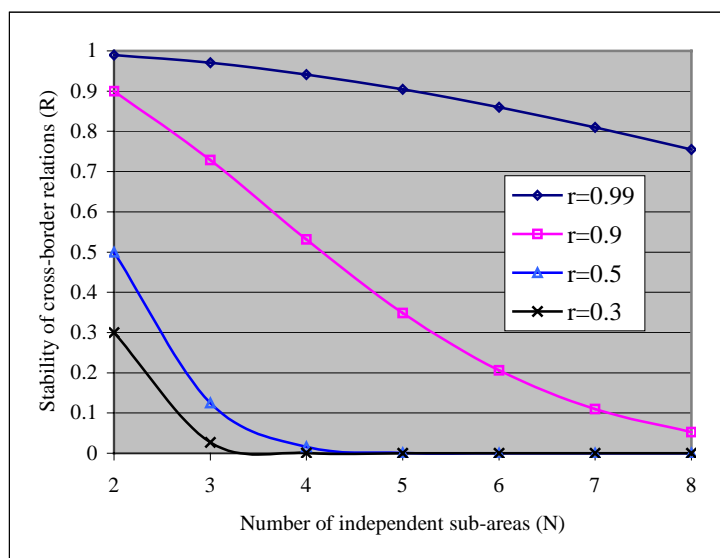


Figure 1.1 The Convex and Concave Borders

1	2	3
8		4
7	6	5

Figure 1.2 The Well-Field System in Ancient China



Source: Equation 1.3

Figure 1.3 Stability of Cross-Border Relations As a Function of the Number of Independent

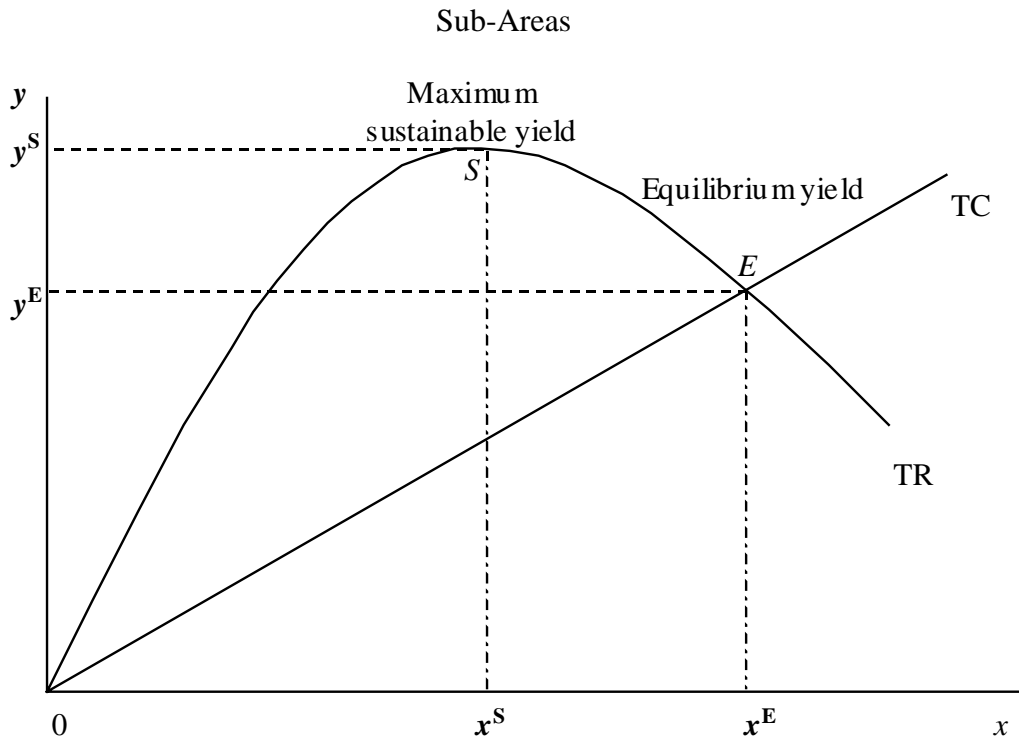


Figure 3.1 The Equilibrium and Maximum Sustainable Yields of Fishery

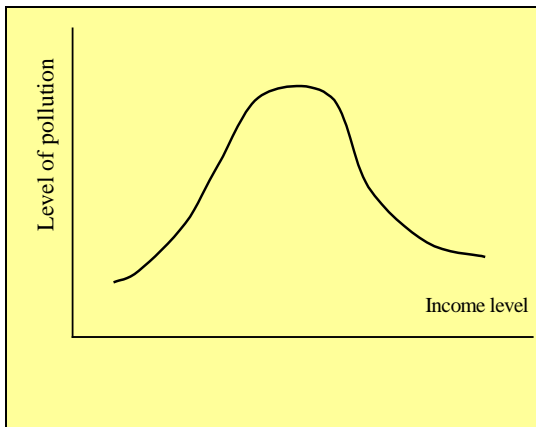


Figure 3.2: Pollution as a Function of Income Level (EKC Hypothesis)

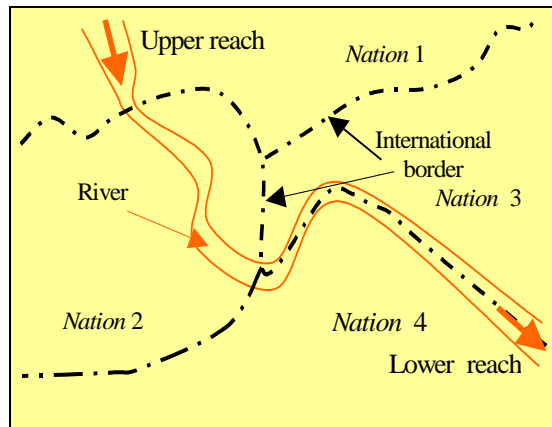
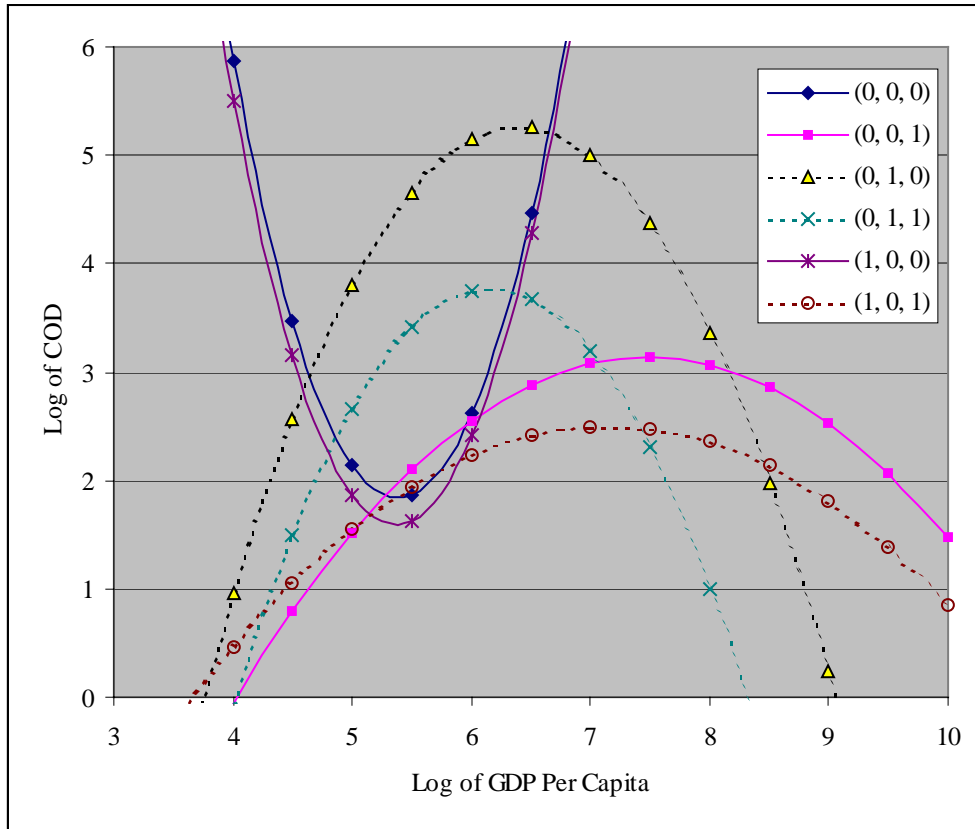


Figure 3.3: The Spatial Mechanism of Transnational Water Pollution



Notes: (1) the first, second and third figures shown in the legend represent the values of BORDER1, BORDER2 and ASEAN respectively; and (2) the dot curves are statistically insignificant.

Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.4 The Environmental and Economic Relationships under Different Samples of the LMB Data (1985-2000)



Figure 5.1 The Shared Fishing Area of China and Vietnam at Beibu (Tonkin) Gulf

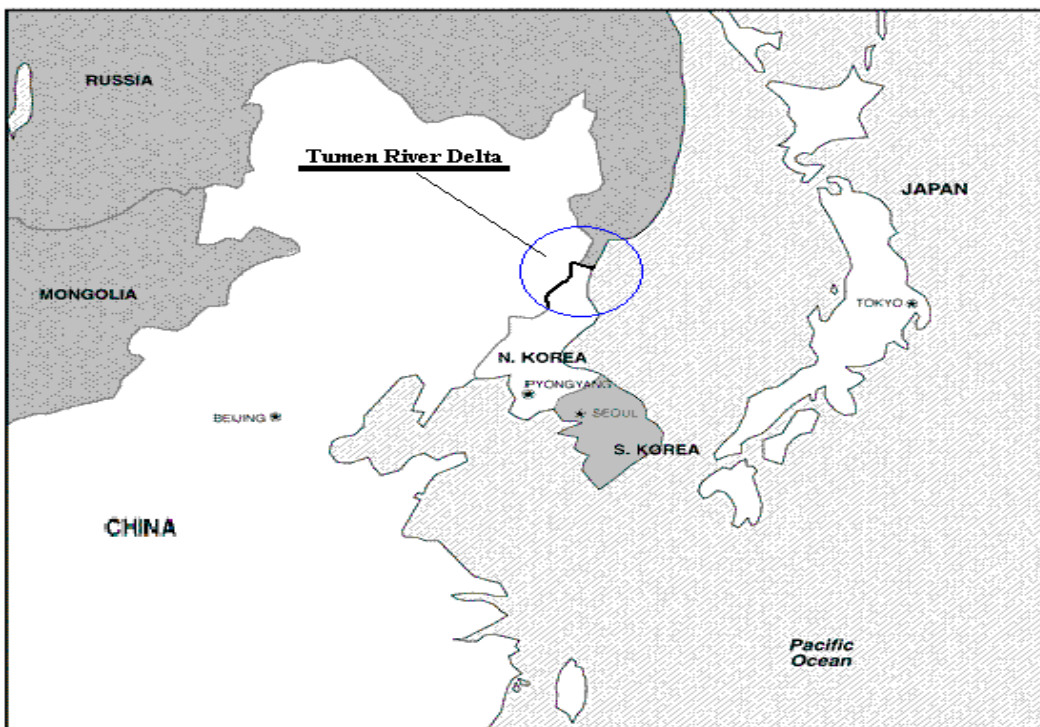


Figure 6.1 Northeast Asia and the Tumen River Delta



Figure 7.1 The Map of the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB)

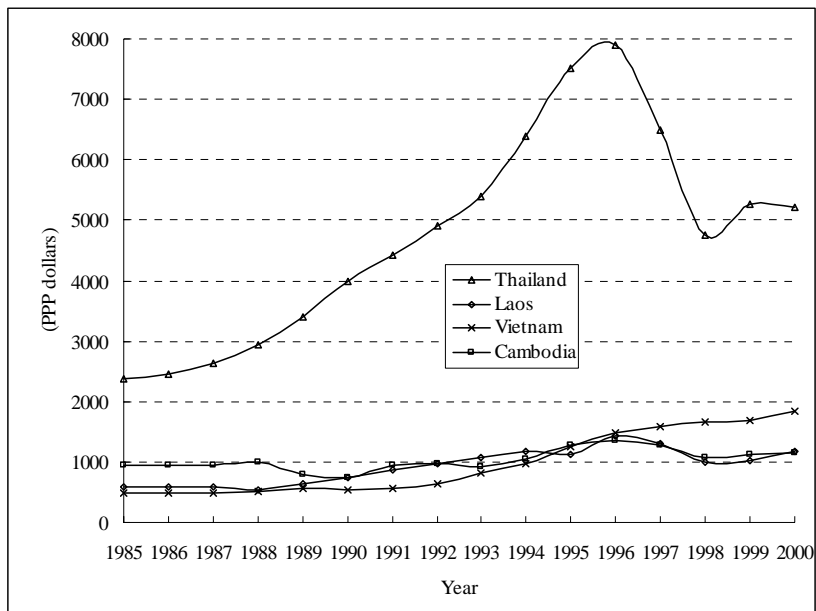
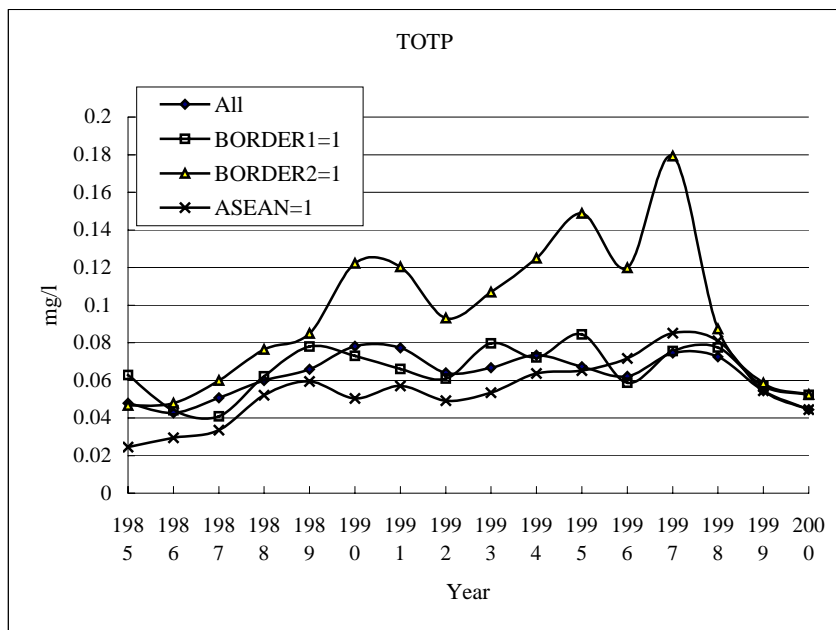


Figure 7.2 Per Capita GDP of the LMB, 1985-2000



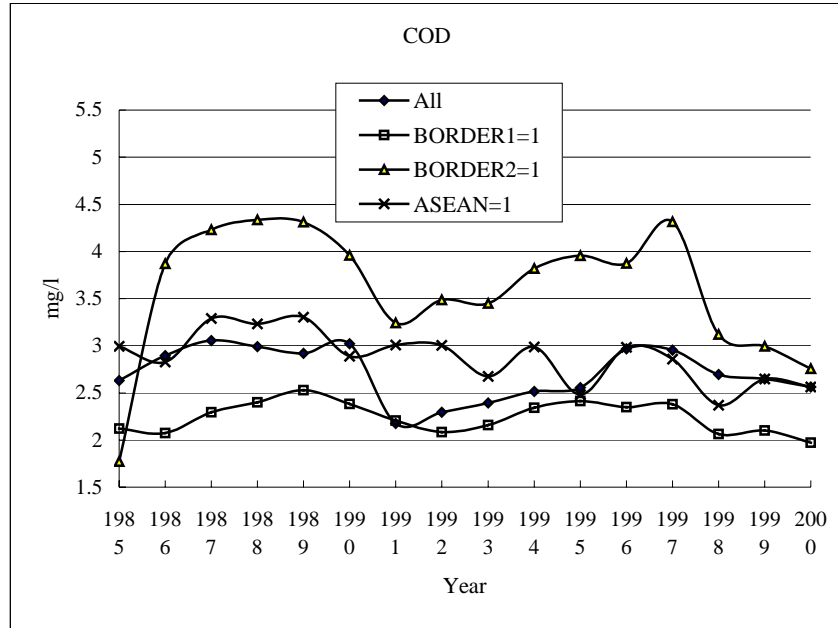


Figure 7.3 Changes of Water Quality Indicators of the LMB, 1985-2000

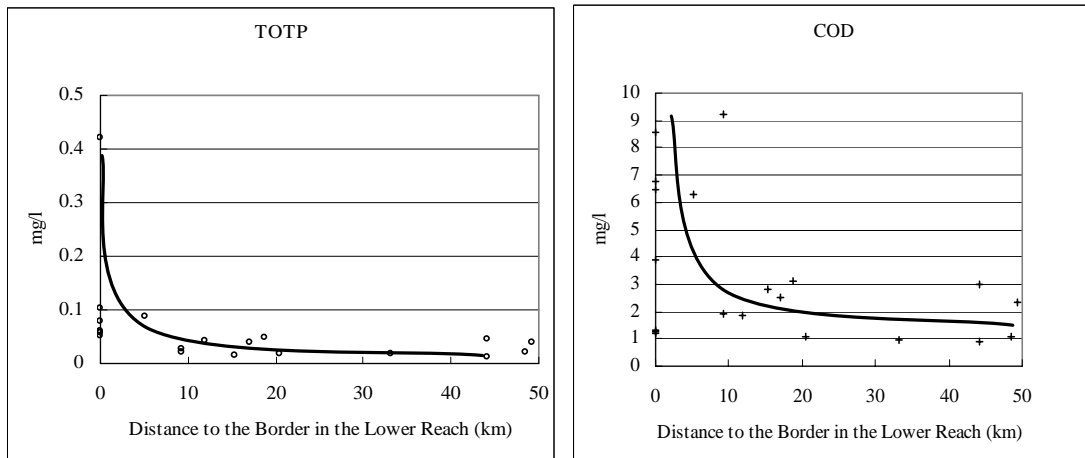
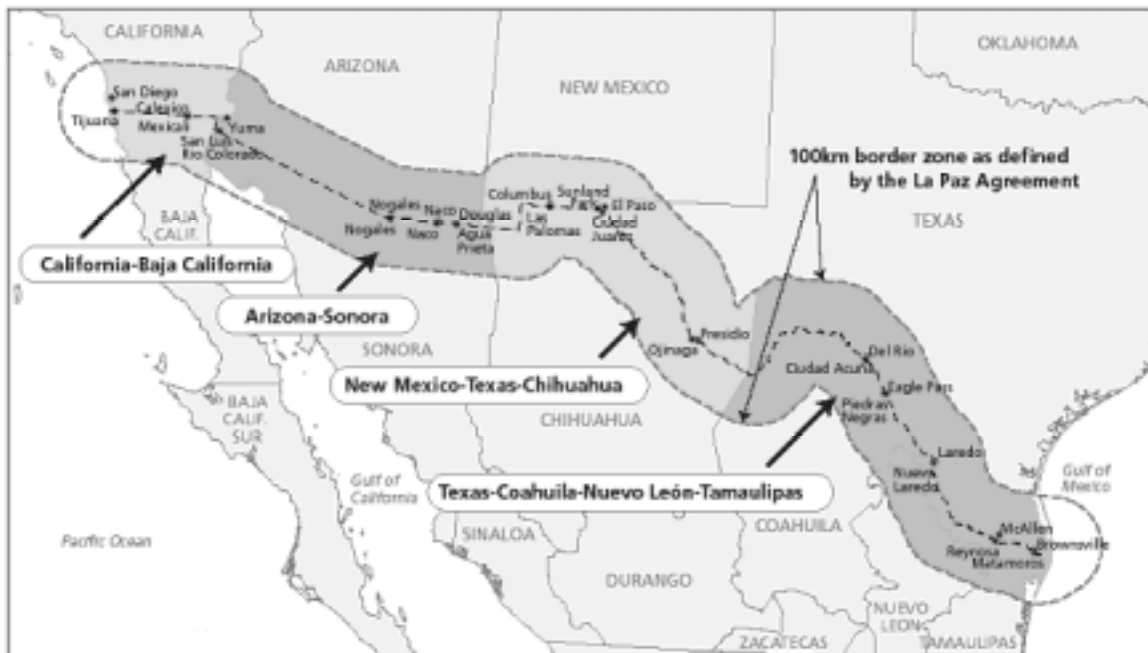


Figure 7.4 The Impacts of 'Distance' on Transnational Water Pollution





Source: <http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/index.htm>.  
 Figure 8.1 The US-Mexico Border Area



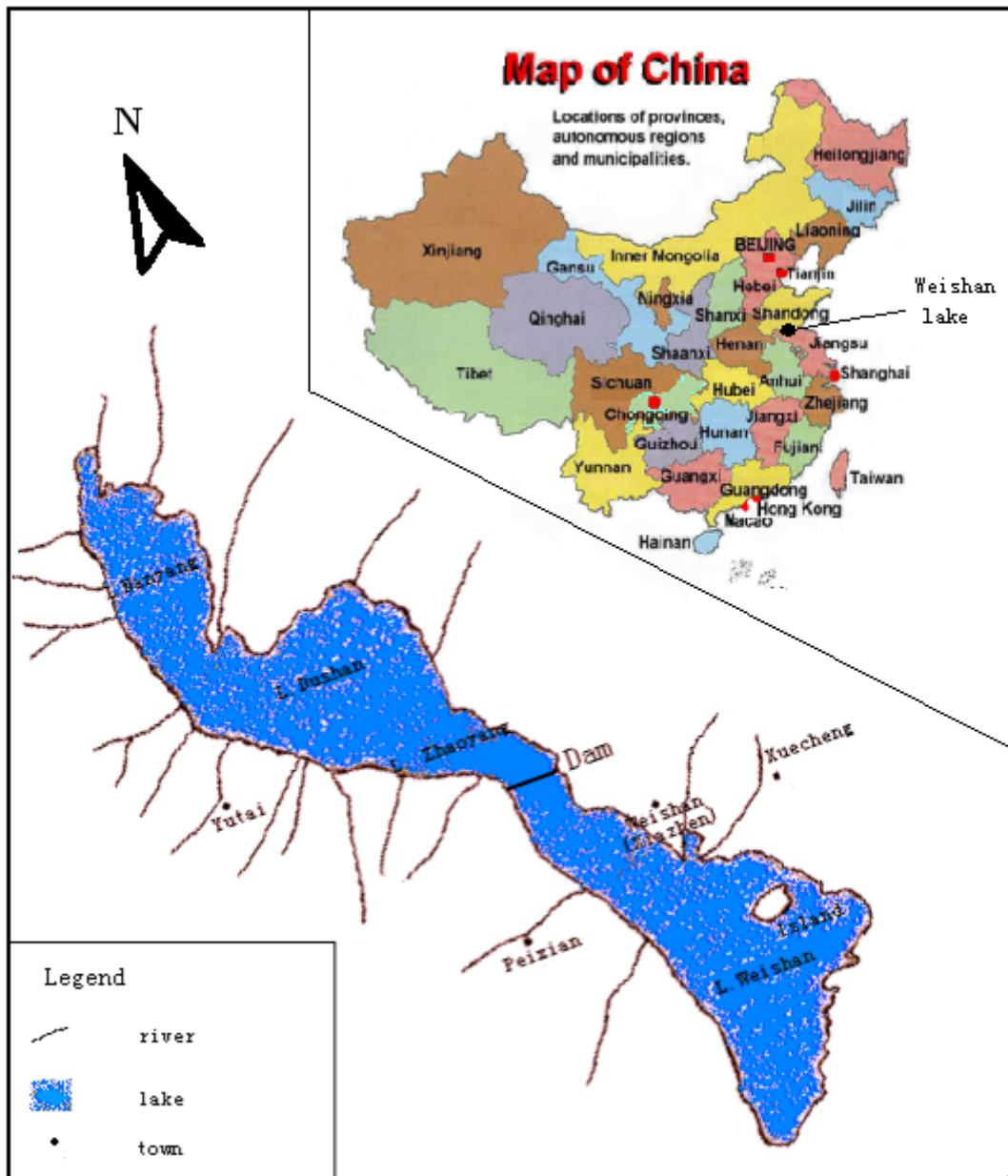
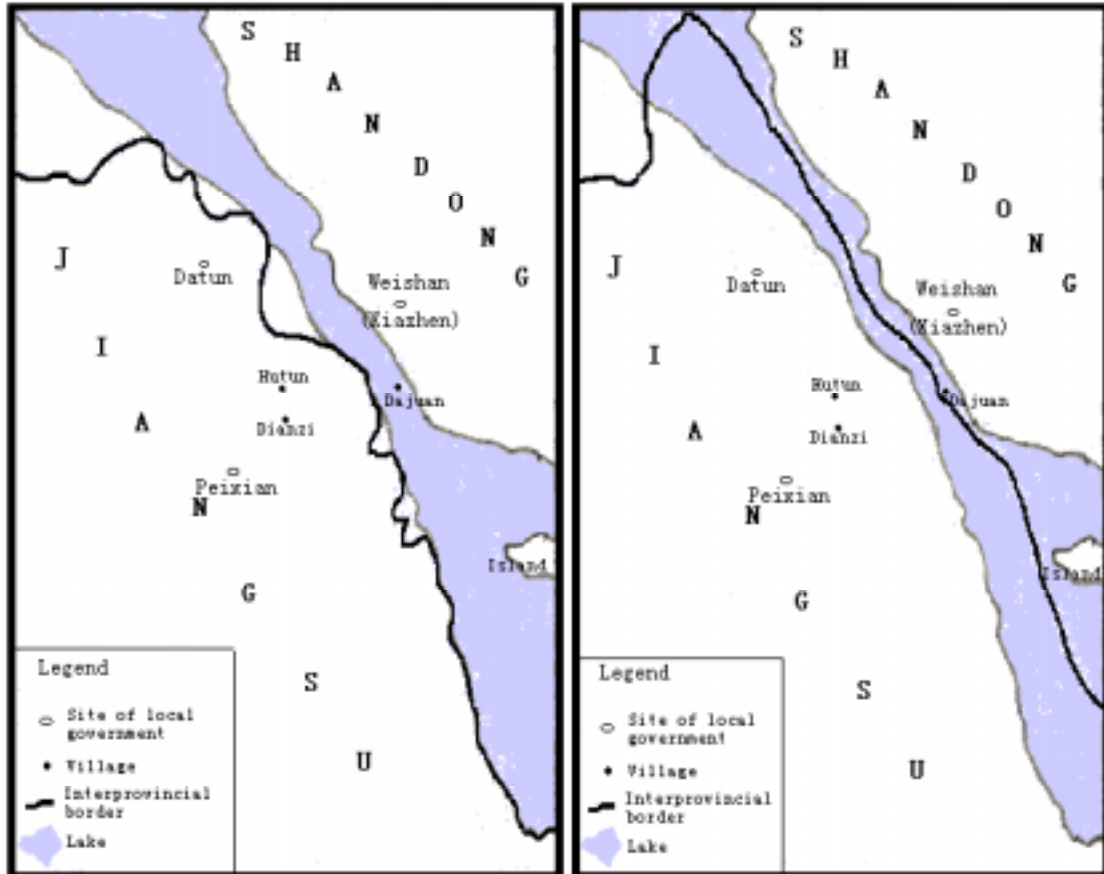


Figure 9.1 A Sketch Map of Lake Weishan



(a) Based on the map of administrative division of Weishan county (drawn by the government of Weishan county, published by Xi'an Map Press, Xi'an, Shaanxi province, 1995.

(b) Based on the map of administrative division of Peixian county (drawn by the Surveying and Drawing Academy of Xuzhou Municipality, edited by the government of Peixian county, published by China Map Press, Beijing, 1995.

Figure 9.2 The Differently Defined Borders between Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces

Table 1.1 The First-class Administrative Regions, Selected Countries

Country	Name(s)	Number	Average Territorial Area ('000 sq. m)
Russia	ARP, S, FR	76	86.74
Canada	P, T	10	385.00
U.S.A.	S, DC	51	74.25
China	P, AR, M, SAR	31	119.55
Brazil	P	25	131.44
Australia	S, CT	8	370.75
Kazakhstan	S	19	55.21
Ukraine	S	25	9.32
Spain	P	50	3.90
Turkmenistan	S	5	37.60
Uzbekistan	AR, S	13	13.31

Note: ARP=Autonomous Republic; AR=Autonomous Region; FR=Frontier Region; S= State; P=Province; SAR=Special Administrative Region; T=Territory; M=Municipality directly under the central government; CT=Capital Territory; DC=District of Colombia.

Source: Calculations by the author based on the maps of various countries.

Table 1.2 The Principal Mountains in the International Borders

Mountain	Country–Country	Elevation (meter)
Belukha, Gol'tsy	Kazakhstan–Russia	4506
Blanc, mont	France–Italy	4807
Elgon, Mt.	Kenya–Uganda	4321
Everest, Mt.	China–Nepal	8848
Fairweather, Mt.	Alaska–Canada	4663
Gasherbrum	China–Pakistan	8068
Haltiatunturi	Finland–Norway	1328
K2 (Godwin Austen)	China–Pakistan	8611
Kamet	China–India	7756
Kanchenjunga	India–Nepal	8598
Karisimbi, Volcan	Rwanda–Zaire	4507
Korab	Albania–Macedonia	2751
Llullaillaco, Volcan	Argentina–Chile	6723
Makalu	China–Nepal	8481
Margherita, Pk.	Zaire–Uganda	5109
Matterhorn	Italy–Switzerland	4478
Neblina, Pico da	Brazil–Venezuela	3014
Ojos del Salado, Nevado	Argentina–Chile	6893
Paektu-san	North Korea–China	2744
Pobedy, pik	China–Russia	7439
Rosa, Monte	Italy–Switzerland	4634
St. Elias, Mt.	U.S.–Canada	6542
Tupungato, Portezuelo de	Argentina–Chile	6800
Zugspitze	Austria–Germany	2962

Source: *World Atlas (1994)*.

Table 1.3 The Principal Rivers along the International Borders

River	Country–Country
Abuna	Brizil–Bolivia
Amu Darya	Turkmenistan–Uzbekistan–Afghanistan–Tajkistan
Amur	China–Russia
Arauca	Venezuela–Colombia
Argun	China–Russia
Cassai	Angola–Zaire
Congo	Congo–Zaire
Courantvne	Guyana–Suriname
Cuando	Angola–Zambia
Cuango	Angola–Zaire
Danube	Hungary–Slovakia; Bulgaria–Romania–Yugoslavinia
Douro	Spain–Portugal
Drava	Hungary–Croatia
Drina	Yugoslavia–Bosnia and Herzegovinia
Faleme	Senegal–Mali
Gavalla	Liberia–Cote d’Ivoire
Guapore	Brizil–Bolivia
Javari	Peru–Brazil
Lainoalven	Sweden–Finland
Limpopo	South Africa–Botswana
Logone	Chad–Cameroon
Maroni	Brazil–French Guiana
Mekong (Lancang)	China–Myanmar–Laos–Thailand
Meta	Venezuela–Colombia
Mloomou	Zaire–Central African Republic
Niger	Niger–Benin
Oder	Germany–Poland
Okavango	Angola–Namibia
Orange	Namibia–South Africa–Lesotho
Oued Drad	Morocco–Algeria
Oyapock	Brazil–French Guiana
Prut	Moldova–Romania–Ukraine
Pupumayo	Peru–Colombia–Ecuador
Rhine	France–Germany–Switzerland
Rio Grande	U.S.–Mexico
Rio Orinoco	Venezuela–Colombia
Rio Paraguay	Brazil–Paraguay–Argentina
Rio Uruguay	Uruguay–Argentina–Brazil
Ruvuma	Tanzania–Mozambique
Sava	Croatia–Bosnia and Herzegovinia
Tumen	China–North Korea–Russia
Ubangi	Zaire–Congo
Ussuri	China–Russia
Yalu	China–North Korea
Zambezi	Namibia–Zambia–Zimbabwe

Table 1.4 The Principal Rivers as the Inter-state Borders, USA

River	State–State
Columbia R.	Washington–Oregon
Snake	Oregon–Idaho
Cololado	California–Arizona
Red	Texas–Oklahoma
Mississippi	Minnesta–Wisconsin–Iowa–Illinois–Missouri–Kentucky Missouri–Tennessee–Arkansas–Mississippi–Louisiana
Wabash	Indiana–Illinois–Kentucky
Ohio	Illinois–Kentucky–Indiana Kentucky–Ohio–West Virginia
Savannah	South Carolina–Georgia
Connecticut	Vermont–New Hampshire
Delaware	New York–Pennsylvania–New Jersey

Table 1.5 The Principal Rivers as Internal Borders, Brazil

River	Internal Border(s)
Rio Parana	Parana–Mato Grosso Do sul–Sao Paulo
Paranpanema	Parana–Sao Paulo
Rio Grande	Sao Paulo–Minas Gerais
Paranaiba	Minas Gerais–Goias
Araguaia	Goias–Mato Grosso Do sul; Para–Tocantins
Braco Maior	Mato Grosso–Tocantins
Parnaiba	Maranhao–Piaui
Rio Sao Francisco	Bahia–Pernambuco; Alagoas–Sergipe
Gurupi	Maranhao–Para
Sao Manuel	Mato Grosso Do sul–Para
Jumunda	Amazonas Selvas–Para
Jari	Para–Amapa

Table 1.6 The Principal Lakes in the Inter-provincial Borders, China

Lake	Inter-Provincial Border
Chahan-diao	Hebei–Inner Mongolia
Danjiangkou-shuiku	Hubei–Henan
Dingshan-hu	Shanghai–Jiangsu
Dongting-hu	Hunan–Hubei
Erlongshan-shuiku	Jilin–Liaoning
Gaoyou-hu	Jiangsu–Anhui
Guanting-shuiku	Hebei–Beijing
Gucheng-hu	Jiangsu–Anhui
Hedi-shuiku	Guangdong–Guangxi Zhuang
Hong-hu	Hubei–Anhui
Hongjian-diao	Shaanxi–Inner Mongolia
Hongzhe-hu	Jiangsu–Anhui
Longgan-hu	Hubei–Anhui
Lugu-hu	Sichuan–Yunnan
Mitijiangzhanmu-cuo	Qinghai–Tibet
Nanshi-hu	Shandong–Jiangsu
Shijiu-hu	Anhui–Jiangsu
Tai-hu	Jiangsu–Zhejiang
Weishan-hu	Shandong–Jiangsu
Youyi-shuiku	Inner Mongolia–Hebei
Yuecheng-shuiku	Hebei–Henan

Table 2.1 The European Border-Areas under Cooperation

No.	Border-Area
1	Spain–Portugal
2	Ireland–United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
3	France–Spain
4	Chores–Sardinia
5	France–Italy
6	Belgium (West Flanders)–France (Nord–Pas-de-Calais)
7	Belgium (Wallonia)–France (Nord–Pas-de-Calais)
8	France (Champagne–Ardenne)–Belgium (Wallonia)
9	France–Belgium–Luxembourg
10	Germany–France–Switzerland
11	France–Germany (Pamina)
12	France–Germany
13	France–United Kingdom
14	France–Switzerland (Rhone–Alps)
15	France–Switzerland (Franche–Comte)
16	Belgium–Netherlands (Middengebied)
17	Belgium–Netherlands (Scheldemond)
18	Germany–Belgium–Netherlands (Meuse–Rhine)
19	Germany–Netherlands (Ems–Dollard)
20	Netherlands–Germany (Rhine–Waal)
21	Netherlands–Germany (Rhine–Northern Meuse)
22	Netherlands–Germany (Euregio)
23	Denmark–Germany
24	Italy–Slovenia
25	Italy–Austria
26	Italy–Switzerland
27	Germany (Bavaria)
28	Germany–Switzerland (Hochrhein–Bodensee)
29	Germany–Luxembourg

Source: INTERREG PROGRAMMES, Association of European Border Regions, Enscheder Strabe 362, D–4432 Gronau.

Table 2.2 Population Growth Projections for Israel and Palestine

Year	Israel	Gaza	West Bank	Palestine
1990	4,559,000	711,000	1,326,000	2,037,500
2000	6,023,000	1,162,000	2,289,400	3,451,900
2010	6,695,200	1,639,900	3,317,000	4,776,900
2020	7,457,200	2,203,900	4,015,600	6,219,500

Source: [www.arij.org/pub/wconflict/#as\\_h2\\_27992](http://www.arij.org/pub/wconflict/#as_h2_27992).



Table 3.1 The OLS Results under Different Samples, Dependent Variable: ln(COD)

Sample types			Explanatory Variable	OLS Estimated results		
BORDER1	BORDER2	ASEAN		Coefficients	t-static	Sig. level
0	0	0	(Constant)	63.104	4.925	.000
			lnGDPPC	-22.763	-4.640	.000
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	2.114	4.525	.000
				R <sup>2</sup> =.099	F=17.050	N=314
0	0	1	(Constant)	-11.610	-2.567	.011
			lnGDPPC	3.939	2.875	.004
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	-.263	-2.572	.011
				R <sup>2</sup> =.187	F=38.362	N=336
0	1	0	(Constant)	-25.365	-.420	.675
			lnGDPPC	9.567	.420	.676
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	-.747	-.349	.728
				R <sup>2</sup> =.052	F=2.205	N=83
0	1	1	(Constant)	-27.524	-.858	.394
			lnGDPPC	10.157	1.047	.299
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	-.824	-1.140	.259
				R <sup>2</sup> =.102	F=3.525	N=64
1	0	0	(Constant)	62.026	2.459	.024
			lnGDPPC	-22.528	-2.337	.031
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	2.099	2.289	.034
				R <sup>2</sup> =.275	F=3.599	N=21
1	0	1	(Constant)	-8.014	-1.309	.198
			lnGDPPC	2.937	1.609	.116
			(lnGDPPC) <sup>2</sup>	-.205	-1.528	.135
				R <sup>2</sup> =.131	F=2.931	N=41

Note: R<sup>2</sup>, F, Sig. And N are the coefficient of correlation, F-statistic value, and number of observations respectively.

Source: Estimated by the author based on data of Chapter 7.

Table 3.2 Internationally Adjoining Protected Areas (as of 1998)

Region	Adjoining PA Complexes	Protected Areas	Proposed Complexes	Complexes with 3 Countries
N. America	8	42	4	0
C. & S. America	24	93	15	6
Europe	45	154	26	6
Africa	34	123	12	9
Asia	25	76	12	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27</b>

*Note:* Complexes may include proposed protected areas and areas designated under national legislation that have not been assigned an IUCN Category (i.e. unassigned), provided that there is at least one established protected area adjacent to another either side of an international boundary.

*Source:* Zbicz (1999a)

Table 4.1 Disputed Territorial Seas (by Country), 2000

Country	Area (in square kilometers)
Angola	22246
Benin	26768
Cameroon	10859
Congo	41362
Ecuador	957044
El Salvador	87510
Liberia	239112
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	73534
Nicaragua	94930
Nigeria	19390
Panama	274641
Peru	746525
Sierra Leone	155928
Syrian Arab Rep	5356
Togo	1302
Uruguay	110543
<b>World</b>	<b>2867050</b>

*Note:* No claims or areas for the Caspian Sea have been included.

*Source:* Pruett and Cimino (2000).

Table 4.2 The Six Levels of Cross-Border Cooperation

Levels of Cooperation between adjoining protected areas	Characteristics of cooperation	
0. No Cooperation	(0.1) hostility and armed conflict. (0.2) communication between staff of adjoining areas.	Areas of No
1. Communication	(1.1) sharing. (1.2) communicate. (1.3) meetings. (1.4) duty to notify about actions that may have cross-border impacts.	Information Staffs Low-level Possibly the
2. Consultation	(2.1) Both sides agree to consult on specific items of common interest. (2.2) about actions that may have cross-border impacts.	Duty to notify
3. Collaboration	(3.1) meetings. (3.2) cooperation such as joint research, search and rescue, signage and tourist facilities, etc.	Regular Programmatic
4. Coordination	(4.1) acknowledge ecosystem as a single unit. (4.2) of protection on both sides. (4.3) committees and coordination of planning.	Both Equal levels Joint advisory
5. Full cooperation	(5.1) management. (5.2) protection of natural and environmental resources. (5.3) long-range planning.	Coordinated Joint Joint

Source: Based on Zbicz (1999)

Table 4.3 Characteristics of Co-management

Characteristics	Definition/description
Pluralism	Inclusion of diverse interests and/or input (participants) into the process.
Communication and negotiation	Exchange of information between two or more parties through dialogue that leads to consensus or shared understanding.
Transactive decision-making	Decisions are made through dialogue involving pluralistic inputs and multiple knowledge systems.
Social learning	Mutual gaining of knowledge by actors through sharing values, developing strategies, implementing actions, and reflecting upon feedback.
Shared action/commitment	The commitment and/or undertaking of a series of events by actors.

Source: Ryan and Fitzgibbon (2004, p. 880).

Table 5.1 The Cross-Border Disputes at Selected International Rivers, 1816-2001

Primary (Secondary) River	Claim Description	Challenger-Target	Dates
St. Lawrence River (Niagara)	Chicago Diversion	Canada-USA	1925-1932
Milk River (St. Mary's)	St. Mary's Diversion	UK (Canada)-USA	1902-1909
	Milk River Diversion	USA-UK (Canada)	1904-1909
Red River (Souris)	Garrison Diversion	Canada-USA	1973 – 1986
			1999 -
Red River (Souris-Sheyenne)	Devil's Lake Diversion	Canada-USA	1997 -
Souris River	Rafferty-Alameda Dam	Canada-USA	1989-1992
Columbia River (Kootenay-Frasier)	Libby Dam	Canada-USA	1951-1961
Skagit River	High Ross Dam	Canada-USA	1972-1984
Taku River	Tulsequah Chief Mine	USA-Canada	1998 -
Colorado River	Alamo Canal	Mexico-USA	1901-1904
	Colorado Apportionment	Mexico-USA	1905-1944
	Wellton-Mohawk Salinity	Mexico-USA	1961-1973
	All-American Canal Sealing	Mexico-USA	1989-1999
Río Grande	Upper Rio Grande	Mexico-USA	1900-1906
	Lower Rio Grande	USA-Mexico	1924-1944
	Mexican Water Release	USA-Mexico	2000 -
San Juan River	San Juan Navigation	Costa Rica-Nicaragua	1982 -
Napo River	Petroecuador Oil Spill	Peru-Ecuador	1992-1992
Iguazú River	Segredo Reservoir	Argentina-Brazil	1998-1998
Paraná River	Itaipú Dam	Argentina-Brazil	1972-1979
	Yacyreta Dam	Paraguay-Argentina	1973-1979
Paraguay River	Río Paraguay Navigation	Paraguay-Argentina	1941-1967
Pilcomayo River	Lower Pilcomayo Diversion	Paraguay-Argentina	1980-1983
Uruguay River (La Plata)	Uruguay River Border	Argentina-Uruguay	1900-1973
Mauri River	Mauri Irrigation Project	Bolivia-Chile	1921-1922
Lauca River	Lauca Diversion	Bolivia-Chile	1939-1978
Silala River	Silala Fees (Ductec)	Chile-Bolivia	1999 -
Meuse River	Albert Canal	Netherlands-Belgium	1930-1937
Rhine River	German Hydroelectric Plan	Switzerland-Germany	1918-1918
	Grand Canal d'Alsace	Switzerland- France	1919-1922
	Alsace Salt Releases	Netherlands-France	1979-1982
Scheldt River	Scheldt/Wielingen Navigation	Belgium-Netherlands	1919-1932

Segre River (Ariege-Carol)	Lake Lanoux Diversion	Spain-France	1917-1967
Duero - Tejo - Guadiana Rivers	National Hydrological Plan	Portugal-Spain	1993-2000
Jordan River	Lake Huleh Diversion	Syria-Israel	1951-1951
		Jordan-Israel	1951-1953
	DMZ Diversion National Water Carrier	Syria-Israel	1953-1954
		Lebanon-Israel	1956-1966
		Syria-Israel	1956-1958
		UAR (Syria)-Israel	1959-1961
		Jordan-Israel	1956-1966
	Sewage Dumping	Jordan-Israel	1989-1989
West Bank Allocation	Jordan-Israel	1989-1989	
Hasbani-Baniyas (Jordan)	Jordan Headwaters Diversion	Israel-Lebanon	1964-1966
		Israel-Syria	1964-1966
		Israel-Jordan	1964-1966
Hasbani River (Jordan)	Wazzani Pipe	Israel-Lebanon	2001-2001
Yarmuk River (Jordan)	Bunger Plan	Israel-Syria	1953-1956
		Israel-Jordan	1953-1956
	Unity Dam	Israel-Syria	1987-1998
		Israel-Jordan	1987-1998
East Ghor Canal (Yarmuk/Jordan)	East Ghor Canal	Israel-Jordan	1969-1969
		Jordan-Israel	1976-1994
		Israel-Jordan	1999-1999
Yarmuk River	Yarmuk Diversions	Jordan-Syria	1987-1987
			1992-1998
	Golan Heights Dam	Syria-Israel	1997-1998
		Jordan-Israel	1997-1998
Euphrates River	Mafraq Spill	Syria-Jordan	2000-2000
	Absolute Sovereignty	Syria-Turkey	1964 -
	Keban Dam	Syria-Turkey	1964-1966
	Tabqa (Thawrah) Dam	Iraq-Syria	1975-1975
	Lake Assad	Syria-Turkey	1983-1983
	Ataturk Dam	Syria-Turkey	1984-1990
		Iraq-Turkey	1990-1990
	Karakaya Dam	Syria-Turkey	1986-1986
	Iraqi Allocation	Iraq-Syria	1988-1990
Birecik Dam	Iraq-Turkey	1993 -	
	Syria-Turkey	1995 -	
Tigris/Euphrates Rivers	Iraqi Allocation	Iraq-Turkey	1988 -
Tigris River	Ilisu Dam	Iraq-Turkey	1999 -
Shatt al-Arab	Thalweg & Navigation	Iran-UK (Iraq)	1921-1932;
			1958-1975;
			1979-1990
		Iran-Iraq	1932-1937;
	1953-1954;		
	1959-1975		
Orontes River	Syrian Dam Plan	Turkey-Syria	1956-1958;
			1961 -
		Turkey-UAR (Syria)	1958-1961

*Notes:* (1) Data only include Americas, Western Europe and Middle East; (2) claim dates are constrained by membership in the COW interstate system, limiting these claims to interactions between recognized sovereign states; and (3) Claims cannot begin until both participants qualify for system membership, and claims are considered to end with the loss of system membership.

*Source:* Hensel *et al.* (2004).

Table 5.2 Selected Cross-Border Wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

War Name	Countries Involved	War Start (M/D/Y)	Duration (days)	Deaths
Russo-Polish	Russia, Poland	2/14/1919	613	100000
Greco-Turkish	Greece, Turkey	5/5/1919	1256	50000
Lithuanian-Polish	Lithuania, Poland	7/15/1920	140	1000
Sino-Soviet	China, USSR	8/17/1929	109	3200
Saudi-Yemeni	Saudi Arabia, Yemen	3/20/1934	55	2100
Russo-Finnish	Russia, Finland	11/30/1939	104	74900
First Kashmir	India, Pakistan	7/17/1948	169	2000
Assam	China, India	10/20/1962	34	1853
Second Kashmir	India, Pakistan	8/5/1965	50	7061
Bangladesh	India, Pakistan	12/3/1971	15	11000
Turco-Cypriot	Turkey, Cyprus	7/20/1974	13	1500
Vietnamese-Cambodian	Vietnam, Cambodia	5/1/1975	1348	8000
Ethiopian-Somalian	Ethiopia, Somalia	8/1/1977	226	6000
Ugandan-Tanzanian	Uganda, Tanzania	10/30/1978	165	3000
Sino-Vietnamese	China, Vietnam	2/17/1979	22	21000
Iran-Iraq	Iran, Iraq	9/22/1980	2890	1250000
Falklands	Argentina, UK	3/25/1982	88	910
Israel-Syria (Lebanon)	Israel, Syria	4/21/1982	138	1235
Sino-Vietnamese	China, Vietnam	1/5/1987	33	4000

*Source:* Sarkees (2000).

Table 6.2 The Mutual Complementary Conditions of Northeast Asian Countries

Nation	Advantages	Disadvantages
Japan	Capital saving, advanced technology, plenty of superior equipment ready to move out, vanguard industrial products and management experiences.	Severe shortage of energy and industrial resources, insufficient grain for animal husbandry and some agricultural products, comparative deficiency of labor.
Russia (Far East)	Plenty of forest, non-ferrous metal ore, aquatic resources, oil, gas, coal and some products of heavy and chemical industries (such as steel, fertilizers, etc.)	Severe shortage of agricultural and light industrial products, lack of labor and capital, backward industrial equipment and management experience.
China (Northeast)	Favorable agricultural conditions, adequate and various agricultural products (such as corn, soybean, meat, fruit), some textile industrial products, oil, coal, building materials, Chinese medicinal herbs, and excess labor.	Lack of capital, advanced equipment, technology and management experience, comparative shortage of some mineral resources, conditioned infrastructure.
DPRK	Rich mineral resources, metal ore and simple processed products, aquatic products, some industrial commodities and plentiful labor.	Shortage of capital, insufficiency of farm, sideline and light industrial commodities, backward equipment and technology.
ROK	Surplus capital, advanced technology and equipment ready to move out, vanguard industrial products.	Shortage of energy and industrial resources, lack of grains for stock raising, insufficiency of labor.
Mongolia	Plentiful products of animal husbandry and of mineral ores, especially fluorspar.	No convenient way to communicate directly with other Northeast Asian nations, lack of capital, technology, equipment, farm products and light industrial commodities.

Source: Chen, Yuan, Wang and Ding (1991).



Table 6.4 The TRADP's Input-Output Effects on Northeast Asian Countries

Country	Input	Output
China (Northeast)	Labor force, grain, building materials, industrial finished products, applied technology, mechanical equipment.	High-technology, capital, industrial finished products, aquatic products.
North Korea	Labor force, mineral products, agricultural, forest products.	Light industrial products, industrial equipments, technology, capital, qualified personnel.
Russia (Far East)	Raw materials, forest products, science and technology.	Light industrial products, foods, agricultural products, capital, technology.
Mongolia	Livestock and herb products, mineral products.	Industrial products, capital, technology (especially in agricultural production).
Japan and South Korea	Capital, advanced technology, industrial equipment, tourism products.	Industrial raw materials, energy, building materials.

Table 6.3 Chronology of Tumen River Area Development Program, 1990-2004

Year	Month	Major Events
1990	July	At the Conference on Northeast Asian Economic and Technical Cooperation in Changchun, the Chinese representative presents <i>The Tumen River: a Development Concept for the Golden Triangle</i>
	Nov.	The Russian Parliament approves the Law on the Nakhodka Free Economic Zone
1991	July	Announcement that the UNDP is to support the development of the Tumen River area is made at the UNDP's Northeast Asia Subregional Programme Conference (Ulaanbaatar)
	Oct.	UNDP presents the <i>Vision for the Development of the Tumen River Area</i> at the UNDP's TRADP Conference (Pyongyang)
	Dec.	The DPRK government officially announces the establishment of the Rajin-Songbong Free Economic and Trade Zone
1992	Jan.	Vladivostok opened up to outsiders
	Feb.	1st PMC meeting (Seoul)
	Mar.	Hunchun opened up to outsiders
	Oct.	2nd PMC meeting (Beijing)
	Dec.	China and Russia sign an agreement regarding the development of the railway between Hunchun and Makhhalino
1993	May	The Tumen River Development Corporation concept, tripartite land lease proposals and the development area are discussed at the 3rd PMC meeting (Pyongyang)
1994	Jan.	At the Informal Meeting of Practitioners, the proposals for a Tumen River Development Corporation and tripartite land leases are dropped
	July	4th PMC meeting (Moscow) takes place, without the participation of the DPRK
1995	May	5th PMC meeting (Beijing)
	Oct.	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture Investment Forum (Yanji)
	Oct.	Regular container shipping route between Rajin and Busan established, linking Yanbian with Busan
	Dec.	Agreements on the establishment of the Coordination Committee and the Consultative Commission signed at the 6th PMC meeting (New York)
1996	Apr.	1st Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Beijing) takes place; Tumen Secretariat established (based in Beijing)
	Sept.	More than 400 people from 26 countries take part in the Rajin-Sonbong International Investment Forum
	Oct.	2nd Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Beijing) takes place
	Oct.	Railway line between Hunchun and Makhhalino connected
	Nov.	Survey for the Zarubino Port Development Plan completed (Keidanren/ERINA)
1997	Feb.	Wonjon Bridge opened to Chinese and foreign travelers
	Nov.	3rd Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Beijing) takes place
1998	May	Primorsky Territory International Investment Forum (Vladivostok)
	Sept.	Hunchun International Investment Forum (Hunchun)
1999	June	4th Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Ulaanbaatar) takes place, without the participation of the DPRK
	Aug.	Container shipping routes established between Posiet and Akita, and between Rajin and Niigata
2000	Feb.	Cargo transport on the railway between Hunchun and Makhhalino begins (carrying Russian timber to China)
	Mar.	Trade and investment promotion workshop (Beijing)
	Apr.	Zarbino – Sokcho ferry route established, Hunchun Export Processing Zone established
2001	Feb.	Hunchun Sino-Russian Common Market Zone established
	Apr.	5th Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Hong Kong) takes place
2002	June	6th Coordination Committee and Consultative Commission meeting (Vladivostok) takes place
2003	Nov.	Official opening of the railway between Hunchun and Makhhalino

Source: Tsuji (2004).

Table 6.1 The Geographical Scope of the Tumen River Delta

	Small Delta				Great Delta			
	China	N. Korea	Russia	Total	China	N. Korea	Russia	Total
Key city (own)	Hunchun	Najin	Posyet		Yanji	Chongjin	Vladivostok	
East longitude	130°35'	130°30'	130°84'		129°58'	129°76'	131°92'	
North latitude	42°88'	42°25'	42°67'		42°90'	41°80'	43°14'	
Population ('000 persons)	126.5	32.5	132.5	291.5	886.5	842.5	1302.5	3031.5
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )				1000				10000

Sources (1) *Northeast Asia Forum*, No. 2, 1993, p. 58; and (2) map of each country.

Table 6.5 The Structures of the Protected Areas/Nature Reserves<sup>a</sup> in the Lower Tumen River Area

(A) CHINA/Jilin Province

Name of Protected Area and Location	Nature Protected Area Category and Status	Type of and Purpose of Protected Area	Name of Management Institution and System	Principal Landowner Rights and Landuse	Year Established	Area	Planned or Proposed Developments and Timing
Jilin Hunchun Nature Reserve, Hunchun Municipality, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Provincial Status Nature Reserve	Primary and secondary forest ecosystem, and wetlands Protection of habitat for the Northeast Tiger, Far East Leopard, and migratory birds	Jilin Hunchun Nature Reserve Administration under the Jilin Forestry Department	Forestry in northern part of reserve Rice farming a secondary landuse Freshwater Fishing and Rice farming in Jingxin Some tourism in Jingxin	December 2001	122,200 ha (core zone 59,689 ha; buffer zone 46,152 ha; experimental zone 16,358 ha)	State Level (National/Federal) Nature Reserve, December 2003; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve application under consideration after state-level Nature Reserve confirmed

(B) RUSSIA/Khasan District

Name of Protected Area and Location	Nature Protected Area Category and Status	Type of and Purpose of Protected Area	Name of Management Institution and System	Principal Landowner Rights and Landuse	Year Established	Area	Planned or Proposed Developments and Timing
(a) Far East State Marine Reserve (FESMR) Offshore from Khasan District, Primorsky Territory, in a cluster of four separate zones (Peter the Great Bay)	Federal Reserve (Strictly Protected) – zapovednik	Marine ecosystem Protection of Migratory/sea bird colonies and habitat	Institute of Marine Biology, Far East Branch of the Academy of Science, Vladivostok	Strictly Protected Area Restricted mariculture near Posyet Restricted tourism	1978	64,360 ha, of which 63,000 ha is marine area, and 1.36 ha is land near Posyet in Khasan District Core area 37,500 ha	UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status approved July 2003; Award October 2003

(b) Kedrovaya Pad, Barabash	Federal Reserve (Strictly Protected) – zapovednik	Primary forest ecosystem Protection of habitat for the Far East Leopard And Siberian Tiger	Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok	Strictly Protected Area	1916	17,900 ha	Possible applicant for UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status, 2003-2004; possible component of the proposed amalgamated Barsovy National Park 2004-2005
(c) Barsovy Federal Refuge (zakaznik) Barabash-Slavyanka & along Chinese border, Khasan District	Federal Wildlife Refuge (zakaznik)	Secondary Forest Ecosystem Protection of habitat of Far East Leopard and Siberian Tiger	Ministry of Agriculture, Primorsky Krai Wildlife & Game Department, Vladivostok	Forestry (Goslesfond -State Forestry Service Fund) Some Russian Army use Deer Farms Hay-making	1979	106,000 ha	Possible component of the proposed amalgamated Barsovy National Park 2004-2005
(d) Borisovskii Plateau Refuge (zakaznik) North of Barabash, in Nadezdinskii/Khasan Districts	Provincial Wildlife Refuge (zakaznik)	Secondary Forest Ecosystem Protection of habitat of Far East Leopard and Siberian Tiger	Ministry of Agriculture, Primorsky Krai Wildlife & Game Department, Vladivostoik	Forestry (Goslesfond -State Forestry Service Fund)	1996	63,430 ha	Possible component of the proposed amalgamated Barsovy National Park 2004-2005
(e) Khasanskii Nature Park, Khasan Wetlands, on border of Tumen River (DPRK, FESMR, & China border (Jingxin)	Nature Park, Provincial (Territory) level	Primary Wetland  Protection of habitat of migratory birds	Khasanskii Nature Park Management, Slavyanka, under Primorsky Krai Administration, Natural Resources Committee, Vladivostok	Recreational fishing  Ecotourism	1998	9,540 ha	Enlargement of Nature Park underway, northwards, to a total area of 36,000 ha, with expected completion of process Jan.-June 2004

(C) DPR KOREA/Rajin-Sonbong

Name of Protected Area and Location	Nature Protected Area Category and Status	Type of and Purpose of Protected Area	Name of Management Institution and System	Principal Landowner Rights and Landuse	Year Established	Area	Planned or Proposed Developments and Timing
(a) Bonpo Wetland Reserve (also known as the Sonbong Migratory Bird Reserve)	Municipal (Provincial) level-status nature preservation area	Primary Wetland comprising the lakes of Manpo, Tongbon & Ponpo Protection of habitat of migratory birds and small mammals	Ra-Son People's Committee, State Land and Environmental Protection Administration Rajin	Fresh/saltwater fishing, mariculture & duck farming in Manpo Lake Some tourism around lakes and beaches	Manpo Wetland Reserve part established 1959 Bonpo Wetland Reserve expanded 1995-2002	3,200 ha	Unknown  Financial constraints have prevented establishment of infrastructure, proper institutions, and staffing No Plans
(b) Al Island Seabird Sanctuary, Natural Monument No. 334	Strictly-protected nature preservation area	Marine & rocky island ecosystem Protection of sea bird colonies, and seal habitat	Ra-Son People's Committee, Ship Navigation Office, Rajin	Strictly Protected Area, but some restricted eco-tourism	Unknown	Unknown, but possibly 20 ha	
Name of Protected Area and Location	Nature Protected Area Category and Status	Type of and Purpose of Protected Area	Name of Reserve Management Institution and System	Principal Landowner Rights and Landuse	Year Established	Area	Planned or Proposed Developments and Timing
(c) Uam Seal Sanctuary	Strictly-protected; probably Sonbong County-level status nature preservation area	Rocky coastal/marine ecosystem Protection of seal colonies and habitat area	People's Committee, State Land and Environmental Protection Bureau, Rajin	Strictly Protected Area	Unknown	Unknown but possibly 20 ha	Unknown

<sup>a</sup>: Include potential candidates for inclusion in a Lower Tumen River Area cross-border Biosphere Reserve (as of October 2003).

Source: Davies (2003).

Table 7.1 Descriptive Statistics of Water Quality of the LMB, 1985-2000, unit: mg/l

Indicator	Number of observations	Minimum value	Maximum value	Mean value	Std. Deviation
<i>All nations</i>					
TOTP	876	0.005	0.960	0.063	0.066
COD	865	0.350	11.020	2.698	1.561
<i>Thailand</i>					
TOTP	250	0.009	0.101	0.045	0.019
COD	250	0.840	11.020	2.940	1.143
<i>Vietnam</i>					
TOTP	293	0.007	0.576	0.088	0.053
COD	291	0.430	5.490	2.575	0.948
<i>Lao PDR</i>					
TOTP	258	0.005	0.960	0.063	0.098
COD	249	0.350	10.770	2.493	2.350
<i>Cambodia</i>					
TOTP	75	0.011	0.066	0.028	0.010
COD	75	1.120	7.030	3.049	1.231

Table 7.2 Regressions for Transnational Water Pollution, Dependent Variable:  $\ln(\text{TOTP})$ 

Explanatory variables	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	Coeff.	Std. error	Coeff.	Std. error	Coeff.	Std. error
(Constant)	0.954	2.134	-8.424	2.289 <sup>a</sup>	-7.488	0.689 <sup>a</sup>
$\ln(\text{GDPPC})$	-0.994	0.574 <sup>c</sup>	0.811	0.597	0.559	0.098 <sup>a</sup>
$[\ln(\text{GDPPC})]^2$	0.061	0.038	-0.017	0.039	-	-
BORDER1	-	-	0.267	0.077 <sup>a</sup>	0.266	0.076 <sup>a</sup>
BORDER2	-	-	0.519	0.054 <sup>a</sup>	0.520	0.054 <sup>a</sup>
ASEAN	-	-	-0.288	0.068 <sup>a</sup>	-0.276	0.063 <sup>a</sup>
COLDWAR	-	-	0.136	0.073 <sup>b</sup>	0.134	0.073 <sup>c</sup>
THAILAND	-	-	-0.260	0.166	-0.282	0.158 <sup>c</sup>
VIETNAM	-	-	1.125	0.081 <sup>a</sup>	1.116	0.078 <sup>a</sup>
LAO	-	-	0.326	0.080 <sup>a</sup>	0.321	0.080 <sup>a</sup>
N	875		875		875	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.012		0.337		0.337	
F	5.390		48.964		55.114	
Sig.	0.005		0.000		0.000	

Notes: (1) N, R<sup>2</sup>, F and Sig. are the number of observations, coefficient of correlation, F-statistic value, and overall significance of the regression respectively. (2) <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup> and <sup>c</sup> denote that the estimated coefficients are statistically significant at 1%, 5% and 10% confidence levels respectively. (3) “-” denotes that explanatory variable is excluded from regression. (4) Country dummies only include Thailand, Vietnam, and Lao PDR, with Cambodia being excluded.



Table 7.3 Regressions for Transnational Water Pollution, Dependent Variable:  $\ln(\text{COD})$

Explanatory variables	(4)		(5)		(6)	
	Coeff.	Std. error	Coeff.	Std. error	Coeff.	Std. error
(Constant)	2.959	1.668 <sup>c</sup>	-0.947	1.988	-2.249	0.596 <sup>a</sup>
$\ln(\text{GDPPC})$	-0.687	0.448	0.117	0.518	0.468	0.085 <sup>a</sup>
$[\ln(\text{GDPPC})]^2$	0.054	0.030 <sup>c</sup>	0.023	0.034	-	-
BORDER1	-	-	-0.050	0.066	-0.049	0.066
BORDER2	-	-	0.343	0.047 <sup>a</sup>	0.342	0.047 <sup>a</sup>
ASEAN	-	-	-0.052	0.059	-0.068	0.054
COLDWAR	-	-	0.440	0.064 <sup>a</sup>	0.442	0.064 <sup>a</sup>
THAILAND	-	-	-0.837	0.144 <sup>a</sup>	-0.807	0.137 <sup>a</sup>
VIETNAM	-	-	-0.223	0.071 <sup>a</sup>	-0.209	0.068 <sup>a</sup>
LAO	-	-	-0.587	0.070 <sup>a</sup>	-0.580	0.069 <sup>a</sup>
N	864		864		864	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.036		0.197		0.196	
F	16.179		23.243		26.106	
Sig.	0.000		0.000		0.000	

Notes: As for Table 7.2.

Table 7.4 A Comparison of the Effects of the ASEAN on Pollutants in Border Areas, mg/l

Type of area	ASEAN (0 or 1)	Type of pollutant	Number of Observations	Minimum value	Maximum value	Mean value	Std. Dev.
All Samples	0	TOTP	430	0.005	0.689	0.067	0.068
		COD	421	0.380	10.570	2.623	1.794
	1	TOTP	446	0.007	0.960	0.060	0.063
		COD	444	0.350	11.020	2.769	1.301
BORDE R1=1	0	TOTP	22	0.030	0.170	0.084	0.041
		COD	22	0.890	3.460	1.998	0.699
	1	TOTP	42	0.020	0.190	0.055	0.038
		COD	42	1.020	3.080	2.370	0.423
BORDE R2=1	0	TOTP	85	0.020	0.690	0.116	0.122
		COD	84	0.900	10.570	4.270	2.752
	1	TOTP	65	0.010	0.960	0.071	0.119
		COD	65	0.720	11.020	2.961	2.672
Other Areas	0	TOTP	323	0.005	0.220	0.053	0.037
		COD	315	0.380	7.030	2.228	1.166
	1	TOTP	339	0.007	0.576	0.058	0.048
		COD	337	0.350	5.360	2.782	0.907

Table 8.1 Areal Extents of the U.S.-Mexico Border Area, by Sub-Area, unit: square miles

Sub-area		Total area	Area in, Mexico	Area in U.S.	Federal land in U.S.
No.	Name				
1	Pacific Basins/Salton Trough	14,000	4,870	9,130	6,355
2	Colorado River/Sea of Cortez	22,590	8,370	14,220	12,970
3	Mexican Highlands	21,840	5,395	16,445	9,665
4	Mimbres/Animas Basins	12,450	6,185	6,265	3,380
5	Rio Grande--Elephant Butte Reservoir to above Rio Conchos	28,940	5,760	23,180	10,835
6	Rio Grande--Rio Conchos to Amistad Reservoir	34,630	13,910	20,720	1,495
7	Rio Grande--below Amistad Reservoir to Falcon Reservoir	12,910	7,840	5,070	60
8	Lower Rio Grande Valley--below Falcon Reservoir to Gulf of Mexico	10,240	6,155	4,085	70
	Total	157,600	58,485	99,115	44,830

Note: Data on all areas are rounded to nearest 5 square miles

Source: DOI (1996).

Table 8.2 Population Growth in San Diego and Tijuana, Imperial Valley and Mexicali

Year	San Diego County	Tijuana	Imperial Valley	Mexicali
1930	209,659	11,000	60,903	29,985
1940	289,348	22,000	59,740	44,399
1950	556,808	65,000	62,975	124,362
1960	1,033,011	166,000	72,105	281,333
1970	1,367,200	341,000	74,400	396,324
1980	1,873,300	462,000	92,500	510,664
1990	2,520,500	747,000	110,400	601,938
1995	2,690,255	1,035,415	141,500	695,805

Source: Ganster (1996).

Table 8.3 Management of international water resources: Colorado and Rio Grande

(1) Legal regime	International Boundary and Water Commission IBWC/CILA series of treaties established the regime 1906, 1944 are the most important
(2) Customary law	USA held off the Harmon Doctrine (absolute sovereignty) and changed its legal stance to one nearer to the Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty
Territorial extent and membership	United States and Mexico Organization covers the whole basin Water allocation.
(3) Functions	Water quality: salinity and sewage. Groundwater resources
(4) Explicit or implicit expression	1906 convention explicitly mentioned equitable division. The 1944 Treaty stressed equitable distribution of the water
(5) Purposes and power of implementation	Management of water works, implementation monitoring and enforcement of agreements and resolution of conflicts. Practically it has basin wide comprehensive development approach
(6) Conflict and conflict management	Conflicts on water allocation to USA and Mexico led to the conclusion of the 1906 and 1944 treaties. IBWC/CILA is also a forum for conflict resolution

Source: Kloit et al. (2001).

Table 8.4 Comparison of U.S. and Mexican Health-Based Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	United States	Mexico
Carbon monoxide (CO)		
8-hour Average	9 ppm	11 ppm
1-hour Average	35 ppm	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )		
Annual Average	0.053 ppm	
1-hour Average		0.21 ppm
Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )		
8-hour Average	0.08 ppm	
1-hour Average	0.12 ppm	0.11 ppm
Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )		
Annual Average	0.03 ppm	0.03 ppm
24-hour Average	0.14 ppm	0.33 ppm
Particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )		
Annual Average	15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
24-hour Average	65 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Particulate matter smaller than 10 micrometers (PM <sub>10</sub> )		
Annual Average	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
24-hour Average	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Total suspended particulate matter (TSP)		
Annual Average		75 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
24-hour Average		260 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Lead (Pb)		
Quarterly Average	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

Source: [http://www.epa.gov/ttn/catc/cica/airq\\_e.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/catc/cica/airq_e.html).

Table 9.1 Casualties in Selected Armed Fights at Lake Weishan, 1961-1998

No.	MM/DD/Year	Weapons used	Deaths	Wounded
1	11/18/1961	Duck gun, javelin, sword, stick, etc.	1	2
2	10/12/1971	Duck gun, reaphook	1	>10
3	10/15/1973	Duck gun, self-made gun	4	55
4	10/11/1980	Self-made gun, reaping hook, bayonet, shovel, scourge, spear, dagger, etc	3	35
5	10/19/1980	Rifle, light machine gun	1	47
6	9/13/1983	Rifle	3	1
7	10/22/1986	Rifle	1	7
8	6/5/1990	Dynamite, rifle, cannons, grenade, lance, stick	3	11
9	2/17/1995	Police pistol	1	-
10	5/17/1998	NA	1	-

Sources: (1) Office of Lakeside Land, Peixian county, Jiangsu province; and (2) Magistrate Office of Weishan county, Shandong province.

Table 9.2 Water Pollution at Lake Weishan, 1995-2000 (unit: mg/l)

Year	TOTP (Total Phosphate)	COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)
1995	0.08	8.01
1996	0.20	6.16
1997	0.18	8.43
1998	0.19	11.64
1999	0.18	9.64
2000	0.15	8.05

Note: In China, standards for polluted water are defined as: TOTP>0.09 mg/l and COD>6mg/l.

Source: Bureau of Environmental Protection, Shandong province, October 2002.

Table 9.3 The Imbalanced Cultivations in Selected Disputed Areas at Lake Weishan

Area	Year	Population (‘000 persons)	Area of Cultivated Land (ha)	Output of Grains (ton)	Output of Aquatic Products (ton)
Xiping township	1986	7429	773	3276	34
	2001	9299	696	4689	504
	AGR (%)	1.51	-0.70	2.42	19.69
Zhaomiao township	1986	11169	1027	4803	78
	2001	14423	954	5533	704
	AGR (%)	1.72	-0.53	0.95	15.80
Gaolou township	1982	15885	2140	3850	3500
	2001	20586	3976	20468	11450
	AGR (%)	1.37	4.52	9.19	6.44
Weishan county	1982	509212	50053	152335	11848
	2002	685200	54213	252800	62000
	AGR (%)	1.50	0.57	2.56	8.63

Notes: (1) AGR=annual growth rate. (2) Xiping and Zhaomiao townships were administratively transferred from Jiangsu to Shandong provinces in 1985.

Source: Calculated by the author based on the data provided by Statistical Department of Weishan county, Shandong province.

Table 9.4 Who's Who in the Resolution Process of the Lake Weishan Disputes

Name	Title	Native Place	Year(s) of Resolution Involved
Zhou En'lai	Premier of SC	Jiangsu	1967
Du Ping	Commissar of NMD	Jiangxi	1967
Zhang Bangying	Minister of MCA	Shanxi	1980-81
Qian Zhengying	Minister of MWC	Zhejiang	1980-81
Wan Li	Vice-Premier of SC	Shandong	1983-84
Tian Jiyun	Vice-Premier of SC	Shandong	1983-84
Cui Naifu	Minister of MCA	Jiangxi	1983-84

Notes: SC=the State Council; MCA=Ministry of Civil Affairs; MWC=Ministry of Water Conservancy; NMD=Nanjing Military District of the Central Military Committee of Communist Party of China.

Table 9.5 Are the Provinces Surrounding the Lake Weishan Area Too Large in Size?

Province	Population <sup>a</sup> (000 persons)	Land Area (000' km <sup>2</sup> )	Economic Size <sup>b</sup> (000' (persons×km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> )	Distance from Weishan to Provincial Capital (km)
Henan	95550.0	160.0	3910.0	349
Shandong	90410.0	150.0	3682.6	317
Jiangsu	73550.0	100.0	2712.0	346
Anhui	63280.0	130.0	2868.2	296
Provincial Average of China <sup>c</sup>	40897.7	299.8	2762.8	

Notes:

<sup>a</sup>: As of the end of 2001 (Source: *China Statistical Yearbook 2002*).

<sup>b</sup>: Calculated by the geometric mean of 'Population' and 'Land Area'.

<sup>c</sup>: A total number of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (except Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) are included.