Examining China's "Growth"

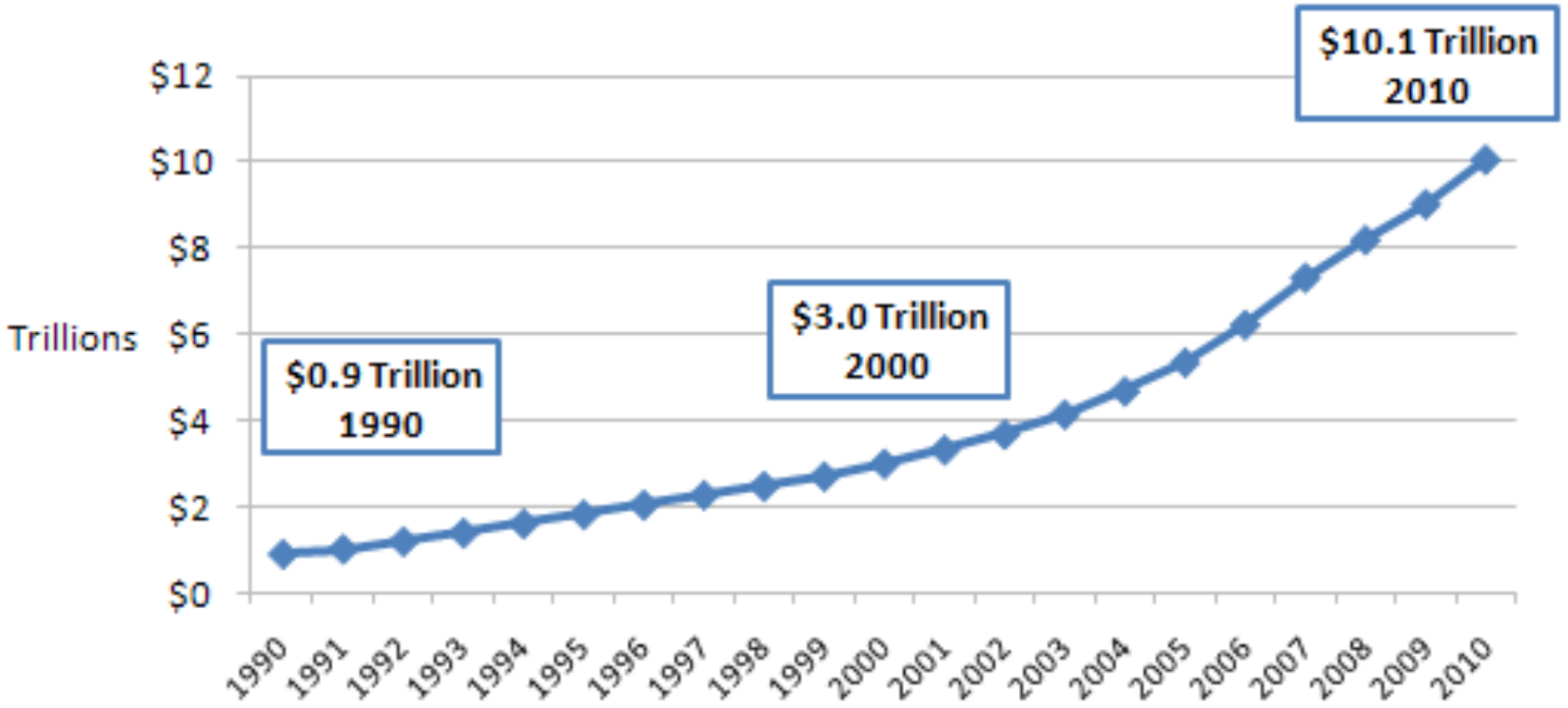
- Between 1990-2008, China's growth in terms of GDP is 422%, but in terms of Inclusive Wealth is 45% only

GDP per capita: 9.6%
HDI: 1.7%
IWI: 2.1%

- Source: *Inclusive Wealth Report 2012: Measuring Progress toward Sustainability*
- http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/file/download/9927.pdf

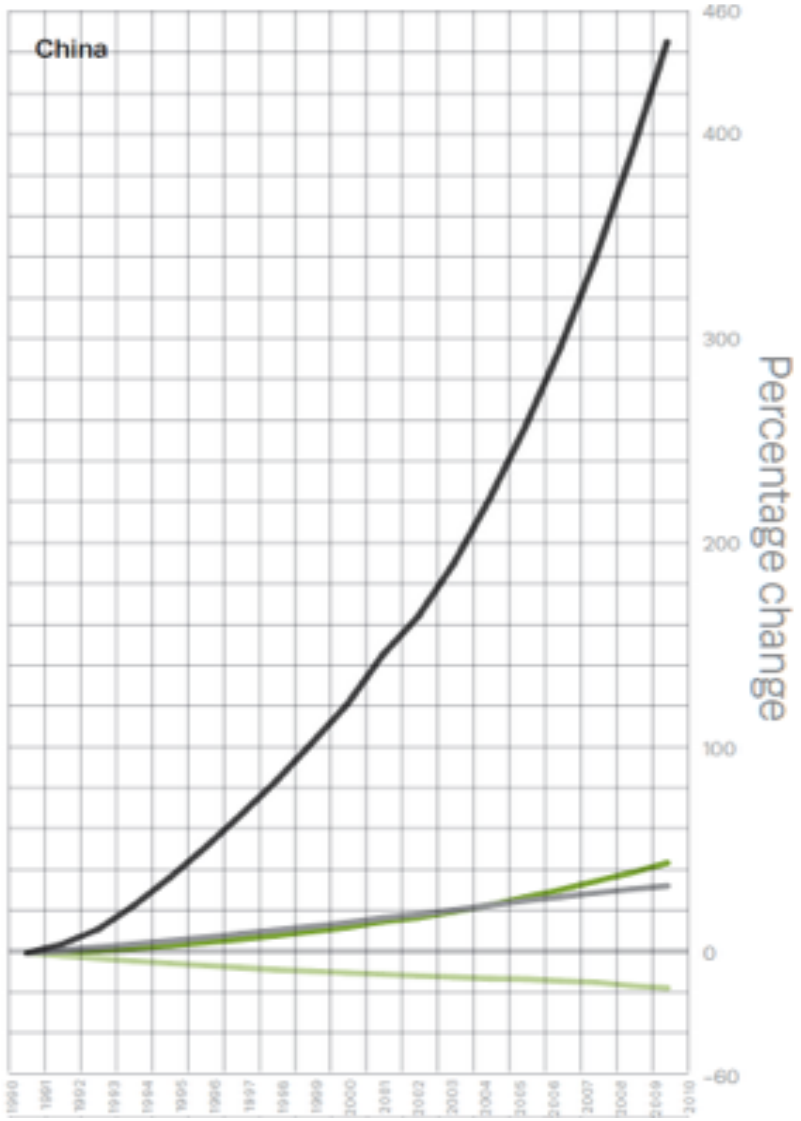
Economic Growth in China

Gross Domestic Product (PPP) in Trillions of International Dollars

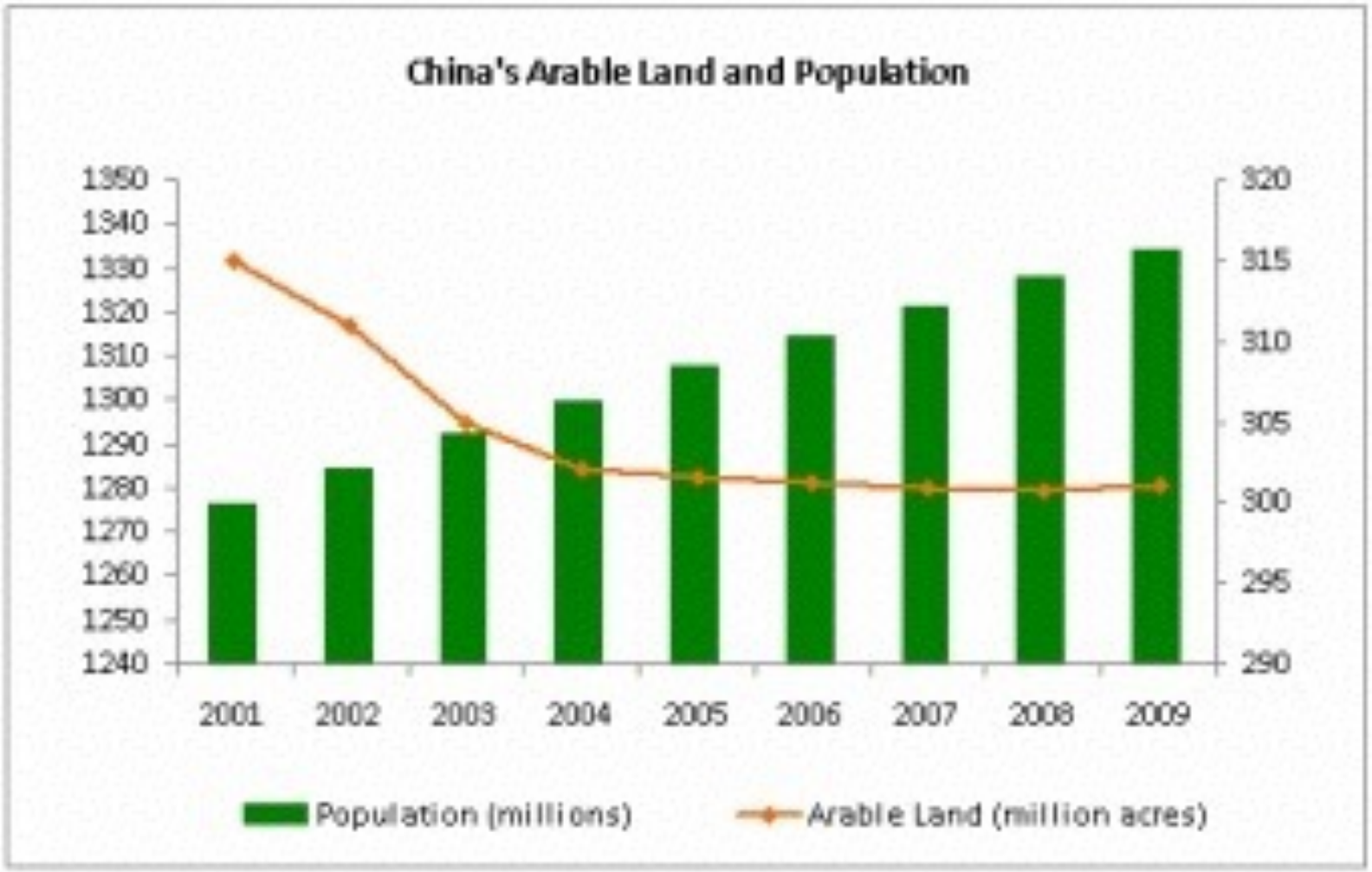


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database Oct 2010

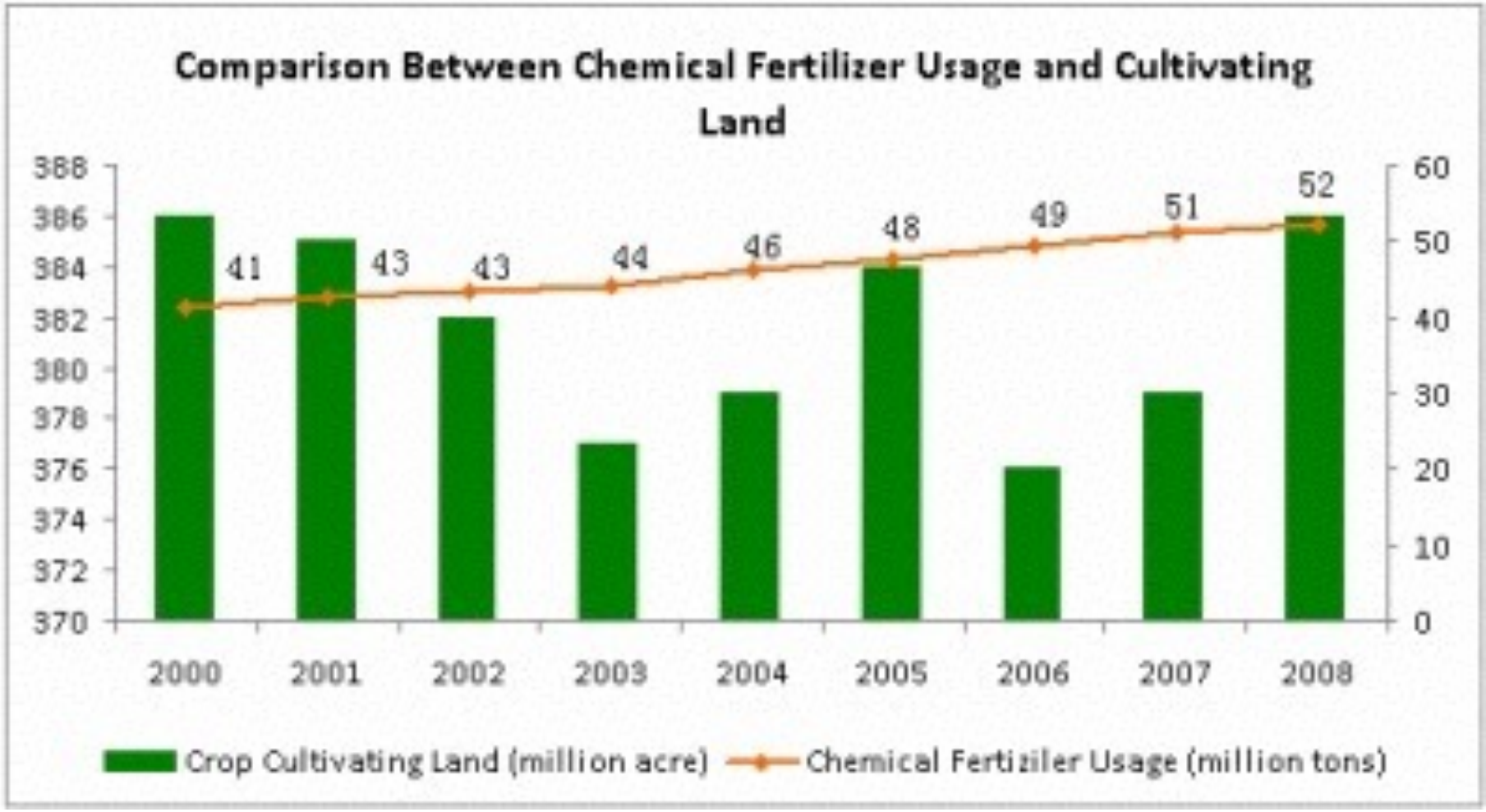
Percentage change in IWI per capita and the three capital forms: human, manufactured, and natural capital, 1990–2008.



Source: *Inclusive Wealth Report 2012: Measuring Progress toward Sustainability, p.46*

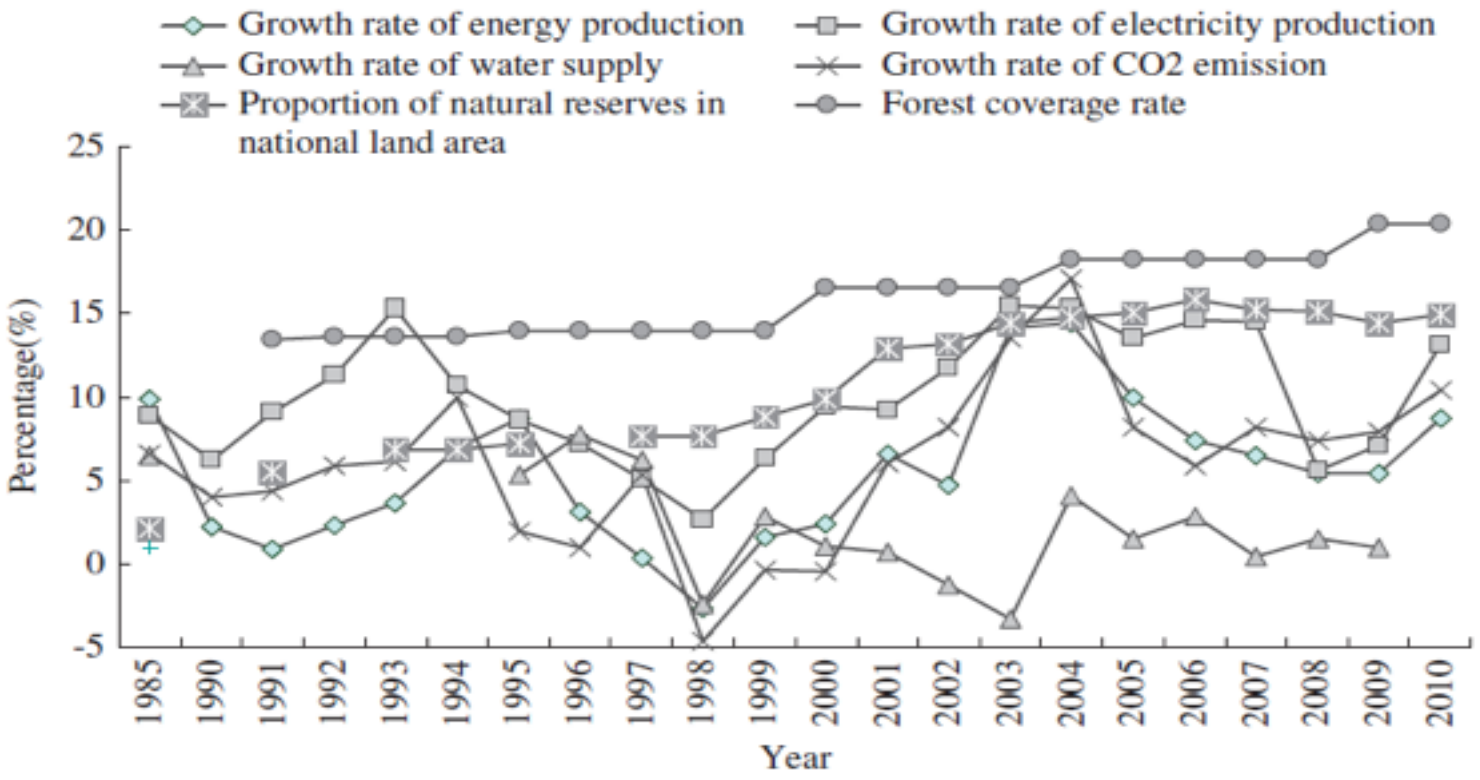


Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China; Ministry of Land and Resources; Reuters



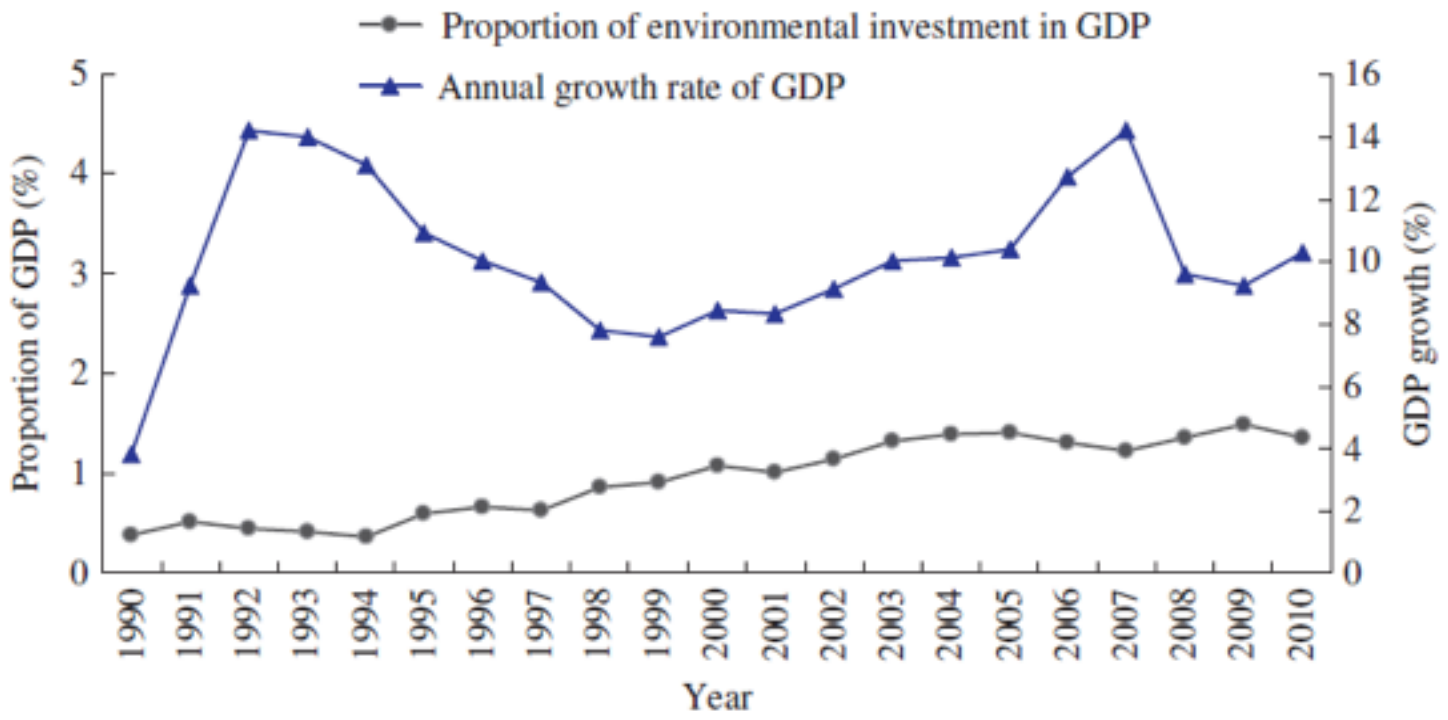
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China
http://www.faqs.org/sec-filings/110314/Yongye-International-Inc_10-K/

Natural resources use and ecological protection in China 1985–2010

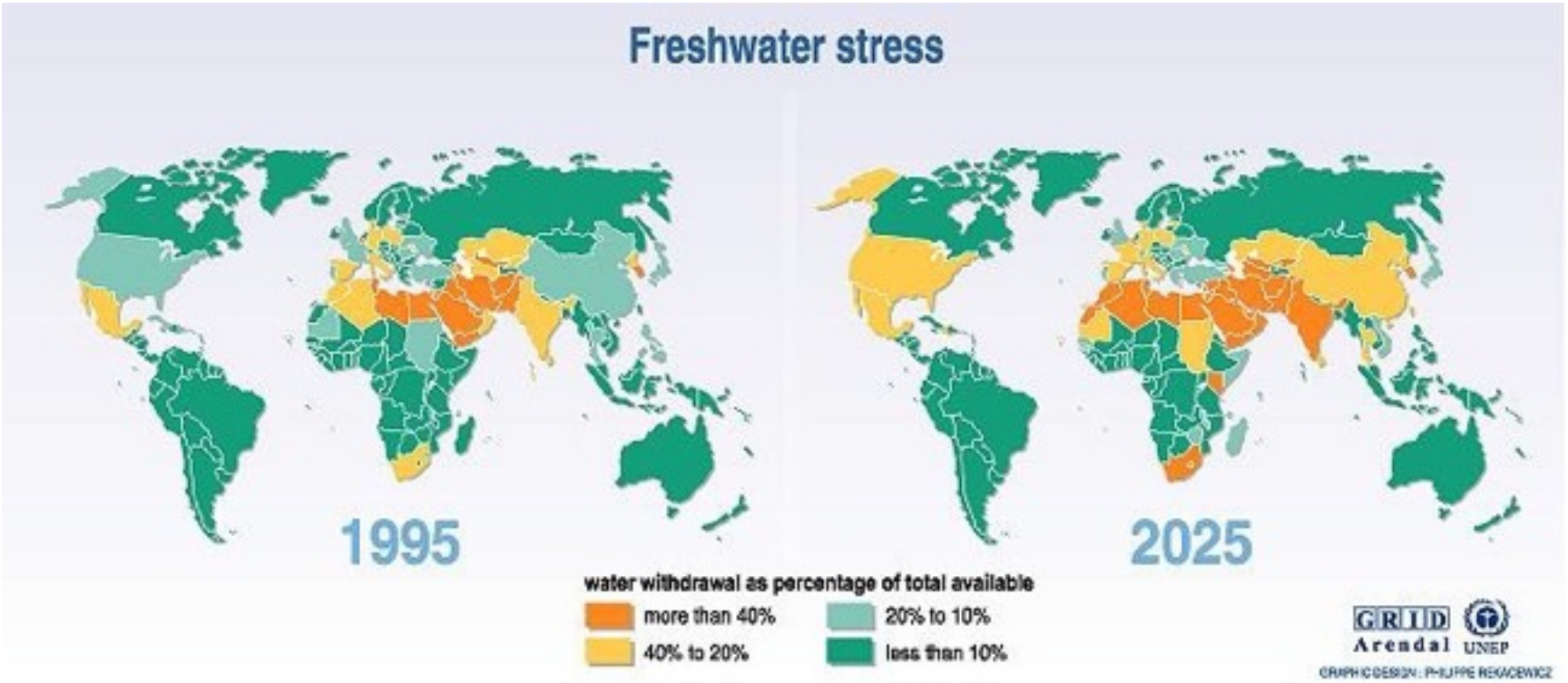


Sources:
China Environmental Yearbook Committee, 1992–2011; National Bureau of Statistics, 1986–2011.
Guizhen He, Yonglong Lu, Arthur P.J.Mol, Theo Beckers. 2012. 'Changes and challenges: China's environmental management in transition', *Environmental Development* 3, pp25–38.

China's GDP growth rate and proportion of pollution control investment in GDP 1990–2010

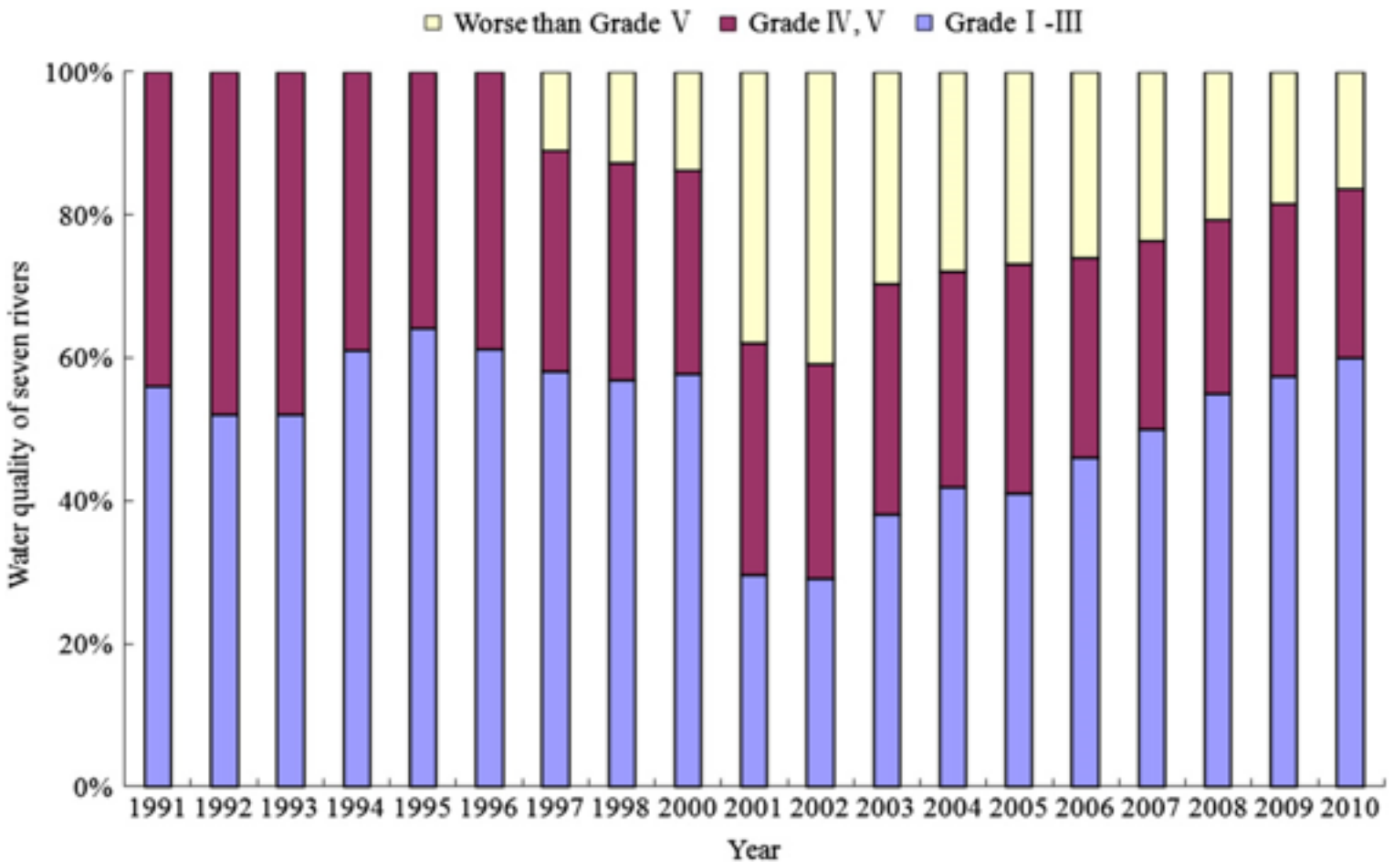


Sources:
China Environmental Yearbook Committee (1991–2011).
Guizhen He, Yonglong Lu, Arthur P.J.Mol, Theo Beckers. 2012. 'Changes and challenges: China's environmental management in transition', *Environmental Development* 3, pp25–38.



Source: Global environment outlook 2000 (GEO), UNEP, Earthscan, London, 1999.

Water quality of seven rivers (Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Songhua River, Huaihe River,Haihe River and Liaohe River) in China, 1991–2010.

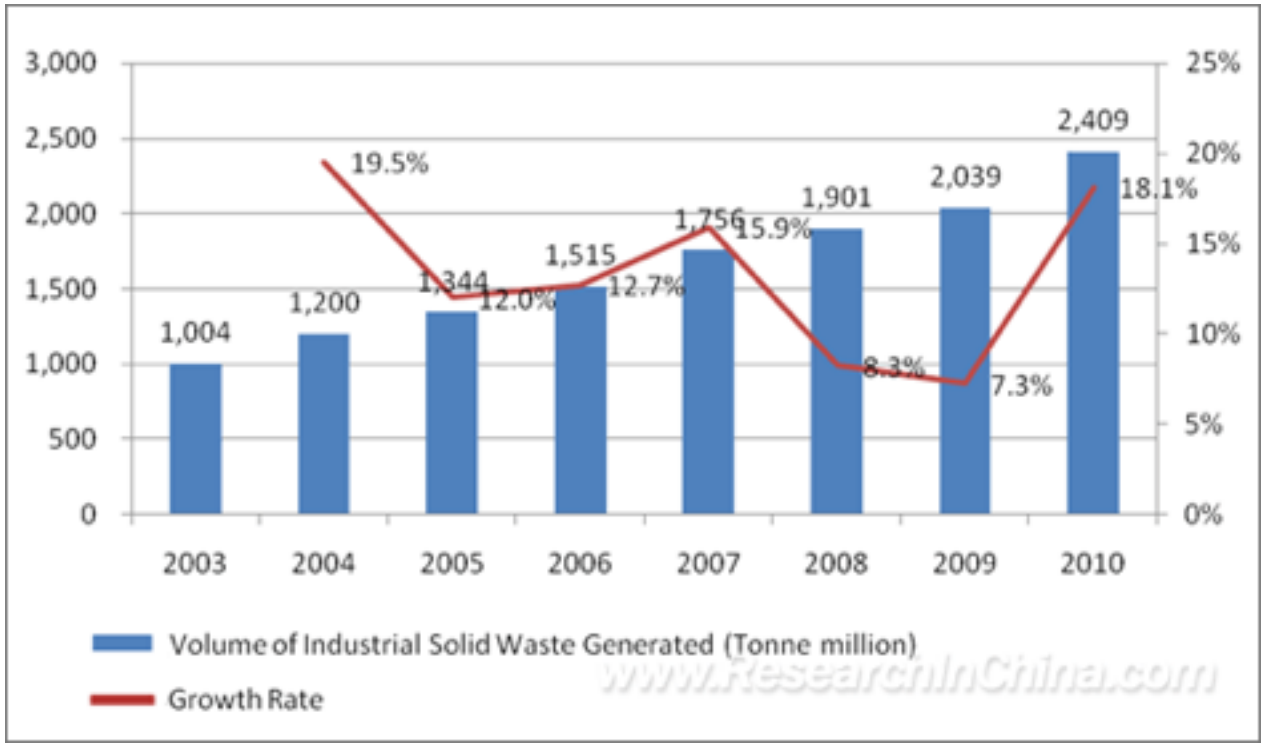


Note: According to Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water (GB3838-2002) in China, the function of surface water is classified into five categories. The five grades of standard value match the surface water functional area. Grade I stands for the best quality, while Grade V represents the worst.

Sources: MEP Report on the State of the Environment in China, 1991–2010.

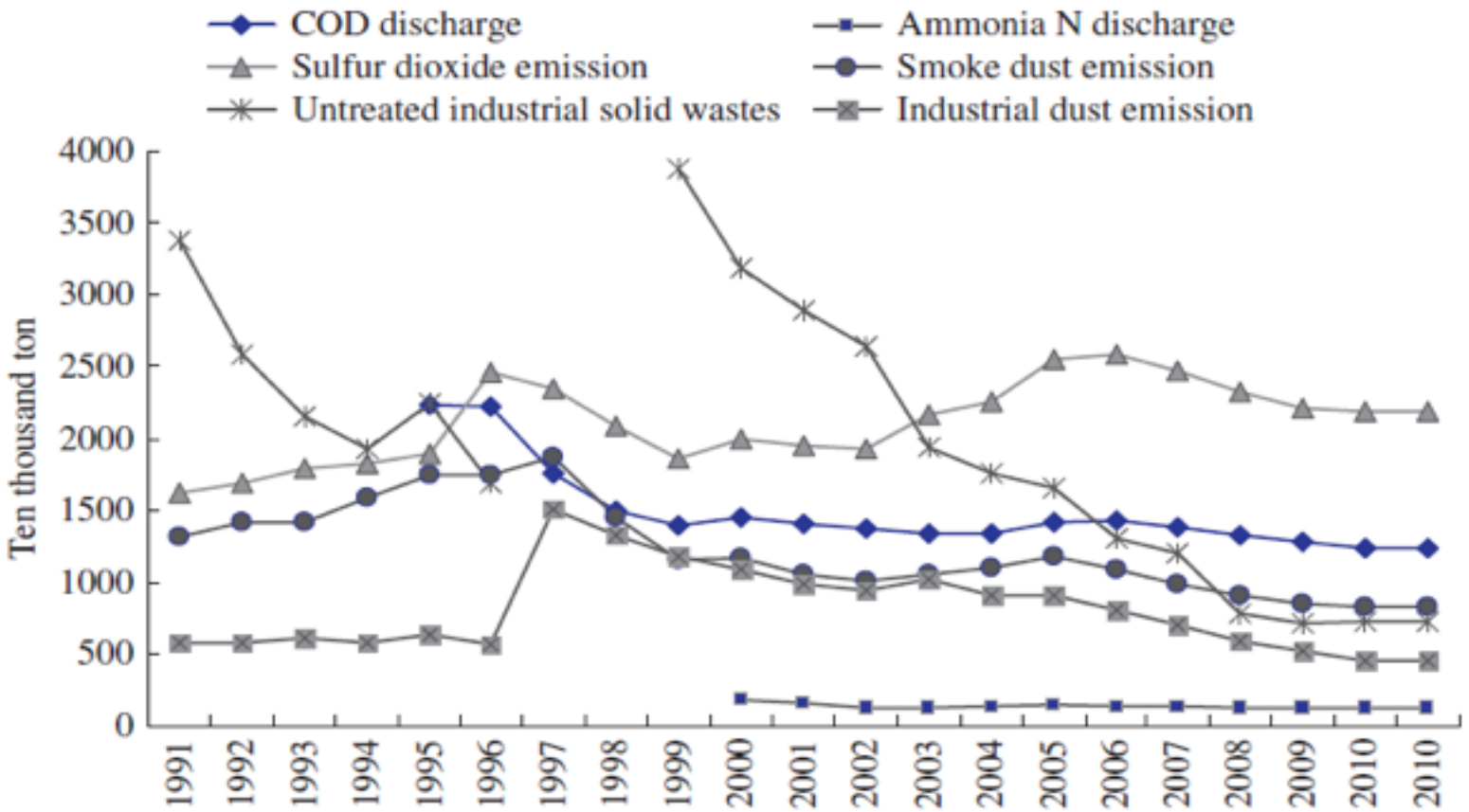
Guizhen He, Yonglong Lu, Arthur P.J.Mol, Theo Beckers. 2012. 'Changes and challenges: China's environmental management in transition', *Environmental Development* 3, pp25–38.

Growth Rate and Volume of Industrial Solid Waste

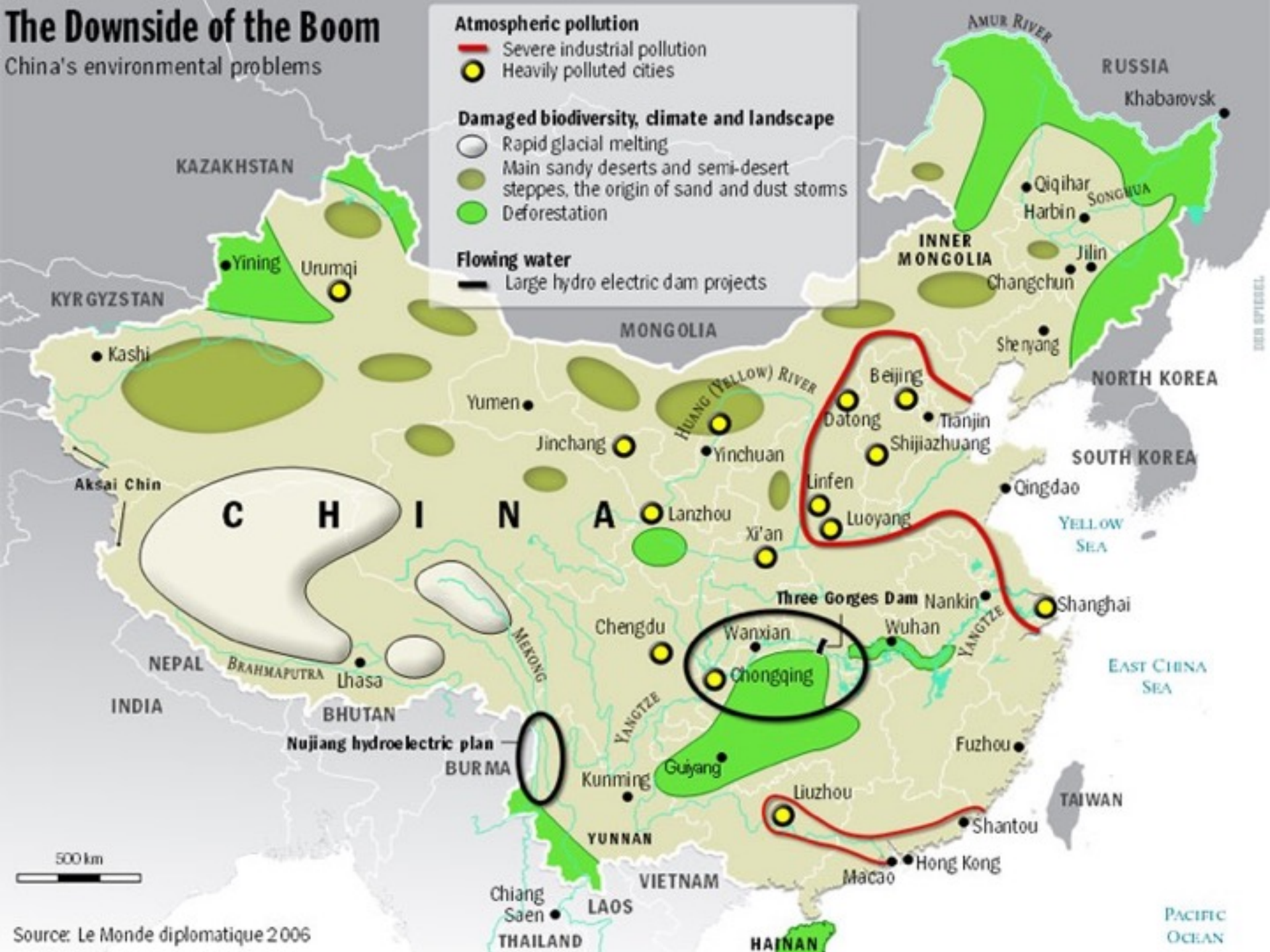


Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China; Research In China

Annual discharge of main pollutants in China, 1991–2010



Sources:
China Environmental Yearbook Committee, 1992–2011.
Guizhen He, Yonglong Lu, Arthur P.J.Mol, Theo Beckers. 2012. 'Changes and challenges: China's environmental management in transition', *Environmental Development* 3, pp25–38.


The Downside of the Boom
China's environmental problems
Atmospheric pollution
Severe industrial pollution
Heavily polluted cities
Damaged biodiversity, climate and landscape
Rapid glacial melting
Main sandy deserts and semi-desert steppes, the origin of sand and dust storms
Deforestation
Flowing water
Large hydro electric dam projects
KAZAKHSTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
MONGOLIA
RUSSIA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
NEPAL
INDIA
BHUTAN
BURMA
VIETNAM
LAOS
THAILAND
HAINAN
TAIWAN
C H I N A
INNER MONGOLIA
YUNNAN
Aksai Chin
Nujiang hydroelectric plan
Three Gorges Dam
Amur River
Songhua
Huang (Yellow) River
Brahmaputra
Mekong
Yangtze
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Khabarovsk
Qiqihar
Harbin
Jilin
Changchun
Shenyang
Urumqi
Yining
Kashi
Yumen
Jinchang
Yinchuan
Lanzhou
Xi'an
Beijing
Tianjin
Datong
Shijiazhuang
Linfen
Luoyang
Qingdao
Nankin
Shanghai
Wuhan
Wanxian
Chongqing
Chengdu
Lhasa
Guiyang
Kunming
Liuzhou
Fuzhou
Shantou
Hong Kong
Macao
Chiang Saen
500 km
Source: Le Monde diplomatique 2006

Interrogating “wealth” and “poverty”

- China’s development paradigm is for growth and marketization.
- “Wealth” is increasingly a monetary term, and the determining factor of poverty is “money”.
- Marketization which puts at its centre the measurement of relations in terms of money is the “god” that produces poverty.
- Markets determined by capitalistic relations can only thrive on the basis of polarization by various means of deprivations and marginalizations.

- Social polarizations and inequalities in China have been increasing, concurrent with the "growth" and "poverty reduction".
- Marketization destroys the basis of community life, and the basis of people's livelihood.
- As long as marketization constitutes the driving force of China's modernization and developmentalism, any government actions to deal with "poverty" can only bring about temporary relief.

A Sustainable Paradigm is the only way for humanity and nature

- social justice and equality
- ecology and environment
- Relations between humans and relations with nature must be de-monetized
- This requires active participation of the people and the communities

Visit to Fukushima 12 Oct 2012

Mr Hasagawa, a dairy farmer's life wrecked by the Nuclear Plant disaster

His residence in Iitate Village can no longer be inhabited. Our detector indicated 3.35μsv/h

Government-set safety standard is 0.23 μsv/h

Iitate Village is still banned from overnight stay by the government.

His family now stays in temporary housing, his community members scattered in different places

Sending the cows to the slaughter house after the radiation contamination

His dairy enterprise has ended

Fukushima Daily, 12 Oct 2012
Indicator list of vegetable and fruit contamination

セシウム検査結果 （単位：ベクレル/キロ）

■ 野菜・果実

市町村	種類	Cs134	Cs137
福島市	コマツナ	―(4.0)	―(3.1)
会津若松市	ナガイモ	―(3.3)	―(3.0)
〃	ゴボウ	―(2.8)	―(2.6)
〃	〃	―(4.3)	―(3.3)
〃	ニラ（施設）	―(4.3)	―(4.3)
〃	ニラ	―(6.6)	―(6.0)
〃	シュンギク	―(5.8)	―(4.4)
郡山市	ハクサイ	―(4.9)	―(4.5)
須賀川市	サツマイモ	―(4.5)	―(3.4)
喜多方市	カブ	―(4.2)	―(3.5)
〃	キャベツ	―(5.3)	―(4.9)
〃	茎ブロッコリー	―(4.9)	―(4.8)
〃	コマツナ	―(7.2)	―(6.7)
〃	サトイモ	―(3.4)	―(2.9)
〃	シュンギク	―(5.4)	―(4.4)
〃	〃	―(3.5)	―(3.5)
〃	食用キク	―(4.8)	―(3.5)
〃	セルリー	―(5.1)	―(3.9)
〃	チンゲンサイ	―(3.6)	―(3.2)
〃	ナガイモ	―(4.4)	―(3.6)
〃	〃	―(4.6)	―(3.1)
〃	ホウレンソウ	―(5.5)	―(4.5)
〃	ミズナ	―(3.9)	―(3.5)
〃	〃	―(3.7)	―(3.7)
相馬市	ネギ	―(4.6)	―(2.7)
二本松市	サツマイモ	―(3.1)	―(2.3)
〃	〃	―(2.0)	―(2.2)
南相馬市	シュンギク	―(4.7)	8.03
〃	ササゲマメ	―(4.1)	5.70
北塩原村	食用キク	―(4.9)	―(3.8)
西会津町	ショウガ	―(3.3)	―(2.6)
〃	ハクサイ	―(5.2)	―(5.2)

市町村	種類	Cs134	Cs137
[illegible]	[illegible]	―(5.1)	[illegible]
〃	〃	―(4.1)	―(4.1)
〃	〃	―(3.6)	―(2.8)
福島市	イチジク	―(3.0)	―(3.0)
〃	〃	―(3.8)	4.52
〃	リンゴ	―(6.5)	4.86
郡山市	カキ	―(4.3)	―(3.6)
いわき市	クリ	51.7	92.1
須賀川市	日本ナシ	―(3.7)	―(2.5)
〃	西洋ナシ	―(3.8)	3.59
喜多方市	カキ	―(3.9)	―(2.9)
二本松市	リンゴ	―(6.8)	―(3.6)
本宮市	カキ	―(2.3)	5.31
鏡石町	日本ナシ	―(3.6)	―(3.1)
〃	西洋ナシ	―(4.4)	―(4.9)
〃	イチジク	―(4.0)	―(3.6)
西会津町	カキ	―(4.3)	―(3.7)
猪苗代町	ナツハゼ	―(8.3)	―(7.2)
会津坂下町	西洋ナシ	―(3.7)	―(3.8)
〃	リンゴ	―(3.5)	―(1.9)
〃	〃	―(5.4)	―(3.7)
会津美里町	〃	―(4.9)	―(3.7)
〃	〃	―(4.5)	―(5.1)
〃	〃	―(3.4)	―(3.5)
石川町	日本ナシ	―(3.2)	―(2.9)
〃	イチジク	―(3.5)	―(3.5)
〃	ナツハゼ	―(6.8)	―(8.2)
平田村	イチジク	―(3.5)	―(3.0)
古殿町	〃	―(3.2)	―(2.5)
〃	ポポー	―(7.4)	―(6.8)
三春町	ギンナン	―(7.7)	―(8.9)

◆事前確認