FORUM: Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)
QUESTION OF: Establishing reparative economic measures for states structurally disadvantaged by colonial exploitation
SUBMITTED BY: Indonesia
CO-SUBMITTERS: Brazil, Tanzania, France
SIGNATORIES: Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Taiwan, UAE

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,

Reaffirming programs such as the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption,

Acknowledging the historical and ongoing damages stemming from colonialism,

Recognizing the structural consequences caused by former colonial powers,

Understanding the economic and legal implications behind post-colonial reparations,

Supporting attempts made towards long-term reconstruction,

Encouraging the reform of national institutions targeting sustainable development,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a voluntary reparative development fund, supported by former colonial powers and other willing Member States, to finance structural reconstruction by:
    a. allocating contributions through rates determined by the number of territories colonized, using a baseline of 0.5 per cent of a contributor country's Gross

National Income (GNI) multiplied by the number of formerly colonized states, with flexible multi-year payment plans;

b. directing funds toward priority sectors in formerly colonized countries, including:
    i. infrastructure development;
    ii. education and vocational training;
    iii. local industries and manufacturing;
    iv. agriculture and food security;

2. *Requests* the establishment of an independent overseeing committee in cooperation with relevant United Nations (UN) bodies to ensure transparency and accountability by:
    a. monitoring how reparative development funds are distributed and producing annual progress reports to the UN;
    b. ensuring contributions reach affected communities through independent oversight;
3. *Recommends* the establishment of a Reparative University Access Programme through which participating states:
    a. encourage public universities in former colonial powers to reserve an initial target of 1 per cent of annual international admission places for academically qualified, financially disadvantaged students from partner states affected by colonial exploitation, subject to national law and university capacity;
    b. finance scholarships covering tuition fees, accommodation, reasonable living expenses, travel, and necessary language preparation from the fund established in Clause 1;
    c. prioritize applicants facing significant financial or geographic barriers to higher education;
    d. offer courses in fields identified by partner states as national priorities, including:
        i. medicine;
        ii. engineering;
        iii. education;
        iv. agriculture;
        v. information technology;

4. *Encourages* participating states to strengthen public universities within affected countries by:
    a. funding laboratories, libraries, reliable internet access, and modern teaching equipment;
    b. establishing faculty exchanges, joint research projects, and locally delivered degree programmes;
    c. financing scholarships for disadvantaged students attending domestic universities;
    d. training local teaching and technical staff to maintain facilities and sustain programmes independently;
5. *Calls upon* participating governments, universities, research institutions, and technology providers to establish a voluntary Reparative Technological Advancement Programme to:
    a. expand affordable broadband, reliable electricity, and shared computing facilities in underserved areas;
    b. facilitate access to relevant technologies through mutually agreed licensing, open-source tools, and voluntary technology transfer;
    c. establish locally managed training centres offering instruction in digital skills, equipment maintenance, cybersecurity, and industrial technology;
    d. support technologies responding to locally identified needs, including agricultural processing, renewable energy, water treatment, and healthcare;
    e. provide grants and technical mentoring to locally owned technology enterprises, with particular attention to young entrepreneurs and underserved communities;
6. *Recommends* Member States to promote technological partnerships that build lasting domestic capacity by:
    a. including training for local engineers, technicians, and trainers in every funded project;
    b. providing clear maintenance plans and funding for ongoing operating costs;
    c. using transparent procurement procedures that consider affordability, repairability, and compatibility with existing systems;
    d. protecting personal data and respecting recipient states' applicable data protection laws;

    e. establishing equitable agreements on intellectual property and commercialization for jointly developed innovations;

7. *Encourages* participating recipient states to designate an existing ministry or development agency as a national coordination body responsible for:
    a. consulting local communities and identifying priority projects;
    b. coordinating education, technology, and economic development initiatives;
    c. publishing funding allocations, procurement decisions, and implementation progress;
    d. working with relevant national anti-corruption institutions and regional bodies;
8. *Recommends* that participating partnerships adopt strict accountability measures, including:
    a. annual independent financial audits;
    b. joint oversight with equal representation of contributor and recipient states and meaningful participation by affected communities;
    c. public reporting on scholarship completion, graduate employment, local staff trained, and the continued operation of funded infrastructure;
    d. accessible complaints mechanisms for students, workers, and affected communities;
    e. targeted corrective action where misuse is established, while protecting students and essential services from unnecessary disruption;
9. *Requests* relevant UN bodies and participating institutions to promote transparent monitoring and accountability of reparative development initiatives by:
    a. encouraging independent auditing and transparent reporting of financial contributions and project expenditures;
    b. ensuring local community participation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development projects;
    c. publishing periodic reports assessing the effectiveness, accessibility, and equitable distribution of resources;
10. *Calls upon* the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and major creditors to reduce the effects of debt burdens in structurally disadvantaged former colonies by:
    a. providing debt-for-development swaps;
    b. using the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative for debt relief and providing concessional loans with low interest rates;

c. restructuring existing debt by lowering interest rates and allowing more time for repayment;
d. requiring all lenders to publicly disclose all loans and terms;

11. *Recommends* developed Member States to address unequal trade and dependence in developing countries through:
    a. facilitating technology transfers for access to domestic resource processing and manufacturing;
    b. allowing lower fees and tariffs on processed and manufactured goods;
    c. investing in supply chain and trade infrastructure that connects domestic production hubs to markets;
12. *Encourages* Member States to pursue non-monetary justice and cultural rebuilding by:
    a. facilitating the restitution of cultural artifacts and human remains;
    b. dedicating funding to provenance research;
    c. funding local museums and archives to allow for displays of the returned items;
    d. ensuring participation from local, affected communities in restitution.