



- Atmospheric pollution**
- Polluted cities
  - Severe industrial pollution
- Flowing water**
- Water availability in cubic metres per person per year
- under 500 (acute shortage)
  - 500 to 1,700 (water stress)
  - over 1,700
- Major hydraulic schemes**
- Massive water diversion schemes under way
  - - - Other aqueduct schemes (study phase)
  - Main hydro electric dam schemes
  - Risk of silting (rivers no longer reaching the sea in the next few years)
  - Rapid melting of glaciers due to climate change: disturbance of hydrology regime of large rivers and risk of downstream flooding
- Damaged biodiversity**
- Desertification**
- Main sandy deserts and semi-desert steppes, sand and dust storms, advancing desert and soil degradation
- Deforestation**
- Areas where pace of deforestation is quickening, substantially increasing the risk of flooding
  - Illegal logging and massive imports of timber to China

Sources: China Statistical Yearbook 2005; State Environmental Protection Administration of China (SEPA); Journal of Arid Environment, 2003 and 2004; Frédéric Lasserre, Laval University, Quebec; Pierre Haski, Libération, 2004 and 2005; China Daily, 2004 and 2005; Atlas of Remote Sensing Investigation on Eco-Environment in Western China, SEPA, Science Press, 2002; Andreas Richter et al., "Increase in tropospheric nitrogen dioxide over China observed from space", in Nature no 437, 1 September 2005; World Bank online database, 2005; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); International Energy Agency (IEA); European Environmental Agency (EEA).

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2002

