

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Qiqi Fu

1. A mixture of the “principal-principal” and the “principal-agent” conflicts of interest determines that the “checks and balances” of Chinese listed companies is never a one-dimensional issue but a multi-dimensional one that requires a unique solution.
2. The concentrated state ownership structure in China gives grounds for a theoretical discussion of “qualified minority shareholder engagement”.
3. China is currently exploring the “qualified minority shareholder engagement” through a semi-governmental institution, namely the Investor Service Centre. Meanwhile, the participation of private qualified minority shareholders should also be encouraged in the future.
4. The mechanism of “minority independent directors” may provide inspiration on how to solve the “overlapping” problem between the supervisory board and independent directors in Chinese listed companies.
5. A matured securities market and effective judicial protection are two vital factors for improving minority shareholder protection in China.
6. A full understanding of law requires not only a precise interpretation of the legislation itself but also a thorough comprehension of the social and cultural environment which makes the implementation of law possible.
7. Legal transplantation does not mean an effortless “copy and paste”, but how to “localize” a foreign statute so that it can function domestically.
8. Rights and obligations are two sides of the same coin, and the task of law is to ensure neither side is out of proportion.
9. The economic element is an important consideration in the design of commercial law but it should never betray the fundamental value of justice.
10. Methodology provides a roadmap to research and it should be carefully cultivated based on the research question.
11. A PhD dissertation is a manifestation of its author’s faith and determination.