

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Jingyuan Ma

1. Both the formulation and the enforcement of merger policy in China have been affected by competition goals.
2. The Harvard School, the Chicago School and the Ordoliberal School can be distinguished by their different views on competition goals.
3. In merger policy, there is a conflict between achieving allocative efficiency, productive efficiency and dynamic efficiency.
4. The focus of competition goals may affect the extent to which modern economic techniques are used in merger analysis.
5. Concerning competition goals both in the US and the EU, one of the major disputes among economists, lawyers, judges, legislators, and politicians is the meaning of “consumer welfare”.
6. The transparency and predictability of the cartel enforcement policy is the prerequisite for an effective leniency program.
7. Environmental NGOs should be involved in the decision-making process of the international organizations that deal with transboundary pollution problems.
8. Legal harmonization in the European Union may fail if it does not take domestic preferences into account.
9. The view of formal legal institutions as the central force to promote and to sustain modern economic growth is biased.
10. The benchmark of evaluating legal policy should be the well-being of all individuals in society. However, there are various proxies that can be used to assess well-being.
11. Among many factors that contribute to personal and professional success, the most important one is the willingness to endure hardship, pain, and suffering.