ulziikhishig, Lecturer at Department of Economics, NUM
8. Tsevelmaa Khyargas, Professor at Department of Economics, NUM, Director of Economic Institute, NUM

List of abstracts (Abstracts are attached on the next page):

1. **Gender, Networks, and Entrepreneurial Performance in an Emerging Economy: The Case of Mongolia**  
Dr Narantuya Chuluunbat and Ms. Ariujin Otgonbayar
2. **Does the Transition of the Social Insurance System Have an Impact on Labor Supply? Empirical Evidence from Mongolia**  
Dulamsuren Ulziikhishig and Tsevelmaa Khyargas
3. **Wage Differentials among Workers in the Labour Market: Evidence from Mongolian Economy**  
Erdenebulgan Damdinsuren and Enkhmaa Battogtvor
4. **Natural resource exports and development over the last thirty years: In case of Mongolia**  
Enkh-Amgalan Dorjgotov
5. **The Heterogeneous Impact of Dzud on Herder Household Livelihoods**  
Tuvshintugs Batdelger, Manlaibaatar Zagdbazar, Nomun Enkhbold and Oyuntugs Davaakhuu

## **Paper 1**

# **GENDER, NETWORKS, AND ENTREPRENEURIAL PERFORMANCE IN AN EMERGING ECONOMY: THE CASE OF MONGOLIA**

Dr Narantuya Chuluunbat

Ms. Ariujin Otgonbayar

## **Abstract**

Prior research demonstrated that men-owned new ventures outperform women-owned new ventures in terms of financial performance. In this study, we argue that the performance of female versus male entrepreneurs is contingent upon their social networks: Larger and more diverse networks of female versus male entrepreneurs enable them to perform as well as male entrepreneurs and even outperform them. Based on survey data of 70 (35 men versus 35 women) entrepreneurs from Mongolia, we examine the moderating effects of network structure (i.e., size, gender diversity, and functional diversity) on the relationship between entrepreneurs' gender and new venture revenue growth. We found that a larger network size of female entrepreneurs helps them to outperform male entrepreneurs in terms of revenue growth. The research implications are discussed.

## **Paper 2**

### **DOES THE TRANSITION OF THE SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM HAVE AN IMPACT ON LABOR SUPPLY? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM MONGOLIA**

Dulamsuren Ulziikhishig

Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia

Tsevelmaa Khyargas

Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia

#### **Abstract**

This paper investigates whether the pension reform, specifically the shift from a Defined Benefit (DB) scheme to a Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) scheme, affects labor supply decisions in Mongolia, particularly before individuals approach retirement and benefit claiming decisions. The Law on Individual Pension Insurance Contribution Accounts, introduced on June 10, 1999, mandated that all employees in the formal sector born after 1959 be covered by the NDC scheme. To examine this, I use a sharp regression discontinuity design (RDD), leveraging data from the 2000 Population and Housing Census and the 2002 and 2003 Labor Force Surveys. The analysis focuses on labor supply responses, including employment status and labor market participation. The results from the 2002 and 2003 Labor Force Surveys indicate that the transition from DB to NDC leads to an 11.6-17.9 percentage point decrease in women's employment and a 9.6-10.9 percentage point decrease in employment in low-wage growth provinces, which are characterized by slower wage increases. However, no statistically significant effect is found for men or for individuals living in high-wage growth provinces. The estimated coefficients for labor participation are similar to those for employment, suggesting consistent results across both outcomes.

**Keywords:** social security system; pension reform; labour supply

**JEL classification:** H55, J22, J26

### **Paper 3**

#### **“Wage differentials among workers in the labour market: Evidence from Mongolian economy”**

by

Erdenebulgan Damdinsuren

Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia

Enkhmaa Battogtvor

Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia

#### **Abstract**

This paper replicates and estimates the search model by Christensen et al (2005) using employer’s data of Mongolia. We find that the wage distribution is positively skewed with a long right tail and there is a significant wage differential among workers. The standard model explains more than half of difference between the median wage and offer for low and high skilled workers, but it does not well explain the employer’s effect. Next, we modify the standard model by incorporating wage bargaining between workers and employers and simulate it to compare simulation data properties with that of empirical data. We find that the simulation model explains the employer’s effect well by reflecting the economic structure in Mongolia, and the theoretical results are consistent with observed empirical results.

**Natural resource exports and development over the last thirty years:  
In case of Mongolia**

Enkh-Amgalan Dorjgotov  
Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia

**Abstract**

We examined the impact of different natural resources on various development indicators, including economic growth, institutional quality, human and physical capital, and social welfare. This study specifically focused on Mongolia and other countries that transitioned from central planning to market economies in the early 1990s. In these economies, natural resource exports— primarily fuels and minerals—continue to be the main source of income. Our study employed cross-sectional regression models and found evidence suggesting that fuel exports had a positively insignificant effect on economic growth between 1996 and 2023. In contrast, mineral exports had a significantly adverse impact. Additionally, the export of fuels and minerals had negative effects on life expectancy but positive effects on infant mortality. This indicates that fuel and mineral resources may not enhance social welfare. We also examined how the quality of institutions influences various development indicators. Mongolia has experienced significant economic growth; however, it faces challenges related to the effectiveness of its institutions. Like many resource-rich countries, Mongolia encounters issues stemming from institutional weaknesses linked to its resource exports. Our findings indicate that inadequate institutional quality, particularly regarding fuel and mineral resources, has negatively affected the long-term development performance of Mongolia and other resource-rich nations.

## Paper 5

### The Heterogeneous Impact of Dzud on Herder Household Livelihoods

by Tuvshintugs Batdelger<sup>1</sup>, Manlaibaatar Zagdbazar<sup>2</sup>, Nomun Enkhbold<sup>3</sup>, Oyuntugs Davaakhuu<sup>4</sup>

#### Abstract

This paper studies the heterogeneous effects of dzud, a severe climatic disaster unique to Mongolia, on herder household livelihoods. We use province-level panel data covering 2009–2023 and estimate fixed-effects regression models. We find three main results. First, dzud events have an immediate and adverse impact on herder household real income and expenditure. Second, income from animal husbandry and food expenditure is particularly vulnerable. Third, the effects on income inequality are mixed. Overall, these findings highlight the differential vulnerability of rural herders to climate shocks and the importance of policies that mitigate the economic impacts of such extreme events.

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