

# Proposal for Spring Congress

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Status:  accepted  rejected  transferred to \_\_\_\_\_

The Spring Congress may decide:

## 1 Cutting development aid

### 2 Considering that:

3 · Foreign aid constitutes a significant portion of most European countries' annual budgets, with  
4 Denmark, Norway, Holland, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom being the top donors of the  
5 OECD.

6 · Recipient countries are not performing particularly better than those who do receives billions of  
7 USD every year. Latest example is Botswana, whom without receiving as much as a penny from  
8 the international community, has managed to become a larger economy than Bulgaria.

9 · Study from University of Aarhus (2016) concludes that 80% of the cases of development  
10 aid-programs have not shown any improvement of macroeconomic performance in the long run.

### 11 Noting that:

12 · The evaluation of success has shown to be far too vague. The completion alone of newly build  
13 schools or hospitals financed by foreign aid e.g. Tanzania, does not constitute enough evidence  
14 for whether particular project has benefited the Tanzanian education system. The construction  
15 would not have been made possible without already existing infrastructure, which entails that the  
16 school was already in the local government's budget planning.

17 · The game theoretic model of the Samaritan's Dilemma has proved to be perfectly applicable to  
18 several recipient countries. Even though donor countries threaten certain recipients by cutting  
19 development-aid in exchange for improved civil rights and anti-corruption policies,  
20 non-compliance still results in nothing but unchanged amounts of aid sent.

### 21 LYMEC calls for:

22 · All states must reconsider their effort in their assistance to developing countries. The road to hell  
23 is built with good intentions, but in the long run, the fishing pole will always be more worth than  
24 the actual fish.

25 · All states should increase their focus on creating incentives for businesses to invest in a  
26 developing country and reduce trade barriers that are imposed upon them. By enhancing the  
27 relations between the private sector and the embassies representing e.g. sub-Saharan African  
28 nations, the funding will be minimized but yet significantly more focused. It is more worth  
29 investing in people and local entrepreneurs rather than corrupt governments.

30 · All states to reform their foreign aid to significantly increase emergency aid, reconstruction aid  
31 as well as support for democracy and human rights than development aid, which has proven  
32 ineffective.

*Attention: This is a preview! The official text is printed in the proposal book for Spring Congress 05. - 07. April 2019.*