

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Dirk Heine

1. Contrary to Coase's critique, Pigouvian taxes do recognize the shared causation of social costs. In a competitive market, environmental taxes make each agent pay exactly for that share of the social cost that this agent caused.
2. One concern of Coase about environmental taxation has been data availability. However, mechanisms are available through which countries can derive and enforce efficient environmental tax rates even in situations of extreme information problems and in countries with severe administrative capacity constraints.
3. Coasean bargaining, sustainability certificates, green bonds and value-added taxation all work more efficiently when they are combined with environmental taxation.
4. Countries cause emissions even outside their own jurisdictions, creating a responsibility to act globally.
5. Environmental tax reforms can improve equity instead of reducing it.
6. Economic evaluations of laws that a legislature creates to control fat-tailed existential risks should employ cost-effectiveness analysis instead of cost-benefit analysis.
7. Tax competition has been recommended as an instrument to reign in overboarding 'Leviathan' states. Yet, tax competition between countries of asymmetric population size is inherently biased towards the smallest countries.
8. Even though reforms strengthening the protection of property rights are correlated with economic growth, both the direction and the strength of causation vary systematically between countries at different stages of development.
9. By granting the same reward independent of the depth of market failures, R&D tax expenditures encourage incremental improvements of existing technologies over groundbreaking research.
10. By routinely excluding tax-subsidies, current rules for defining government budgets tend to overestimate the proportion of public spending that goes to social and environmental causes.
11. Capitalism is a social ideal. Open markets can give way to feudalism and nationalism. In our studies as scholars of Law and Economics, we should not take these social systems for granted but contribute solutions to their active organisation.