



Pan-African Progressive Front
11 Asafoatse Ankaa Road,
Osu-Accra, Ghana,
+233541970070
panafricanprogressivefront@gmail.com
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PRESS RELEASE!

The Pan-African Progressive Front conducted a sociological survey across all regions of Africa. A total of 1,861 people participated in the study. The survey's purpose was to analyze African opinions on the regional development decisions enshrined in the Accra Declaration and the Accra Declaration on Reparations, which were unanimously adopted by more than 280 delegates from 57 African countries and the diaspora (representatives of political parties, trade unions, and public organizations) at the international conference of Pan-African progressive forces in Accra in November 2025 (Appendix 1)

The survey found that the majority of Africans (70.3%) support the idea of demanding reparations from former colonial powers, but more than 20% are unaware of this initiative. Furthermore, the majority of respondents acknowledged the need to create a unified reparations justice fund and supported the idea of introducing tariffs on goods and transactions of companies from colonizing countries to ensure a systematic, gradual payment of reparations. Among the countries most likely to pay reparations, France, England and Portugal were among the first to be liable, with the United States leading the list.

What reparations are we talking about?

Reparations are a set of measures aimed at correcting historical injustices, primarily those stemming from the transatlantic slave trade and colonialism. Claims for compensation include:

1. Direct financial compensation: Remittances from former colonial powers (Great Britain, France, USA, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Spain, etc.) to African states and descendants of the victims.
2. Return of cultural heritage: Tens of thousands of artifacts, sculptures, jewelry and religious objects that were stolen from Africa are now stored and displayed in museums in Europe and America.
3. Debt write-off: Liquidation Africa's external debt obligations as a legacy of the colonial economic system.
4. Institutional reforms: changing unfair rules of international organizations (IMF, World Bank, WTO, etc.) that are unfair to developing countries in the Global South.
5. Strategic Development Investments: Funding specific projects in health, education, infrastructure and technology to compensate for the centuries of exploitation and stifled development.

The Legacy of Historical Injustice

Pan-African Progressive Front Headquarters 11 Asafoatse Ankaa Road, Osu-Accra, Ghana
Phone number: +233 54 197 0070
Email: panafricanprogressivefront@gmail.com



The transatlantic slave trade (15th-19th centuries) led to the forced displacement of over 15 million people from Africa. Millions died during the "Middle passage" across the Atlantic. This led to demographic catastrophe, the loss of the most productive labor force members of society, social chaos, and intertribal wars fueled by slave traders, and prolonged social instability. Furthermore, colonialism (19th-20th centuries) was built on the systematic extraction of resources (gold, diamonds, oil, rubber, timber, etc.) for the benefit of the colonial powers. Colonial authorities deliberately destroyed local industries and crafts so that Africa would remain merely a source of raw materials and a market for European goods. Monocultural economies dependent on a single product were created.

Furthermore, slavery and colonialism created an image of African inferiority in the Western world, which still manifests itself in racism and structural inequality throughout the world. Reparations are thus framed not merely as financial compensation, but as a necessary step for acknowledging this profound injustice and initiating a process of collective healing.

Demands for reparations are, at their core, a demand from Africa and its diaspora for the restoration of sovereignty, human dignity, and the right to self-determination—rights systematically violated for over five centuries. The issue poses a fundamental question about how the global community intends to confront the darkest chapters of its history.



(Appendix 1)

A survey made by the Department of Social Research of the Pan-African Progressive Front on the topic "Attitudes of the continent's residents towards the initiatives of pan-African progressive forces"

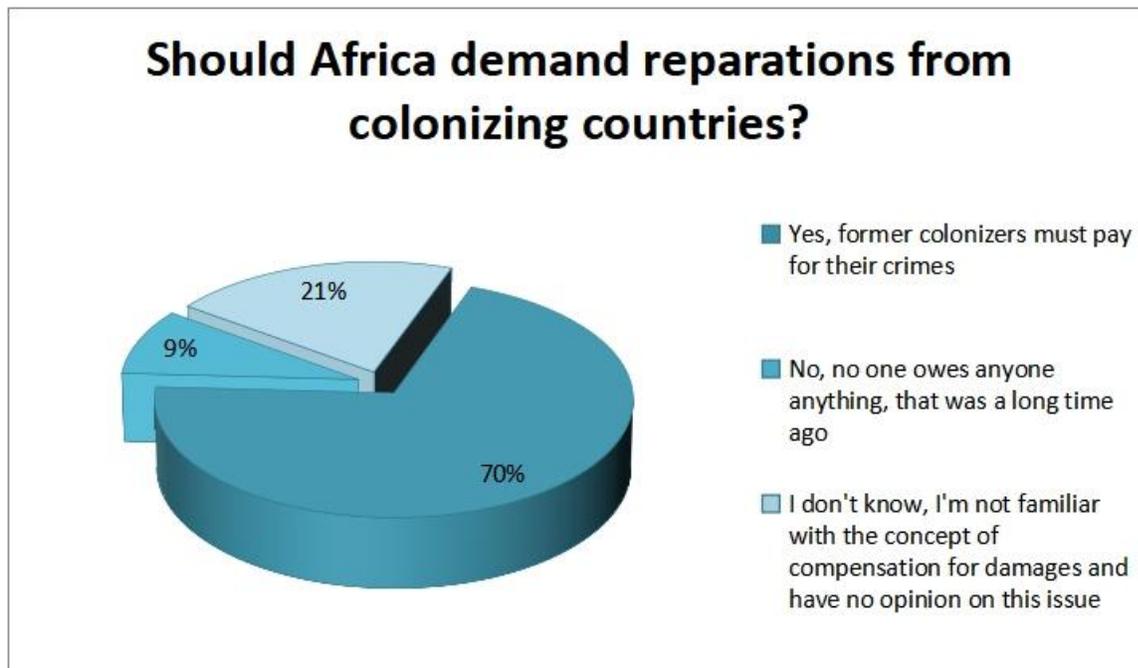
The survey involved 1,861 respondents from 57 African countries and the diaspora. Delegates from these countries attended the International Conference of Pan-African Progressive Forces in Accra in November 2025 and became ambassadors of Pan-Africanism.

1) Should Africa demand reparations from colonizing countries?

Yes, former colonizers must pay for their crimes – 70.3%

No, no one owes anyone anything, that was a long time ago - 9.1%

I don't know, I'm not familiar with the concept of compensation for damages and have no opinion on this issue - 20.6%



2) What is your opinion on the creation of a special fund for reparations justice?

I support this. Reparations received should be collected in one place – 75.8%.

I don't support this. Every African country should receive payments directly from the country that colonized it – 20.4%.

I don't support this. Colonizing countries should pay directly to the heirs of the victims of colonialism – 3.8%.

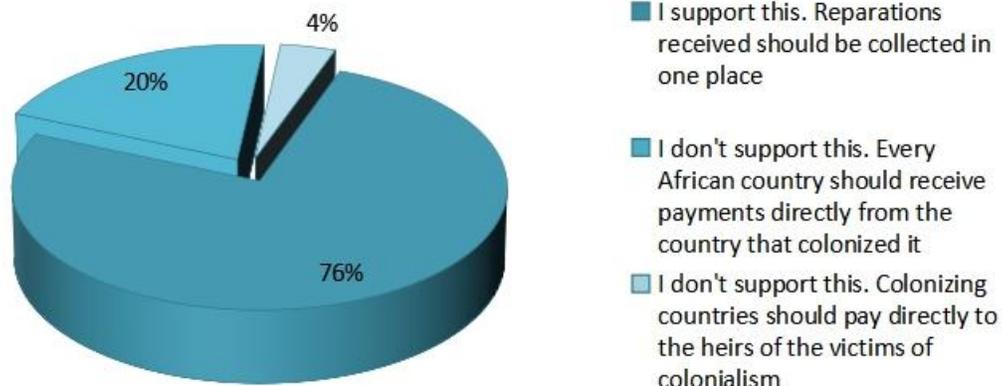
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What is your opinion on the creation of a special fund for reparations justice?



3) What should a reparations justice fund be like?

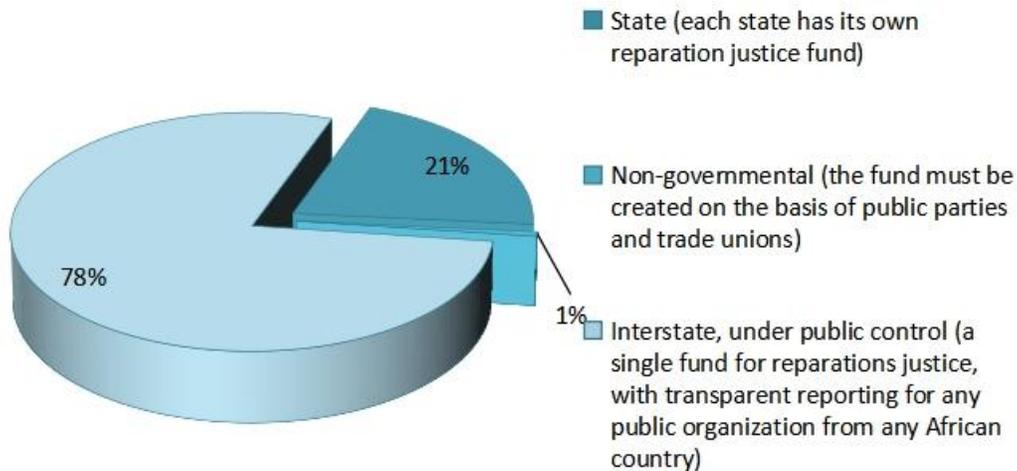
State (each state has its own reparation justice fund) – 20.9%

Non-governmental (the fund must be created on the basis of public parties and trade unions) – 0.6%

Interstate, under public control (a single fund for reparations justice, with transparent reporting for any public organization from any African country) – 78.5%



What should a reparations justice fund be like?



4) How should the reparations debt be calculated?

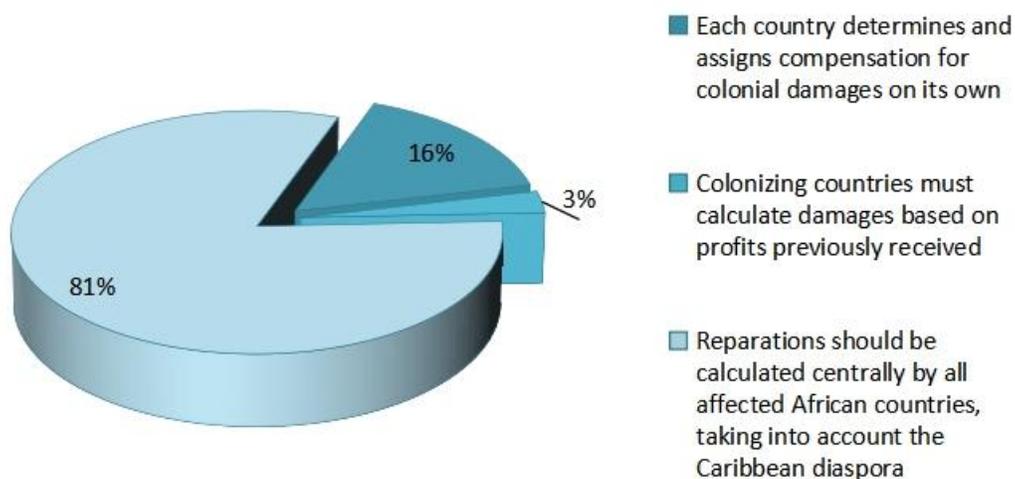
Each country determines and assigns compensation for colonial damages on its own – 15.9%

Colonizing countries must calculate damages based on profits previously received – 2.9%

Reparations should be calculated centrally by all affected African countries, taking into account the Caribbean diaspora – 81.2%



How should the reparations debt be calculated?



5) Who should conduct research on reparations?

Government structures of each country individually – 10.8%

Historical and political institutions under the control of state structures – 6.4%

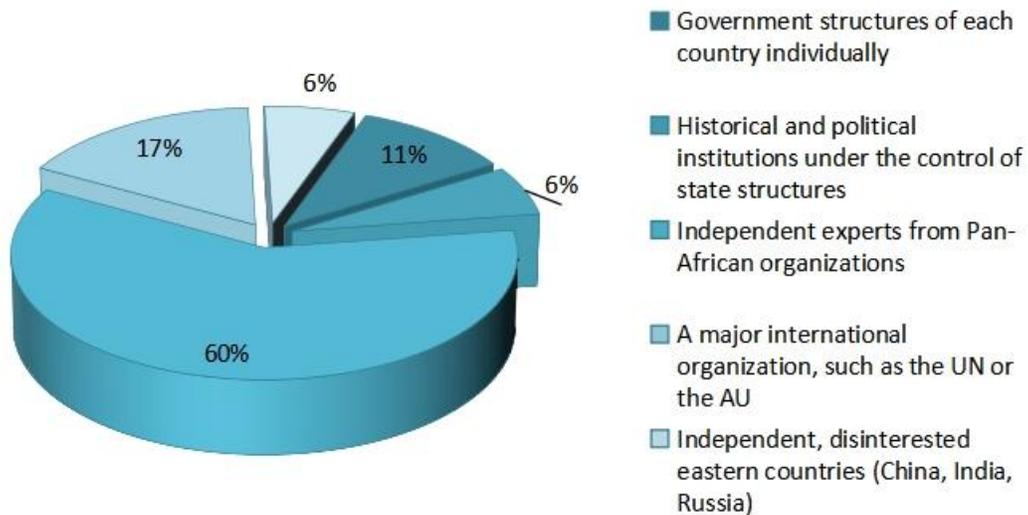
Independent experts from Pan-African organizations – 60.1%

A major international organization, such as the UN or the AU – 16.6%

Independent, disinterested eastern countries (China, India, Russia) – 6.1%



Who should conduct research on reparations?



6) What do you think about the initiative to introduce a voluntary levy of up to 1% of transactions value made by the companies from colonial countries, as a gradual payment of reparations?

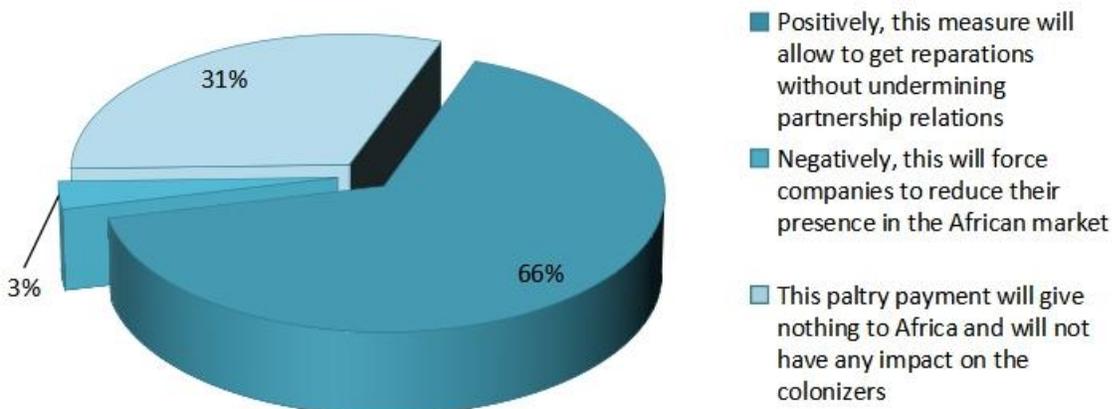
Positively, this measure will allow to get reparations without undermining partnership relations – 65.8%

Negatively, this will force companies to reduce their presence in the African market – 3.2%

This paltry payment will give nothing to Africa and will not have any impact on the colonizers – 31%

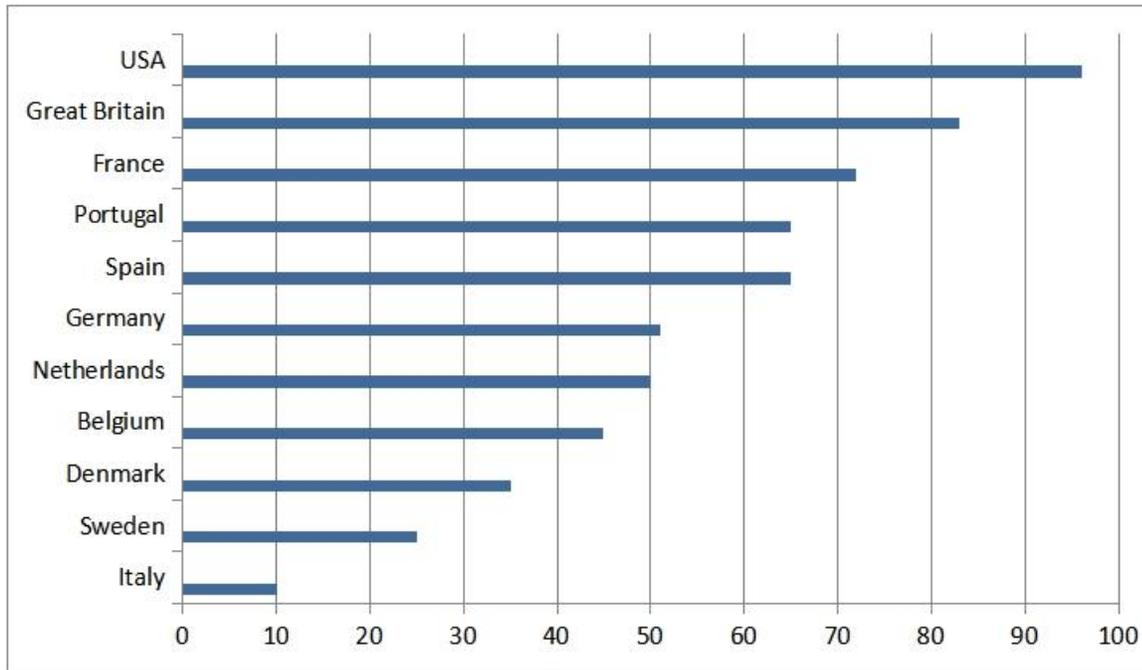


What do you think about the initiative to introduce a voluntary levy of up to 1% of transactions value made by the companies from colonial countries, as a gradual payment of reparations?



7) Which country should be held accountable for colonial crimes first? (Respondents could select multiple options)

USA (96%), UK (82.6%), France (71.9%), Portugal (65.4%), Spain (65.4%), Germany (51.2%), Netherlands (50.4%), Belgium (45.2%), Denmark (35.3%), Sweden (25.5%), Italy (10.1%).



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