

About Inner Mongolia

Administrative division:

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, or Inner Mongolia, with capital of Hohhot, has jurisdiction over 9 prefecture-level cities & 3 leagues (totaling 12 prefecture-level administrative units), 23 municipal districts, 11 county-level cities, 17 counties, 49 banners and 3 autonomous banners (totaling 103 county-level administrative units).

Overview

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is located in the northern frontier of China, shaping long and narrow with oblique extension from the northeast to the southwest. It measures a distance of 2,400km from east to west and 1,700km from north to south, spanning northeast, north, and northwest China. The total land area is 1.183 million square kilometers, accounting for 12.3% of the total area of China, and ranking the third among all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Inner Mongolia is adjacent to 8 provinces & regions and bordered by Mongolia and Russia with a boundary line of 4,200km.

Location and nature

Landform

Inner Mongolia is basically a highland, of which most areas are 1,000 meters above sea level. Inner Mongolian Plateau is the second largest plateau in China.

Climate

Due to the geographical location and topography, the region features a complex and diverse climate dominated by temperate continental monsoon climate: rapid rise of temperature and high frequency of winds in spring; short duration of hot days and concentrated rainfall in summer; dramatic fall of temperature and early coming of frost in autumn; and long duration of severe coldness. The annual precipitation ranges from 100mm to 500 mm; the frost-free period lasts from 80 days to 150 days; and the annual sunshine duration is generally more than 2,700 hours.

Natural resources

Wild animals and plants: There are 2,781 species of wild higher plants in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Water resources: The total amount of water resources in Inner Mongolia is 54.595 billion cubic meters, of which surface water is 40.66 billion cubic meters, accounting for 74.5% of the total; and the amount of groundwater is 13.935 billion cubic meters, accounting for 25.5% of the total.

Mineral resources: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is the province with the largest number of new minerals found in China. After 1958, China had more than 50 new minerals recognized internationally, 10 of which were found in Inner Mongolia. By the end of 2017, Inner Mongolia had 18 mineral resources of recoverable reserve ranking the 1st in China, 47 ranking among the top 3 and 92 ranking the top 10. The proved reserves of rare earth ranked 1st in the world; the total amount of estimated coal resources upon investigation in the region is 912.032 billion tons, of which the proved reserves of resources was 433.157 billion tons and the predicted reserve was 478.875 billion tons.

Tourism resources

In 2017, the total tourism revenue was RMB344.01 billion, up by 26.7% YoY. The region has received 1.848 million inbound tourists, with a year-on-year increase of 3.9%; and the foreign exchange income of tourism was USD1.25 billion, increasing by 9.4% YoY. The number of domestic tourists was RMB114,612,000, with a year-on-year increase of 19.1%; and the domestic tourism revenue was RMB335.86 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 27.4%.

Population

By the end of 2017, the resident population of Inner Mongolia was 25,286,000, with an increase of 85,000 from 2016. The birth population was 239,000, with a birth rate of 9.47 ‰; the death toll was 145,000, with a mortality rate of 5.74 ‰; and the natural growth rate was 3.73 ‰.

Economy

Gross domestic product

Upon preliminary estimation, the GDP of Inner Mongolia amounted to RMB1,610.32 billion (up by 4.0% YoY, calculated at comparable price), including: (i) RMB164.72 billion from primary industry (up by 3.7% YoY); (ii) RMB640.86 billion from secondary industry (up by 1.5% YoY); and (iii) RMB804.74 billion from tertiary industry (up by 6.1% YoY). The proportion of three industries is 10.2:39.8:50.0.

Industrial economy

In 2017, the added value of all the industries was RMB510.9 billion (with an increase of 3.6% over 2016), of which, the added value of industries above scale increased by 3.1%. Of the industrial enterprises above scale, the added value of state holding enterprises grew by 15.3% YoY; that of joint-equity enterprises grew by 2.8%; and that of enterprises with foreign investment and from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan grew by 5.8% YoY. Of the industrial enterprises above scale, the added value of light industry and heavy industry grew by 9.7% and 5.4%, respectively.

Agricultural and husbandry economy

In 2017, the total sowing area of crops in the region was 7.983 million hectares, with an increase of 0.8% over 2016.

In 2017, the number of livestock on hand reached 126,148,000, down by 7.2% from 2016; the total number of livestock increased by 71,486,000, with a growth rate of 52.6%. The total meat yield of 2017 was 2,676,000 tons (up by 3.4% YoY).

Domestic & foreign trading

In 2017, the retail sales of social consumer goods totaled RMB761.02 billion (up by 6.9% YoY).

In 2017, the customs imports and exports totaled RMB94.24 billion (up by 22.8% YoY), including RMB33.48 billion (up by 15.8% YoY) from exports and RMB60.77 billion (up by 27.0% YoY) from imports.

In 2017, the direct foreign investment in actual use reached USD3.15 billion. 3,453 foreign-invested enterprises completed registration in the Inner Mongolia Administration for Industry & Commerce, with an increase of 91 over 2016. 50 foreign-invested enterprises were established.

Traffic

In 2017, the number of passengers on road transport under commercial operations in the whole region was 94,210,000; and the turnover of passengers was 14.3 billion person/km; the cargo volume is 1,474.82 million tons; and the cargo turnover is 276.4 billion ton/km.

In 2017, the cargo volume via railway transportation in the region was 800 million tons, up by 14.5% YoY; the cargo turnover was 244.202 billion ton/km, up by 20.3% YoY; and volume of passenger transport was 54,522,100, up by 1.1% YoY; and the turnover of passengers was 22.01 billion person/km, down by 1.0% YoY.

In 2017, Inner Mongolia recorded a passenger throughput of 22,318,000 tourists and cargo throughput of 75,000 tons.