

Propositions

attached to the thesis

The Economics of Sustainable Urban Water Management: the Case of Beijing

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1. Constraints to sustainable water management in Beijing are both technical and non-technical. (Ch.1-7)
2. New water systems to increase water supply may be technologically feasible, but they are often economically less attractive than traditional systems. (Ch.1-7)
3. The failure or success of rainwater harvesting systems for agricultural irrigation in Beijing is strongly related to the availability and cost of groundwater. (Ch.4-6)
4. The price mechanism alone is not enough to change groundwater consumption by farmers in the rural areas of Beijing. (Ch.5)
5. Economics can help to identify the non-technical problems hindering the introduction and proper functioning of new water systems. (Ch.1-7)
6. Achieving high economic development to eradicate poverty has a higher priority than the protection of ecological systems in developing countries.
7. The Chinese government is used to promoting new systems and emphasizing the need to build them, while lacking the assurance that the system will operate in a sustainable way.
8. Water saving should be promoted not only in arid areas but also in the regions with normal water resources.
9. In an intensive competitive market, technology transfer may have positive effects on the technological performance of a local enterprise, but it is not enough to make this enterprise the most competitive one in the world.
10. A sustainable, healthy and effective urban water system is a basic feature of an ecological city.
11. Independent thinking and solving problems is the essence of PhD study.