

Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Issue: Measures to Tackle Common Constraints on Post-Colonial Development

Sponsors: Algeria, China, Egypt, France, India, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Signatories: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Venezuela

THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Keeping in mind that from the age of discovery to World War II, the colonial countries invaded a lot of countries from all continents,

Realizing the lamentable harm caused by the colonial countries to the colonized countries and deeply conscious of how this affects the whole countries' sociality and economies,

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), for the declaration of Decolonization and the eradication of Colonialism,

Further recalling the United Nations General Assembly(UNGA) designated the years 2011 to 2020 as the third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Emphasizing the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), and should not be justified for any reason and intention,

1. Supports the operation and cooperation of post-colonial organizations, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Commonwealth of Nations,
 - b. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS),
 - c. Compact of Free Association (COFA),
 - d. Organization Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) ;

2. Recommends that all nations give a certain percentage of countries in project-based transactions,
 - a. and this is only limited to carbon emission trading,
 - b. while the percentage of the preferential price will be coordinated with each other by each country or organization, but the price cannot exceed the ratio regulated under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;

3. Calls upon member states to reduce all forms of inequalities within and among countries, such as but not limited to,

- a. assisting countries with relatively incomplete medical systems to respond urgently while facing infectious diseases,
 - b. hoping all countries can assist each other in heavy industries such as information and electronic technology and no country should be left behind,
 - c. ensuring enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions,
 - d. encouraging investment and development assistance to formerly colonized countries;
4. Suggests the development of sustainable industries in various countries which will reduce the risk of industries,
- a. integrating the investment of large domestic companies and revive the traditional industries, such as but not limited to,
 - i. improve the robustness of the traditional industries,
 - ii. rising the recovery, resilience, and adaptability of the traditional industries,
 - iii. looking for the diversity of traditional industries;
5. Strengthens the cooperation between international organizations and non-governmental organizations, such as but not limited to,
- a. on medical, public health, and environmental aspect,
 - i. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF),
 - ii. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC),
 - iii. World Health Organization (WHO),
 - iv. UN-Water,
 - v. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),
 - b. through financial and industrial development,
 - i. World Bank (WB),
 - ii. International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 - iii. International Development Association (IDA),
 - iv. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
 - v. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),
 - c. in human rights, educational, and cultural aspect,
 - i. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
 - ii. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
 - iii. Amnesty International (AI),
 - iv. International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA),
 - v. Transparency International (TI);

6. Assists the implementation of industrial transformation through technology, innovation, and market strategic planning, especially for:
 - a. resource-dependent economy,
 - b. tropical commercial plantation agriculture,
 - c. single-product economy;

7. Especially emphasizes the importing, exporting, and farming of tobaccos, poppies, cannabis with the ways of:
 - a. strengthening the promotion of the prevention and treatment convention proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2005,
 - b. industrial transformation being especially aimed at countries that mainly export these crops and reduce their economic dependence,
 - c. finding the most suitable crops for the conversion to local cultivation,
 - d. avoiding the monoculture in the same place;

8. Further supports the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (**DDPA**) to minimize the possibility of civil wars, rebels, etc. in countries such as Malaysia and specific African countries;

9. Reduces and improves the slum population through urban planning and building renovation;

10. Supports the media industry as a whole to produce videos which aborigines tell their native culture, which was violated by colonial countries;

11. Raises countries' ethnic awareness of colonized countries,
 - a. promoting local knowledge culture by the forms of arts, literature, music, etc.,
 - b. reviving traditional culture and custom,
 - i. raise local experts groups to identify indigenous knowledge,
 - ii. native culture and custom integrated into educational systems;
 - c. encouraging the existence of policy which increases the budget to save native culture;

12. Creates and diffuses new knowledge contributing to sustainable development no,
 - a. with constraints and promotion of economic cooperation and cooperation in ways such as,

- i. knowledge creation,
- ii. knowledge sharing,
- iii. capacity development,
- iv. policy change;

13. Strongly urges the practice of educations from fundamentals to advanced levels to cultivate local talents for use in the future through a variety of ways:
- a. recommending education based on rights and equality to:
 - i. preventing discriminations and segregations of ethics,
 - ii. preventing child labor such as mineral mining or oil digging that would threaten the right of a child being safe or given education,
 - b. providing agricultural or industrious guidance through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. sending expert teams around the world to support food and nutritional security, and adaptation programs focusing on sharing and transferring innovative, cost-effective solutions with regards to global farming challenges
 - ii. establishing advanced agricultural technology and education through the global network,
 - iii. raising local voluntary groups to identify indigenous knowledge and possible advantages in the world economical circle,
 - c. suggesting education based on making industrial revolutions and improving technology in:
 - i. learning the knowledge to wisely use their resources,
 - ii. correctly using countries' resources with more efficiency and more benefit,
 - iii. bringing prosperity with the help of advanced technology,
 - iv. encourages teacher training in Support of Global Citizenship conducted by UNESCO;
 - d. providing abroad studying for universities to cultivate future talents in changing the original society,
 - e. strengthening global cooperation, thus sharing and educating cultivation ideas;

14. Encourages and urges countries and organizations to fund for those post-colonial countries, for reasons such as but not limited to:

- a. building technologies needed for economic development,
- b. building blocks for developing industrial revolutions;

15. Hopes to see post-colonial regions become cultural and politically independent by the ways of:

- a. Encouraging post-colonial countries to have self-recognition that they are no inferiors to other countries,
- b. calling post-colonial countries not to lose their original culture because these are their characteristics and their advantage in sustainable developments,

- c. maintaining countries' sovereignty through denying threats and not surrendering to intimidations,
 - d. strongly condemning redundant influence and control over post-colonial countries by other developed countries (especially dominant culture) that may lead to the second degree of colonization in the ways of, but not limited to:
 - i. fundamental education patriotism or cultural identity,
 - ii. suggesting students study abroad to gain abilities to improve their mother country government,
 - iii. promoting programs for modern cities,
 - iv. including native languages into local education;
16. Reminds all Member States that education is a fundamental part of tackling post-colonialism in such ways but not limited to:
- a. providing scholarships for the students who are going to study abroad in a foreign university,
 - b. letting the student who receives scholarships to returning to their home countries by agreements to improve their system,
 - c. reinforcing the International Decade for the Education of Colonialism,
 - d. education should be open-minded and diverse in a different point of view;
17. Improves the economic system and trade institution of every country in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. strongly urging past colonists to support those who fulfill independence from colonists' domination,
 - b. supporting import substitution proceeding to promote industrial reformation in such ways but not limited to:
 - i. assisting to construct light industries through promoting investments,
 - ii. investing in innovative research and development,
 - c. encouraging Member States governments to establish suitable regulations to prevent a specific corporation to monopolize domestically;
18. Further recommends the countries being benefited on the clause mentioned before to provide benefits in response in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. increasing the communication of entrepreneurs and students in colonizers and colonial countries using ways such as but not limited to,
 - i. Build up a partnership between governments and corporations to offer internships or scholarships for students from former colonial regions.