

# Overview of Guizhou Province

## Geography and Climate

The terrain of Guizhou descends from the west and central part to the north, east and south sides. The Jiucaiping in Zhushi Town of Hezhang County in west Guizhou, with an altitude of 2,900.6 meters, is the highest place in the province; and the place where Shuikou River in Diping Township of Liping County in southeast Guizhou flows out of the provincial boundary at an altitude of 147.8 meters is the lowest point in the province. Rivers crisscross the territory of the province, flowing from the west to the north, east and south. Divided by the Miao mountain range in the central part, the rivers north of the mountain range belong to the Yangtze River basin, with a total drainage area of 115,747 square km; and those south of the mountain range belong to the Pearl River, with a total drainage area of 60,420 square km. Guizhou is a typical mountainous province, with mountains and hills accounting for 92.5% of the province's total area.

The province has a subtropical humid monsoon climate. The annual average temperature in most parts of the province is about 15°C. The average temperature in the coldest January is 4-6°C, and that in the hottest July 15-23°C. The frost-free period lasts for 250-300 days in the province every year. Guizhou has an annual precipitation of about 1,300 mm, and the rainfall from June to August reaches 450-600 mm. The rainy summer and warm and humid climate are very conducive to the growth of various living beings. The typical cool summer makes Guizhou an ideal summer resort.

## Natural Resources

Thanks to many types of soil, unique mountain environment and the light, heat and water conditions, Guizhou is rich in biological resources. It is one of the four major producing areas of traditional Chinese medicinal materials. There are 4,419 kinds of medicinal plants and 301 species of medicinal animals in the province. Guizhou is a large province in terms of mineral resources, with many kinds of minerals, large reserves and wide distribution. Additionally, the metallogenetic conditions and combination are good and apt to exploitation. The energy resources of Guizhou mainly include hydropower resources and coal resources, combining coal and electricity as well as hydropower and thermal power. The water resources in the province total 106.2 billion cubic meters, and the reserves of hydropower resources reach 18.745 million kilowatts, ranking sixth in the country.

## Economy

In 2015, Guizhou's GDP stood at 1,050.256 billion Yuan. The three industries developed steadily. The value added of the primary industry was 164.062 billion Yuan, up by 6.5%, that of the secondary industry was 414.694 billion Yuan, up by 11.4% and that of the tertiary industry was 471.5 billion Yuan, up by 11.1%.

The value added of the industrial enterprises above the designated size (the statistical caliber is all the industrial enterprises with the annual main business income of 20 million Yuan and above) amounted to 355.013 billion Yuan, up by 9.9% over the previous year.

The year saw steady development of the service industry but rapid development of modern service industry. Tourism continued to play a leading role. In 2015, the province received all together 376 million tourists, an increase of 17.1% over the previous year. The total tourism revenue reached 351.282 billion Yuan, up by 21.3%. The transportation industry maintained sustained and rapid development, and the financial industry developed rapidly. Savings deposit in Renminbi in all items of financial institutions in the

province totaled 1,943.864 billion Yuan, and the loans in Renminbi reached 1,505.194 billion Yuan, registering an increase of 26.9% and 21.7% respectively over the previous year.

The scale of investment continued to expand, and the project construction was accelerated. In 2015, the investment in fixed assets in the province (the statistical caliber is the investment in fix assets projects and real estate development projects each with a planned investment of five million Yuan and above) stood at 1,067.67 billion Yuan, up by 21.6% over the previous year.

The year witnessed rapid development of foreign trade and establishment of a new opening pattern. In 2015, the total value of imports and exports of the province added up to 76.583 billion Yuan, up by 15.6% over the previous year; the foreign capital actually utilized by the province reached US\$2.524 billion, an increase of 22.2% over the previous year. The capitals introduced from other areas and actually put in place amounted to 721.351 billion Yuan, a rise of 20.1% over the previous year.

The financial revenue and expenditure ran smoothly, and the guarantee and supporting role was prominent. In 2015, the province's total financial revenue stood at 229.425 billion Yuan, up by 7.7% over the previous year.

In 2015, the annual per-capita disposable income of urban permanent residents and rural permanent residents was 24,579.64 Yuan and 7,386.87 Yuan, registering an increase of 9% and 10.7% respectively over the previous year.