

中国贵州省

贵州省简称“黔”或“贵”，位于我国西南地区东部，东毗湖南、南邻广西、西连云南、北接四川和重庆。全省国土面积 17.61 万平方公里，辖贵阳、六盘水、遵义、安顺、毕节、铜仁 6 个地级市，黔东南、黔南、黔西南 3 个自治州，1 个国家级新区（贵安新区），8 个县级市和 78 个县（区、特区）。2017 年末全省常住人口 3580.00 万人，其中少数民族人口占 36.1%。



贵州地处云贵高原东部，平均海拔在 1100 米左右，境内山地居多，其中 92.5 的面积为山地和丘陵。喀斯特地貌面积约 10.9 万平方千米，占全省国土总面积的 61.9%。贵州的气候温暖湿润，属亚热带湿润季风气候区。气温变化小，冬暖夏凉，气候宜人。

贵州是中国资源大省之一，有着丰富的水电、火电资源。河流数量较多，境内有 984 条河流长度在 10 千米以上或者流域面积超过 20 平方公里。贵州以“西南煤海”著称，煤炭资源储量约 500 亿吨，为实施“西电东送”奠定了坚实的基础。矿产资源优势也非常明显，已发现矿产 128 种，其中有 76 种探明了储量。贵州有 3800 余种野生植物、1000 多种野生动物，是全国重要的动植物种源地和四大中药材主产区之一。

贵州素有“公园省”之美誉，境内自然风光神奇，山水、瀑布、溶洞和少数民族文化交相辉映。这里有苗族、布依族、侗族、水族、仡佬族、彝族、土家族等 17 个世居少数民族。世界旅游组织前秘书长弗朗西斯科·弗朗加利盛赞贵州是“生态之州、文化之州、歌舞之州、美酒之州”。

在西南地区率先进入高铁时代，形成贵阳至周边各大城市群 2—3 小时高铁交通圈、至珠三角 4 小时高铁圈、至北京 8 小时高铁交通圈。贵阳龙洞堡国际机场通航城市 80 多个，开通国际航线 20 余条。连续七年保持全国前三增长速度，是全球经济发展速度最快地区，充满活力和投资机遇。

近年来，贵州在经济发展上非常抢眼，2013 年至 2017 年全省地区生产总值年均增长 10.9%。重点发展先进制造业、大数据电子信息产业、大健康医药产业、现代山地特色高效农业、山地旅游业等。国务院专门出台国发〔2012〕2 号文件，将贵州发展上升到国家战略层面，在投资、贸易、产业、财税、金融、人才、行政审批等方面赋予了贵州更多支持政策。国家相继批准设立贵州内陆开放型经济试验区、生态文明试验区、国家大数据综合试验区，支持贵州先行先试、探索经验，政策效应叠加释放，要素资源加快集聚。

Guizhou Province

Guizhou province, also called "Qian" or "Gui", administrates six county-level cities, three autonomous regions, one national new district, 86 counties (or cities, districts and special zones), covering a land area of 176,000 square kilometers. At the end of 2017, there are 35.8 million permanent residents in the province, among which 36.1 percent are different ethnic groups.

Located in east part of Yungui Plateau in southwest China, The mountainous areas and hills account for 92.5 percent of the province's total. Among them, the 109,000 square kilometers of karst landscape account for 61.9 percent of the total land area in the province. The province belongs to the subtropical monsoon climate, which in most regions is mild and wet. Due to its special geographical environment, the province has distinct seasons. Spring is warm and windy, Summer does not suffer from searing heat, and winters are relatively mild.

Guizhou is a province with abundant resources. Its power relies mainly on water and coal mines. There are 984 rivers that are longer than 10 kilometers or with a drainage area larger than 20 square kilometers. The province's coal reserves are over 50 billion tons. It is a key province for the nation's "west-east electricity transmission" project. There are 128 kinds of minerals and subclass minerals, 76 of which have measured reservation volumes. The province boasts more than 3,800 species of wild flora and about 1,000 species of wild fauna. It is an important center for flora and fauna in the nation and one of the nation's four production regions of Chinese herbal medicine.

Guizhou is also a "natural park" with picturesque natural scenery, ethnic cultures, waterfalls, valleys, karst caves and landscapes. There are 17 aboriginal ethnic groups inhabiting the province, including the Miao, Bouyi, Dong, Shui, Gelao, Yi and Tujia. Francesco Frangialli, former secretary-general of the World Tourism Organization, said, "Guizhou is a province of culture, eco-environment, folk songs and dances, and wine."

In southwest China, it has firstly entered the era of high-speed rail, forming a 2-3 hour high-speed rail traffic circle from Guiyang to surrounding major cities, a 4-hour high-speed railway circle to the Pearl River Delta, and an 8-hour high-speed rail traffic circle to Beijing. Guiyang Longdongbao International Airport has opened airlines to more than 80 destinations, including more than 20 international ones. Guiyang's



growth rate has been among top three ones in China for seven consecutive years and it is the fastest growing region in the global economy, full of vitality and investment opportunities.

In recent years, Guizhou has witnessed a rapid economic development. For 2013-2017, the average GDP growth was 10.9%. The key industries include advanced manufacturing, big data electronic information industry, comprehensive health medicine industry, modern mountain agriculture with specialty and high efficiency as well as mountain tourism etc.

The State Council specially issued Guofa No. 2 [2012] document, which raised the development of Guizhou to the national strategic level and gave Guizhou more supporting policies in terms of investment, trade, industry, finance, taxation, banking, talents and administrative approval etc. The state has successively approved the establishment of Guizhou Inland Open Economy Experimental Zone, Ecological Civilization Experimental Zone, and National Big Data Comprehensive Experimental Zone, supporting Guizhou's pioneering trials for experience exploration, the release of overlapped policy effects and the acceleration of the resources accumulation.