Drought is one of the natural disasters that cause socioeconomic problems as well as environmental issues. The scientists have divided droughts into four major groups: 1) meteorological drought, 2) agricultural drought, 3) hydrological drought, and 4) socioeconomic drought. The beginning of drought is caused by extended weather conditions with no or little precipitation.

Mongolia, a semi-nomadic country in which agriculture accounts for 15% of the gross domestic products and nearly 80% of them are animal husbandry (FAO, 2017), is exposed to severe threat of drought constantly. As drought is closely linked to the survival of crops and livestock, which accounts for a large part of Mongolian economy, it is crucial to investigate the long-term changes of summer precipitation anomalies.

We analysed long-term changes of summer precipitation over Mongolia and concurrent atmospheric teleconnection pattern. There was a decreasing trend of summer precipitation in Mongolia, and we found that the severity and the frequency with which extreme events occur have been increased. Further, we found that atmospheric teleconnection pattern that is likely to contribute Mongolian precipitation has changed.

**Key words:** Teleconnection, precipitation, drought, Mongolia