

Mongolia Rubber & Plastic Overseas Market Analysis Report

🇲🇶 Mongolia

Rubber & Plastic

Report Updated: July 16, 2026

Core Conclusions on Mongolia Rubber & Plastics

Mongolia's rubber & plastic market is **highly import-dependent**, with China supplying over 65% and annual imports of approximately USD 280–320 million. Construction pipes and mining rubber/plastic products are the two main demand pillars. Import volume in H1 2026 grew approximately 6%–8% year-on-year, with prices notably influenced by fluctuations in Chinese production areas. High logistics costs and MNT exchange rate volatility are the primary risks, while bilateral trade policies between China and Mongolia continue to be favorable.

Import dependence	≈92%
China supply share	65%–70%
Annual import scale	USD 280–320M
2026 H1 import growth	↑ 6%–8%

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, UN Comtrade; Report date: June 2026

Supply & Demand Fundamentals

Annual consumption of rubber and plastic products in Mongolia is approximately 110,000–130,000 tonnes, while domestic production capacity is only about 10,000 tonnes/year, resulting in a self-sufficiency rate below 8%. The supply-demand gap is entirely filled by imports, with China as the main source country. Construction accounts for approximately 35% of consumption, mining about 20%, packaging about 25%, and daily use/other about 20%.

Indicator	Value	Unit
Annual consumption	110–130	kilo tonnes
Domestic output	≈1.0	kilo tonnes
Annual imports	100–120	kilo tonnes
Self-sufficiency rate	<8%	—

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, UN Comtrade; Report date: June 2026 (full-year 2025 data)

China Market Status

In June 2026, China's rubber & plastic raw material market fluctuated in a narrow range. PVC (SG-5) mainstream price in East China was RMB 5,900–6,150/tonne, with industry operating rate at about 76%. LLDPE average price in North China was RMB 8,350–8,600/tonne, and PP raffia average price in East China was RMB 7,700–7,950/tonne. Exports of rubber and plastic products maintained growth, and the share of exports to Mongolia increased steadily.

PVC SG-5 East China	RMB 5,900–6,150/t
LLDPE North China	RMB 8,350–8,600/t

PP Raffia East China	RMB 7,700–7,950/t
PVC industry operating rate	≈76%

Source: Longzhong Information, Shengyishe; Report date: June 30, 2026

Mongolia Market Status

Terminal retail prices of rubber and plastic products in Mongolia carry an 18%–25% premium over Chinese production areas, primarily due to cross-border logistics, tariffs, and distribution costs. Ulaanbaatar accounts for over 70% of national consumption. Import sources are dominated by China (approx. 65%–70%), Russia approx. 12%, South Korea approx. 8%, and Japan approx. 5%. PVC pipes and PE films are the largest imported categories.

Terminal price premium	18%–25%
Ulaanbaatar consumption share	≈72%
China import share	65%–70%
Russia import share	≈12%

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, General Administration of Customs of Mongolia; Report date: May 2026

Product Segment Structure

Mongolia's rubber & plastic imports are dominated by PVC pipes & profiles, PE packaging film, PP woven bags, and rubber conveyor belts. PVC pipes benefit from infrastructure and mining demand, with annual imports of about 35,000–42,000 tonnes; PE film is used in food and industrial packaging, with annual imports of about 28,000–33,000 tonnes; rubber conveyor belt demand is highly correlated with mining sector vitality.

Product Segment	Annual Import Vol. (10,000 t)	Share
PVC Pipes / Profiles	3.5–4.2	≈35%
PE Film / Packaging	2.8–3.3	≈27%
PP Woven Bags / Products	1.6–2.0	≈17%
Rubber Conveyor Belts / Products	1.2–1.6	≈13%

Source: UN Comtrade, General Administration of Customs of Mongolia; Report date: June 2026 (2025 full-year data)

Core Finished Product Supply & Demand

Mongolia's core rubber and plastic finished products—PVC pipes, PE film, and rubber conveyor belts—are almost entirely dependent on imports, with no local scale capacity. In H1 2026, PVC pipe imports grew approximately 8% year-on-year, driven by new urban construction in Ulaanbaatar and mining expansion. PE film demand grew steadily, while rubber conveyor belt demand increased with rising copper and gold mining activity.

PVC pipe import growth (H1)	↑ ≈8%
PE film demand growth	↑ 5%–6%
Rubber conveyor belt demand	↑ in line with mining

Local capacity gap

>90%

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia, industry research; Report date: June 2026

Intermediate Products & Raw Material Values

Mongolia's rubber & plastic processing enterprises are small in scale, primarily importing intermediate goods such as PVC resin powder, PE granules, and PP granules from China for simple reprocessing. After adding freight and tariffs, the Mongolia CIF price of Chinese raw materials carries a premium of about 15%–22%. Crude oil price fluctuations transmit to rubber & plastic raw material costs via the petrochemical chain.

Raw Material	China Production Price	Mongolia CIF Premium
PVC Resin Powder SG-5	RMB 5,800–6,000/t	+16%–20%
LLDPE Granules 7042	RMB 8,200–8,500/t	+15%–18%
PP Granules T30S	RMB 7,500–7,800/t	+18%–22%

Source: Longzhong Information, Zhuochuang Information; Report date: June 2026

Trade & Macro Indicators

Mongolia's GDP in 2025 was approximately USD 17.8 billion, with growth of 5.3% and mining accounting for about 24% of GDP. The MNT/CNY exchange rate was approximately 475:1, with a slight depreciation of about 3% in H1 2026. Import tariffs on rubber and plastic products are 5%–10%, with some infrastructure materials enjoying preferential rates. Bilateral trade between China and Mongolia continued to grow, and the rubber & plastic category has benefited from improved port clearance efficiency.

Mongolia GDP (2025)	≈USD 17.8B
GDP growth rate	5.3%
Exchange rate (MNT/CNY)	≈475:1
Rubber & plastic import tariffs	5%–10%

Source: World Bank, National Statistics Office of Mongolia, General Administration of Customs of China; Report date: June 2026

Risks & Opportunity Windows

▲ **Risks:** MNT exchange rate volatility increases import cost uncertainty; cross-border logistics are affected by weather and port efficiency; China's rubber & plastic raw material prices are significantly influenced by environmental policies and crude oil fluctuations.

✓ **Opportunities:** Mongolia's infrastructure expansion generates incremental demand for PVC pipes; localized small processing plants offer cost advantage potential; China-Mongolia port upgrades benefit bilateral rubber & plastic trade.

Exchange rate risk	H1 depreciation ≈3%
Port clearance	efficiency improved
Localization opportunity	small-scale feasible

Data Sources Summary

- National Statistics Office of Mongolia (2025–2026 data)
- General Administration of Customs of China Import & Export Statistics
- Shengyishe (rubber & plastic raw material price monitoring)
- World Bank Mongolia macroeconomic data
- UN Comtrade International Trade Statistics Database
- Longzhong Information (rubber & plastic market prices)
- Zhuochuang Information (rubber & plastic industry analysis)
- Bank of Mongolia exchange rate and monetary policy report

Disclaimer: The data in this report is for reference only and does not constitute investment advice. Markets involve risk; decisions should be made with caution.