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COUNTRY: People's Republic of China  
COMMITTEE: Special Political and Decolonization Committee  
AGENDA ITEM: Neo-Colonialism in the West African Region

The People's Republic of China delegation sees the process of neo-colonialism in West Africa as a further extension of historical injustice committed by the former colonial powers, principally the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. These states, who once exercised tough direct control, now use global monetary

institutions, military deployment, and cultural domination in an effort to maintain influence on the sovereign nations of the West African subregion. As a disguise for the provision of development aid and anti-terrorism, they deploy forces into battle, impose structural adjustment policies through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group, and maintain monetary colonialism through devices like the CFA franc. The People's Republic of China emphatically refutes spurious comparators that aim to equate its development alliances in the region with the highly exploitative practices. In contrast to the coercive and paternalistic behavior of the former colonial powers, the People's Republic of China enjoys relationships of respect, non-interference, and economic cooperation. Neo-colonialism allegations leveled against the People's Republic of China are nothing but strategic evasions to cover up the on-going economic and political exploitation by Western powers under post-colonialism.

Strategies employed by the international community to reverse neo-colonialism include the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and plans such as Agenda 2063 developed by the African Union. These initiatives are, however, opposed by subtle domination disguised as globalization. The continued dominance by the French Republic of the economies of the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, and the Republic of Niger via the CFA franc continues to rob these countries of monetary sovereignty. The United States of America has maintained military bases in the Republic of Niger and other Sahel countries under the guise of fighting terrorism, but the presence has been met with hostility, domestic turmoil, and diplomatic  isolation. It is ironic to the People's Republic of China that such actions are  never viewed as neo-colonialism, while the same's overt infrastructure investment and financing deals—agreed to by sovereign African countries—are unfairedly accused of being sinister. These reports talk not  of the future of Africa, but of Western anxiety over the loss of their monopoly hold on the continent.

The People's Republic of China has instead concentrated on long-term, infrastructure-based development partnerships with countries like the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Ghana, and the Republic of Guinea. These settlements have been institutionalized under the Belt and Road Initiative and legalized in platforms such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation,

.  Concessional credit from Chinese institutions, including the Export-Import Bank of China and the China-Africa Development Fund, has been provided without demanding ideological or political concessions. The People's Republic of China has also kept respect for the political sovereignty of its partners by not deploying the military or interfering in domestic politics. Our contributions to rail  and road infrastructure, electricity supply, and health centers have contributed to the structural development—accomplishments which the former colonial powers failed to deliver in over a century of occupation. African nations themselves, like the Republic of Mali and the Republic of the Niger, have repeatedly expressed preference for cooperation with the People's Republic of China, disconfirming Western narratives of victimhood and coercion. Evidently, it is not Chinese presence that aims to erode sovereignty but rather Western stubbornness in controlling World narratives and resources

The People's Republic of China urges the committee to confront the reality of neo-colonial

 systems preserved by institutions devoted to the interests of the French Republic, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. We urge the United Nations to act forcefully to dismantle these structures—from top-down international oversight of foreign exchange regimes, conditional lending, and military intervention. African countries must be empowered to restore complete sovereignty over their monetary, political, and economic systems unencumbered by interference or manipulation. The People's Republic of China is   to counter Western domination in whatever form, and stands proudly as   an equal African development. Let it be made clear that the People's Republic of China is not moved by defarmatory words and will not apologize for bringing to the African continent something others

have longdenied it :mutal cooperation with oppression, investment without interference, and dignity

without domination.

Resources:

1: United Nations General Assembly. (1960). Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514)

2: People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2021). China’s African Policy White Paper. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/

3: ANKAMUN'25 SPECPOL Study Guide

4: Department of State Milestones: (1945–1952), The Chinese Revolution of 1949 https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/chinese-rev

5: economicsobservatory.com, How is China’s economy faring https://www.economicsobservatory.com/how-is-chinas-economy-faring