CHINA

High-tech center rises in Guizhou's mountains

By LEI XIAOXUN, YANG JUN and WANG XIAOYU in Guiyang

rags-to-riches story is always riveting, and when the main character is a province with 36 million people from 18 ethnic groups, the tale is all the more inspirational.

Guizhou province, once a byword

Guizhou province, once a byword for a landlocked location and backward development, has transformed into Western China's big data hub.

Few foresaw this development. Less than a decade ago, more than one in four Guizhou residents was classified as impoverished. The factors that constrained economic development for decades — mountainous terrain that obstructed interregional connectivity, distance from trade ports and a lack of local talent — seemed insurmountable.

The province's blend with big data has been a surprise. In recent years, high-technology projects and companies have tended to cluster in the southern and eastern coastal provinces that boast mature industry chains for high-level manufacturing, making them places college graduates and experienced professionals prefer to settle down.

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Ma Ningyu, head of Guizhou's Big Data Development Administration Bureau

To quench the thirst for new development opportunities, Guizhou has taken local conditions into account and discovered the value hidden in its "weaknesses".

Though situated in the southwestern hinterland, the province is far from major seismic belts at home and in adjacent regions. Few tremors of a magnitude greater than 3.1 have been reported in the province, thus lowering the earthquake risk to large data centers. The rolling mountains and deep

valleys, a typical headache for the construction of transportation networks, endow the province with a temperate climate that drives down the huge cooling costs shouldered by data companies. Guizhou's average annual temperature is 15 C.

Compared with other data stor-

age hot spots prized for their cool climates, such as the Inner Mongolia autonomous region in the northwest, Guizhou enjoys good air quality that eliminates the need for air purifiers in giant server rooms.

Meanwhile, thanks to bountiful energy resources and accelerated construction of internet infrastructure, the province can cater to the demands of power-hungry data companies at a relatively low price.

Guizhou's industrial and economic development still lags behind the traditional economic powerhouses, but the province is leading the race in terms of using and parsing data to innovate and improve livelihoods. From hailing trucks and selling

From hailing trucks and selling agricultural produce, to predicting floods and offering government services, big data is being introduced to a growing number of sectors in Guizhou.

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ment Administration Bureau.

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CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT
Feb 12: The Ministry of Industry and Information
Technology approves construction of the Big Data
Industrial Cluster Zone in Guiyang and Guian New
Area. April 14: China's first big data exchange is set
up in Guiyang. July 15: The Ministry of Science and
Technology approves Guizhou's plan to set up the
Guiyang Big Data Industrial Technology Innovation
Pilot Area. Aug 31: The State Council issues
Guidelines on Promoting Big Data
Development. Nov 11: The Sixth Plenary Session of
the 11th CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee

stresses that the big data industry will be a vital

economic driver for the province.

Jan 15: Guizhou issues Regulations for Promoting Big Data Development and Application in Guizhou. It is China's first local law on big data. Feb 25: The National Development and Reform Commission, MIIT and the Cyberspace Administration of China approve construction of the National Big Data Comprehensive Pilot Area in Guizhou. May 24: MIIT grants Guizhou the title of Data Center Demonstration Base in South China. August: Guizhou issues a guideline giving big data a leading role in provincial development. Dec 28: A big data platform for public resources transactions is launched in Guizhou.

BROADER IMPLEMENTATION Feb 3: Guizhou sets up the Big Data Development Administration. **Feb 28:** Apple hands over iCloud operations in 中国数谷 China to Guizhou-Cloud Big Data Industry Development Co. April: Guiyang issues the Data Sharing Regulation. **July:** Apple sets up an iCloud Data Center for Chinese users in Guizhou. **August:** Huawei starts to build a data storage center in Guian New Area. **November:** Guiyang says in a guideline that it plans to build the city into China's digital valley, the first time such a vision is made public. **December:** The National Health Commission nominates Guizhou as the location for the second batch of pilot areas for medical big data centers.

INTEGRATION

July 13: The Open Lab of the

China Mobile 5G Joint
Innovation Center
starts operations in
Guizhou. Sept 11:
Guizhou completes
compilation of an
evaluation system for the integration
of big data and economic entities.

Sept 13: The National Technical
Standard Innovation Base for big data
is established in Guizhou.

PROGRESS
Feb 25: Guizhou and Tsinghua
University in Beijing set up an
education base. June: Guizhou
establishes a provincial 5G
development leading group.
August: MIIT approves building
a special channel for internet
data in Guiyang and Guian
New Area. Dec 10: Guizhou
starts operations of its first
server mirroring node,
the first in West China.

FRUITFUL YEAR
May 13: Guizhou holds a
big data-themed meeting and
underlines further promotion
of the big data strategy as key
to economic development.
Nov 16: Guizhou plans to boost the
electronic information industry,
supported by big data, and develop
it into a pillar industry.

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