

**Propositions accompanying the dissertation 'Towards the end of global poverty', Rutger van den Noort, December 22, 2011**

1. When examining the global poverty problem, we have to look at the absolute number of poor people and not at their ratio of the global population.
2. The breakdown of the world into five clusters of nations with significant different income levels leads to a more effective approach of the poverty problem.
3. The dynamics of the 'Global Poverty Curve' show how poverty will develop in the world, applying a 'business as usual' scenario.
4. When a nation deviates from the 'Global Poverty Curve', that is an indication that either economic reform or government reform is needed.
5. The development aid sector is a set of competing organizations that seem to be more interested in carrying out their own agenda than in solving the poverty problem.
6. The economic growth of a nation should not be measured in terms of its Gross Domestic Product, but of its Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP/cap).
7. The fact that highly educated people are forced to retire at the age of 65 is a serious and shortsighted case of age discrimination.
8. The strong scientific focus on analyzing problems conflicts with the innovation agenda of universities.
9. Given the increasing role of companies and innovation in the reduction of poverty, governmental development aid has to be organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture, and Innovation rather than by of the ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. The exodus of believers from churches in developed nations can be reversed by improving the connection between the dogmatic aspects of religion and the experience of religion.

These propositions are considered opposable and defensible and as such have been approved by the supervisor Prof.dr.ir. A.J. Berkhout