

# Health costs of China's polluted air 'up to \$300 bn a year'

25 March 2014

Premature deaths and health problems from air pollution cost China as much as \$300 billion a year, an official report said Tuesday, calling for a new urbanisation model for the world's second-largest economy.

"As China prepares for the next wave of urbanisation, addressing environmental and resource constraints will become increasingly more urgent because much of China's pollution is concentrated in its cities," said the joint [report](#) by the World Bank and the Development Research Center of the State Council, China's cabinet.

High mortality levels and other [health problems](#) from China's notorious air pollution are estimated to cost the country from \$100 billion to more than \$300 billion a year, said the report, which was 14 months in the making.

Writing in the *Lancet* in December, former Chinese health minister Chen Zhu cited studies showing [air pollution](#) caused up to 500,000 [premature deaths](#) a year in China.

Tuesday's report said the long-term consequences could include birth defects and impaired cognitive functions because young children and infants are severely affected by [poor air quality](#).

China's rapid urbanisation over the last three decades—a key part of its economic boom—has avoided some common ills such as large-scale slums and unemployment, the report said.

"But strains have begun to emerge in the form of rising inequality, environmental degradation, and the quickening depletion of natural resources," it said.

Much of the new urban land was taken from farmers at prices often no more than 20 percent of market values, and the amount of available farmland is now close to the minimum level

necessary to ensure food security, said the report.

If current trends continue, an additional 34,000 square kilometres (13,100 square miles)—an area about the size of the Netherlands—will be needed to accommodate the growth of cities in the next decade, it added.

China needs to reform the way it expands its cities and curb inefficient urban sprawl, which has sometimes produced ghost towns and wasteful property development, the report said.

On current trends China will spend \$5.3 trillion on urbanisation over the next 15 years—but with more efficient, denser cities the country could save about \$1.4 trillion, or 15 percent of its gross domestic product last year, World Bank managing director Sri Mulyani Indrawati told a conference in Beijing on Tuesday.

The report proposed six areas for reform including more efficient land management that better benefits farmers, and adjustments to the "hukou" residence registration system to give migrant workers equal access to basic public services.

It also called on Beijing to step up its law enforcement on pollution.

China's Premier Li Keqiang vowed to "declare war" on pollution at the country's annual legislative gathering this month, and announced new measures to add to a raft of others issued over the past year.

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