

## **Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Min LIN**

1. The value of IP lies not only in its protection, but also in its utilization, commercialization and monetization.
2. The signaling role of IP in the ex ante selection process and the disciplinary role of IP in the ex post lending relationship can help the lenders to reduce the overall default probability in the first place.
3. China needs a structural reform as to the legal framework for IP collateralization, mainly to reduce the fragmentation among different legal documents and to transform the overly troublesome and prohibitive pre-control system into a more sophisticated ex post-control system.
4. Simply prioritizing IP law may not be the solution to the conflicts in IP law and secured transaction law.
5. We should also re-examine the boundaries of IP protection and rethink if the current legal regime for IP is still suitable for more advanced exploitations of all the potential social and economic value in IP.
6. The studies on IP law in China shall closely keep up with the changes in reality.
7. The simple “developed versus developing country” dichotomy is facing difficulty in providing the efficient responses needed to tackle the complex realities.
8. The desires of the emerging powers like the BRICS countries for wealth increase, social stability, political control, population management and other matters introduce more diverse factors to the utility functions of countries in international interactions.
9. The incapability of law in keeping pace with advances in technology is enlarging the regulatory gaps.
10. The future of law and economics lies in increasing its audience. It can be based on advanced math and statistics, but it still needs to be written in a lawyer-friendly way in order to have actual impacts on lawmaking or legal practice.
11. While economists always use two hands, lawyers just take one side.