

Propositions belonging to the dissertation of M. Sanders:

1. The institutional fit between owner identities and market categories determines the variance in institutional complexity inside the organization. (Chapter 2)
2. A decoupling response is least likely when there is a very high revenue dependence on a market category that belongs to the same institutional order as the majority owner. (Chapter 2)
3. Non-profit and non-dedicated financial investor owners delay the coalitional change process while an engaged (CEO majority) strategic investor owner with industry expertise and complementary assets accelerates it. (Chapter 3)
4. Dominant coalitions are not entirely broken until they lose both their financial (market) and political (ownership) power base. (Chapter 3)
5. The simultaneous exploitation of the demand-side and supply-side results in genre-spanning value propositions on the supply-side. (Chapter 4)

Propositions that do not belong to the dissertation of M. Sanders:

6. Economics is not a natural science, but a social science that is quite political.
7. The egalitarian distribution of political power in a liberal democracy is incomplete if it excludes property rights.
8. Democracy is the ideal political system for big business as minds and votes can be bought.
9. Digitization has allowed for workers to re-appropriate the means of (intellectual) production and capital's answer to this has been the enclosure of the commons via intellectual property rights.
10. Government ownership of land, the financial sector and key industries may partly explain China's comparative advantage.
11. All human users of online devices are lab rats in big data experiments by artificial intelligence.