

Forum: Reform Security Council

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TOPIC 1: The Issue of Redistribution of Global Resources.

I. Introduction to the Topic

In the world of post-colonialism and imperialism, colonized countries have left positive and negative impacts onto the colonized nations; from cultural diversity to economic disparity and loss of cultural identity. For example during the time of colonization, countries such as the United Kingdom, The British Empire that once governed one quarter of the total land in the world, exploited their colonized countries like India for the extraction and exportation of resources such as wheat. The exploitation and exportation of resources of India from Great Britain lead to serious impacts on not only the agricultural sector but the citizens' lives as between 12 and 29 million people perished from starvation as millions of tons of wheat were exported to Britain while famine spread in India. Or examples include France's exploitation of Vietnamese workers under rubber plantations, the Vietnam famine in 1945 due to Japanese exportation of wheat.

Colonialism does not just leave once colonized countries in economic vulnerability, but can also heavily impact the culture of the nation. For example, The British Empire colonized and took souvenirs from other countries where some of them rest in the British Museum, which houses more than 8 million stolen artifacts in the time of colonization. The repatriation of cultural artifacts from The British Museum has been declined due to their national law. The British Museum has made major profits off of the stolen artifacts from once colonized countries, essentially stealing and exploiting the culture of others for profit.

The idea of global resources also targets natural resources in the world that are distributed unevenly. For instance, certain nation-states' territories are rich in natural resources that can demand high prices on international markets, whereas others have coal and iron reserves that can fuel industrialization. However, other nations could only possess limited amounts of resources, resulting in scarcity and at times insecurity to essentials of life, such as clean water. It has frequently been assumed that this inequality has effects on global justice. Since they may include violent usurpation, dispossession, or even genocide, the processes by which national borders have come to be drawn on maps and defended by military force, and as a result, coalfields or seams of gold may end up inside one national jurisdiction or another, are frequently hardly justifiable from a normative standpoint.

The issue of redistribution of global resources is undeniably relevant to the Reformed Security Council.

II. Definition of Key Terms & Concepts

You should include 3-5 key terms in this section that are significant & relevant to understanding the topic AND you need to explain why these terms are significant & relevant to the topic. It is expected that your delegates will use these key terms & concepts in their lobbying & merging discussions, in their draft Resolutions AND in their debates. Chairs should review draft Resolutions to make sure these terms & concepts are included. Include the sources for these concepts in your bibliography AND LibGuide.

Definition of Key Terms

Restitution: The restoration of something that has been seized or lost to its rightful owner. In this context, the colonial countries that have exploited and seized valuable artifacts post-colonialism must return the said item back to its rightful owner.

Redistribution: The diverse distribution of something, normally to establish improved social equality. It is important for the redistribution of global resources or cultural artifacts post-colonialism as colonized countries are left insecure of their natural and cultural resources.

Repatriation: The return of an item or individual to their respective country. Especially post-colonialism, colonizing countries such as the United Kingdoms could be expected to return stolen cultural artifacts from colonized countries.

Remuneration: The money paid for work or service. In the context of the redistribution of global resources, individuals, groups or even countries who have been exploited, and subjected through forms of slavery should be recognized post-colonialism.

Reparations: The act of making atonement for a wrongdoing that has been committed by providing financial assistance or other support to individuals or groups who were harmed. Especially post-colonialism, major and minor colonizing forces should be reprimanded for their exploitation and harm of the colonized countries.

III. Key Stakeholders

Former Colonizers: The former colonizers of the world owe their former colonies reparations for economical and cultural insecurities. The United Kingdom now was once known as The British Empire, ruling over one quarter of the land in the world. After post-colonialism, Britain left past colonies in economic struggle and stole their cultural artifacts for themselves. The British Parliament went so far to establish the The British Museum Act 1963 to legally keep all of the valuables.

The World Bank: The World Bank offers grants, zero to low-interest credits, and low-interest loans to developing nations. These fund a wide range of investments in initiatives related to management of environmental and natural resource resources.

Former Colonies: The former colonies of the world were robbed of their natural resources and culture by their former colonizers. For example, thousands of elderly Kenyans report that the British colonial authorities abused, violated, and tortured them and are demanding the United Kingdom to be reprimanded.

IV. Key Issues including Background Information

You should provide your delegates with 3-5 possible key or at stake issues regarding the topic from different perspectives so that your delegates can use these key issues to guide their draft Resolutions. Include any background including recent or more historical information that will explain why the issue is significant & relevant which will help your delegates figure out what is at stake. Each Key Issue should include relevant Background.

Exploitation of Former Colonies: The degrading treatment and inhumane exploitation of the populous of the colonies at the time violates human rights. Certain countries that have committed atrocities, violating various human rights of the colonies refuse to pay reparations for their actions, leaving the past colonies in a state of insecurity, struggling to develop.

Colonialism: Colonialism has led to the inhumane treatment of former colonies under extreme circumstances. Due to colonizing countries expanding and conquering land, many colonies and former colonies are left with insecure economies and fragile culture.

The Sovereignty of All Parties Involved: The sovereignty of all parties involved are the issue of sustaining the authority and sustainability of the former colonizers and colonies, and other

parties such as major capitalist companies. Former colonizers should appropriately respond to reparations regarding past colonies and the capitalistic companies can be considered to be exploiting third world countries for cheap exportation of natural resources.

Timeline of Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

Date	Description of event
1943	When Winston Churchill diverted food from India, one of the United Kingdom's colonies at the time, to British forces and nations like Greece, causing a deadly famine to race through Bengal, four million Bengalis perished from starvation.
July 10th, 1963	The British Museum Act 1963 was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Act prohibits the Museum from disposing of its possessions, with a few limited exceptions.
2016	The Mau Mau group filed a reparation lawsuit for £200,000,000 against Britain for the tortured, mistreated and raped to the estimated 40,000 Kenyans during the Mau Mau Uprising in 1951-1960.
May 7th, 2017	Emmanuel Macron was elected as president in France having campaigned with the promises of the repatriation of thousands of cultural artifacts.
2020	Burundi has sought \$43 billion from Germany and Belgium, claiming that this amount is based on the economic costs of decades of colonialism, atrocities and forced labor.
2020	The pressure from the racial justice protests in Belgium led to its parliament to establish a reparations commission. However as protest pressure subsided, the Congress returned to low leverage.

VI. Possible Challenges & Solutions

In this section you provide guidance to your delegates on how they might approach each of the 3-5 Key Issues you mentioned in the earlier section. This section contains your analysis & evaluation of each of the Key Issues with possible solutions for each from different perspectives.

Your goal is not to solve the issue for your delegates but guide them in terms of how certain stakeholders might solve the issue & the consequences of that solution from different perspectives. Each Key Issue should have one (1) paragraph.

The Exploitation of Former Colonies: The exploitation of colonies has left their former colonies with insecure resources. Some former colonizers might choose to ignore the accusations due to the enormous reparations that could leave the progress of their nation in shambles. How should the former colonies be held responsible and give reparations?

Colonialism: Colonialism has created asymmetries in power and insecure resources from former colonies. Much like the issue of exploitation, some former colonizers might choose to ignore the accusations due to the enormous reparations that could leave the progress of their nation in shambles. How should the former colonies be held responsible and give reparations?

The Sovereignty of All Parties Involved: The sovereignty of all parties involved can mean the former colonizers but also major capitalistic companies. Past colonizers are being reprimanded for their past actions however major capital companies are left under the radar as they exploit third world countries for their own benefit. The exploitation of third world countries for cheap exportation and production often leaves the third world workers living in poor, below average income situations, that can be considered as slavery; should the companies also be reprimanded?

VII. Recommendations for Resolution Writing including Research

To better comprehend the requirements of various nations that have historically colonized other countries or have been colonies, including first- and third-world states, delegates should conduct additional research on their past and present conditions. This should guarantee a successful discussion when different viewpoints are taken into account while creating a solution for the distribution of global resources. Delegates should also carefully analyze any UN treaties or conventions that are beneficial to all parties involved. To establish resolutions that are effective and lasting, take into account the key issues and possible solutions.

VIII. Bibliography

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IX: Additional Resources

