

Propositions PhD Thesis Bernold Nieuwesteeg (2018) – The Law and Economics of Cyber Security

1. Sharing knowledge related to the nature of cyber risks and the return on investment to reduce it is more cost efficient than performing individual research to acquire these insights.
2. Basic cyber insurance coverage for SMEs increases social welfare because it lowers barriers to entry - more specifically the transaction costs thereof - to the cyber insurance market.
3. When participants in a cyber risk pool are able to engage in effective mutual monitoring, risk sharing has - ceteris paribus - lower transaction costs than risk shifting.
4. Deterrence based general enforcement of data breach notification laws is not an efficient means of enforcement because the costs of auditing, and hence the average costs per detected fraudulent activity, are very high.
5. Law and economics and the economics of cyber security can be fruitfully linked, provided that the more inductive reasoning of the economics of cyber security and the more deductive reasoning of law and economics are reconciled.
6. Nuclear fusion will eventually make other renewables obsolete when operating costs become lower than other forms of renewable energy.
7. A planned economy will ultimately yield greater happiness because through the abolishment of the growth paradigm, the preferences of individuals in society are not distracted by the supply of new products and services and the accompanied marketing campaigns. The ability of a market economy to serve a possible larger range of preferences is of little relevance here, because these preferences are generated after new products and services are supplied. Hence, individuals will not suffer negative utility or opportunity costs for the simple fact that these goods and services do not exist in a planned economy and consequently these preferences are not generated in the first place.
8. The Netherlands should abolish legal structures that protect organizations from hostile takeovers, such as a continuity foundation. These structures reduce incentives for those organizations to innovate, because they do not face the market-based incentives of the threat of such a hostile takeover.
9. The introduction of open working spaces on university faculties has a negative impact on the productivity of the PhD researcher because, ceteris paribus, the positive effects of an increased 'open culture' do not compensate sufficiently for the negative effects of disturbance when focussing on research.
10. When the government falls there is no need for early elections, because the democratic legitimisation of the parliament has not changed.
11. There is a second morally different correct proof of Fermat's last Theorem, which states that no three positive integers a , b , and c satisfy the equation $a^n + b^n = c^n$ for any integer value of n greater than 2, within reasonable boundaries of the state of mathematics in 1637. Morally different means that the core or crux of the proof differs. Hence, this proof would differ from the approach that mr. Wiles took when he proved the Theorem in 1994.