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Duan, Yuwan

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Stellingen

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Exports, Income and Regional Inequality in China: Value Chain Analyses

van Yuwan Duan

1. China's export production is characterized by a high but decreasing dependence on imports. (This thesis)
2. China is moving up the global value chains by increasing its domestic inputs in the production of exports and by adjusting its export commodity composition. (This thesis)
3. Both the levels and the dynamics of national income and domestic value added in China's exports are very different due to the large and changing inflow of foreign investments. (This thesis)
4. The decreasing export shares of Foreign Invested Enterprises helped to increase the Chinese national income that is earned per RMB of China's exports.
5. The effects on value added of the product sales to other regions or other countries, would be significantly overestimated if processing exports were not properly separated from other exports in the input-output models.
6. An increasing share of exports—especially processing exports—in final demand increased China's regional income inequality.
7. The productivity dip in mother's output after giving birth is as if mom's intelligence was stolen by her baby.
8. Interest is the most powerful motivator for a researcher.
9. The "budget" constraint that is strictest for a researcher is time.