

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Filippo Roda

1. Under the One-way fee-shifting Rule, the favoured litigant always exerts more effort in litigation than the disadvantaged litigant. This is true independently of the litigants' ability and increases the favoured litigant's probability of winning at trial.
2. Under the English Rule and the American Rule the litigant with the highest ability always has a higher probability of winning a trial. Under the One-way fee-shifting Rule, the favoured litigant may have a higher probability of winning at trial even if she is less or equally able than the other litigant. Accordingly, the One-way fee-shifting Rule can be used to reduce the effects of litigants' ability on the litigation outcome.
3. A movement from the English Rule to the One-way fee-shifting Rule always increases the favoured litigant legal expenditures and decreases the disadvantaged litigant legal expenditures. However, the movement always decreases total legal expenditures.
4. A movement from the English Rule to the One-way fee-shifting Rule always increases people's incentive to litigate. However, this increase does not translate into a higher litigation rate, but into a higher number of settled cases. The movement decreases the litigation rate.
5. The Favouring Plaintiff Rule can be an alternative to legal aid for assisting wealth constrained Plaintiffs in bringing to justice cases that would otherwise have been dropped.
6. Fairness perceptions and the consequences of perceived unfairness can profoundly influence the overall litigation process dynamics, because they may affect people's incentive to comply with the law, parties' expected litigation outcome and, consequently, parties' willingness to litigate and parties' behaviour during the litigation process.
7. Risk aversion affects the formation of legal precedents, hence the evolution of judge-made law. Plaintiffs with a relative low degree of risk aversion are more willing to bring to court novel or borderline cases; hence cases with uncertain adjudication that are outside the domain of past rules and that are relevant for the evolution of case law.

8. Judge-made law evolves with a bias toward the interest of wealthier people, because they are less loss averse and thus more willing to initiate trials with uncertain outcomes.
9. Policy interventions in agricultural markets play an increasing role in determining Agri-Food commodities prices. Policies often result in markets' structural changes and should translate into endogenous variables without being regarded as simple exogenous factors.
10. Starting from late 2016 butter fundamentals in Europe became the main determinant of prices volatility of international dairy products. Moreover, butter prices became the main driver of milk prices and not vice versa (reversed causation).
11. It is hard to explain to the average Italian that doing a Ph.D in economics does not necessarily mean aiming at working in the banking sector.