

# Inner Mongolia

GDP: **\$268.8bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **14.6%**

Population: **25.1m**

Total clean energy investment, 2009-2014: **\$39.2bn**

Installed power capacity: **92.4GW**

Renewable share: **25.8%**

Total clean energy generation: **41.4TWh**

Top energy authority:

**Provincial Development and Reform Commission**

**CHINA RANKING**

2014

2015

**OVERALL SCORE**

2015

4

4

2.22

## OVERVIEW

Inner Mongolia (IMAR), located in the north, is China's third largest province spanning about 12% of the country's total land area. In 2014, its nominal GDP was \$286bn, accounting for 2.6% of China's overall economy.

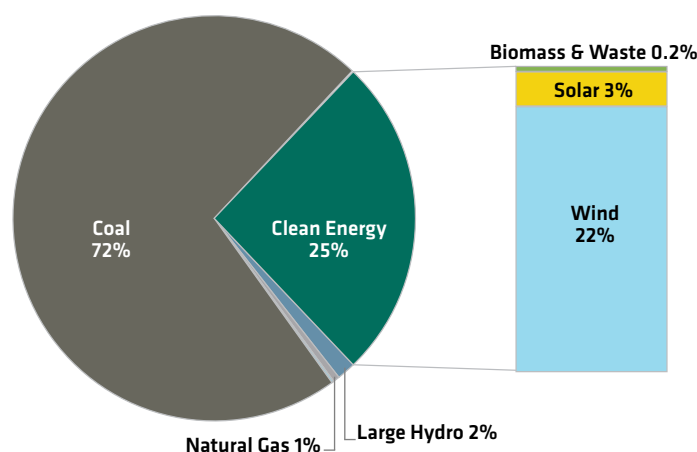
As of year-end 2014, IMAR had an aggregate installed power generating capacity of 92.1GW, of which 72.8% (67.1GW) was thermal (mainly coal), 22.5% (20.7GW) wind and 3.1% (2.9GW) solar. Wind power was the second largest power generation source, producing nearly 10% of the province's power.

IMAR has abundant winds and the wind capacity build-out has been very significant over the past decade. Development in IMAR benefits from the province's open spaces and inviting construction environment. This historically has meant typically shorter construction cycles compared to elsewhere in the country. By year-end 2014, IMAR was home to nearly as much wind generating capacity as in the entire United Kingdom.

Development hit a speed bump in 2011 after the National Energy Administration (NEA) delayed permits for further build in light of major grid congestion. Recognizing the problem, the NEA has permitted the build of a cross-province high voltage transmission network. The first 54GW of transmission capacity carried by the ultra-high-voltage-cables from the heart of IMAR wind bases to the load center of Beijing-Tianjin is due on line in the next few years. That change could soon result in wind power being exported in bulk to consumers outside of IMAR.

## INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2014 (%)

92.4GW total installed capacity

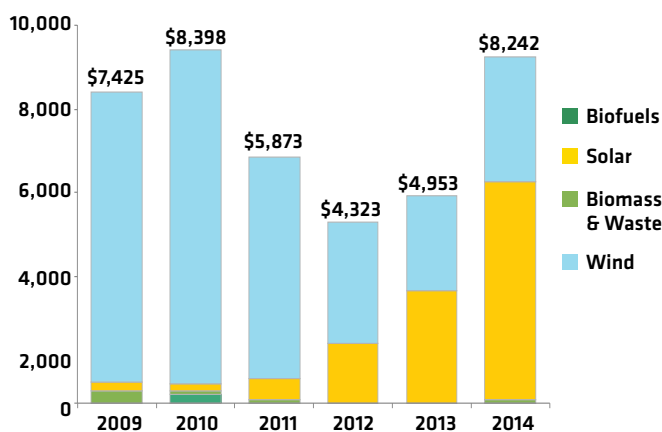


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, National Energy Administration, Ministry of Water Resources, China Wind Energy Association, China Electric Power Yearbook  
Note: Negligible values for oil & diesel cannot be graphically represented due to scale, see source data for the complete numbers.

IMAR's local 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction released in 2012 offers guidelines for greenhouse activities management. By 2015, IMAR's energy intensity contribution to China's overall economy is targeted to be cut by 15% compared to a 2010 baseline level.

## ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY, 2009-2014 (\$m)

\$39214.0m total cumulative investment



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance  
Notes: Total investment includes: Asset Finance, Corporate Finance and Venture Capital / Private Equity Commitments.

For further information, access [www.global-climatescope.org/innermongolia](http://www.global-climatescope.org/innermongolia)