

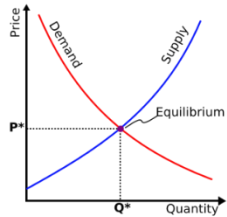


ENERGY REGULATION-20



**Energy Regulatory Commission's
Commissioner Tuvshinchuluun.E**

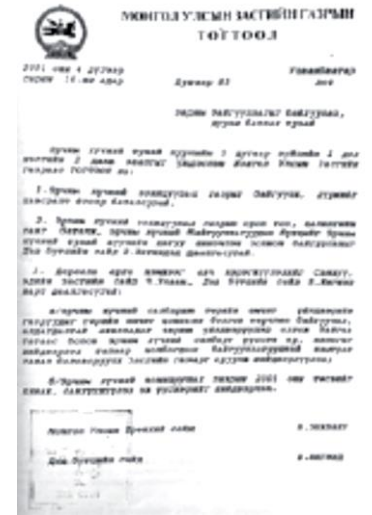
**Ulaanbaatar City
2021.11.17**



- 1 | **Legal Environment of the Energy Regulatory Commission**
- 2 | **Highlights of Energy Regulation**
- 3 | **Regulation of Energy Licenses**
- 4 | **Regulation of Energy Prices and Tariffs**
- 5 | **Implementation of Energy Saving Policy**
- 6 | **Energy Regulatory Commission's Development Strategy**

DECISIONS TO ESTABLISH ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

2001.02.01 ➔ In addition to transforming the centralized system of the energy sector into independent companies, the establishment of an independent and independent regulatory body that meets international standards and aims to implement government regulation has resulted in realistic energy tariffs, reliable production, increased investment, and It played very important role in protecting the interests of consumers.

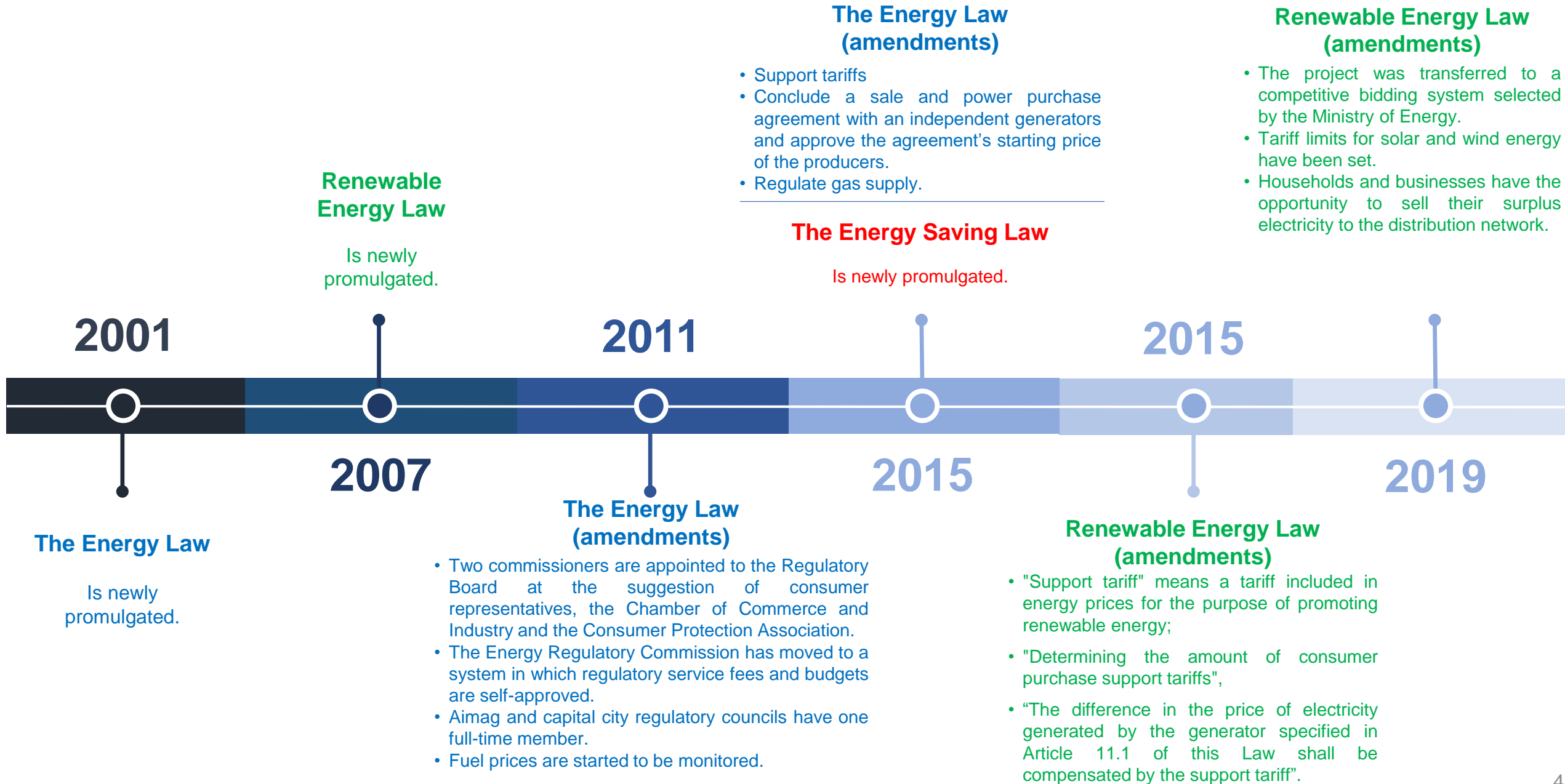


2001.04.16 ➔ In accordance with Article 5.1.2 of the Energy Law, the Energy Regulatory Authority was established by Resolution No. 83 of the Government of Mongolia dated April 16, 2001, and its charter was approved.

2001.06.29 ➔ Order No. 188 of the Minister of Infrastructure dated June 29th, 2001 established the management and organizational structure, staffing and approved the salary fund of the Energy Regulatory Authority and started its operation.



LEGAL ENVIRONMENT OF REGULATION

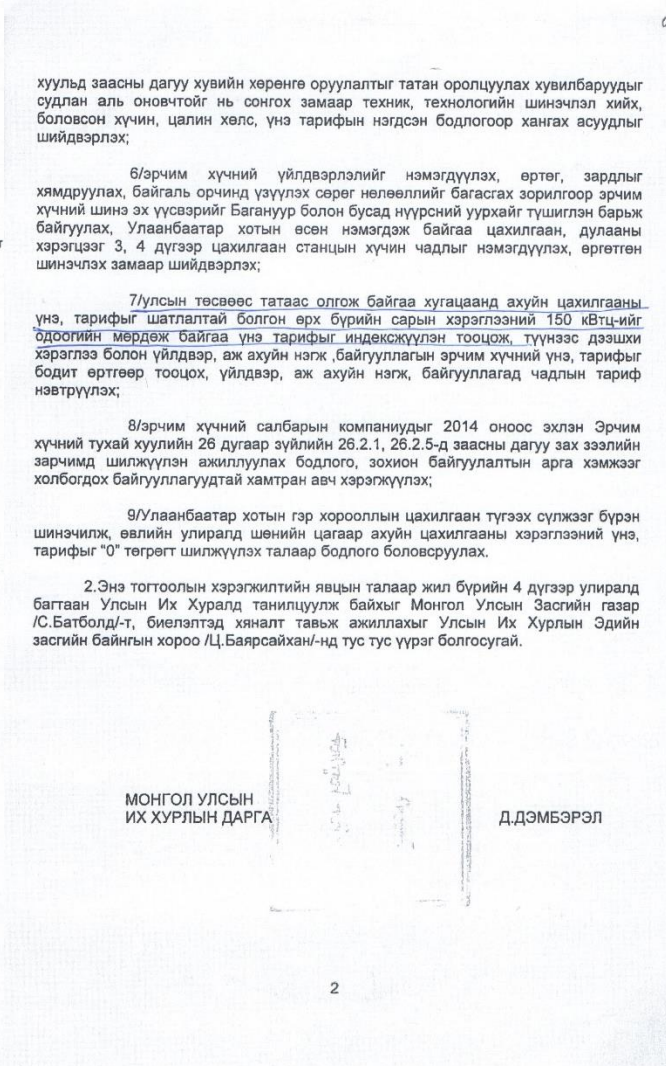
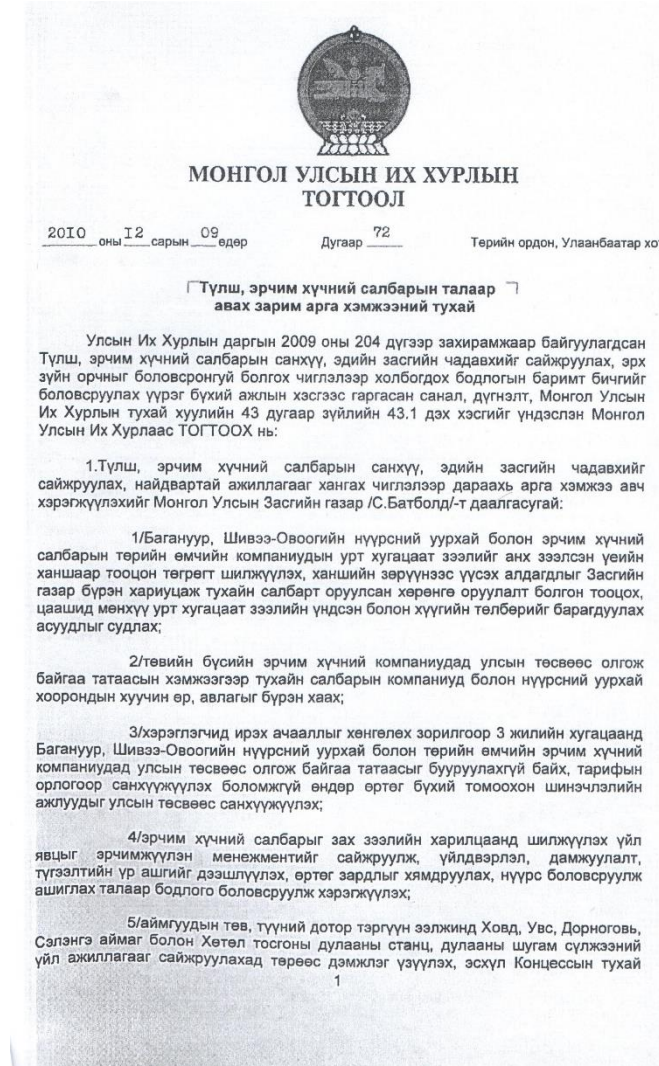


➤ RESOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA “ON MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE FUEL AND ENERGY SECTOR” No. 72 of 2010;

➤ RESOLUTION #2 ON STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECREE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA “ON SOME MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE FIELD AND ENERGY SECTOR” 2015:

➤ RESOLUTION No. 63 OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA “GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ENERGY / 2015-2030 /”;

These resolutions have reduced the long-term debt burden of the sector, reduced inter-company debt and costs, financed major reforms from the state budget, set energy tariffs at real cost, introduced capacity tariffs and green tariffs, and established a connection payment system, these methods brought positive results for the energy sector.





2 | Highlights of Energy Regulation

Highlighted works of ENERGY REGULATION

2002 **“Single Buyer” Model**
Approved by Order No. 240 of the Minister of Infrastructure “On Approval of the Model”.

2003 **Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA)**
The Energy Regulatory Authority of Mongolia has been approved as a full member.

2004 **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**
A second level Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Energy Regulatory Authority.
For the first time, public consultations on electricity and heating tariffs were organized in Ulaanbaatar, Nalaikh district and Dornod aimag.

2005 **East Asia and Pacific Regulatory Authority (EAPIRF)**
became a full member.

2006 **The “SPOT” electricity market** has been launched within the Central Region.
Implementation of the Unified List of Accounts to be followed in the energy sector initiated
incentives and regulations, the “Performance Agreement” has been established with licensed companies.

2007 **A competitive (auction) market** based on growth in consumption has started to operate among electricity generators in the central region.
Asian Development Bank, the third meeting of Central Asian energy regulators was held in Ulaanbaatar.

2008 **The Durgun Hydropower Plant** was commissioned, and the Regulatory Board issued a license to generate electricity at the plant and set tariffs.

2009 **“Renewable Energy Regulatory Development Plan”**
✓ was developed in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in order to create regulations that support private investment in Mongolia’s renewable energy sector.

2010 **The Taishir Hydropower Plant** was commissioned, and the Regulatory Board issued a license to generate electricity for the plant and set its tariffs.

2011 **Long-term loans in the energy sector are converted into MNT at the exchange rate at the time of initial borrowing** reflected in the balance sheet.

2012 **The Energy Regulatory Commission of Mongolia** Reorganized by Resolution No. 49 of the Government of Mongolia.

2013 **“Regulation on non-tariff regulated paid services”** Approved for the first time by Resolution No. 150 of the Energy Regulatory Commission in 2013, the Energy Regulatory Commission monitors the amount of payment for certain types of services provided in the monopoly market.
The Energy Regulatory Commission’s building extension has been commissioned.

2014 **E-License Electronic System** In addition to the approval of licensing requirements and procedures, an electronic system for receiving license applications has been introduced.
Procedure for indexation of energy prices and tariffs Newly approved.

2015 **“Power Purchase Agreement Model”, “Methodology for determining the starting price of an independent power generator’s contract”** As part of the goal to improve the investment environment in the energy sector

**Highlighted
works of
ENERGY
REGULATION**

Energy saving unit

The Committee was newly established by Resolution No. 132 of the Government of Mongolia dated February 29, 2016.

Designated Consumers

Resolution No. 232 of the Energy Regulatory Commission dated December 26, 2016 identified and registered 127 business entities and organizations.

The first Energy Auditor in Mongolia

Trained and certified.

Regional Meeting of Energy License Holders

Meetings and workshops were organized in Dornod, Khovd, Erdenet and Ulaanbaatar.

National Energy Saving Program

The program was approved by the Resolution No. 274 of the Government of Mongolia dated September 20, 2017.

**“Incentive and regulation procedure”
“Competitive Electricity Market Rules”**

Approved and enforced.

To bring heat distribution and supply activities in Ulaanbaatar in line with the law

In Ulaanbaatar, activities of more than **530** individuals and legal entities known as contracted distributors of thermal energy, have been terminated, and the interests of consumers have been protected by approving **66** licenses and tariffs.

2016

2017

2018

Meeting of local Heat Generating License Holders

Organized by the Energy Regulatory Commission.

Green Finance Forum

Organized in cooperation with Xac Bank.

Energy Regulatory Commission Strategic Document (2018-2021)

Developed and implemented.

Total debt of “Baganuur” JSC and “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC totaling 110.8 billion MNT

“Government Resolution No. 132 of 2018 decided to consider this debt as an investment in the coal mine.

“Designated Consumer’s Meeting”

Organized.

Energy saving office building of the Energy Regulatory Commission

Commissioned.

Эрчим хүчний зохицуулах хорооны эрчим хүчний хэмнэлттэй оффисын байр

Ашиглалтад оров.

Renovation and expansion of turbine 1-4 of Thermal Power Plant #4

The Energy Regulatory Commission supported the issuance of loan guarantees and the inclusion of loan interest payments in tariffs

2019

2020

9 sources of solar and wind energy

In connection with the commissioning of the generators, measures have been taken to issue licenses for electricity generation and to approve tariffs to support renewable energy.

2013-2020



3 | Regulation of Energy Licenses

NUMBER OF LICENSES AND LICENSE HOLDERS

№	License Types	2001		2006		2011		2016		2020		2021	
		Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders	Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders	Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders	Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders	Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders	Number of Licenses	Number of License Holders
1	Power Generation												
	Conventional Source	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	11	9	11	9
	Renewable Source					6	6	5	5	13	13	13	13
	Amount	7	7	7	7	13	13	13	13	24	22	23	21
2	Heat Generation	8	1	10	3	10	3	22	14	27	20	27	20
3	Power Transmission	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
4	Power Distribution, Supply	25	9	34	13	39	16	54	20	62	25	64	26
5	Heat Distribution, Supply	16	3	65	25	77	29	65	14	191	73	191	73
6	Dispatcher Coordination	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Power Import, Export	3	0	11	6	16	8	13	3	9	1	9	1
8	Construction of Power Related Facilities												
	Conventional Source			3	2	7	5	22	18	18	15	16	13
	Renewable Source			1	1	6	6	23	23	31	30	25	23
	Network, substations					1		2	0	4		4	1
	Thermal Plant					1		8	5	3	3	2	2
	Amount	-	-	4	3	15	11	55	46	56	48	47	39
	Amount	62	23	134	60	173	83	226	113	373	192	365	183

2001:

State and Locally Owned Legal Entities

23

Private Legal Entity

Total

23



2021:

State and Locally Owned Legal Entities

44

Private Legal Entity

139

Private Legal Entity

183



Growth

21

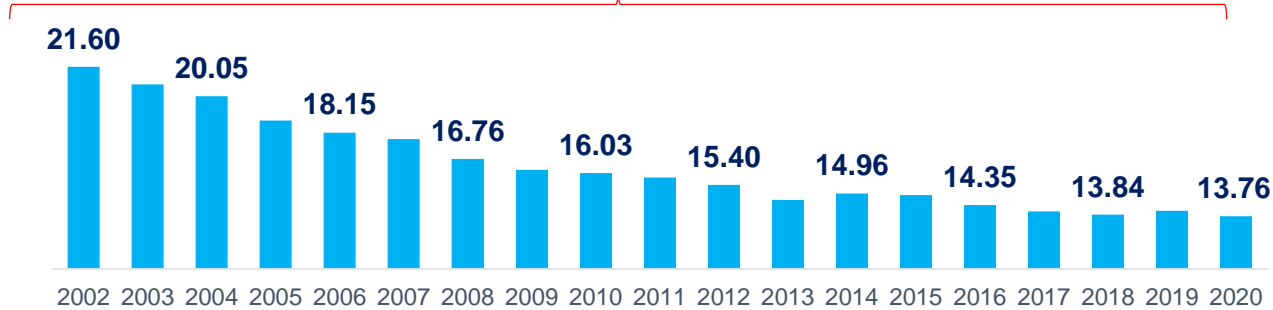
139

160

INTERNAL USAGE AND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Target Level Study for Electricity Consumption of Internal Usage

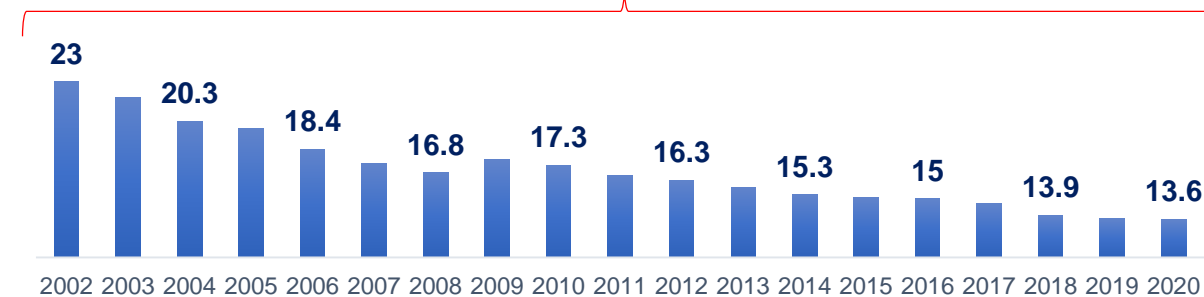
Total Savings **353.1 million kV.h**



The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) has set a target for the annual share of electricity consumption of internal usage and monitored its implementation, reducing the share of electricity consumption by **7.84 units** and saving **353.1 million kWh** of electricity and increasing the sales.

Power Transmission and Distribution Loss Study in the CRIPG

Savings **428.2 million kWh**



The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) has set and monitored the rate of loss of electricity transmission and distribution every year, from **23.0 percent** in 2002 to **13.6 percent** in 2020. During this period, a total of **428.2 million kWh** of electricity was saved, which is an average of **32.2 billion MNT**.

Distribution losses was calculated in sum amount, starting from 2019, the distribution loss was separated from sales, it is determined by technical and commercial level and loss is separately calculated.

Erdenet Bulgan Electricity Distribution Network State Owned Company

Total
3.28
percent

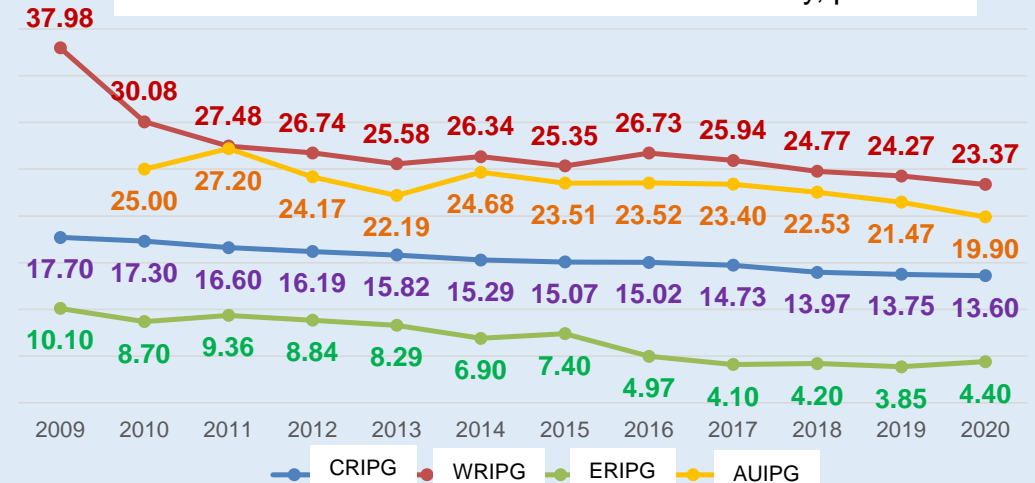
Total
3.28
percent
Consumers
16.41
percent

Dornod Region Energy System State Owned Company

Total
4.65
percent

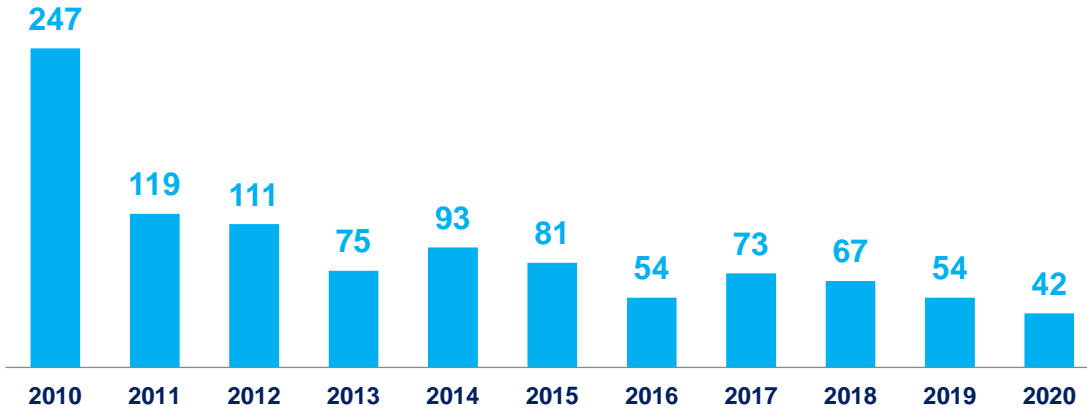
Total
4.65
percent
Consumers
9.00
percent

Power Transmission and Distribution Loss Study, percent

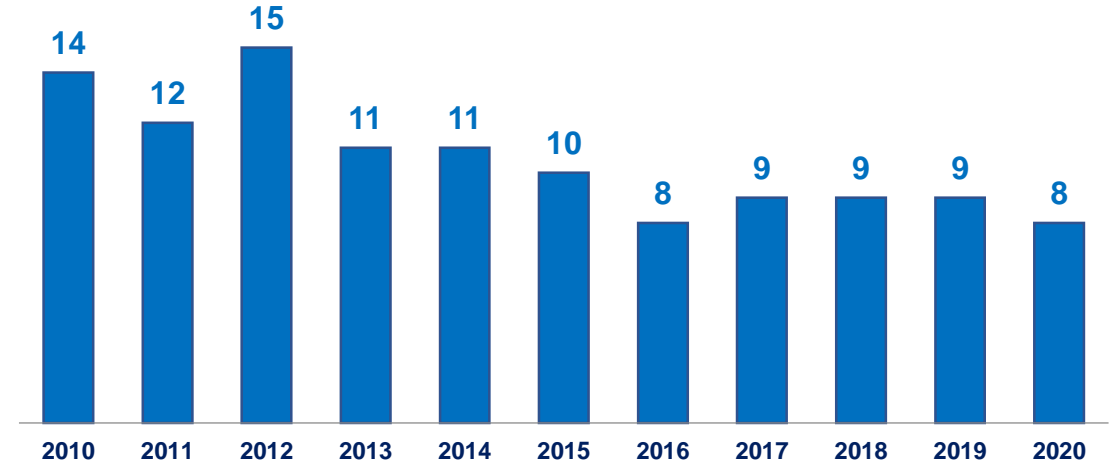


RELIABILITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

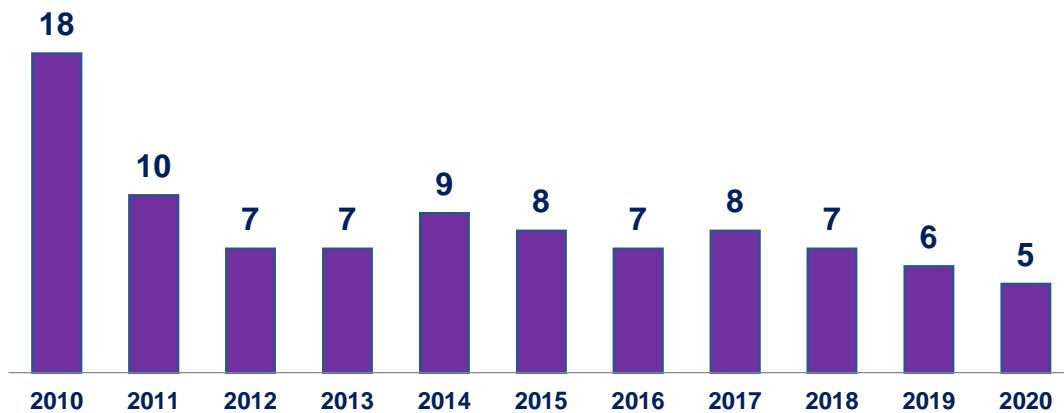
System Average Interruption Duration Index per Costumer, ISAIDI /in hour/



System Average interruption Frequency per Customer , ISAIFI /amount/

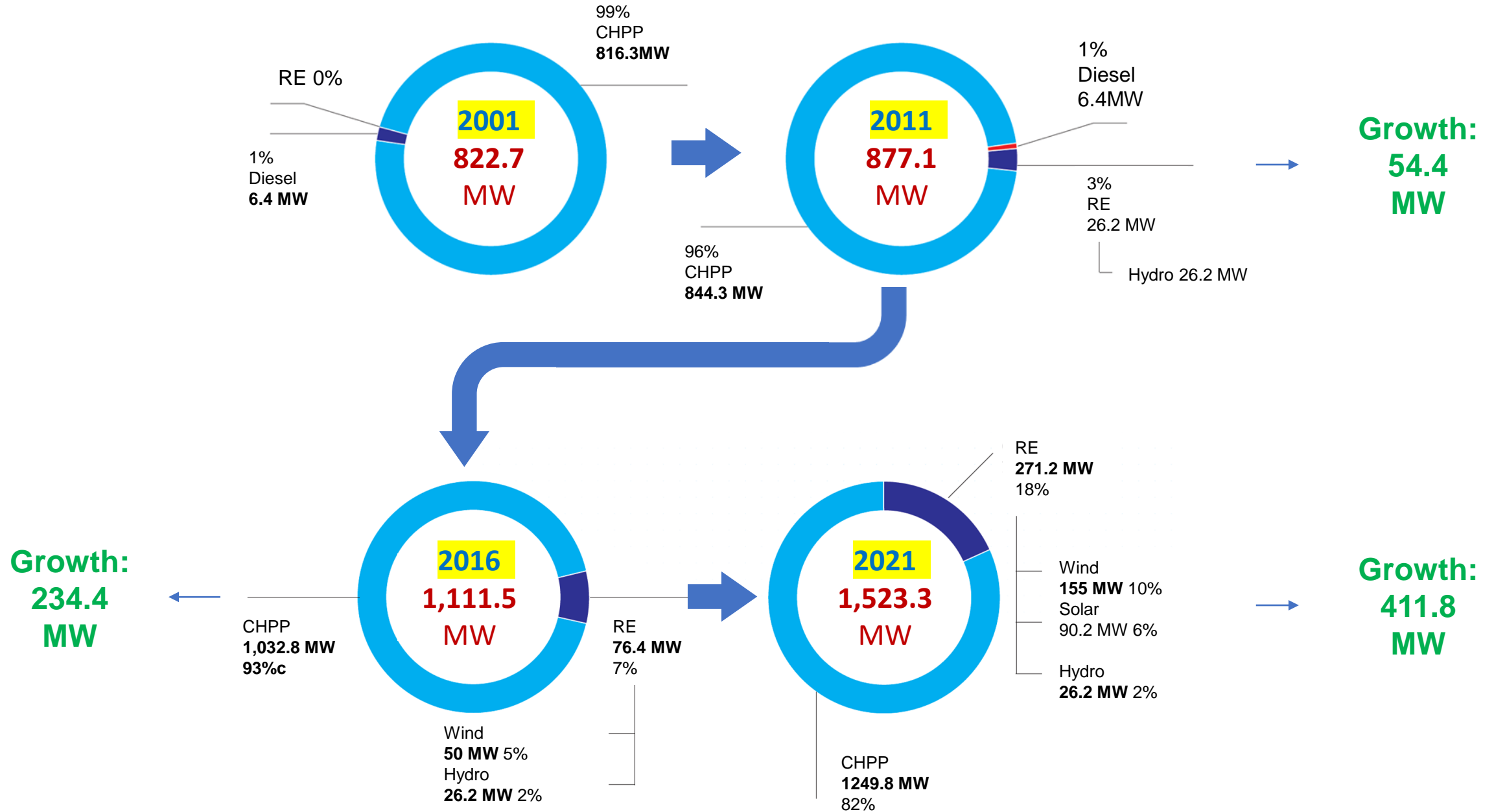


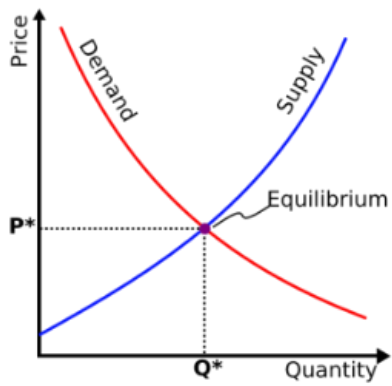
Average Interruption Duration Index of Consumers, ICAIDI /Minutes/



Internationally, ISAIDI, ISAIFI, and ICAIDI are calculated, and the duration of interruptions per user has decreased six times **in 10 years**, the frequency of interruptions per user across the industry has decreased **1.8 times**, and the average interruption index has decreased **3.6 times**.

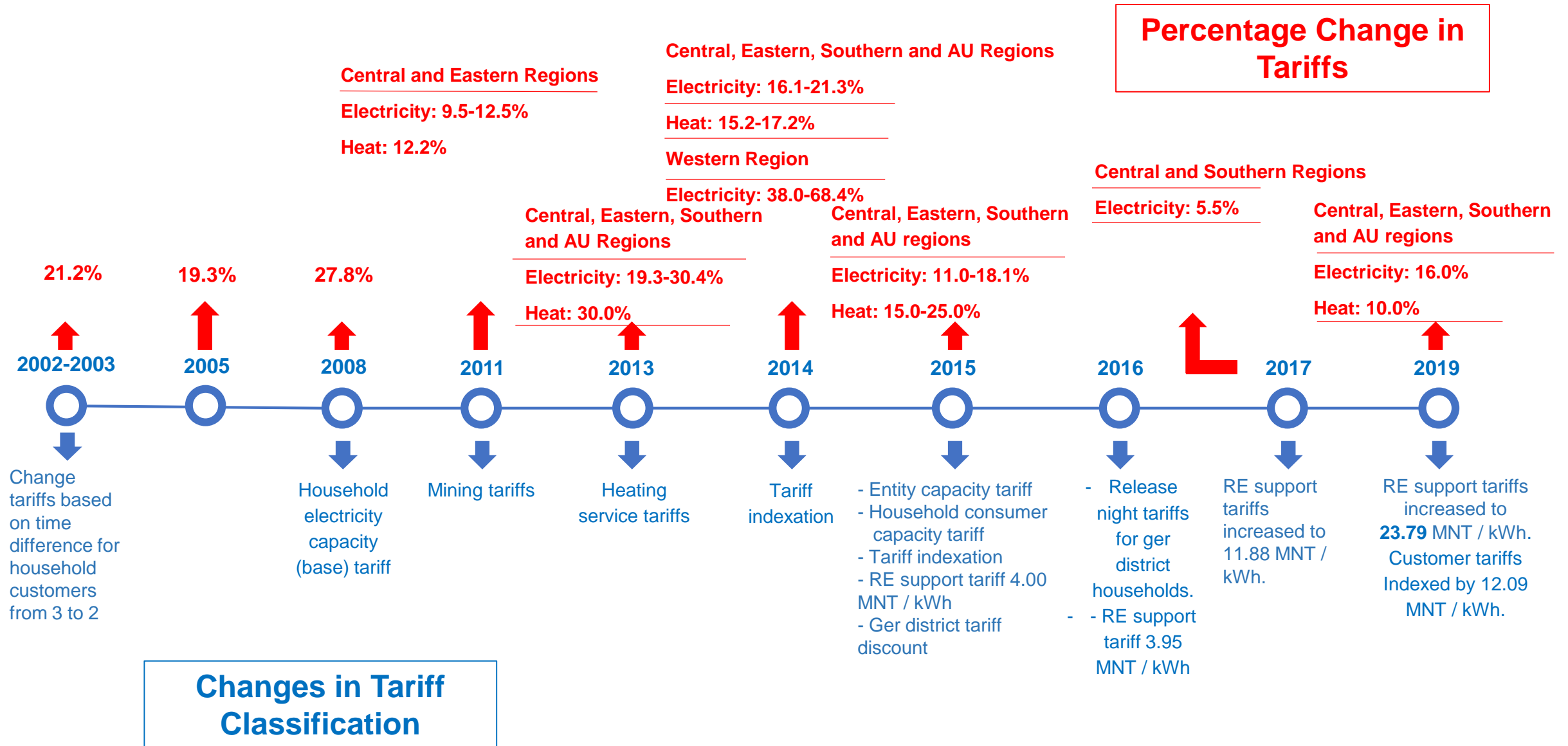
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF GENERATION





4 | Regulation of Energy Prices and Tariffs

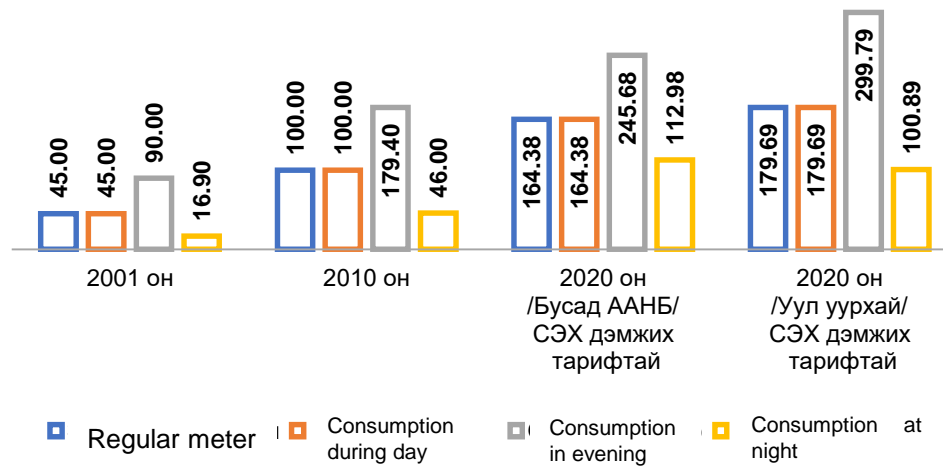
CONSUMER ENERGY TARIFF REGULATION



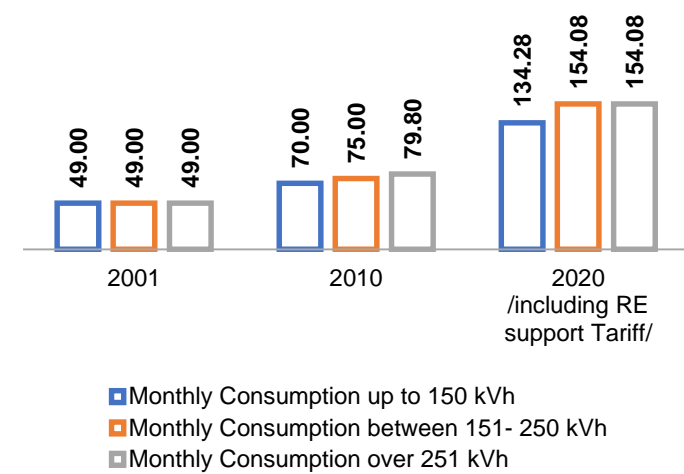
Consumer tariffs were adjusted a total of 9 times.

ELECTRICITY TARIFF CHANGES FOR CONSUMERS TO BE SOLD

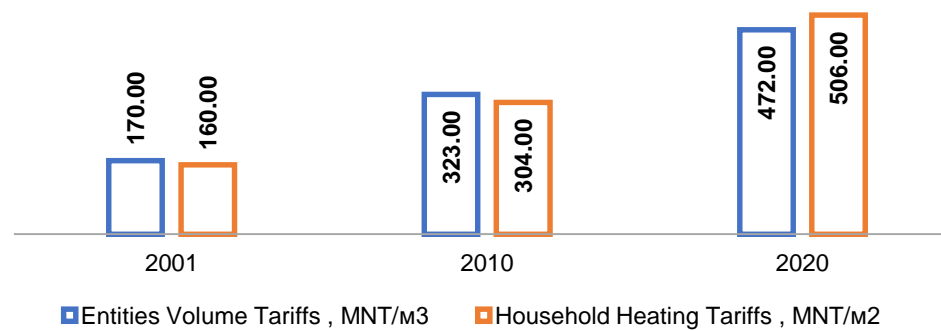
Entities Electricity Tariffs, MNT/kVh



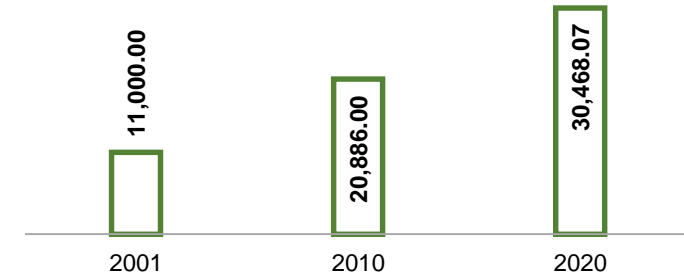
Households Electricity Tariffs, MNT/kVh



Entities and Households Heating Tariffs in Ulaanbaatar

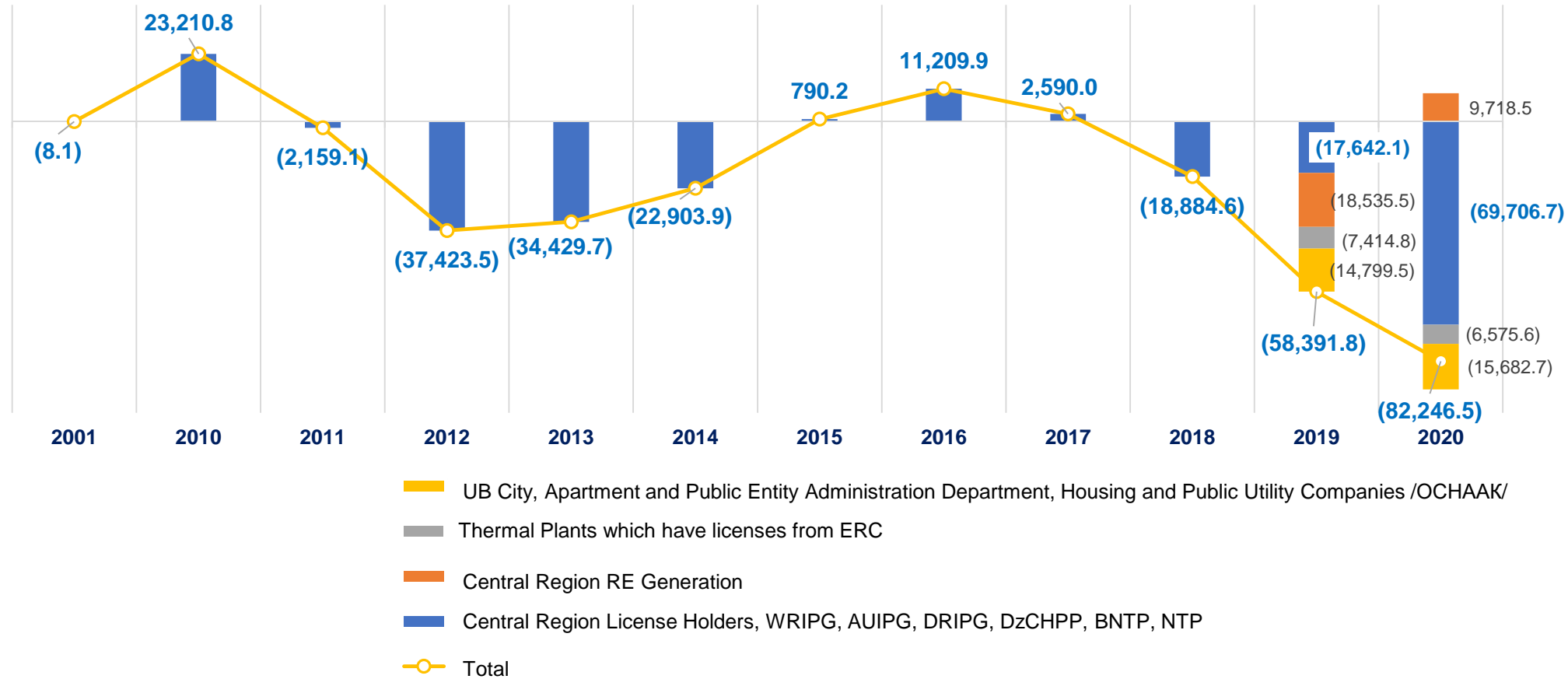


Entities Heating Tariffs in Ulaanbaatar, MNT/GCal



ENERGY SECTOR PROFIT AND LOSSES

After Tax Profit and Loss study of License Holder's Operations, million MNT

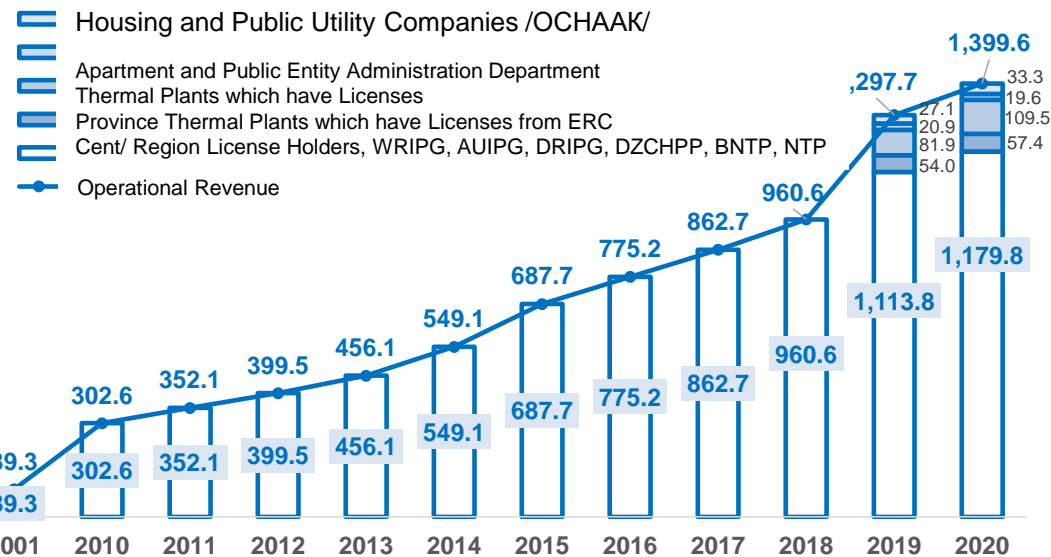


Note:

The energy sector consumes 7.5 billion kWh (excluding Oyu Tolgoi's 1.3 billion kWh of imports) with operating costs of MNT 1.49 trillion, sales revenue of MNT 1.4 trillion, and a loss of MNT 92.0 billion (excluding profits from RE sources). amount).

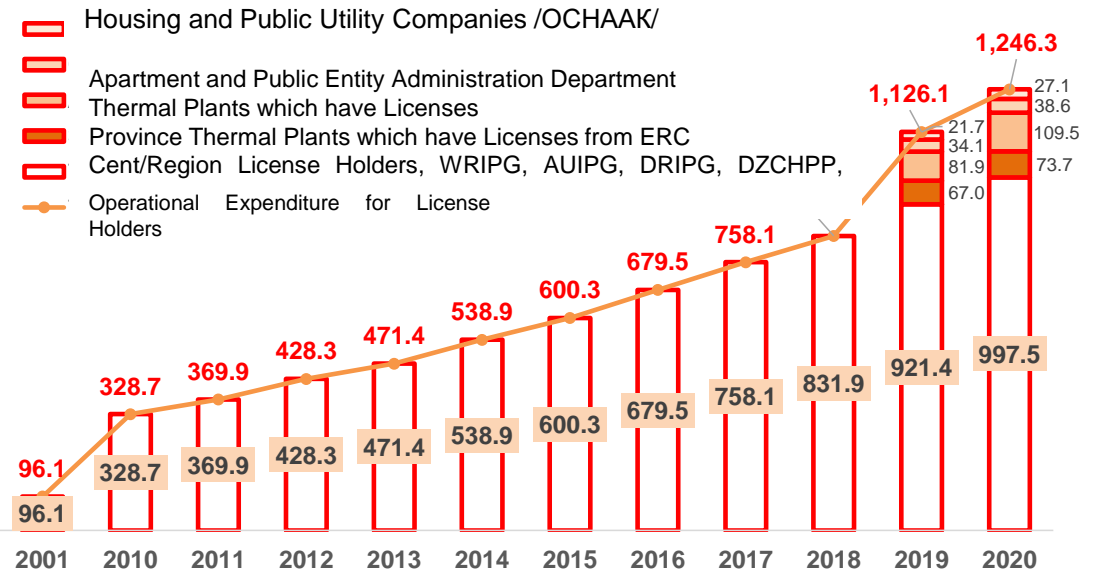
ENERGY SECTOR'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CHANGES

Operational Expenditure Change for Energy License Holders, billion MNT



Compared to Previous Year: 16.3%, 13.5%, 14.2%, 20.4%, 25.2%, 12.7%, 11.3%, 11.3%, 15.9%, 5.9%

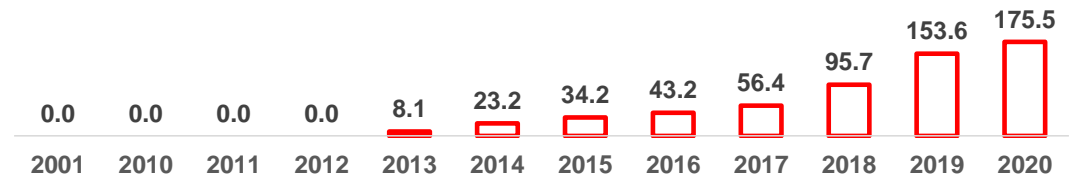
Operational Expenditure Change for Energy License Holders, billion MNT



Compared to Previous Year

:12.5%, 15.8%, 10.0%, 14.3%, 11.4%, 13.2%, 11.6%, 9.7%, 10.8%, 8.3%

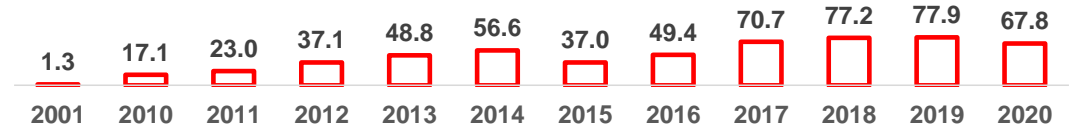
Payment Changes for RE and Other Sources, billion MNT



Compared to Previous Year

:: 0.0%, 0.0%, 0.0%, 186.6%, 47.2%, 26.2%, 30.7%, 69.7%, 60.5%, 14.2%

Import Electricity Payment Changes, billion MNT



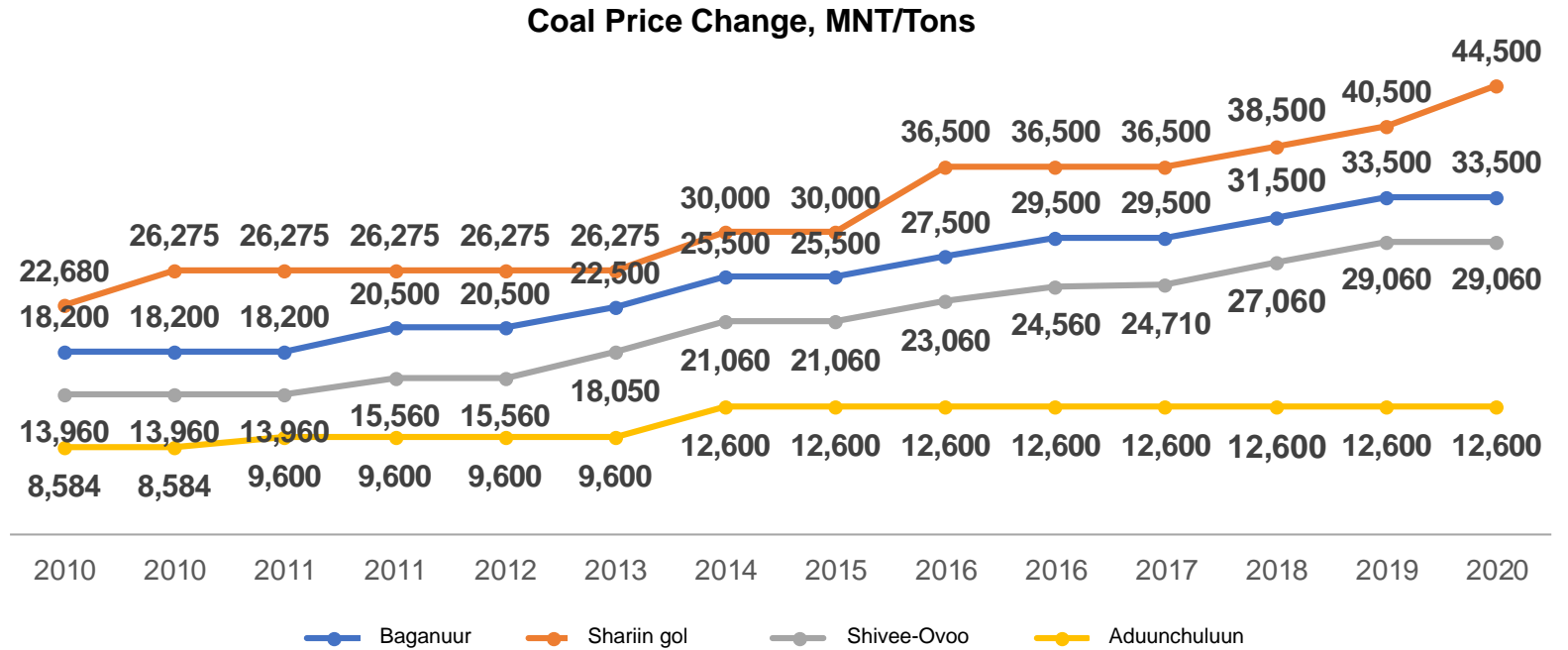
Compared to Previous Year

:: 34.8%, 61.0%, 31.7%, 15.9%, -34.7%, 33.6%, 43.1%, 9.2%, 0.9%, -13.0%

COAL PRICE REGULATION

Mine Names	Mine's Coal Sales, thousand tons				Percentage
	2017 он	2018 он	2019 он	2020 он	
Baganuur	4,039.2	4,255.6	4,110.5	4,050.5	53.2%
Shariin Gol	909.4	1,083.9	1,128.5	1,003.9	13.2%
Shivee Ovoo	2,020.3	1,964.9	2,009.8	1,987.8	26.1%
Aduunchuluun	526.4	533.6	568.7	571.4	7.5%
Total	7,495.3	7,838.0	7,817.5	7,613.6	

ДЦС-ууд	Coal Consumption, thousand tons				Эзлэх хувь
	2017 он	2018 он	2019 он	2020 он	
ДЦС-4 ТӨХК	3,462.4	3,384.5	3,495.5	3,583.1	50.7%
ДЦС-3 ТӨХК	1,294.2	1,331.5	1,305.3	1,340.6	19.0%
ДЦС-2 ТӨХК	244.2	264.7	254.1	227.4	3.2%
ЭДЦС ТӨХК	323.8	326.5	290.1	256.6	3.6%
ЭҮДЦС		435.9	375.7	346.7	4.9%
ДДЦС ТӨХК	400.3	400.2	433.5	438.9	6.2%
БНДС ТӨХК	56.9	61.6	61.4	64.8	0.9%
НДС ТӨХК	31.2	34.8	43.1	36.7	0.5%
АДС ТӨХК	125.4	189.6	229.8	250.2	3.5%
ДБЭХС ТӨХК	500.5	465.0	531.4	527.4	7.5%
Total	6,438.9	6,894.2	7,020.0	7,072.3	



According to the Energy Law, the price of fuel used for power generation:

- In August 2013, the coal price of “Baganuur” JSC and “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC was increased by 10.0 percent,
- In December 2014, coal prices of “Baganuur” JSC, “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC, “Shariin Gol” JSC and “Aduunchuluun” JSC increased by 13.3-16.6 percent,
- In 2016, coal prices of “Baganuur” JSC, “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC and “Shariin Gol” JSC increased by 7.8-21.7 percent,
- In 2018, the coal price of “Baganuur” JSC was increased by 6.8 percent, the price of “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC was increased by 9.5 percent, and the price of “Shariin Gol” JSC was increased by 5.5 percent.

In 2019, the coal price of “Baganuur” JSC was increased by 6.3 percent, the price of “Shivee-Ovoo” JSC was increased by 7.3 percent, and the price of “Shariin Gol” JSC was increased by 5.1 percent.

In March 2020, the price of Shariin Gol JSC's coal was reviewed and increased by 9.9 percent.



5 | Energy Saving Policy and its Implementation

LAW ON ENERGY SAVINGS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The law on Energy Saving was approved by the Parliament on November 26th, 2015.

Government organization

Professional Service

Consumers

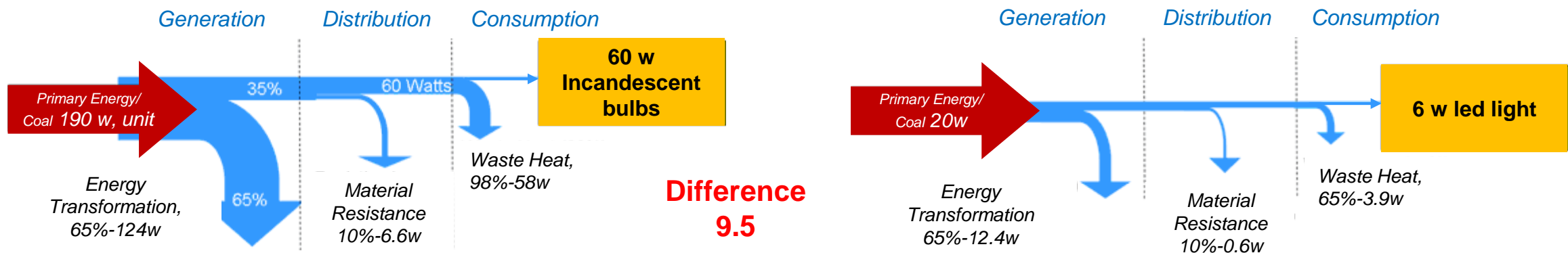
OBLIGATION, INCENTIVE

- *Government policy and law;*
- *Rules and regulation;*
- *Norm, standard.*



TARGET GROUP

- *Designated Consumer*
 - *Energy sector*
 - *Industry sector*
 - *Construction sector*

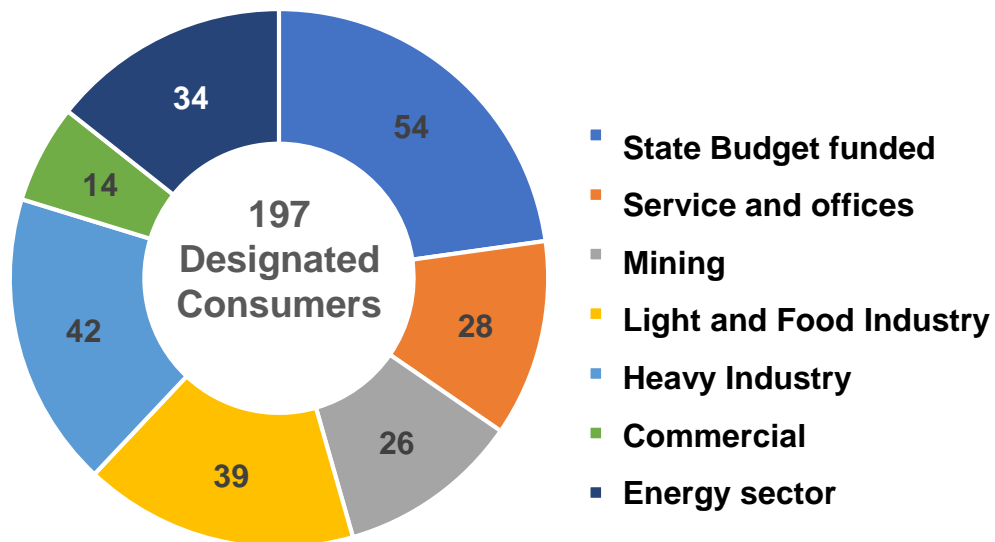


BY THE LAW ON ENERGY SAVINGS

- 1 Organize nationwide Implementation of state policies and legislation on energy savings, and develop proposals to improve legal regulation;
- 2 Identify and register designated consumers, receive data and reports, and provide professional methodologies for energy saving activities;
- 3 To train and specialize energy auditors and energy saving managers, and to accredit professional energy saving organizations;
- 4 Develop information systems to save energy and to promote efficient consumption, advertise to the public, and organize related activities

There are

- 62 countries with energy saving laws;
- 51 countries with austerity policies and programs;
- Energy Efficiency Organization 56 countries;
- 75 countries in cooperation with ministries and other organizations.



Savings calculated by designated consumers:

In the 2018 report: 51.7 million kWh or 8.5 billion MNT
In the 2019 report: 67.7 million kWh or 11.2 billion MNT
In the 2020 report: 98.1 million kWh or 16.2 billion MNT

D/C Classification	Number of Designated Consumers	Energy Audit				Energy Saving Managers			
		completed	In progress	Has not completed	Next audit	Appointed	Trained	Professional	Engineering department
Buildings and facilities	74	46	9	19	14	68	60	24	34
Energy Consumers	89	48	9	32	14	81	80	73	44
Energy sector	34	31	9	1	14	34	30	32	34
Total	197	125	18	52	42	183	170	129	112

Out of **197** designated consumers , **183** which is **93** percent have appointed Energy Saving Managers. In these organizations, **143** which is **73** percent have undergone energy audits, **11** have undergone a second round of audits, and **42** are scheduled for 2022.





6 | Energy Regulatory Commission Development Strategy

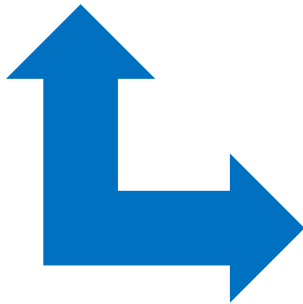
VISION:
It will be a trusted, specialized and leading organization for energy consumers and suppliers.

MISSION
Establish a regulatory system that supports **reliable, efficient and environmentally friendly** energy technologies and activities aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of Mongolia and the quality of life of its citizens.

MOTTO: Smart regulation - the future of development

OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES :

- 1. To be independent
- 2. Respect the law
- 3. Be transparent
- 4. To be fair
- 5. Respect the consumer
- 6. Be professional



Strategic Plan 1 :
Ensuring the energy sector environment to operate according to the regulated, competitive market principles;

Strategic Plan 2: Regulating licensees operations based on the market oriented approaches and provide activities focused results;

Strategic Plan 3: Increasing innovation, energy supply based on advanced technique & technology, improving efficiency and benefits;

Strategic Plan 4: Adapting monitoring structure based on risks;

Strategic Plan 5: Becoming a specialized leader organization which is focused on knowledge and skills;

The Commission implements management in the following ways in accordance with the **5th Development Strategy** in order to create a skilled and creative team and improve work performance. These include:

1. To develop human resources based on knowledge, skills and qualifications to implement the goals and functions of the Commission



- A total of 11 staff members of the Commission have been studying at universities in Germany, Korea, China, Australia and the United States on master's programs in energy and business administration with scholarships from these countries.
- Special attention is paid to the development of staff qualifications, foreign language skills, productivity and other skills to address the issues facing the sector and the Commission.

To make all the internal activities of the Commission electronic to ensure its efficiency;



Internal system of commission meetings <https://is2.erc.mn/>
Online commission meeting system <https://meeting.erc.mn>
Electronic licensing system <http://license.erc.mn/>
Energy saving and audit system <http://ecc.erc.gov.mn/>
Electronic consumer directory <https://info.erc.mn/>
Internal information and record keeping system <https://able.mn/>
Commission's information website <http://erc.gov.mn>



“START THE CHANGE FROM OURSELVES“ THE REGULATORY COMMISSION'S ENERGY SAVING BUILDING

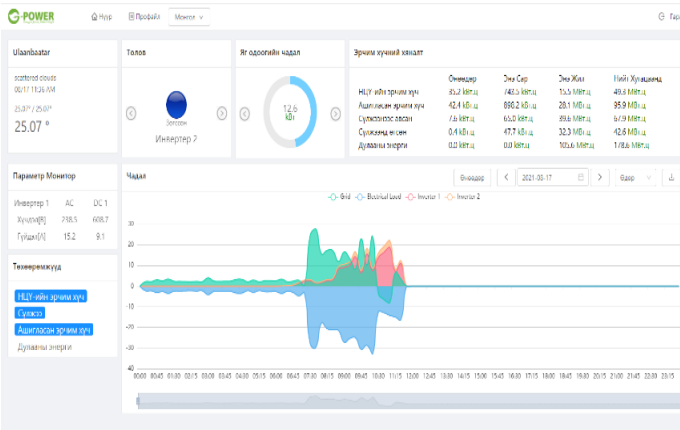
With the support of International Organization, GIZ, UNDP, it became the first government agency to use energy-efficient, renewable energy.



1965



2019



БАРИЛГЫН ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧНИЙ ГЭРЧИЛГЭЭ

Бүртгэлийн дугаар: С-4-1/0001/2020 Олгосон огноо: 2020 он 11 сар 26 өдөр Хүчинтэй хугацаа: 2025 он 11 сар 26 өдөр

Гэрчилгээний төрөл: зураг төслийн
 Барилгын зориулалт: оффис ЭХЗХ
 Барилгын нэр: ЭХЗХ
 Ашиглалтад орсон он: 2020

Барилгын байршлын хаяг
 хот, аймаг: Улаанбаатар дүүрэг, сум: Сүхбаатар
 хороо, баг: 8-р хороо барилгын дугаар: 30
 гудамжны нэр: Ж.Самбуу зил код: 14201

Эрчим хүчний хэрэгцээний ангилал

Эрчим хүчний хэрэгцээний ангилал	Нормын/Суурь-үүзүүлэлт кВт.цаг/(м² жил)	Зураг төслийн/Бодит үзүүлэлт кВт.цаг/(м² жил)	Зөрүү %
A++ < 20%			
A+ 20%-40%			
A 40%-65%		39	52
B 60%-80%			
C 80%-110%	75		
D 110%-160%			
E 160%<			

Барилгын эрчим хүчний хувийн бодит хэрэгцээ: 118 кВт.цаг/(м² жил)
 Барилгын эрчим хүчний жилийн бодит хэрэгцээ: 183844 кВт.цаг/жил

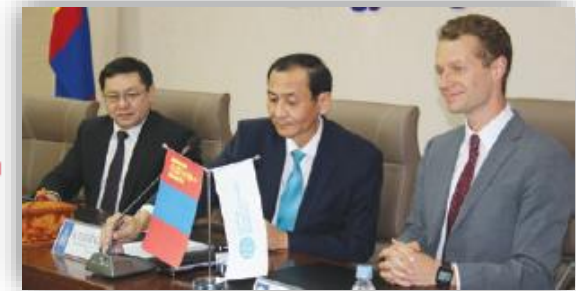
Үнэлгээ хийсэн аудиторын нэр: _____
 Цахим хаяг: Утас 1: _____
 Гарын үсэг: _____ Утас 2: _____

Гэрчилгээ олгосон байгууллага: _____

Гэрчилгээ олгосон эрх бүхий байгууллагын лого хууль, журам, нормативын баримт бичгийг үндэслэн олгов.

- A solar panels that provides 40 percent of electricity consumption
- Automatic heating control system
- Ventilation system with heat recirculation
- Complete LED lighting with movement sensors
- Introductory room to promote energy saving to the public
- 3 double glazed windows, 200 mm insulation

The Energy Regulatory Commission is cooperating with international organizations to operate independently and to implement licenses, tariffs, electricity sales and purchase agreements, and energy saving policies.



OTHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Generation source

Generation Sources to be built newly

1. Baganuur TPP (400 MW)
 2. Erdeneburen HPP (92 MW)
 3. Tavantolgoi PP (450 MW)
- Total Required Investment - 566 million USD

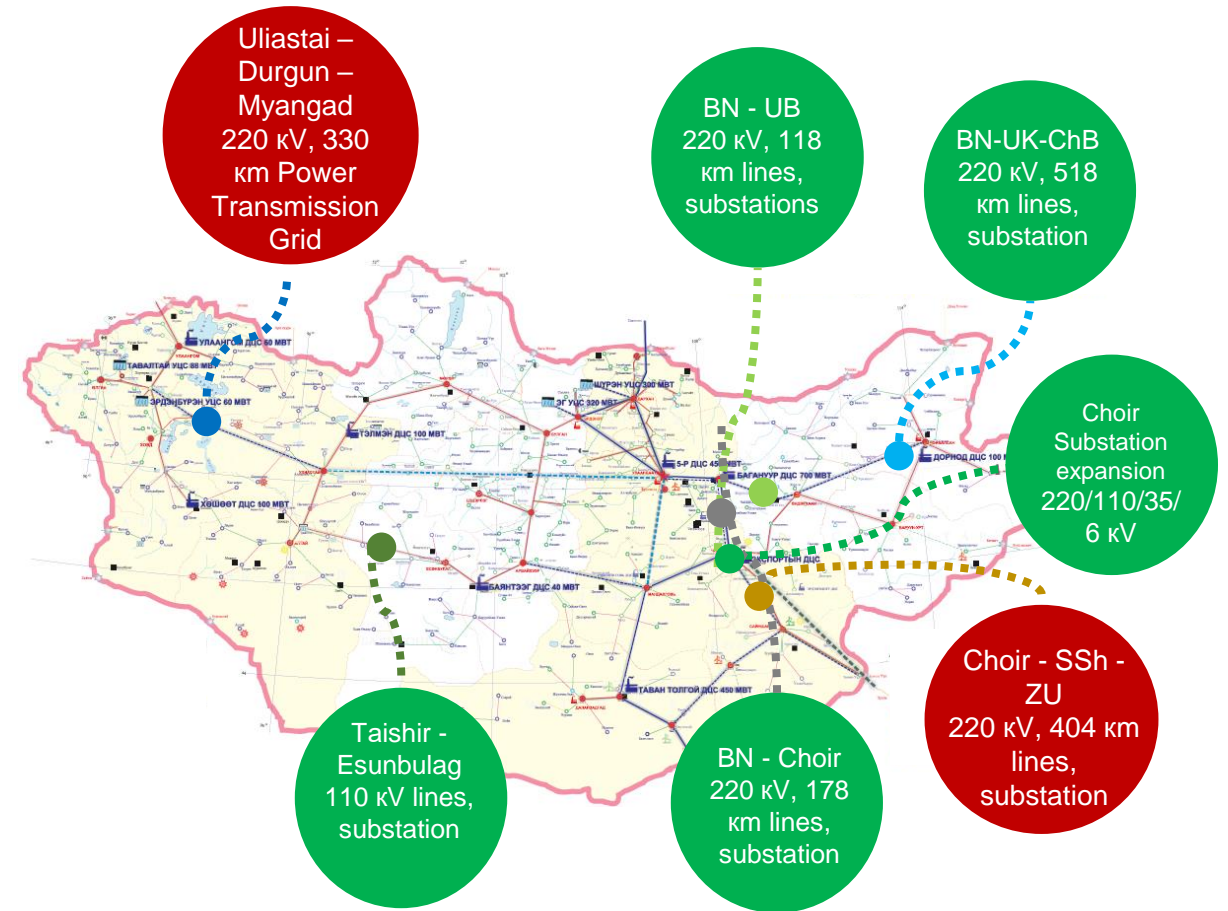
Expansions

1. Choibalsan TPP (50 MW)
 2. Amgalan TPP (50 MW)
- Total Required Investment - 47 million USD
3. CHPP #3 (75 MW)
- Total Required Investment - 90 million USD
4. New Furnace for CHPP #4 (500 tons/ hour)
- Total Required Investment – 72 million USD

Totally 774.6 million USD is required.



New Power Transmission Lines



FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN

1

Based on Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050", "State Policy on Energy Sector", "State Energy Policy and Medium-Term National Program", and regulated competitive market, the energy sector will be developed as efficient, economical and environmentally friendly, and uses smart technologies, and it needs to improve the level of software use and cyber security;

2

Improve the financial and economic performance of the energy sector by creating a price and tariff system that meets the appropriate level of actual costs and profits, creating savings by regulating consumption, and implementing indexation;

3

Implement a methodology that allows pricing and indexing in the medium and long term based on the principles of incentive-based regulation;

4

Introduce a "smart system" in the supply chain of electricity distribution networks, support it with price and tariff policies to increase efficiency, reduce costs and ensure reliable operation;

5

To digitalize the regulatory activities of the Energy Regulatory Commission in order to make it more transparent and efficient;

6

Support the improvement of corporate governance in the energy sector and the introduction of internationally recognized strategies and new management tools;

FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN

7

Calculate the structure, organization and staffing of energy companies based on norms and standards and the required amount of sales revenue;

8

To ensure the independence of the activities of aimag and capital city regulatory councils

9

Create investment and financial resources to support energy saving, and create conditions for the development of the ESCO market;

10

Implement a system of support and incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations that have built energy-efficient buildings, manufacture and import machinery, equipment, goods and materials, and have improved energy efficiency;

11

Improving the efficiency of energy end users through standard policies through the implementation of energy consumption classification, grading and labeling mechanisms for energy-efficient vehicles, equipment and household appliances;

12

In order to bring Mongolia's energy sector to a new level of development, it is urgent to build new sources, fully support growing foreign consumption, and pursue a regulatory policy that encourages foreign and domestic investment and attracts their interest;

The background features a dark blue gradient with abstract geometric elements. On the left side, there are several overlapping shapes: a large light blue circle at the top, a dark blue rounded rectangle in the middle, and a light blue circle at the bottom. Diagonal lines in shades of blue and yellow cross the scene. A large, bright yellow triangular shape is positioned on the right side, pointing towards the center.

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION**