Liver transplantation (LT) is a main treatment of end-stage liver disease. Specially developing country like Mongolia has high prevalence of HBV, and hepatocellular cancer. The inception and setting up of LT project in the developing country is associated with some difficulties, which includes financial costs of liver transplantation, lifelong follow-up, treatment and insurance problems of patient. The cooperation of LT project started since 2011 between Mongolian First Central Hospital and ASAN Medical Center, nowadays project is going successfully.

Introduction
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Patients and Methods
There 34 cases were living donor liver transplantation (LDLT), and 1 case was a diseased donor liver transplantation (DDLT). The 34 living donor’s condition were healthy.

Results
- Living donor safety = 100%
- 1 case with DDLT- Sinusoidal obstructive syndrome (SOS).

Challenges
Organization side:
1. Transplantation rules are limited.
2. Government’s understanding is low level.
3. National knowledge is a low.
4. There is no department for LT, member works in different department.
5. Deficit of important medicine.
Patient side:
1. Health insurance (100% patient pay).
2. After transplantation lifelong follow up.
Surgeon side:
1. Deficit of laboratory test and instrument.

Discussion
Government support, health insurance and demonstrating by experienced team are an important for evolving LT in developing country like Mongolia. LT outcome is a similar to developed country’s outcome.