

1. An Introduction to Guiyang City

Guiyang, the capital of Guizhou Province, is an important central city of southwestern China and a significant ecological tourism city in China.

Guiyang is a modern city with plateau characteristics surrounded by mountains and forests. It is the first national forest city as well as the first national pilot city for circular economy. Guiyang is ranked the 1st among “China’s Top Ten Summer Tourism Cities” and “the Summer Capital of China” by China Meteorological Society for its comfortable temperature, moderate humidity, favorable wind, low ultraviolet radiation, clean air, high-quality water, suitable altitude and low energy consumption in summer.

Guiyang is a national Big Data Industry cluster, a leading demonstration base of Big Data technology innovation and application services as well as “China Digital Valley” for industrial cluster development. It is also the first city in China offering whole-area free Wi-Fi to the public, the first block-gathering Big Data public platform in the world, one significant call center and service outsourcing cluster, the first Big Data trading center in China and one important data center cluster.

2. An Introduction to Zunyi City

Zunyi, the second economic, cultural and trade city of Guizhou Province, covers an area of 30,762 square kilometers and administers 14 counties (districts, cities) and Xinpu New District and Nanbu New District with a population of 7.8 million. The central area covers an area of 200 square kilometers and its urbanization rate is 45%. The framework of 2 million people has been basically formed.

Zunyi is the capital of national liquor and a famous city of liquor culture. The city produces the national liquor--Moutai, national brand liquor such as Dongjiu, Xijiu, and Zhenjiu and more than 40 kinds of ministerial and provincial brand liquor such as Yaxi Jiaojiu.

The city features a forest coverage rate of about 55%, an average annual temperature of 15.1°C and negative Oxygen ions 32,000/cm³. It is neither baking hot in summer

nor extremely cold in winter. It boasts the longest duration of sunshine, the lowest ultraviolet radiation, the most livable environment and the most abundant biodiversity among areas with the same latitude. In 2015, the weather of 349 days was rated as excellent or good with PM2.5, and the percentage of excellent or good weather is 95.6%.

In 2015, its GDP was 218 billion Yuan increasing by 13.2% than last year, the growth rate of which was ranked 1st and the total volume of which was ranked 6th among 30 comparable cities in western China; the GDP per capita topped 35,000 Yuan; its fixed assets investment across the society totaled 320 billion Yuan increasing by 25.4% than last year; the degree of all-around well-off society realization reached 86.5%; up to now, 16 enterprises among the Global Top 500 Enterprises as Oracle, China Resources, Lafarge, and Wal-Mart have established branches here; 42 enterprises among National Top 500 Enterprises such as Aluminum Corporation of China, China Power Investment, Huadian, Haier and GOME have established branches here; 21 enterprises among National Top 500 Private Enterprises like Jiangsu Yurun, Zhejiang Chint, Tasly, WaHaHa and Shanghai Yuexing Group have established branches here.

Zunyi, bordering Guiyang in the south, Chongqing in the north and Sichuan in the west, is a key city on the route from Kunming and Guiyang to the north and from Sichuan and Chongqing to the south; it is the main area of comprehensive development formulated by the state in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River and is the main area of the industrial belt of central Guizhou to be constructed; it is an important city connecting Cheng-Yu Region and central Guizhou, two economic zones; it is the major and leading city promoting cooperation between Guizhou and Chongqing.

The Wujiang River and Chishui River channels go straightly to the Yangtze River. Zunyi Airport has opened 25 urban routes, with an annual passenger transport volume of about 830,000 which is near the top among the secondary airports in the western region. After the Chongqing-Guizhou high-speed railway is completed in 2017, it will take 50 minutes to Chongqing, 30 minutes to Guiyang and 4.5 hours to Guangzhou. The expressway network of “six vertical, seven horizontal and eight connecting” has

been formed with the Lanzhou-Haikou, Hangzhou-Ruili and Chengdu-Zunyi national expressways running through the whole territory.

Investment attraction focus: deep processing of agricultural and sideline products as bamboos, chili, Chinese herbal medicine, tea and so on; construction of agricultural industrial park; construction of tourist attractions, quality tourism routes, resorts, health preservation and eldercare, innovative cultural resorts and star hotels.

3 An Introduction to Liupanshui City

Liupanshui City is located in Wumeng Mountain Area in the west of Guizhou Province. It is an industrial city of energy raw materials and developed during the period of National “Three Areas” Construction. In Dec 1978, it was established as a city with the approval of the State Council. At present, it administers Liuzhi Special District, Panxian County, Shuicheng County, Zhongshan District and 5 provincial economic development zones including 87 villages (towns or streets) with an area of 9,965 square kilometers. Its population is 3.28 million of which the population of the ethnic minorities whose major component is the Miao, Yi and Buyi people accounts for 27.4%. In the city the poor population in rural areas is 389,900 with a poverty incidence of 14.95%.

Liupanshui City is abundant in resources. More than 30 kinds of mineral resources exist here such as coal, iron, manganese and zinc. The prospective ore reserves of the coal resources are 84.4 billion tons while the proved ore reserves are 18 billion tons, which features large reserves, various types and high quality. Liupanshui City is an important component of national “Top 10 Coal Bases” and the largest main coking coal base south to the Yangtze River with a title “Coal Capital South to the Yangtze River”. It is also one of the 20 national growth-type resources-based cities designated by the (2013) No.45 document of the State Council. After half a century of construction and development, it has formed a modern industrial system based on coal, electrical power, metallurgy, construction materials and new-type coal chemical industry.

Liupanshui boasts diverse cultures and more than a thousand years of history, which forms profound and characteristic cultures. 45 nationalities including the Han, Yi, Miao and Buyi reside here and have created variegated national and folk cultures including farming culture, dress culture, marriage culture and sing and dancing culture.

Liupanshui City possesses an excellent ecological environment with distinct 3-D climate. It is neither cold in winter nor hot in summer with an average annual temperature of 15°C and an average temperature of 19.7°C in summer and an average temperature 3°C in winter. By virtue of its cool, comfortable, moisturizing and fresh climate and moderate ultraviolet radiation, it is awarded the title “Cool City of China” by Chinese Meteorological Society. It is the only city named for the climate in China. Its forest coverage rate reaches 48.5% and the biodiversity is well preserved. There are 1,512 kinds of medicinal plants, including 73 kinds of national first-class protected plants and national second-class protected plants.

Liupanshui City, with a superior location, is situated at the border of Sichuan Province, Yunnan Province, Guizhou Province and Guangxi Province and has a straight-line within 500 kilometers to Kunming, Chengdu, Chongqing, Guiyang and Nanning all of which are capital cities, which makes it known as “Overpass Connecting Four Provinces”.

In the first half of 2016, the GDP of the whole city reached 55.07 billion Yuan with an increase of 11.8%. The public finance budget reached 8.245 billion Yuan with an increase of 4.2%. The fixed assets investment reached 43.271 billion with an increase of 22%. The industrial added value reached 24.091 billion Yuan with an increase of 10%. The total retail sales of consumer goods reached 15.179 billion Yuan with an increase of 12.7%. The disposable income per capita of rural residents reached 3,699 Yuan with an increase of 9.8%, while that of urban residents reached 12,799 Yuan with an increase of 10.3%.

4. An Introduction to Anshun City

Anshun City is located in the middle and west of Guizhou Province. It is 90 kilometers away from Guiyang City and administers 9 counties (districts) with an area of 9,267 square kilometers. Its population is 2.8998 million, among which the population of the ethnic minorities accounts for 39%. From time immemorial Anshun City has been one of the important political, economic and cultural centers in Guizhou Province with a title “the Abdomen of Guizhou Province, the Throat of Yunnan Province and the Lips and Teeth of Sichuan Province and Guangdong Province. It once was the most significant city of Yelang State and Zangke State in the ancient southwestern area.

Anshun City boasts a superior location. In Guizhou, it is the only region which has comprehensive stereo-traffic network.

Anshun City is rich in tourism resources and is one of the earliest national A-level tourism open cities.

Anshun City has a quaint cultural heritage and was the earliest exploited area in the history of Guizhou Province.

Anshun City has a pleasant climate and is one of the most suitable places living.

Anshun City abounds in mineral resources including coal, lead zinc ore, bauxite, antimony ore, heavy spar, fluorite, gypsum, silica, calcite, konite, limestone for facing, and limestone for cement. Besides it is also one of the main power supply points of West-to-East Power Transmission Program. Anshun City has obvious policy advantages because it is the core zone of the economic zone in middle Guizhou Province designated by the State Council.

5. An Introduction to Bijie City

Bijie, located in northwestern Guizhou, is one of the Guizhou Golden triangle. It is adjacent to seven cities of Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province. It is situated in the Wumeng Mountain region described in Chairman Mao’s poem *Long March*. It is the source of the Wujiang River, Beipanjiang River and Chishui River.

It administers 7 counties and 3 districts covering an area of 26,853 square kilometers. It has the largest population among all the cities in Guizhou Province with the amount of 9.04 million. It is the only pilot region developed under the conception of “eliminating poverty through development” and “ecological construction”; it is a demonstration area of united front reform and development and multi-party cooperation; it was the place where the “Western Region Development” began.

In 2015, the GDP of Bijie reached 144 billion Yuan; the revenues reached 29.689 billion Yuan; the fixed assets investment beyond 5 million Yuan reached 132.1 billion Yuan; the total retail sales of consumer goods reached 30.195 billion Yuan; the disposable income per capital in urban and rural areas reached 23,142 Yuan and 6,976 Yuan respectively; and the balance of deposits and loans of the financial institutions reached 125.487 billion Yuan and 88.447 Yuan respectively. With a series of unique advantages, Bijie has become the land for “Gold Rush in Western China”.

Bijie possesses abundant resources. There are over 30 kinds of mineral resources of which the coal resources are the most famous; it is ranked the 1st among prefecture-level cities south to the Yangtze River with the proved ore reserves of 28.142 billion tons and the prospective ore reserves of 80 billion tons. It boasts biological diversity with 2,800 kinds of animals and plants. As a paradise of gastronomes, it is known as the Town of gastrodia elata, the Town of Bamboo Fungus, the Town of Walnuts and so on.

Bijie abounds in tourism resources, integrating unique landform, precious and rare creatures, historic relics and customs. It boasts natural landscapes such as the Baili Azalea Forest Belt which is an AAAAA resort and the largest azalea park in the world, Zhijindong Cave Scenic Area which is also a geopark and the most beautiful tourism cave in China, Caohai Lake which is one of the 10 best places for bird watching and one of the three largest plateau freshwater lakes in China, and Jiudongtian Scenic Spots known as the World Karst Geographical Museum.

Bijie is a transportation hub connecting all directions in the national transportation planning. It also will be the second largest transportation hub in Guizhou Province.

6. An Introduction to Tongren City

Surrounded by Wuling Mountains, Tongren stands at the joint area of Guizhou, Chongqing and Hunan province. It is a window of Guizhou to the east area for cooperation. It also serves as the bridge for implementing the strategy of “One belt, One Road”. There are 8 counties and 2 districts under its jurisdiction, encompassing 18,000 square kilometers and reaching a population of 4.3 million. It has 9 provincial economic development zones and one high-tech industrial development zone which are demonstration areas for undertaking transformation industry from the east and national unity. It is one of pilot cities as the first national wisdom cities. In addition, Tongren enjoys the reputation of “China Manganese City ”and “China Mercury City ” for it encompasses abundant mineral resources, until now over 40 kinds of mineral resources are discovered including manganese, mercury, kalium, shale gas, silica sand, dolomite, the purple robe jade belt stone.

Great progress has been made in transportation network in Tongren: Tongren Fenghuang airport has 16 direct flights which fly to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Changsha, Kunming, Guangzhou and Guiyang, and it is applying for its upgrading into Tongren Fenghuang International Airport. It takes only 1.2 hours to fly to Huaihua Zhijiang Airport from Tongren Fenghuang airport. Another airport is under construction which is located in Dejiang county, Tongren. Meanwhile, by the end of last year, Tongren has built a 600 kilometers highway, and Hukun, Hangrui, Tongda, Sijian highway passing through the area of it. This year 4 highways from Tongren to Huaihua, Xiushan will be built. When it comes to the high-speed rail, Hukun high-speed railway passes through Tongren and 40 shifts are available in Tongren Southern Station. Its passenger flow volume ranks second in Guizhou while Guiyang is in the first place. It will take an hour from Tongren Southern Station to Guiyang and two hours from there to Chasha by high speed rail. In water transport, 500 tons vessels in Wujiang waterway usually sail through Chongqing province and enter Yangtze River, finally arriving at the East Sea.

In Tongren 229 rivers of Wujiang and Yuanjiang river systems produce 13,221 billion

cubic meters of annual water resources and 10 million kW of total installed capacity of thermal power and hydropower. Besides, as one of the Five Buddhism Mounts in China, Fanjin Mount, the original place of “Canned Air” referred by President Xi, provides 120,000 to 180,000 negative oxygen ion per cubic centimeter in its surroundings. There are ten AAAA scenic spots, three national natural reserves and three national scenic spots.

Economy in Tongren maintains good momentum. In 2015, the GDP growth reached 14.6%, the fixed asset grew by 40.9%. Deposits and loans of national banking annually rose by 21.2% and 24.2%. Public Financial Revenue increased by 25.4 %.

Among 11 cities and prefectures which are located in the area of Wuling Mountain, its economic aggregate as a leading economic growth ranks second only to Huaihua.

7. An Introduction to Qiannan Prefecture

Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, one of the 30 autonomous prefecture in China, was founded on Aug. 8th, 1956. Bordered in the mid-south part of Guizhou, it is adjacent to Guangxi in the south, Pearl River Delta and Yangtze River in the west, and backed by the southwestern inner land. Covering an area of 26,200 square kilometers, it has 10 subordinate counties, they are Wen’an, Guiding, Longli, Huishui, Changshun, Dushan, Sandu, Libo, Pingtang, Luodian, and 2 county-level cities, they are Duyun, Fuquan and one economic development zone which is Duyun Economic Development Zone. It has a total population of 4.2 million with 43 ethnic minorities including Buyi, Miao, Shui, Yao, Maonan, etc.

Location: it is located in south Guizhou. It is located in the middle of Guizhou, with Guangzhou, Guangxi and Southeast Asia in the south, Southwest China in the North. It is bordered on the overlapping point of tourism routes for situating in the important joint of Lingnan and Southwest China.

Transportation: it serves as the transportation throat linking with South China and Lingnan which provides the shortest route to the sea in the south. It is a key passage for the logistics industry in western provinces flowing to the southern provinces with

comprehensive transportation network including railway, highway, waterway, aviation, and channel.

Resources: it enjoys a comfortable climate with warm winter and cool summer. With abundant rainfall, forest coverage rate is 56%. There are over 1,700 wild plants and over 1,000 medical plants. Over 50 mineral resources have been ascertained. 3.3 billion Phosphorus reserves and phosphorus chemical industry cluster led by Wengfu Group has been formed. It also produces abundant Luodian Jade with ore belt of 118 square kilometers. Quality of Luodian jade here is comparable to Nephrite. This prefecture has Fuyuan thermal power plant of 1.2 million Kw and the hydroelectricity power plant of 1.6 million kW is under construction, also is the wind power with total generation of 2,530,000 kW. With the new energy suppliers, it is able to enjoy comparatively low-price energy.

Tourism:

Qiannan Prefecture features with Karst topography providing gorgeous canyon scenery and plateau views. It has 26 world-level and national tourism sites, 12 provincial sites and 9 prefecture-level sites. The five-hundred-meter aperture spherical telescope with largest caliber in the world is an image for South Guizhou. The world natural reserve in Libo, Shui minority culture in Sandu, three wonders -“Tianyan” “Tiankeng” “Tianshu” in Pingtang county have enabled this prefecture the distinct tourism resources and enjoy core competitiveness in both domestic and foreign market.

Products: The production bases which produce raw material of the medical industry, early maturing vegetables and ecological animal husbandry has been primarily formed. Its specialties also enjoy a good reputation: “Duyun Maojian Tea” is one of top ten teas in China; “Dushan Greengrocery Fermented” is the best hydrochloric acid food praised by the famous writer Luxun; “Guiding Clouds-mist Naiowang Tea” serves as the tribute tea for a long time in the history; “Head of Cow”; sliced dried beef; fragrant rice; black glutinous rice and Yazhou Pottery.

8. An Introduction to Qiandongnan Prefecture

Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture was founded in July 23, 1956. It covers an area of 30,300 square kilometers. Kaili, the capital of Qiandongnan Prefecture, is located in the southeast part of Guizhou Province. The prefecture is divided into 16 county-level divisions: 1 county-level city and 15 counties. Namely, Kaili is its county-level city, Majiang, Danzhai, Huangping, Shibing, Zhenyuan, Cengong, Sansui, Tianzhu, Jinping, Liping, Congjiang, Rongjiang, Leijiang and Jianhe is its 15 counties. Besides, there are 10 provincial-level economic development zones in the prefecture, Kaili, Lubi, Jinzhong, Luoguan, Qiandong, Taijiang, Sansui, Cengong, Jinping and Liping. Qiandongnan is a diverse prefecture with 33 ethnic minority groups, including Miao, Dong, Buyi, Shui, Yao, Zhuang and Tujia. The total population is 4.7354 million, within which the population of minority ethnic groups accounts for 80.2%. Among the population, Miao and Dong account for 42.7% and 29.9% of the prefecture's total, respectively.

Qiandongnan is characterized by complex distributions of low mountain range, hills and basins. Karst and eroded landforms can be seen everywhere. Its general terrain is higher in the west while lower in the east, with its highest elevation of 2,178 meters and lowest 137. This area enjoys subtropical humid monsoon climate with plenty of rainfall, without extremely hot summer or bitter cold winter. The average temperature is 14.6-18.5°C, while the average annual precipitation totals 1,007.8-1,367.5 mm, and its frost-free period is 267-324 days in one year, relative humidity 78-85%.

As one of key collective forest zones in southern China, Qiandongnan is rich in forest resources, as well as hydropower resources, biological resources, mineral resources and beautiful natural tourism resources. Thus it has great potential to be tapped.

The GDP of Qiandongnan reached of RMB 81,155 billion in 2015, representing a rise of 13.1% year on year. The prefecture's fiscal revenue was 13.896 billion Yuan. The saving deposit balance of financial institutions totaled 115.799 billion Yuan, up 25.1% compared with the data at the start of the year; the loan balance was 75.971 billion Yuan, up 23.8 percent.

Qiandongnan's prosperous commerce and market leads to higher income and living standards of local people. The total retail sales of consumer goods reached 25.576 billion Yuan, up by 11.6% year on year; urban per capita disposable income 23,173 Yuan, up by 10.4%; rural per capita disposable income 6,863, up by 11.8%. The economy and society of Qiandongnan have made great progress characterized by smooth operation, quick transition, growing vitality and improved people's livelihood.

9. An Introduction to Qianxinan Prefecture

Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is located in southwest Guizhou where Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province and Guangxi Province which are upstream from the Pearl River are contiguous. It is the latest prefecture established among 30 autonomous prefectures in China. With a total area of 16,800 square kilometers, the prefecture consists of 9 subordinate counties (city, pilot district) including Xingyi and Xingren. Its population reaches more than 3.4 million of which over 30 ethnic minorities including the Buyi, Miao, Hui people and so on account for 42%. Qianxinan Prefecture is awarded the title "a painting of mountain and water, and a prefecture of water, coal and gold" for its beautiful natural scenery, long-standing history and culture, diversified ethnic customs and traditions.

Superior Location:

As the contiguous place of Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province and Guangxi Province, it serves as a significant commodity distributing center and business and trade logistics center. Meanwhile, it is key area of Pearl River-Xijiang Economic Belt and the Revolutionary Base Area of the Zuojiang River and the Youjiang River planned to be rejuvenated, the crucial hinterland of the Pan-Pearl River Delta Economic Circle, the strategic pivot linking "One Belt, One Road" in western region and the bridgehead connecting Guizhou and "One Belt, One Road" areas.

Rich Mineral Resources:

Within the prefecture, 41 kinds of mineral resources have been found such as coal, gold, antimony, fluorite and marble. Coal reserves are over 19 billion tons, ranked the

3rd in Guizhou province. And the prospective ore reserves of gold reaches more than 1000 tons accounting for over 90% of Guizhou provincial and therefore won the title “China Gold Prefecture” named by China Gold Association. It also abounds in natural marble reserves of which the serpeggiante marble is rare all over the world, so China Stone Material Association awarded Anlong County the title “Town of Serpeggiante Marble in China”.

Abundant water energy:

Qianxinan Prefecture possesses great water energy potential. It is surrounded by the Nanpanjiang River and the Beipanjiang River which are upstream of the Pearl River. In addition, there are more than 100 rivers and streams running through the area.

Qianxinan Prefecture is the starting point of “West-to-East Power Transmission Program” and the electrical power within this prefecture is provided jointly by China Southern Power Grid and local power grid. The China Southern Power Grid owns 6.47 million kW hydropower and thermal power which generate electricity up to 7.8 million kW annually. It is possible for local power grid to generate up to 13.4 million kW annually after the local power grid is completely finished constructing. Once it has the right to price autonomously, the local power grid will be able to provide electricity guaranteed with cheaper price for industries consuming high-loaded energy.

Biological Diversity:

With the forest coverage rate of 50%, the prefecture has over 20 kinds of precious and rare trees such as ginkgo, tulip tree, spinulose tree fern and Guizhou cycas *revoluta*. It is one of the treasuries of Chinese medical herbs in Guizhou with more than 2,000 kinds of Chinese medical herbs such as dendrobe, *Gastrodia elata*, *eucommia ulmoides*, *panax notoginseng* and *ganoderma*.

Tourism:

There is Wanfenlin Scenic Spot which stretches hundreds of kilometers, Wanfenhu Scenic Spot, Malinghe Canyon which is “the most beautiful scar on earth”, Zhenfeng Shuangrufeng (means breast-shaped double peaks) National Resort known as “Goddess of Earth”, Xianheping National Forest Park, Sanchahe River, Nidang Stone

Forest, Yunhu Mountain, and Beipanjiang Canyon, all of which makes the prefecture a collection of cone Karst topography in the world.

A lot of ethnic minorities live here, with numerous ethnic festivals such as “the 3rd of the 3rd Lunar Month” of Buyi people, “Flower Collecting” festival of Miao people, etc. The dance “Ameiweituo” from Yi people enjoys the reputation of “Oriental Tap Dance”. The “Bayinzuochang” of Buyi people, Twelve Passages of Bronze Drum of Buyi people, indigenous methods of paper making, Buyi Drama, etc. are listed in the National Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Key industries:

Mountain tourism, Big Health medicine, efficient mountain agriculture, Big Data, and integration of coal power.

Industrial Parks:

The prefecture possesses 11 industrial parks with a total area of 354.34 square kilometers, including industries such as energy, metallurgy, chemical, building materials, processing of agricultural products, featured light industry, pharmaceutical, etc. Infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, road and telecommunication are gradually completed. A platform integrating a group of industries and handling industrial transfer will be constructed.