

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PATTERNS OF WATER RESOURCES FORMATION IN CHINA

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China is rich in surface water resources. However, they are unevenly distributed throughout the country. There are problems in their formation and interaction with other waters. Waters are formed in different natural conditions. Some of the rivers are transboundary. There are risks in their use, including internal problems and problems with neighboring countries.

Keywords: surface waters; regions; problems of formation; uneven distribution; transboundary rivers; risks of use.

ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫХ ВОД КИТАЯ

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Китай богат поверхностными водными ресурсами. Однако они размещены неравномерно по территории страны. Существуют проблемы в их формировании, во взаимодействии с другими водами. Воды формируются в разных природных условиях. Часть рек являются трансграничными. Возникают риски в их использовании, включая внутренние проблемы и проблемы с соседними странами.

Ключевые слова: поверхностные воды; регионы; проблемы формирования; неравномерность размещения; трансграничные реки; риски использования; перспективы.

Introduction. China is a vast country with a variety of natural resources, including surface water resources. China's surface water resources include four types of water bodies: rivers, glaciers, lakes and swamps. The total length of all rivers in China is about 420,000 kilometers, and there are more than 50,000 rivers with a watershed area of more than 100 square kilometers, with a total river runoff of 271.15 billion cubic meters. China's surface water resources are distributed throughout Asia and extend to neighboring Europe and Africa, and China's surface water resources have a great deal of connection and influence on various regions and the world in many ways. This paper firstly discusses that

China's surface water resources mainly include four kinds of water bodies, and categorizes the four kinds of surface water bodies in detail, and secondly discusses the regional distribution of China's surface water resources in China, and researches the impacts of the distribution of China's surface water in China's territory on China's natural environment and economic development, etc., and firstly puts it in China and Asia's point of view, and considers the regional pattern of China's surface water system on China itself, and the impacts with neighboring countries, neighboring countries, and the impacts with neighboring countries and neighboring countries. The regional pattern of China's surface water system is first considered in the context of China and Asia, in terms of its impact on China itself and its interactions with neighboring countries and regions. This is followed by an expansion of the distributional impacts of surface water resources from the outflow river basins to Europe, Africa and even the world. China has many transboundary rivers and is a famous upstream country in the world. In terms of the whole river basin, it is closely connected with other countries and regions in the watershed, and there are advantages and disadvantages, opportunities and challenges in terms of the natural environment, people's life, economic development, and national security, etc. This part of the paper will be discussed by using the SWOT analysis method. In the last part of this paper, the relationship between China's surface water resources and China's two geostrategies will be discussed in detail, especially China's "Belt and Road" and "Community of Destiny" strategies. The "Belt and Road" and "Community of Destiny" strategies are two major geostrategies for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The outflow rivers and lakes in China's surface water resources are the intersection of the "Belt and Road" and "Community of Destiny" strategies, and this paper discusses the interactions between the two strategies and these watersheds.

Methods. Examples, Data Analysis, SWOT Analysis, Literature Search.

Results. As one of the world's most important resources, water is a source of concern in many areas and a potential source of political, economic and social conflict. According to the Global Risk Assessment Report 2016 published by the Global Economic Forum, the climate change crisis has overtaken the weapons of mass destruction crisis in first place, while the water crisis is in third place. In the context of interrelated crises, the water crisis will also interact with other crises and exacerbate the complexity of global governance. In such a severe reality, China cannot avoid the impact, China as the world's richest water resources in the ranking of the fifth country, it has huge water resources, and these water resources, including surface water resources (rivers, lakes, glaciers, marshes) and other regions and countries in the political, economic, humanities and other aspects of the inextricable links, so the regional distribution of China's

surface water resources, and the overall pattern of regional distribution of the study. Therefore, the regional distribution of surface water resources in China and the overall pattern of regional distribution should be clearly studied before the relationship between the distribution pattern of surface water resources in China and other countries and regions or even the world can be further explored.

Discussion. China is rich in surface water resources, among which there are many transboundary rivers in China, which are mainly concentrated in the northeast, northwest and southwest regions of China. Due to the geographical distribution of transboundary rivers in these three regions is consistent with that of China, the distribution of transboundary river disputes in China is also concentrated in these three regions, and the types of river problems vary from region to region. But the root of the problem comes from the fact that the distribution of surface water resources in China is closely linked to other countries and regions. China's transboundary rivers mainly face problems of water resource allocation, cross-basin governance, and the involvement of external forces. For China, the solution of transboundary river problems is not only related to China's internal economic construction and regional economic balance and stability, but also related to China's relations with neighboring countries. Therefore, this paper discusses in detail the classification and distribution of surface water resources in China, as well as the pattern of the distribution of surface water resources in China's region of the world, so as to further discuss the impacts of these on China, as well as the interaction between China and the world. Finally, the two geostrategies of "One Belt, One Road" and "Common Destiny" provide new opportunities to solve the transboundary river problems in China. Based on the intersection of the two geostrategies, the unique idea of building a community of destiny for transboundary rivers is proposed, and Chinese transboundary rivers can play an important role in the two geostrategies, so that China and the world can have a closer and more positive influence on each other through surface water systems. This is also the value of this thesis.

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