

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Goran Dominioni

1. Behavioral law and economics provides useful insights for policymaking by complementing neoclassical law and economics in understanding how different legal rules and practices affect the behavior of regulatees and regulators.
2. Debiasing through law and insulation are a valuable policy tools. Indeed, the most efficient and effective ways of redressing policy failures due to biased decisions often rely on behavioral insights. This is an important way in which behavioural law and economics complements the neoclassical approach.
3. Legal scholars should pay more attention to the truth standards (accuracy and coherence) identified in behavioral studies to evaluate human performance in judgment and decision-making. A failure to do so may lead to mistakes in evaluating courts' competence to reach accurate decisions at trial.
4. The use of non-blended gender and race-based statistical tables to award damages in tort trials is likely to decrease social welfare.
5. Implicit racial biases can have a negative impact on the functioning of tort law systems in Europe. This is not only a problem of fairness but of social welfare too.
6. Social sciences would benefit if each branch would be more open to findings obtained with methodologies used in other fields of research.
7. The kind of socioeconomic interactions among racial groups (such as pure competition, mutualism et cetera) in prismatic societies can change several times within a decade. Statistical studies that do not use panel data can at best capture a snapshot of reality.
8. Given the current political deadlock on the introduction of carbon pricing in the international maritime sector via a global agreement, carefully designed regional carbon pricing schemes can represent a valuable policy tool to mitigate GHG emissions from international shipping. Besides providing behavioural incentives to reduce emissions by, for instance, reducing vessels speed, they foster innovation and facilitate the achievement of a global agreement.
9. Contrary to common wisdom in political science, inter-institutional trust interactions between national and EU institutions are often bi-directional in nature. Variations in trust in national institutions affect trust in EU institutions an vice-versa.
10. The debate on determinism does not necessarily provide an answer to whether free will exists.
11. The difference between single-authoring and co-authoring is the same as between a beer alone and one with friends. Unfortunately, in disciplines like law drinking a beer in solitude is much more encouraged than in others.