

A/20/2/Res. 1  
4TH COMMITTEE  
XXVI Session MCCMUN

**Sponsors:** The Czech Republic, Republic of Haiti, Federation of Malaysia, Republic of Myanmar, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

## ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF COLONIZATION THROUGH REPARATIONS

### The General Assembly.

*Deeply disturbed* by the lack of reparations for suffering caused during colonial rule,

*Troubled by* the severe lack of recognition of imperialist crimes committed by former colonial powers,

*Addressing* the United Nations (UN)'s Declaration on Decolonization (Resolution 1514),

*Concerned by* the United Nation's vague definition of colonialism and its lack of inclusion of previously colonized countries,

*Alarmed by* the continued exploitations that continue to occur in former colonies,

*Emphasizing* the need to establish good relations and clear communications between former colonial powers and their former colonies,

*Praising* the work done by the C-24 Special Committee on Decolonization

*Understanding* the lack of compensation peoples under former colonial rule has received,

1. Designates the United Nations's definition of "colonialism" in the Declaration on Decolonization and The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries as:
  - a. The exploitation of a territory or peoples by a foreign administrator(s) that desires to utilize said territory or peoples for its gain using;
    - i. The diplomatic or forceful annexation of a territory or people;
    - ii. The direct manipulation of the politics of a nation to benefit a specific country;
    - iii. The manipulation of a country's economy by a larger nation to grant said larger nation control, or a quintessential monopoly over the smaller nation;
  - b. Reminds the Member States that all means of colonialism are a violation of human rights and must be addressed with utmost importance and immediacy;
    - i. Requires the UN to adopt this new definition and recognize that modern forms of colonialism still exist;
      1. Defines neocolonialism as the use of economic, political, cultural, or other pressures to control or influence other countries, especially former dependencies;

- c. Defines imperialism as a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force;
2. Calls for the need to apply an equity lens when making educational policies by:
  - a. Encouraging history classes to modify their curriculums to teach history with a lens from formerly colonized nations
  - b. Re-educating the Member States on the injustice and inequality faced by colonized countries to gain constant support of the future generations in decolonization efforts
    - i. Providing cultural education to decolonized nations' members of pre-colonization cultures
  - c. Increasing investment in public schools and technology from the reparations by colonizing to colonized countries in the past administered by the C-24 Special Committee
3. Authorizes the creation of a donation venue managed by the C-24 Special Committee for Decolonization, so that:
  - a. More developed nations may coordinate reconstruction efforts with their former colonies;
  - b. The C-24 may fairly distribute funds that are gained through the Donation Venue as an unbiased body;
    - i. Prevents former colonial powers from attempting to assert dominance over former colonial dominions, whether through political or economical means;
    - ii. Distributions will be checked by the C-24 to ensure it does not go against any established treaties or infringe on national sovereignty;
4. Urges for the reactivation of the Trusteeship Council, working along with the C-24, which will:
  - a. Act as a middle ground for emerging nations seeking temporary governance until a proper constitution may be drafted by the emerging nation itself;
  - b. Locate displaced peoples who did not receive proper compensation since decolonization;az
  - c. Return "displaced" cultural properties that were lost when foreign powers ruled over their territorial conquests so that;
    - i. Cultural artifacts should be returned to their places of origin;
    - ii. Returned artifacts will educate the people of a country of their heritage and history;
5. Greatly emphasizes the need for Digital Transition for less-developed nations so that:
  - a. Members of developing nations may learn about their heritage with greater clarity, as stated in operative clause 2, to benefit their homelands;