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GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB

INTERNATIONAL AND LONDON INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY, GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY INVESTIGATION 2024–2026

A Documentary Investigation into Institutional Origins, Governance, Ownership, Grassroots Consultation, Representation, Safeguards Against Anti-Black Racism and Institutional Racism, and the Potential Relationship Between the Global Reparations Hub and IBIS

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For and on behalf of

REPARATION NATION LIMITED

Company Registration Number: **14761041**

Associated project: IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice

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Document status: Formal documentary investigation — principal report completed; outstanding institutional verification and right of response remain open.

FRONT MATTER

A. EXECUTIVE STATEMENT

This report examines the international Global Reparations Hub (GRH), its reported foundation in August 2024, its relationship with Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin, and its subsequent presentation in London during the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The investigation seeks to establish the institutional identity of the GRH, its governing authority, ownership arrangements, membership structure, representative powers, consultation procedures, official communication channels and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

Particular attention is given to the concerns and questions circulated by Empress Judah on 18 October 2026 concerning the consultation of longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations before the London launch.

The investigation also examines the independent correspondence of Reparation Nation Limited concerning the UK Reparations Conference, including questions about institutional decision-making, attendance arrangements and safeguarding procedures.

A further purpose is to examine the relationship between the GRH's publicly described international networking model and IBIS, the reparatory justice architecture developed through Reparation Nation Limited.

The report concludes with **The Great Reparations Hub Challenge**, inviting evidence-based comparison, constructive criticism and possible cooperation between different approaches to international reparatory justice.

The investigation seeks facts, documentary evidence, institutional clarification, accountability and practical cooperation. It does not seek to impose predetermined conclusions.

B. CENTRAL INVESTIGATIVE QUESTION

The central question is:

Is the Global Reparations Hub presented in London on 17 October 2026 the same institution as the international Global Reparations Hub reported to have been founded in August 2024 in cooperation with Human Rights Watch?

This question requires examination of several distinct matters.

Institutional continuity is not necessarily equivalent to legal identity.

An international network may authorise regional activities without establishing a separate regional legal entity.

A local partner may organise an event without owning or governing the international institution.

Public participation does not automatically establish membership, representative authority or institutional endorsement.

The report therefore distinguishes names, institutional relationships, legal responsibilities, governance and consent.

C. PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

The principal purposes of this investigation are to establish the available facts concerning the GRH's foundation and development; identify its governing and administrative arrangements; examine the authority under which its London launch took place; investigate the consultation of longstanding reparations organisations; establish what safeguards operate against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism;

and examine whether the GRH and IBIS could offer complementary contributions to reparatory justice.

The report also seeks to preserve an accurate documentary record of the questions raised by Empress Judah and Reparation Nation Limited.

It aims to create an evidential basis for formal institutional correspondence, further public discussion and constructive challenge.

D. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement predates both the international GRH and IBIS.

The African Reparations Movement UK emerged in 1993 following the First Pan-African Conference on Reparations held in Abuja, Nigeria.

Subsequent organisations, campaigns, movements and individual activists have contributed to reparations organising within Britain and internationally.

These histories must be preserved independently of the establishment of newer initiatives.

The emergence of a new international reparations hub does not automatically establish authority over existing organisations.

Likewise, the historical existence of established movements does not preclude new institutions from making useful contributions.

The relevant questions concern identity, consultation, authorisation, governance and practical outcomes.

E. THE POSITION OF REPARATION NATION LIMITED

Reparation Nation Limited is an independent company registered in England and Wales under company number 14761041.

Its projects include IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping.

IBIS is being developed as an architecture for international reparatory justice, with particular concern for Black and Mixed-Black people.

Its architectural principles distinguish identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

The Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are separate components.

Reparation Nation Shipping provides a framework for recording reparatory organisations, programmes, commitments, value, movements and verified delivery.

The investigation examines these projects as potential contributors to international reparatory justice.

Their technical and institutional arrangements remain open to evidence-based scrutiny.

F. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ANTI-BLACK RACISM AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

A principal concern of this report is whether relevant institutions accept the possibility that anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism can affect their governance, consultation, membership, representation and decision-making processes.

The investigation seeks evidence of safeguards capable of identifying, preventing, challenging and correcting discriminatory risks or outcomes.

These questions do not require a prior conclusion that racism has occurred in a particular decision.

They concern institutional procedures and accountability.

The investigation seeks written policies, identifiable responsibilities, review mechanisms and evidence of implementation.

A general declaration of commitment to equality is distinguishable from the demonstration of an operational safeguard.

G. FORMAL DECLARATION OF INVESTIGATIVE POSITION

I am a Black person examining questions concerning international reparatory justice, institutional accountability and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

I expressly state:

I make no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and I have come to no conclusions concerning the conduct, decisions or motives of the persons and institutions examined in this report.

I am asking questions, seeking documentary evidence, identifying institutional relationships and requesting clarification.

I reserve the right to examine further evidence and form conclusions where justified by the facts.

My questions concerning the possibility of racism or institutional discrimination must not be converted into accusations that racism has already been established.

Neither should those questions be weakened, dismissed or replaced with conclusions I have not reached.

H. PRESERVATION OF ORIGINAL MEANING

This investigation adopts the following principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

Accordingly, the report distinguishes the original statements of individuals and organisations from subsequent analytical interpretation.

Questions remain questions.

Possibilities remain possibilities.

Reported statements remain attributed.

Documentary facts remain distinguishable from provisional findings.

An organisation's identity is not automatically its membership.

Membership is not automatically representative authority.

Recognition is not automatically consent.

Consultation is not automatically endorsement.

The investigation seeks to preserve the meaning of every substantive contribution.

I. EVIDENTIAL METHODOLOGY

The report distinguishes four principal categories of information.

Established documentary facts: Statements supported by identifiable original or authoritative records.

Attributed statements: Accounts or explanations supplied by named persons or institutions.

Provisional interpretations: Reasoned assessments that remain subject to further evidence.

Outstanding verification requirements: Questions requiring additional documents, authorised explanations or independent examination.

The investigation does not automatically treat missing documentation as proof that the relevant information or procedure does not exist.

It also does not treat public publicity as sufficient proof of legal or constitutional authority where original governing records are required.

The evidence is intended to remain open to correction and supplementation.

J. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The investigation covers the international GRH from its reported establishment in August 2024 to the London launch of 17 October 2026.

It includes relevant historical context predating the GRH.

It also examines the correspondence and institutional relationships relevant to the UK Reparations Conference 2026.

The report is a documentary investigation, not a judicial determination or regulatory finding.

It does not claim authority to represent the GRH, Empress Judah, Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, Global Afrikan Congress UK, the APPG for Afrikan Reparations or other organisations mentioned.

The analysis is based upon the public records, correspondence and project information identified within the report.

Some primary governance documents, private correspondence records and technical implementation evidence remain outstanding.

Findings should therefore be read according to their stated evidential status.

K. RIGHT OF RESPONSE AND CORRECTION

The persons and institutions mentioned in this report are invited to provide authorised explanations, additional documentary evidence and corrections of factual inaccuracies.

Any proposed correction should identify the relevant passage and supporting evidence.

Where accounts differ, the investigation will seek to preserve the distinction and examine the basis of the disagreement.

The report remains open to revision where reliable evidence justifies amendment.

No organisation's inclusion in the report should automatically be interpreted as membership, endorsement or agreement.

L. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The report contains 24 principal sections divided into six parts.

PART I — FOUNDATIONS, SCOPE AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Section 1 — Executive Summary and Principal Investigative Questions

Section 2 — Scope, Methodology, Evidential Standards and Safeguards

Section 3 — Empress Judah's Correspondence and the London Launch Questions

Section 4 — Historical Black/Afrikan Reparations Organisations and Movements

PART II — THE INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB

Section 5 — International Foundation and Development, August 2024–2026

Section 6 — Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and the International Core Group

Section 7 — International Founders, Participants, Partners and Institutional Relationships

Section 8 — Legal Identity, Governance, Ownership and Funding

Section 9 — The Meaning and Institutional Purpose of a Global Reparations Hub

PART III — THE LONDON LAUNCH AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Section 10 — The London Launch: Programme, Venues, Dates and Organising Arrangements

Section 11 — UK Reparations Conference 2026: Institutional Organisers and Responsibilities

Section 12 — London Launch Participants, Their Roles and Representative Authority

Section 13 — Grassroots Consultation, Notification, Participation and Representation

Section 14 — Official Communications, Contact Information, Documents and Public Accessibility

Section 15 — The Central Identity Investigation: Is the London Global Reparations Hub the Same Institution as the International Global Reparations Hub Founded in 2024?

PART IV — MEMBERSHIP, SAFEGUARDS AND INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 16 — Identity, Membership, Recognition, Representation, Authorisation and Consent

Section 17 — Safeguards Against Anti-Black Racism and Institutional Racism: Governance, Consultation, Decision-Making and Accountability

Section 18 — Reparation Nation Limited's Conference Correspondence, the Attendance Decision and Documentary Accountability

Section 19 — Empress Judah's Distribution List: Organisations, Historical Activists, Dedicated Reparations Bodies and Wider Civil-Society Interests

PART V — IBIS AND THE GREAT REPARATIONS HUB CHALLENGE

Section 20 — Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS: Institutional Purpose, Identity Engine, Five-Factor Engine, Safeguards and Reparatory Justice Architecture

Section 21 — Reparation Nation Shipping: Vessels, Voyages, Cargo, Movement, Verified Delivery and International Reparations Accountability

Section 22 — The Great Reparations Hub Challenge: Global Reparations Hub Versus IBIS — An Institutional, Architectural and Operational Juxtaposition

PART VI — CONSOLIDATED EVIDENCE AND THE WAY FORWARD

Section 23 — Consolidated Evidence Matrix: Established Facts, Reported Statements, Documentary Gaps and Verification Requirements

Section 24 — Formal Questions, Documentary Disclosure Requests, Community Consultation, Institutional Cooperation and the Way Forward

BACK MATTER

Final Declaration, Documentary Status, Signature and Authorisation

M. PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS REFERENCED

The investigation concerns several independently identifiable institutions, including the international Global Reparations Hub, Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies, the APPG for Afrikan Reparations, AFFORD, Quakers in Britain, Global Afrikan Congress UK and Reparation Nation Limited.

Their roles differ.

Founding involvement is not automatically ownership.

Hosting an event is not automatically governance.

Providing a venue is not automatically responsibility for admission decisions.

A secretariat relationship is not automatically authority over every institutional decision.

Participation in reparations campaigning is not automatically membership of the GRH.

The report preserves these distinctions throughout.

N. PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS FOR READERS

Readers are invited to examine the evidence and consider:

Who established the GRH?

Who governs and owns it?

How is the London launch connected to the international initiative?

Which longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations were consulted?

How are membership and representation authorised?

What safeguards exist against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism?

What functions can the GRH demonstrate?

How does IBIS differ?

How does Reparation Nation Shipping distinguish commitments from verified delivery?

Could these approaches cooperate constructively while remaining independent?

The answers should be established through evidence rather than presumed.

O. FINAL INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

International reparatory justice requires more than institutional names, declarations and public events.

It requires clarity concerning who possesses authority, who is represented, how affected communities participate, what safeguards exist and how meaningful outcomes can be demonstrated.

This investigation is intended to contribute to that clarity.

It recognises the historical importance of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement and the independent identities of its organisations.

It invites the Global Reparations Hub and other relevant institutions to provide documentary explanations and engage in constructive examination.

It also invites scrutiny of IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping.

The objective is not institutional victory for its own sake. The objective is clearer governance, effective safeguards, meaningful participation, reliable evidence and practical reparatory justice for Black and Mixed-Black people.

END OF FRONT MATTER

THE PRINCIPAL REPORT BEGINS WITH SECTION 1.

SECTION 1 — EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What We Know, What We Do Not Know and Why It Matters

1.1 Introduction and purpose

This report examines the identity, origins, organisation, governance, objectives, representation, accountability and public communication arrangements of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), with particular attention to its London launch on Saturday 17 October 2026 at the UK Reparations Conference, held at Friends House, 173–177 Euston Road, London.

The investigation arises principally from concerns expressed by Empress Judah in her email dated 18 October 2026, circulated to Black/Afrikan reparations activists, organisations and other interested persons. Her correspondence raises questions concerning the apparent absence of advance consultation with longstanding grassroots reparations organisations, the handling of questions during the London launch, the identification of those responsible for establishing the Hub, and the availability of basic institutional information, including official contact details.

The report is prepared from the perspective of Reparation Nation Limited, with reference to its International Black Identity and Justice-related work developed through IBIS, its Black Justice Engine, and its Reparation Nation Shipping architecture.

Its purpose is to provide Empress Judah, the recipients of her correspondence, other interested organisations and the wider Black/Afrikan community with a detailed, reusable documentary reference for further inquiries, independent verification, constructive institutional engagement and future reparatory justice activities.

This report is not intended to obstruct the establishment or development of the Global Reparations Hub. It seeks to establish precisely what the Hub is, who established it, who governs it, what populations it intends to serve, what authority it claims, how that authority is established, and how it relates to existing Black/Afrikan reparations organisations and movements.

It also provides an opportunity to examine the Global Reparations Hub and the IBIS Reparations Hub in direct juxtaposition, identifying their different institutional approaches, stated purposes, documented structures, safeguards, operational capabilities and potential opportunities for cooperation.

The investigation distinguishes between documentary facts, reported accounts, questions awaiting answers, analytical observations and conclusions supported by evidence.

1.2 The central institutional identity question

The central question is whether the Global Reparations Hub presented at the London conference on 17 October 2026 is the same institutional entity as the Global Reparations Hub whose international origins have been publicly traced to August 2024.

Available documentary material identifies an international Global Reparations Hub associated with Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and an international network of organisations and individuals working on reparatory justice.

Public records examined during the preparation of this report indicate that the international initiative was founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch; that a soft launch took place in 2025; and that a European launch was held in Berlin on 12 November 2025.

Subsequent publicity identified a London launch in October 2026, involving Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and individuals associated with the wider international reparations initiative.

These connections provide a substantial basis for investigating the institutional relationship between the international Hub and the London launch.

However, several important distinctions remain to be established through documentary evidence.

It is not yet established whether the London launch represented an officially authorised regional introduction of the existing international initiative, the creation of a legally or administratively distinct UK branch, a partnership arrangement, or another form of institutional relationship.

Nor has the present investigation established the Hub's complete governing constitution, legal registration, ownership arrangements, formal membership structure, financial accountability mechanisms or the full scope of authority exercised by those involved in the London launch.

The report therefore treats institutional identity as a substantive question requiring evidence rather than a matter to be decided merely because organisations share a name, personnel or public objectives.

1.3 What is presently known about the international Global Reparations Hub

Publicly identified materials connect the development of the Global Reparations Hub with Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin.

Decolonize Berlin's published reporting describes the Hub's establishment in August 2024 and identifies its own participation in the international Core Group.

Human Rights Watch has publicly acknowledged involvement in the creation of the Hub.

The existence of international activities, partnerships, launch events and participants provides documentary evidence that the GRH was an identifiable initiative before the October 2026 conference in London.

Its publicly described work concerns global reparatory justice, with a prominent focus on People of African Descent, colonialism, enslavement and related historical and continuing injustices.

This does not, by itself, establish the precise boundaries of the Hub's intended beneficiaries, eligibility criteria or representative mandate.

The terms *global*, *community-owned*, *civil society*, *African descent*, *Black*, *Afrikan*, *membership*, *recognition* and *representation* require examination in their respective institutional contexts.

The report will seek to determine whether the Hub operates as a legally incorporated entity, an international network, a project administered by another institution, a coalition of independently constituted organisations, or a combination of these arrangements.

It will also examine the identities and responsibilities of the international Core Group, founding collaborators, participating organisations and representatives.

The existence of an international network does not automatically establish who has authority to make decisions on its behalf, who is entitled to represent its membership or how affected communities participate in those decisions.

These questions form a central part of the investigation.

1.4 The London launch of 17 October 2026

The UK Reparations Conference 2026 included a scheduled session for the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

The published programme identified Kwesi Ochosi as chair or facilitator of the session, with Charmaine Simpson among the publicly identified participants.

Related London publicity associated the launch with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

This provides a documented connection between the international reparations initiative and the London conference programme.

It also raises specific institutional questions concerning who proposed the launch, who authorised its inclusion, what information was supplied to the conference organisers, which organisations were recognised as responsible for the initiative, and what explanations were made available to registered attendees.

The inclusion of a launch in a conference programme is not, by itself, proof that the conference organisers owned, controlled or governed the organisation being launched.

Nevertheless, it provides a reasonable basis for asking the organisers to explain the institutional identity of the initiative to which they allocated conference time and a public platform.

The report will therefore examine the respective responsibilities of the conference organisers, the event organisers, the venue, the named speakers and the international GRH.

Their roles must be distinguished rather than automatically treated as identical.

1.5 Empress Judah's concerns and their significance

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 is a principal document in this investigation.

She reported attending the UK Reparations Conference and the workshop concerning the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

Her correspondence questions why several established Black grassroots reparations organisations and activists apparently had not been consulted in advance about the development and introduction of the Hub.

She identified individuals, community organisations and movements with longstanding involvement in reparatory justice, including Global African Congress UK, organisers of the annual August Reparations March, RasTafari organisations, African historical and cultural initiatives, and other activists working across London and beyond.

She also questioned whether organisations in Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and other locations had been approached.

According to her account, questions arose during the workshop concerning the formation of the Hub and the opportunity afforded to participants to question those responsible.

She reported that Charmaine Simpson, when asked why the Black reparations community had not been consulted, responded that those present were being informed at that point.

That reported exchange brings into focus a fundamental distinction between consultation and notification.

Notification informs people that an initiative exists or that a decision has been made. Consultation provides an opportunity to contribute views before a relevant decision is finalised. Participation, membership, representation and authorisation are further distinct concepts.

The investigation will not substitute one concept for another.

Empress Judah also expressed concern that attendees were not provided with basic written information identifying those responsible for the Hub's formation or an official contact email.

She proposed a separate community meeting at which established reparations organisations and the wider Black community could examine the initiative.

Her proposal provides a practical starting point for constructive engagement, documentary clarification and community participation.

Her account will be preserved as her account, without changing its meaning or presenting unverified elements as independently established facts.

1.6 The distinction between reparations organisations and organisations interested in reparations

A further issue concerns the identity and purpose of organisations participating in the Black/Afrikan reparations movement.

Empress Judah's distribution list includes identifiable reparations organisations, individual activists, cultural and historical organisations, Pan-African initiatives and persons whose specific institutional affiliations require clarification.

These categories are not interchangeable.

An organisation may have been established specifically to pursue reparatory justice. Another may pursue education, cultural preservation, community development, political advocacy or African historical research while supporting reparations as one of several objectives.

An individual may also participate in reparations activism without acting as the authorised representative of a formally constituted reparations organisation.

Reparation Nation Limited identifies reparatory justice as its central organisational mission, reflected in its name and developed through the IBIS project and related activities.

Global African Congress UK also has a documented reparations identity and has described itself internationally as a reparations organisation.

The investigation will seek to distinguish these organisations from bodies for which reparations is one objective among several, while recognising that dedication to reparatory justice cannot be determined from an organisation's name alone.

The relevant evidence includes founding documents, constitutional purposes, stated objectives, historical activity, institutional practice and documented mandates.

This classification matters when considering claims about consultation with the Black/Afrikan reparations movement. Contact with individuals, community organisations or general civil-society bodies does not necessarily establish consultation with dedicated reparations organisations, just as consultation with one reparations organisation does not automatically establish consultation with all others.

1.7 Racial identity, beneficiary identity and institutional representation

One of the principal analytical questions arising from the London launch concerns the relationship between the Global Reparations Hub and the Black/Afrikan reparations movement.

The designation *Global Reparations Hub* does not, by itself, identify a particular racial or ethnic beneficiary population.

Reparations may concern numerous historical and continuing injustices affecting different populations worldwide, including colonial dispossession, enslavement, genocide, war crimes and other forms of serious harm.

The available publicity nevertheless identifies a substantial focus on People of African Descent and reparatory justice concerning colonialism and enslavement.

The report will therefore examine the Hub's actual founding mandate, published mission, intended beneficiaries, eligibility criteria and institutional scope rather than determine these matters from its name alone.

A central distinction is that an organisation can be concerned with the interests of Black/Afrikan people without automatically acquiring authority to represent every Black/Afrikan person or organisation.

Likewise, a person's racial or ethnic identity does not automatically establish membership in an organisation, consent to representation, or authorisation for others to make decisions on their behalf.

These distinctions are central to IBIS.

The IBIS architecture separates identity from membership, membership from representation, recognition from membership, and recognition from authority.

The report will use these distinctions as analytical tools when examining the GRH, while also allowing the GRH's representatives to explain their own institutional definitions and procedures.

1.8 Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence

Reparation Nation Limited had raised formal questions concerning the UK Reparations Conference before the event took place.

On 25 September 2026, correspondence was sent seeking clarification of admission arrangements, the identity of conference decision-makers, restrictions concerning signs and placards, and the existence and application of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The correspondence contained 71 specific questions and requested individual written answers.

Later that day, Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP communicated a decision withdrawing permission for Derrick Lynch to attend the conference, extending the stated restriction to other events hosted or organised by herself or the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

The correspondence referred to concerns about conduct and stated that further correspondence concerning the decision would not be entertained.

Reparation Nation Limited separately contacted Friends House and Quakers in Britain to establish whether those institutions had participated in the relevant attendance decisions or discussions.

On 7 October 2026, Siobhán Haire, Deputy Recording Clerk at Quakers in Britain, replied that Quakers in Britain had not been involved or consulted about decisions or discussions relating to attendance at the APPG event.

These records are relevant to the report's examination of conference accountability, institutional roles, communication and safeguarding procedures.

However, Reparation Nation Limited's attendance dispute and Empress Judah's questions concerning GRH consultation are separate matters.

The existence of one does not establish the cause, responsibility or circumstances of the other.

They will therefore be examined in distinct sections and brought together only where documentary evidence demonstrates a relevant connection.

1.9 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The existence, design, implementation and practical effectiveness of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism constitute a separate and substantive subject of investigation.

Reparation Nation Limited has repeatedly requested documentary evidence of specific safeguards operating within institutional decision-making processes affecting Black people.

The investigation will seek to establish whether the Global Reparations Hub and the relevant conference organisations have written policies, procedures, oversight arrangements and practical mechanisms addressing these risks.

Such evidence may concern leadership selection, membership, access, consultation, allocation of resources, dispute resolution, complaints, decision reviews and protection against discriminatory outcomes.

A general declaration of support for equality or diversity is not necessarily equivalent to a documented procedure addressing a particular risk.

Equally, the absence of evidence supplied to an inquirer is not automatically proof that a safeguard does not exist.

The report will distinguish between safeguards that are claimed, safeguards that are documented, safeguards that are implemented and safeguards whose practical operation has been verified.

The same standards of examination will apply to IBIS.

1.10 The IBIS Reparations Hub and the comparative investigation

The report will examine the Global Reparations Hub in stark juxtaposition with the IBIS Reparations Hub developed by Reparation Nation Limited.

IBIS is concerned with the architecture of international reparatory justice, particularly the identification, documentation, recognition, administration and delivery of reparatory justice concerning Black and Mixed-Black people.

Its principal architectural distinctions include the separation of identity from membership, recognition from representation, and institutional authority from the mere existence of an organisation or initiative.

Its Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine address different functions and must not be treated as interchangeable.

The IBIS-related Reparation Nation Shipping architecture further distinguishes organisations, programmes, value, destinations, routes, risks, movements and verified delivery.

It seeks to make the difference between a reparations announcement, a commitment, an allocation, a transfer, a receipt and a verified receipt visible and capable of examination.

The comparison will investigate whether the Global Reparations Hub has comparable mechanisms, different mechanisms or an entirely different institutional purpose.

The analysis will not confuse proposed capabilities with operational systems or verified delivery.

It will identify what each initiative claims to do, what its documentation establishes, what has been implemented and what remains to be demonstrated.

The intention is to facilitate informed scrutiny, constructive challenge and possible institutional cooperation.

1.11 Principal matters remaining to be established

Despite the documentary information already identified, substantial questions remain.

They concern the international Hub's legal status, governing constitution, controlling body, funding, official contact arrangements, membership procedures and institutional mandate.

They also concern the precise relationship between the international Hub and the London launch; the authority exercised by Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the named participants; and the role played by the conference organisers in approving and presenting the event.

Further questions concern the definition of *community ownership*, the meaning of *global* within the Hub's stated purpose, the identification of intended beneficiaries, consultation with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism, and the Hub's practical mechanisms for delivering or supporting reparatory justice.

The report will formulate specific written questions, identify the persons and organisations from whom answers should be requested, and maintain an organised record of responses.

Where information cannot be established from available records, the report will state that limitation expressly.

1.12 Communication, testimony and the protection of meaning

This investigation adopts the following controlling communication principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle governs the use of AI-assisted research, analysis and drafting throughout the report.

Original statements must be distinguished from subsequent interpretation.

Words expressing possibility, appearance, uncertainty, suspicion or inquiry must not be silently converted into statements of fact, accusations, assumptions or conclusions.

Empress Judah's account must remain attributable to her, Reparation Nation Limited's statements must remain attributable to Reparation Nation Limited, and the interpretations introduced by researchers or AI-assisted systems must be separately identifiable.

Any material correction must preserve an identifiable record of what was originally stated and what was subsequently corrected.

This principle is also relevant to the broader examination of safeguards within reparatory justice institutions.

An institution claiming to support affected communities should be capable of preserving the meaning of their testimony and communications rather than requiring them to accept an institutional reinterpretation of their own words.

1.13 Position of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited undertakes this investigation as an independent exercise in documentary research, institutional scrutiny and constructive engagement.

It supports Empress Judah's efforts to obtain clarification concerning the Global Reparations Hub and recognises the value of her proposal for a separate community discussion.

This support does not imply that Empress Judah acts on behalf of Reparation Nation Limited or that Reparation Nation Limited is authorised to represent her.

Each participant retains their independent institutional and personal position.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and has reached no conclusions concerning the conduct, intentions or motivations of the individuals and organisations examined.

Its questions are genuine requests for information and documentary evidence.

Its analytical observations are to be distinguished from established facts and any eventual findings.

The investigation is concerned with transparency, responsibility, safeguards, community participation and the practical advancement of reparatory justice.

1.14 Intended use of the report

This document is intended to remain useful beyond the immediate controversy surrounding the October 2026 London launch.

It is designed to support future inquiries, institutional correspondence, public discussions, historical documentation, organisational comparisons, community consultation and the development of practical reparations infrastructure.

Each substantive section will be capable of being read separately while remaining connected to the wider investigation.

The supporting appendices will identify documentary sources, original correspondence, chronology, institutional contacts, unanswered questions, responses received and corrections made.

The report may be updated as new evidence becomes available.

Such updates should be dated, clearly distinguished from previous versions and supported by identifiable sources.

1.15 Executive summary conclusion and next stage

The Global Reparations Hub has an identifiable international history predating its October 2026 London launch.

Published material connects its development with Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and an international network of reparatory justice participants.

The London launch was incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference and involved publicly identified organisers and participants.

Empress Judah's subsequent correspondence raises substantial questions concerning grassroots consultation, advance communication, institutional identity and community accountability.

Reparation Nation Limited's earlier conference correspondence provides a separate documentary record concerning institutional decision-making, admission arrangements and safeguarding inquiries.

These matters justify a systematic investigation into the GRH's organisational structure, international relationships, London arrangements, intended beneficiaries, governance, consultation, safeguards and operational activities.

The central institutional question remains: Is the Global Reparations Hub launched in London on 17 October 2026 the same entity as the international Global Reparations Hub established from 2024, and what documentary evidence establishes the relationship between them?

The accompanying comparative inquiry will also examine how the Global Reparations Hub and IBIS define identity, membership, recognition, representation, authority and reparatory delivery.

The investigation will seek answers through verifiable records, direct written inquiries and transparent documentation.

Its wider purpose is to help ensure that future reparatory justice activities can be examined through clear evidence, meaningful community participation, identifiable institutional responsibilities and accountable mechanisms for delivering justice.

End of Section 1 — Executive Summary.

SECTION 2 — PURPOSE, SCOPE, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, EVIDENCE STANDARDS AND COMMUNICATION SAFEGUARDS

2.1 Purpose of this section

This section establishes the research methodology, documentary standards, definitions, safeguards and working procedures governing the investigation into the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), its international origins, its London launch on 17 October 2026, and its relationship with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations and the IBIS Reparations Hub.

The investigation is intended to produce a reliable documentary reference that Empress Judah, Reparation Nation Limited, interested organisations, researchers, community members and other persons may use in future inquiries, correspondence, institutional examinations and reparatory justice activities.

The principal objective is to distinguish what is known from what remains unknown, identify the documentary basis for each material finding, and establish what additional information must be requested from the relevant individuals and institutions.

The report must remain capable of examination, correction, challenge and updating as further evidence becomes available.

It must not depend upon the acceptance of any individual's interpretation, institutional account or AI-generated explanation without appropriate scrutiny of the underlying evidence.

2.2 The central research mandate

The principal research question is:

Is the Global Reparations Hub presented at the UK Reparations Conference in London on 17 October 2026 the same institutional entity as the international Global Reparations Hub whose origins have been publicly traced to August 2024?

This question requires more than identifying a shared name.

The investigation must establish whether the international and London initiatives share the same governing authority, organisational identity, constitution, membership arrangements, decision-making procedures, funding arrangements, institutional purpose and authority to act.

It must also examine whether the London launch was an authorised presentation of an existing international initiative, the establishment of a UK branch, an independently governed partnership, or another organisational arrangement.

An international network may operate through several independent legal entities. Conversely, a single initiative may organise regional launches without creating separate legal bodies.

The investigation must distinguish these possibilities through documentary evidence.

The wider mandate includes examining who established the GRH, who controls it, who finances it, whom it serves, what activities it undertakes, what authority it claims and how it relates to the existing Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

2.3 Scope of the investigation

The investigation covers the period from the reported foundation of the international Global Reparations Hub in August 2024 through the London launch of 17 October 2026 and the immediate correspondence that followed.

Earlier historical developments may be examined where they are necessary to understand the origins of participating organisations, the development of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement or the institutional principles underpinning reparatory justice.

The geographical scope is international, with particular attention to Germany, the United Kingdom and other jurisdictions where organisations and individuals associated with the GRH have documented activities.

The principal institutional subjects include the Global Reparations Hub, Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, the international Core Group, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies, the APPG for Afrikan Reparations, the UK Reparations Conference organisers, Friends House, Quakers in Britain, and relevant Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

Additional institutions may be included where credible documentary evidence establishes a connection relevant to the investigation.

The inclusion of any person or organisation in the report does not establish wrongdoing, institutional control, legal responsibility or participation in a particular decision.

Each organisation's role must be established separately.

2.4 Distinguishing institutional identity from organisational association

One of the principal safeguards against confusion is the separation of institutional identity from organisational association.

An individual may speak at a launch without belonging to the governing body of the organisation being launched.

A conference organiser may provide a platform without owning or controlling the initiative presented.

A funding organisation may support a project without holding representative authority over its beneficiaries.

A founding collaborator may help create an organisation without retaining responsibility for every subsequent decision.

A local partner may organise an event without constituting a branch of the international organisation.

The investigation will therefore distinguish founders, owners, directors, trustees, officers, employees, advisers, partners, donors, members, representatives, speakers, facilitators, hosts and beneficiaries.

These terms must not be treated as interchangeable.

Where a person or organisation is described as holding a particular role, the evidence establishing that role must be identified.

Where the source merely establishes participation or association, the report must preserve that narrower description.

2.5 Institutional identity verification

The investigation will seek sufficient documentary evidence to identify the GRH as an institution or organised initiative.

This includes establishing its full official name, any alternative names, founding date, founders, constitutional documents, legal status, registration jurisdiction, governing body, official address, contact details, funding arrangements, organisational relationships and procedures for authorising activities.

Where a legally registered organisation exists, official registration records should be examined.

Where the GRH operates as an unincorporated network, collaborative project or programme administered by another organisation, the investigation should seek the documents explaining that arrangement.

The absence of a separate company or charity registration would not, by itself, establish that the GRH does not exist.

Institutional existence and separate legal personality are different questions.

The report will also distinguish the organisation's stated identity from the legal identities of organisations participating in or administering it.

An international initiative may be publicly identifiable while relying on another organisation to employ staff, hold funds, administer contracts or provide legal and financial infrastructure.

Those relationships must be documented rather than presumed.

2.6 Documentary evidence standards

Every material factual finding should be supported by an identifiable source wherever reasonably possible.

Preference will be given to original documents, official institutional publications, registration records, constitutions, annual reports, conference programmes, original correspondence, signed statements and records issued by persons with demonstrable authority.

Contemporaneous records will generally be preferred when establishing what information was available or what occurred at a particular time.

Secondary reporting may provide useful context and identify further sources, but should not automatically replace original documentary evidence.

Where multiple sources describe the same event differently, the report should preserve the differences and examine them rather than silently reconcile them.

The date of publication must be distinguished from the date of the event being described.

Documents published after the London launch must not automatically be treated as information available to attendees on 17 October 2026.

This distinction is particularly important when examining Empress Judah's concern about the information made available at the launch itself.

2.7 Evidence classification system

The investigation will use the following classifications throughout the report.

Classification	Meaning
Documented fact	A matter directly supported by an identifiable document or reliable record
Reported account	A statement attributed to an identifiable person or organisation
Institutional statement	A position or description formally published by an organisation

Corroborated account	An account supported by additional independent evidence
Analytical observation	An interpretation expressly distinguished from source material
Open question	A matter for which sufficient information has not yet been established
Documentary gap	An identified absence of required information from the material examined
Disputed matter	A question on which materially different accounts or evidence exist
Verified correction	A correction supported by a documented explanation or additional evidence
Established finding	A conclusion supported by evidence sufficient for its stated scope

A document may establish that an organisation made a statement without independently establishing that the statement is factually correct.

For example, a published claim that a Hub is community-owned establishes that the claim was made. Further evidence may be required to establish what *community-owned* means in legal, governance or practical terms.

Likewise, an individual's report of what was said during a workshop establishes that the individual provided that account. Independent verification of the reported exchange may require an audiovisual recording, transcript or corroborating testimony.

2.8 Preservation of original meaning and testimony

This investigation adopts the following governing principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle applies throughout the preparation, circulation, correction and updating of the report.

Original correspondence, testimony, quotations and statements must retain the meaning intended by their authors.

The research process must not silently transform questions into accusations, observations into conclusions, possibilities into established facts, or requests for evidence into claims that wrongdoing has occurred.

Expressions including *appears*, *may*, *might*, *possible*, *potential*, *suspect*, *question*, *inquiry* and *seeking clarification* must retain their contextual significance.

Where the investigator or an AI-assisted system introduces an interpretation, it must be identified as an interpretation and not attributed to the original author.

Where editing is necessary for readability, the original meaning must be preserved.

Where a material change to meaning is proposed, that change must be made explicit and must not be silently incorporated into an attributed statement.

Original source documents must remain available for comparison wherever lawful and practicable.

This principle protects Empress Judah's account, Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence, the statements of GRH representatives and the communications of all other persons whose material is examined.

2.9 Safeguards against AI-generated distortion

AI-assisted systems may be used to organise documents, identify chronological relationships, compare institutional statements, generate research questions and assist with drafting.

However, AI-generated analysis must not be treated as an independent primary source.

Any factual statement generated through AI assistance must be checked against the relevant supporting material before being presented as verified.

AI-assisted interpretation must not be substituted for the actual words of a correspondent, witness, institution or documentary source.

The report must distinguish between what a source expressly states, what can reasonably be derived from that source, and what remains uncertain.

Particular attention must be paid to the possibility of AI systems introducing unsupported descriptions of motive, conduct, identity, racial significance or legal responsibility.

Corrections must identify the material error and preserve the original meaning rather than introduce a further reinterpretation.

The use of AI does not transfer control of a person's statement or testimony to the system assisting with its analysis.

2.10 Racial identity, membership, recognition and representation

The investigation will apply the IBIS architectural distinctions between identity, membership, recognition, representation and authorisation.

Racial or ethnic identity concerns the identification of persons or populations.

Membership concerns participation in a particular organisation or institutional arrangement.

Recognition concerns the acknowledgement of a person, community, organisation, status or claim.

Representation concerns the authority or arrangements under which a person or institution speaks or acts for others.

Authorisation concerns the source and scope of permission or power to undertake a particular activity or make a particular decision.

These concepts overlap in practical institutional settings but are not equivalent.

The existence of a Black/Afrikan identity does not automatically establish membership in a particular reparations organisation.

Membership does not necessarily establish representative authority.

Recognition by an institution does not automatically constitute consent to that institution's governance or activities.

The investigation will examine how the GRH addresses these questions, particularly where it uses expressions such as *community-owned*, *community-led*, *grassroots*, *global*, *representative* and *civil society*.

The meaning of those terms should be established from the GRH's own documents and explanations before comparisons are made.

2.11 Racial and ethnic beneficiary definitions

The report will investigate the populations and historical injustices within the GRH's stated mandate.

This includes establishing whether the Hub is specifically directed towards Black/Afrikan people, People of African Descent, descendants of enslaved Africans, populations affected by colonialism, or a broader range of communities pursuing reparatory justice internationally.

The term *Global Reparations Hub* does not, by itself, resolve this question.

The investigation should seek the organisation's formal purpose, beneficiary definitions, eligibility criteria and explanations of its geographical and substantive remit.

Where different documents use different population descriptions, those descriptions should be preserved and compared.

The report must not silently treat *Black*, *Afrikan*, *African*, *People of African Descent*, *diaspora* and *global community* as identical categories.

The examination will also consider how the organisation addresses people of Mixed-Black identity and whether any procedures exist for identifying, recognising or including them.

2.12 Consultation, notification, participation and consent

The investigation will distinguish consultation from notification and other forms of engagement.

Notification concerns communicating information about an initiative or decision.

Consultation concerns providing an opportunity for views to be considered as part of a decision-making process.

Participation concerns involvement in an activity or institutional process.

Membership concerns an established relationship with an organisation.

Representation concerns authority to speak or act for others.

Consent concerns agreement to a particular proposal or arrangement, subject to its nature and applicable requirements.

These distinctions will be applied when examining Empress Judah's account of the London launch and the GRH's descriptions of community involvement.

The investigation will seek records demonstrating which organisations and individuals were consulted, when consultation occurred, what information they received, what questions were raised and how their contributions affected the final institutional arrangements.

An invitation to attend a launch should not automatically be treated as evidence of prior consultation.

Attendance at a meeting should not automatically be treated as acceptance of an organisation's representative authority.

The report will also examine how individuals and organisations may raise objections, request information, propose changes or withdraw from participation.

2.13 Conference organiser responsibility and institutional accountability

The investigation will examine the responsibilities of organisations involved in arranging, approving, publicising and hosting the London GRH launch.

The UK Reparations Conference organisers included the Hub's launch in the published programme.

It is therefore reasonable to request identification of the person or organisation that proposed the session, the person or organisation that authorised its inclusion, and the documentary information on which the programme description was based.

The investigation will distinguish reasonable expectations of transparency from any specific legal obligations, which require examination of the applicable rules and circumstances.

It will also distinguish responsibility for arranging the conference from responsibility for governing the GRH.

The venue's involvement in providing facilities does not automatically establish participation in the substantive programme or decisions concerning individual attendees.

These questions will be considered against the relevant conference correspondence, including the documented response from Quakers in Britain.

2.14 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The investigation will expressly examine whether the organisations under consideration have specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within their decision-making processes.

The inquiry will address the existence of written safeguards, their institutional authority, the persons responsible for applying them, the decisions to which they apply, the methods used to review compliance, and the availability of remedies where concerns are raised.

The report will distinguish a policy statement from an operational procedure and an operational procedure from evidence of effective implementation.

It will also distinguish safeguards intended to prevent discriminatory decisions from mechanisms intended to detect, correct or remedy them.

These standards will apply to the GRH, relevant conference organisers and, where a comparison is made, the IBIS project.

The investigation will not represent a safeguard as absent merely because it has not yet been supplied.

Equally, it will not represent a safeguard as operationally effective merely because an organisation states that it values equality or opposes discrimination.

The objective is to obtain specific and verifiable information.

2.15 Examination of funding, independence and institutional influence

The investigation will seek information about the GRH's funding arrangements, financial administration and relationships with supporting organisations.

This includes grants, donations, sponsorship, institutional support, staffing, administrative services and in-kind contributions.

The investigation will seek to establish whether funding arrangements create decision-making rights, reporting obligations, restrictions or other forms of institutional influence.

The existence of financial support must not be treated as proof of inappropriate influence.

The report will distinguish financial involvement, contractual responsibility, governance authority and actual participation in decisions.

Where information is unavailable, the relevant matter will remain an open question.

The purpose is to establish who provides resources, who controls expenditure, who authorises activities and how the organisation accounts for its use of funds.

2.16 Operational purpose and reparatory delivery

The investigation will distinguish advocacy, research, education, convening, coordination, fundraising, claims development, administration and actual reparatory delivery.

These are different functions, although a single organisation may undertake several of them.

A conference, campaign or research publication may make a contribution to reparatory justice without itself transferring reparatory value to an identified beneficiary.

An announcement of support is not necessarily a financial commitment.

A commitment is not necessarily an allocation.

An allocation is not necessarily a transfer.

A transfer is not necessarily confirmed receipt by its intended beneficiary.

Receipt is not necessarily independently verified receipt.

These distinctions are central to Reparation Nation Shipping and will form part of the comparison with the GRH.

The report will investigate the Hub's intended and documented activities, its outputs, any available evidence of delivery and the mechanisms by which claims and outcomes may be recorded or verified.

No organisation's operational capability will be inferred solely from promotional descriptions.

2.17 Institutional comparison with IBIS

The report will compare the GRH and IBIS against common analytical criteria rather than comparing unverified claims with documented systems.

The principal comparison will examine purpose, beneficiaries, identity, membership, representation, recognition, governance, authority, consultation, safeguarding, transparency, funding, documentation, accountability and practical delivery.

For IBIS, the report will identify the distinction between its architectural design, implemented components and operationally tested capabilities.

For the GRH, the investigation will seek equivalent information from its founding documents, published material, governing participants and operational records.

Where comparable information is unavailable, the report will record that limitation rather than manufacture an equivalence.

The comparison will also consider whether the two initiatives perform different but potentially complementary functions.

The purpose is to expose relevant structural differences clearly, invite informed challenge and identify possible areas of cooperation.

2.18 Questions, correspondence and documentary requests

The investigation will maintain a structured record of questions directed to relevant institutions.

Questions should identify the precise information requested and, wherever practicable, the person or organisation believed to hold that information.

Where a YES or NO answer is appropriate, the question should permit such an answer.

Where an explanation or document is necessary, the requested material should be specified.

Questions should avoid combining unrelated matters in ways that make accurate responses difficult.

Every material outgoing inquiry should be dated and preserved.

Responses should be recorded with their source, date, stated authority and any documents supplied.

Where a question remains unanswered, the record should distinguish non-response from an express refusal, a partial answer, an inability to answer or a referral to another institution.

A failure to provide information should not be presented as proof of a particular motive.

The documentary record must permit future readers to see what was asked, what was answered and what remains outstanding.

2.19 Protection of personal information

The investigation may involve names, email addresses, correspondence, institutional positions and other identifying information.

The report should distinguish public professional contact details from private personal information.

Personal contact details should not be published merely because they appear in a group email or research record.

Where circulation of original correspondence is necessary, irrelevant private information should be omitted or redacted where appropriate.

Organisational email addresses, publicly identified officers and authorised representatives may be recorded where relevant to legitimate research and correspondence.

The report should also preserve the distinction between a person acting in an official capacity and a person expressing an individual view.

Compliance with applicable privacy and data protection obligations should be considered before distributing identifiable information.

2.20 Source register, chronology and verification records

The investigation will maintain a documentary source register.

Each source entry should record its title, originating organisation or author, date of publication, date accessed where applicable, source location, relevant passage and the issue to which it relates.

Original correspondence should be retained in its original form wherever possible.

An event chronology should distinguish the date of an activity from the date on which it was reported.

Where a document has been revised or withdrawn, the report should identify the version relied upon.

Where a source is no longer accessible, the record should state whether an archived copy is available and how its authenticity was assessed.

Supporting documents should be cross-referenced to the substantive sections in which they are discussed.

The source register should also identify evidence requiring rechecking as new information becomes available.

2.21 Correction, challenge and right of response

The report must remain open to correction and documentary challenge.

Individuals and organisations named in the investigation should have a reasonable opportunity to provide information, identify factual errors and explain their respective roles.

A correction should specify the statement being corrected, the reason for correction, the supporting evidence and the date on which the correction was made.

Where a dispute cannot be resolved, the competing accounts should be preserved with appropriate attribution.

An organisation's disagreement with an interpretation does not automatically invalidate the underlying documentary evidence.

Equally, the existence of documentary evidence does not remove the need to examine its completeness, relevance and context.

Substantive changes to the report should be recorded through version control rather than silently replacing earlier material.

This ensures that readers can understand how the investigation has developed.

2.22 Independence and cooperation

Reparation Nation Limited supports Empress Judah's pursuit of clarification concerning the Global Reparations Hub.

This support does not remove her independence or create a representative relationship without her agreement.

The report may assist other reparations organisations, community groups, individual activists and interested persons who wish to examine the GRH's identity and institutional arrangements.

No participating individual or organisation will be presumed to endorse every statement in the report merely because they receive it, comment on it or contribute information.

Where cooperation develops, the scope of any joint activity should be expressly agreed and recorded.

The report's documentary findings should remain distinguishable from any subsequent campaigning position, organisational proposal or collaborative decision.

2.23 Limitations of the investigation

The report is based on material available for examination at the time of preparation and on subsequent responses received from relevant sources.

It cannot establish information that has not been documented, independently verified or supplied by those responsible.

Certain aspects of the GRH's legal structure, governance, funding, membership, formal authority and internal procedures may remain unavailable during the initial investigation.

Some records may require direct requests, access to institutional archives or consultation with persons holding relevant knowledge.

The report must not replace missing evidence with invented detail.

Where an answer is provisional, its provisional status must remain visible.

Where an inquiry requires specialist legal, historical, financial or technical analysis, the limits of the available research should be identified.

The investigation is intended to create a reliable foundation for future work rather than claim knowledge of matters not yet established.

2.24 Final methodological principles

The following principles will govern all subsequent sections:

Accuracy: Statements must reflect the evidence on which they rely.

Attribution: Accounts, institutional positions and interpretations must remain attributable to their sources.

Identity: Persons, organisations, initiatives and institutions must not be treated as interchangeable.

Independence: No organisation or individual is presumed to speak for another without an established basis of authority.

Transparency: Material sources, unanswered questions and relevant limitations must remain identifiable.

Safeguarding: Specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism must be examined as substantive institutional matters.

Consistency: The standards applied to the GRH must also be applied to IBIS where the two are compared.

Correction: Errors must be capable of identification, challenge and rectification.

Preservation of meaning: Original statements and testimony must not be silently reinterpreted or distorted.

Reparatory delivery: Claims concerning practical reparatory outcomes must be distinguished from intentions, announcements, commitments and unverified activities.

2.25 Closing statement

The purpose of this methodology is to ensure that the investigation proceeds through documentary examination, institutional identification, transparent questioning and accountable analysis.

The Global Reparations Hub's international history, its London launch, its relationship with grassroots Black/Afrikan reparations organisations and its possible relationship with IBIS are substantial subjects requiring careful examination.

The report will neither substitute a shared institutional name for proof of common organisational identity nor substitute association with an organisation for proof of authority to represent it.

It will preserve the separate meanings of identity, membership, recognition, representation, consultation, participation and authorisation.

It will also preserve the accounts and correspondence of the individuals and organisations concerned without silently altering their meaning.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and has reached no conclusions concerning the conduct or motivations of the persons and organisations examined.

The investigation seeks facts, records, explanations and evidence.

Its governing objective is to establish what exists, who is responsible, whom it serves, what authority it possesses, what safeguards operate, and what can be demonstrated concerning reparatory justice delivery.

End of Section 2 — Purpose, Scope, Research Methodology, Evidence Standards and Communication Safeguards.

SECTION 3 — EMPRESS JUDAH'S EMAIL OF 18 OCTOBER 2026: COMPLETE DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS OF HER CONCERNS

3.1 Introduction and documentary purpose

This section examines the email circulated by Empress Judah on Sunday 18 October 2026, following the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) at the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

Her correspondence constitutes an important contemporary account of the launch workshop, the questions raised by participants, the responses reportedly given by individuals associated with the event, and concerns about the relationship between the GRH and established Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations.

The email also provides information concerning the advance publicity for the launch, changes in its advertised venue and timing, the distribution of information to community activists, and proposals for further consultation.

This section examines the email as an original documentary source. It distinguishes Empress Judah's direct observations, reported conversations, questions, personal assessments and proposals for further action.

The purpose is to preserve her meaning accurately, identify matters capable of independent verification, and establish how her correspondence may assist future inquiries into the GRH's institutional identity, governance, consultation procedures and relationship with the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

Empress Judah's email must not be treated as a formal statement issued by the Global Reparations Hub or by the organisers of the UK Reparations Conference. It is her own communication to individuals and organisations whom she identified as having an interest in reparatory justice.

3.2 Identification of the original correspondence

The source document is an email bearing the subject:

“London Global Reparation Hub” launch at Reparation Conference Saturday 17 October 2026, Quakers House Euston, England.

It was sent by Empress Judah from empressjudah230@gmail.com on 18 October 2026 at 00:50.

The email was circulated to 14 recipient addresses, including persons identified by name, organisations identifiable through their addresses, and recipients whose organisational affiliations cannot be determined from the email alone.

Reparation Nation Limited was included among the recipients through thereparationnation@gmail.com.

The message opens with a collective greeting and thanks those who attended the conference, particularly those who participated in the Global Reparations Hub launch workshop.

Its principal content concerns the formation of the GRH, consultation with established grassroots reparations organisations, the handling of questions at the workshop, the identification of those responsible for the initiative, and the possibility of a subsequent community meeting.

The email closes by expressing support for the formation of the GRH and continued pursuit of economic reparatory justice.

This combination of questions, criticism, historical reflection and support is important to preserving the overall meaning of Empress Judah's communication.

3.3 The event described by Empress Judah

Empress Judah identifies the event as the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub, taking place during the UK Reparations Conference at Friends House, Euston, London, on Saturday 17 October 2026.

She describes Kwesi Ochosi as appearing to be the principal facilitator of the launch workshop.

The wording of her account is significant. She identifies his apparent role as facilitator; she does not provide documentary evidence establishing his formal appointment, his precise institutional authority or his position within the international governing structure of the GRH.

Her email also identifies Charmaine Simpson as a person who responded to a question concerning consultation with the Black reparations community.

The investigation will distinguish the roles of facilitator, speaker, institutional representative, programme organiser, founder and governing officer.

A person's visible participation in a public launch does not, by itself, establish their authority over the institution being presented.

The precise responsibilities of the individuals involved must therefore be established from formal appointment records, programme information, institutional documents or direct written confirmation.

3.4 The reported restriction on questions at the workshop

Empress Judah reports that, towards the end of the launch workshop, a man at the back of the room stood up and indicated that he wished to ask a question concerning the formation of the GRH.

According to her account, he was not given the opportunity to speak because Kwesi Ochosi indicated that the workshop was concluding.

She further reports that Judy Richards of Global African Congress UK was permitted to make a final contribution to the panel.

Empress Judah describes Judy Richards' contribution as comments reflecting concerns shared by longstanding reparations activists rather than a conventional question.

She also identifies a Facebook recording associated with the name Azaniagem as a possible source concerning the contribution.

This account creates several matters for documentary examination.

The investigation should seek the workshop agenda, the time allocated for public questions, any applicable participation arrangements, and any recording showing the sequence of events.

It should establish whether the workshop was running to a scheduled conclusion, whether alternative arrangements existed for submitting questions, and whether participants were provided with subsequent contact details.

The reported difference in opportunities to speak is a matter capable of examination through a recording or accounts from those present.

Empress Judah's description must be preserved as her account pending such verification.

3.5 The principal question concerning advance consultation

The central concern in Empress Judah's email is whether longstanding Black grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the Global Reparations Hub was formed or introduced in London.

Her questions identify organisations and individuals who, in her assessment, have invested substantial time, effort, money and organisational resources in the pursuit of reparatory justice over many years.

Her correspondence asks why these organisations and activists were not approached for their perspectives before the London launch.

The inquiry raises two related but distinct questions.

First, what consultation took place during the international GRH's formation and development from 2024 onwards?

Second, what consultation took place with UK-based Black/Afrikan reparations organisations before the London launch in October 2026?

These questions must not be combined into one general assertion about consultation.

An organisation might have participated in international discussions without participating in London-specific arrangements.

Similarly, UK organisations might have received notice of the London launch without having participated in the GRH's earlier development.

The report will therefore examine the consultation history chronologically and by institution.

3.6 Organisations and activists specifically identified

Empress Judah names several organisations, movements and individuals whose experience she considers relevant to the development of a reparations hub.

These include Global African Congress UK, organisers of the annual August Reparations March in Brixton, RasTafari Movement UK, Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement, Kwaku Bonsu, Queen Nzingha, and an initiative she identifies as Reparation to this Afrikan Generation.

She refers to the participation of Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement in a reparations conference held in Barbados in 2002.

She also refers more generally to independent Black community organisations and longstanding reparations activists.

The presence of these names in her email establishes that she identified them as relevant to her consultation concerns.

It does not establish that each organisation was contacted, that each was omitted from consultation, or that each necessarily shares an identical institutional purpose.

Those matters require separate verification.

The report will distinguish dedicated reparations organisations from organisations involved in wider African history, cultural education, Pan-African organising, community advocacy and related work.

This distinction will assist in determining whether consultation processes included organisations whose primary institutional purpose is reparatory justice.

3.7 The geographical scope of consultation

Empress Judah explicitly extends her questions beyond London.

She asks whether Black community organisations in Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester were consulted about the introduction of the GRH.

This raises an important question concerning the geographical scope of the Hub's London launch and any consultation arrangements accompanying it.

An initiative presented as a London launch may involve organisations principally based in London, while an initiative claiming a broader UK or international mandate may have additional consultation arrangements.

The report must establish the geographical scope claimed by the GRH and the consultation processes actually undertaken.

Relevant evidence may include invitation lists, consultation notices, published announcements, meeting records, stakeholder directories and correspondence with organisations outside London.

Where the GRH claims to operate internationally, the inquiry should also identify how its international and regional consultation procedures interact.

No geographical mandate should be inferred merely from the presence of the word *global* in the organisation's name.

3.8 The reported exchange with Charmaine Simpson

One of the most significant passages in Empress Judah's email concerns her question to Charmaine Simpson.

Empress Judah reports asking why the Black reparations community had not been consulted about the Global Reparations Hub.

She records Charmaine Simpson's response as:

“you are being informed now”

The reported response is important because it directly concerns the distinction between being informed of an initiative and participating in its formation.

Being informed at a launch does not necessarily establish that an opportunity for consultation existed before the relevant decisions were taken.

Equally, the reported response does not establish that no earlier consultation occurred with other persons or organisations.

The investigation should therefore seek direct clarification from Charmaine Simpson and the relevant GRH representatives concerning the timing, scope, participants and outcomes of consultation.

Any recording of the exchange should be preserved and examined in context.

The exact wording, preceding questions and subsequent explanations may assist in establishing the meaning and significance of the exchange.

The report will not substitute its own interpretation for Empress Judah's reported account.

3.9 Consultation, notification and participation as separate institutional processes

The distinction emerging from Empress Judah's reported exchange is relevant to the wider architecture of accountable reparatory justice institutions.

Notification concerns communicating information about an initiative or decision.

Consultation concerns obtaining and considering views during a relevant decision-making process.

Participation concerns involvement in an activity, workshop, programme or governance arrangement.

Membership concerns an established relationship between a person or organisation and an institution.

Representation concerns authority to speak or act for others.

Authorisation concerns the source and scope of authority to make decisions or undertake activities.

These concepts may interact but must not be treated as equivalent.

A person attending the GRH launch was not necessarily consulted about the formation of the Hub.

An organisation receiving an invitation was not necessarily involved in designing its governance.

An activist participating in a workshop did not automatically become a member of the GRH.

A participating organisation did not necessarily grant authority to another body to represent it.

The investigation will seek the GRH's own definitions of these relationships and compare them with its published descriptions of community participation and ownership.

3.10 Empress Judah's assessment of the treatment of established activists

Empress Judah expresses disappointment concerning the apparent absence of earlier engagement with organisations and activists involved in reparatory justice over many years.

She characterises the situation as thoughtless at one end of the spectrum and disrespectful at the other.

These expressions are part of her personal assessment and must remain attributed to her.

The report will examine the factual questions underlying that assessment, including what engagement occurred, when it occurred, who participated and what opportunities were available to longstanding grassroots organisations.

It will also consider whether organisers maintained a consultation policy, stakeholder identification procedure or participation framework.

The purpose is to establish the relevant institutional facts while preserving Empress Judah's right to express her own assessment of the events she experienced.

3.11 Historical contribution of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement

Empress Judah places her concerns within a longer history of reparations campaigning.

She refers to the work of Bernie Grant in Parliament in 1994 and to the contribution of the annual August Reparations March in Brixton.

She gives particular emphasis to the 2020 march, which she describes as having mobilised thousands of Black people during the COVID-19 period.

Her email connects these activities with the increasing public and political visibility of demands for reparatory justice.

The report will examine these historical references in the broader section concerning the development of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

Historical contributions must be attributed and documented through relevant parliamentary records, organisational archives, public statements, press reports and other reliable evidence.

The central institutional question is how a newly introduced reparations initiative identifies and engages with organisations and activists whose work predates its establishment.

The existence of longstanding campaigning does not automatically determine who may establish a new organisation.

It does, however, provide relevant historical context when examining consultation, cooperation, acknowledgement and claims concerning community participation.

3.12 Concerns concerning Charmaine Simpson's previous engagement

Empress Judah refers to earlier events in which she states Charmaine Simpson did not inform the Black reparations community about relevant activities.

She identifies a three-day reparations conference in Liverpool in June 2024 and a Church of England conversation about reparations at Southwark Cathedral in February 2026.

She refers to Charmaine Simpson's role as an Engagement Officer for the Church of England.

Empress Judah connects these experiences with her concerns about communication surrounding the GRH launch.

These references introduce a broader question about the responsibilities of individuals who participate in engagement roles across different institutions.

The report must distinguish each event, the institution responsible for organising it, the person's formal responsibilities at the relevant time, and the population or organisations that the engagement arrangements were intended to reach.

A person's association with several events does not automatically establish that their institutional responsibilities were identical in each case.

The relevant appointment terms, event publicity, consultation arrangements and correspondence should therefore be examined separately.

Empress Judah's account will be preserved as a source identifying matters for further inquiry.

3.13 The question of selective communication

Empress Judah's correspondence raises the possibility that information about the GRH was circulated selectively.

Her account identifies longstanding grassroots organisations and activists who, in her experience, were not engaged in advance.

The documentary investigation should establish how the organisers identified intended participants, which communication channels were used, when invitations or announcements were issued, and what criteria governed the distribution of information.

It should also examine whether the GRH had an established stakeholder directory, public mailing list, consultation register or other mechanism for contacting relevant organisations.

Evidence of communication with some organisations would not automatically establish engagement with the wider reparations movement.

Conversely, the absence of an individual from a particular distribution list would not establish that no other communication occurred.

The investigation will examine available records rather than replace missing information with assumptions about institutional intention.

3.14 The absence of basic institutional information reported at the launch

One of Empress Judah's most practical observations concerns the information available to attendees.

She reports that no basic A4 information sheet was provided identifying those responsible for forming the GRH or an official contact email.

This is a matter of direct relevance to institutional transparency.

A public launch can introduce an incorporated organisation, an informal network, a collaborative project, a programme or a platform under development.

However, attendees seeking to understand or participate in an initiative require information sufficient to identify its responsible persons or organisations and the means by which further inquiries may be made.

The investigation will seek to establish whether an official introductory document existed at the time of the London launch, whether it was distributed, whether it was available digitally, and whether registered attendees were informed how to obtain it.

It will also seek the GRH's official website, administrative contact, governance contact, institutional address and relevant founding documents.

Empress Judah's account concerns the information she observed at the event. It must be distinguished from information that may have been published elsewhere before or after the launch.

3.15 The role of the UK Reparations Conference organisers

The GRH launch was included in the published programme of the UK Reparations Conference.

This creates a reasonable basis for asking the conference organisers to identify the organisation or persons with whom they arranged the launch session.

Relevant questions concern who proposed the inclusion of the GRH, who approved the programme, which persons were recognised as authorised speakers or representatives, and what institutional information the organisers received.

The investigation should also establish what information the conference organisers made available to attendees concerning the GRH's identity and contact arrangements.

The responsibilities of the conference organisers must be distinguished from those of the GRH itself.

Providing a public platform does not automatically establish responsibility for every aspect of the featured initiative.

Nevertheless, the programme and organisational arrangements provide a direct documentary route through which the identity of those responsible for the launch may be investigated.

3.16 Changes to the advertised launch arrangements

Empress Judah states that she identified a GRH launch listing on Eventbrite on 14 October 2026 and contacted persons she considered relevant.

She further reports sending another communication after learning that the venue and time had changed.

According to her account, the advertised location changed from a Black cultural centre in Islington to the Reparations Conference at Friends House in Euston.

These reported changes are significant for reconstructing the event chronology.

The investigation should obtain the original advertisement, any revised event listing, cancellation notices, announcements of changed arrangements, and the communications by which registered or interested participants were informed.

It should establish who authorised the changes, why they occurred, and which organisations were responsible for communicating them.

The existence of a venue change must not be confused with proof of any particular institutional motive.

The inquiry is concerned with the chronology, decisions and information supplied to potential participants.

3.17 The absence of a clearly identified GRH contact

Empress Judah's email does not provide a verified official email address, telephone number, postal address or independent website for the GRH.

Instead, she identifies the absence of basic contact information as a matter requiring attention.

This is particularly relevant because her proposed next step involves contacting the GRH to request a separate community meeting.

The report will distinguish the GRH's own official contacts from the personal or institutional addresses of individuals and organisations associated with its events.

An email address belonging to a facilitator, speaker, founding collaborator or event organiser is not necessarily an official GRH address.

The investigation should request confirmation of the appropriate contact for governance questions, membership matters, community consultation, media inquiries, safeguarding concerns and formal correspondence.

It should also establish who is authorised to issue answers on the GRH's behalf.

3.18 Empress Judah's proposal for a separate community meeting

Empress Judah proposes that interested organisations and community members request a separate meeting with the Global Reparations Hub.

Her proposal is directed towards creating an opportunity for a serious discussion involving established reparations organisations and the wider Black community.

The proposed meeting could provide a practical means of clarifying the Hub's institutional purpose, origins, membership arrangements, governance, consultation history and relationship with existing organisations.

For documentary reliability, it would be useful for the organisers to provide relevant written information before such a meeting.

That information could include a founding statement, organisational chart, explanation of governance, identification of official representatives, description of intended beneficiaries, contact details and summary of consultation undertaken.

A written agenda could distinguish questions requiring immediate answers from matters requiring further documentary examination.

A record of the meeting would also allow subsequent participants and interested organisations to understand what information was supplied and what questions remained unanswered.

These are proposed procedures for future discussion, not conditions that Empress Judah herself expressly specified.

3.19 The closing position expressed by Empress Judah

An important feature of Empress Judah's email is that it does not end with rejection of the GRH.

She expresses agreement with the formation of the Hub and connects its potential purpose with the continued pursuit of reparatory justice for enslaved Black Afrikan people and their descendants.

Her closing remarks refer to reparations claims concerning the Arab world, British and European governments, and people in Jamaica, the Caribbean, Afrika and the wider African diaspora.

This closing position must be considered alongside her earlier concerns.

Her correspondence combines support for reparatory justice, questions about institutional processes, criticism of aspects of the launch and a proposal for further engagement.

It should not be reduced to a position of opposition to the GRH.

Nor should her support for the existence of the GRH automatically be interpreted as endorsement of every aspect of its governance, structure or decision-making.

Her stated position is her own and must remain accurately represented.

3.20 Analysis of the recipient distribution list

The distribution list is itself an important research resource.

It includes Reparation Nation Limited and Global African Congress UK, alongside individual activists, community participants and addresses associated with African historical, cultural, Pan-African and related organisations.

Some affiliations can be identified from the names and email addresses shown.

Other affiliations require confirmation.

The email does not establish that every recipient acts on behalf of a formally constituted reparations organisation.

It also does not establish that everyone receiving the message agrees with its content.

The investigation will therefore prepare a separate organisational register identifying known recipients, verified institutional affiliations, principal organisational purposes, publicly available professional contacts and relevant reparations activities.

This register will distinguish organisations established primarily for reparatory justice from those for which reparations form part of a wider mission.

Private addresses and personal details will be treated in accordance with the report's information-handling safeguards.

The register will also assist future consultation exercises by identifying potential participants without treating receipt of the email as consent to representation.

3.21 The relationship between Empress Judah's concerns and the IBIS architecture

The questions raised in Empress Judah's correspondence have a direct relationship with institutional distinctions developed within IBIS.

IBIS separates racial and ethnic identity from organisational membership.

It separates membership from representation.

It distinguishes recognition from authority.

It also recognises the importance of verifiable records, institutional accountability and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The London launch provides a practical setting in which these distinctions can be examined.

An organisation may publicly describe itself as community-owned without that expression, by itself, identifying the community concerned, the ownership mechanism or the governance rights of participating persons.

A meeting may include Black/Afrikan participants without establishing that the wider Black/Afrikan reparations movement was consulted.

A public launch may have recognised speakers without establishing that those speakers hold representative authority over the populations whose interests are discussed.

These are institutional distinctions requiring evidence.

The IBIS comparison will examine whether the GRH has established procedures addressing them and whether the IBIS architecture offers different or complementary methods.

This comparison must distinguish architectural proposals from implemented and independently verified operational capabilities.

3.22 Relationship with Reparation Nation Limited's earlier correspondence

Reparation Nation Limited raised formal questions concerning the UK Reparations Conference on 25 September 2026, before the GRH launch took place.

Those questions addressed institutional decision-making, identification of organisers, admission restrictions, documentary evidence and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The subsequent withdrawal of attendance permission created a separate documentary issue concerning the conference organisers' decisions and procedures.

Empress Judah's email concerns participation in the GRH launch, grassroots consultation, communication and institutional identity.

The two sets of correspondence raise overlapping questions about the transparency of conference-related institutional processes, but they arise from different events and experiences.

Their documentary records must remain distinct.

Reparation Nation Limited may support Empress Judah by providing research, identifying institutional questions and sharing relevant evidence.

Such support does not imply that she acts as its representative or that her inquiry is a continuation of its attendance dispute.

The objective is to allow each matter to be examined on its own evidence while identifying any subsequently established institutional connections.

3.23 Matters requiring independent documentary verification

The principal issues arising from Empress Judah's correspondence require examination against additional records.

These include the official role of Kwesi Ochosi, the position and authority of Charmaine Simpson, the formal participation of Global African Congress UK, the recorded sequence of questions at the workshop, the content and context of the reported exchange concerning consultation, and the public information made available to attendees.

The investigation should establish the GRH's international consultation record, UK consultation arrangements, official governance documents and the means by which affected organisations could contribute to its formation.

It should also seek the original London event advertisements, records of venue changes, the final conference programme and any recordings or transcripts of the launch workshop.

Where available, statements from other attendees may provide additional perspectives.

Responses from the GRH and conference organisers should be preserved in their own words and compared with the existing documentary record.

Any disagreements must be recorded with attribution rather than silently resolved in favour of one account.

3.24 Questions arising directly from Empress Judah's email

The following questions form an initial consolidated inquiry arising from the issues she raises.

1. Who originally proposed the establishment of the Global Reparations Hub, and when?
2. Which organisations and individuals formally founded it?
3. What is the Hub's legal or organisational identity?
4. Who currently governs the Hub and authorises activities conducted in its name?
5. Is the London GRH the same initiative as the international GRH established from 2024?

6. Who authorised the London launch on 17 October 2026?
7. Which individuals or organisations acted as official GRH representatives at that launch?
8. Which Black/Afrikan reparations organisations were consulted during the Hub's international development?
9. Which UK-based grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the London launch?
10. When did those consultations occur, and what documentary records exist?
11. Were organisations outside London, including those in Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester, invited to participate in consultation?
12. What criteria were used to identify organisations for consultation?
13. What does the GRH mean when describing itself as community-owned or community-led?
14. Which community or communities are intended to possess ownership, participation or governance rights?
15. Is the Hub's mandate confined to reparatory justice concerning Black/Afrikan people and People of African Descent, or does it extend to other populations and forms of reparations?
16. What arrangements exist for membership, participation, representation and institutional accountability?
17. What documents explaining the Hub were available at the London launch?
18. What official contact details were provided to attendees, and through which communication channels?
19. Who is authorised to respond to formal inquiries on behalf of the GRH?
20. What arrangements exist for established grassroots organisations to request a meeting with the Hub's governing representatives?
21. What specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism operate within the Hub's governance, consultation and decision-making processes?
22. How does the Hub distinguish research, campaigning, coordination and practical reparatory delivery?
23. What documentary evidence is available concerning the Hub's activities, outputs and achievements since its reported foundation?

24. What arrangements exist for the Hub to cooperate with existing reparations organisations and initiatives without presuming authority to represent them?

These questions are intended to support further documentary inquiry. They do not establish that any particular procedure, document or safeguard is absent.

3.25 Recommendations for using Empress Judah's correspondence

Empress Judah's email should be retained in its original form as a principal source document within the report's appendices.

A chronological record should identify the London launch, her reported experiences, the date and time of her email, and subsequent correspondence relating to the matters raised.

Her questions should be incorporated into a structured inquiry directed towards the relevant GRH representatives and conference organisers.

The investigation should also establish an organisational contact register to assist further consultation with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

Where Empress Judah's original words are quoted, they should be reproduced accurately and attributed to her.

Where the report expands upon her concerns through additional research, that expansion should be identified as part of the independent investigation rather than represented as a statement she made.

Her proposal for a community meeting should be preserved as a constructive recommendation originating in her correspondence.

Reparation Nation Limited may offer documentary support and analytical assistance while respecting the independence of her inquiry.

3.26 Closing assessment

Empress Judah's correspondence provides a substantial starting point for investigating the Global Reparations Hub's London launch and its relationship with the established Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

It identifies particular individuals, organisations, reported workshop exchanges, communication concerns and questions about consultation.

It also identifies practical matters requiring clarification, including the absence of a clearly supplied official GRH contact address in her account and the need for a separate community discussion.

The email is especially relevant because it was circulated shortly after the launch and records the perspective of a participant who attended the conference and questioned aspects of the process.

Its documentary value rests on preserving what she reported, distinguishing her assessments from independently verified facts, and identifying the evidence required to investigate the outstanding matters.

The central question arising from her correspondence is whether the Global Reparations Hub's development and London introduction included meaningful engagement with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, and what evidence demonstrates the nature, timing and scope of that engagement.

The wider investigation must additionally establish whether the London initiative is institutionally identical to the international Global Reparations Hub and what authority, governance and accountability arrangements connect them.

Empress Judah's support for reparatory justice, her questions concerning consultation and her proposal for further community discussion can all be preserved without reducing her position to opposition to the GRH.

The report will proceed through evidence, original records, direct questions and documented responses.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and has reached no conclusions concerning the conduct or motivations of those involved.

The purpose remains to establish facts, clarify institutional identity, preserve the meaning of original communications and support informed, accountable and constructive reparatory justice activity.

End of Section 3 — Empress Judah's Email of 18 October 2026: Complete Documentary Analysis of Her Concerns.

SECTION 4 — THE BLACK/AFRIKAN REPARATIONS MOVEMENT: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, GRASSROOTS ORGANISATIONS AND ESTABLISHED ACTIVISTS

4.1 Introduction and purpose

This section examines the historical development, institutional diversity, organisational identity and continuing activities of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement, with particular attention to the United Kingdom and its relationships with wider international reparatory justice initiatives.

Its purpose is to establish the historical and institutional context within which the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) was introduced at the UK Reparations Conference on 17 October 2026.

The investigation arises partly from questions raised by Empress Judah in her email of 18 October 2026 concerning the consultation of longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations and activists before the London launch.

Her correspondence identifies individuals and organisations whose reparations activities preceded the London launch, in some cases by several decades.

The present section seeks to identify the different types of organisations involved in reparatory justice, distinguish their constitutional and practical purposes, examine their historical contributions, and establish why those distinctions matter when investigating consultation, community participation, representation and institutional authority.

The section also considers the relationship between reparations movements, dedicated reparations organisations, organisations supporting reparations among several objectives, and public institutions engaged in reparatory justice.

These categories may overlap, but they must not be treated as interchangeable.

The investigation does not presume that any organisation possesses authority to represent all Black/Afrikan people merely because it has participated in reparations campaigning, undertaken historical research, organised demonstrations or received public recognition.

Equally, the contribution of grassroots organisations and individual activists must not disappear from the historical record simply because subsequent initiatives possess greater institutional resources, publicity or access to public platforms.

4.2 Reparations as a historical movement rather than a single institution

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement is not a single organisation, legal entity or governing authority.

It is a historically developed field of political, legal, social, cultural, economic and community activity concerned with seeking remedies for injustices affecting African people and their descendants.

Its history includes demands arising from enslavement, colonial dispossession, forced labour, racial discrimination, economic exploitation, cultural appropriation, theft of ancestral remains and other historical and continuing injustices.

The remedies sought have included financial compensation, restitution, land, institutional reform, formal acknowledgement, apologies, access to education, historical disclosure, cultural restoration and measures intended to address continuing disadvantage.

Different movements and organisations have placed different emphasis on these remedies.

Some have concentrated on direct compensation to identified descendants.

Others have sought collective reparations programmes, national development, international accountability, restoration of cultural property, or broader institutional and structural change.

These differences are relevant when examining how an initiative describes itself as a reparations hub.

The term *reparations* identifies a field of activity but does not, by itself, define the institution conducting that activity, its intended beneficiaries or its authority to act for them.

Consequently, the establishment of a new reparations institution does not automatically give it representative authority over the wider movement.

That authority, where claimed, requires separate examination.

4.3 Historical antecedents and the development of organised demands

Organised demands for reparations by African people and their descendants substantially predate the present century.

Across different periods and jurisdictions, individuals, religious organisations, political movements, legal advocates and community institutions advanced claims concerning enslavement, colonialism, dispossession and continuing racial injustice.

In the United States, nineteenth- and twentieth-century demands included compensation for formerly enslaved people and their descendants, land-related remedies and measures addressing the consequences of racial exclusion.

Subsequent movements connected reparations with African self-determination, economic independence, human rights and the recovery of historical identity.

During the twentieth century, reparations became a recurring subject within Black liberation movements, Pan-African organising and international anti-colonial activity.

These developments did not produce a single definition of reparations or a universally accepted representative institution.

Instead, they contributed to a wider field of organisations whose purposes, structures and constituencies varied.

The Global Reparations Hub must therefore be examined against the existence of a substantial historical movement rather than treated as the starting point of organised reparatory justice activity.

4.4 Pan-African reparations organising and the early 1990s

The early 1990s represent an important period in the modern institutional development of African reparations organising.

The First Pan-African Conference on Reparations was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1993, producing the Abuja Proclamation.

The conference and proclamation contributed to international discussion of reparations concerning Africa and the African diaspora.

In the United Kingdom, Bernie Grant MP played a significant role in bringing reparations demands into parliamentary discussion and maintaining connections between parliamentary activity and grassroots campaigning.

On 10 May 1993, Bernie Grant tabled an Early Day Motion welcoming the Abuja Proclamation.

The Bernie Grant Archive records that the motion received 63 signatures from other Members of Parliament and contributed to parliamentary and public attention to reparations.

This provides a precise documentary reference for an aspect of the parliamentary history invoked in Empress Judah's email.

Her reference to Bernie Grant's work in 1994 forms part of her account of the movement's history. The independently documented parliamentary motion dates from 1993.

The two dates must not be silently treated as identical. Further historical examination may establish additional relevant activities during 1994.

The significance of Bernie Grant's involvement extends beyond an individual parliamentary motion.

His work connected reparations campaigning with the broader question of institutional access, political recognition and the relationship between grassroots organisations and established public decision-making structures.

These issues remain relevant to the investigation of the Global Reparations Hub.

4.5 The African Reparations Movement in Britain

The African Reparations Movement (ARM) was an important organisation in the development of modern British reparations campaigning.

The Bernie Grant Archive identifies ARM as closely connected with Bernie Grant's reparations work and as a significant contributor to organised reparations-centred activism in Britain.

The movement brought together questions of historical responsibility, African identity, political mobilisation and the pursuit of practical remedies.

Its work helped establish reparations as an organised subject of public campaigning rather than an isolated historical grievance.

The archive also records that ARM ceased activity after Bernie Grant's death in April 2000.

The significance of this history for the present investigation is that the organisational landscape of British reparations campaigning has changed over time.

Some organisations have ceased operating.

Others have continued, evolved, formed alliances or established successor initiatives.

New organisations have emerged with different institutional purposes and methods.

Therefore, identifying the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement in 2026 requires more than compiling the names of historically important organisations.

It requires establishing which organisations presently exist, which remain active, what purposes they pursue, who is authorised to represent them, and how they relate to the wider movement.

The historical record must also distinguish organisational continuity from continuity of campaigning ideas, personnel or traditions.

4.6 Global Afrikan Congress UK

Global Afrikan Congress UK (GACuk) is particularly relevant because it appears directly in Empress Judah's recipient distribution list and because Empress Judah identifies Judy Richards of GACuk as a participant in the London GRH launch workshop.

A written submission made available through the United Nations in April 2021 describes Global Afrikan Congress UK as the UK chapter of an international reparations organisation.

The submission associates the organisation's origins with African participants involved in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action process.

This is significant documentary evidence of GACuk's stated institutional identity as a reparations organisation.

The same submission concerns the proposed United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent and discusses how international structures might operate for the benefit of African people.

GACuk must therefore be distinguished from organisations whose involvement in reparations is simply one component of a wider cultural or educational programme.

The report will seek further documents concerning GACuk's constitution, organisational continuity, current leadership, representative arrangements, membership and activities.

Empress Judah's identification of Judy Richards at the GRH launch provides a further reason to examine GACuk's participation and any questions it submitted concerning the formation of the Hub.

The presence of a GACuk representative at the launch does not, by itself, establish that GACuk was consulted during the GRH's earlier development.

That question requires separate evidence.

4.7 The Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March

The annual August reparations mobilisation in London forms another important component of the movement's recent history.

Research published through the International Network of Scholars and Activists for Afrikan Reparations (INOSAAR) identifies the first Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March as taking place on 1 August 2014.

The march began in Brixton and proceeded towards central London, with the delivery of a reparations petition.

The historical record identifies the Rastafari Movement in Britain and associated organisations as important participants in the original mobilisation.

A subsequent Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March Committee continued organising annual activity after the initial event.

The march brought together participants from multiple organisations and traditions, including Rastafari, Pan-African, community and reparations-focused groups.

Its significance lies partly in the public mobilisation of people around an explicitly reparatory justice demand.

A march of this kind is not necessarily a single membership organisation.

It may involve organisers, participating organisations, supporters, individual demonstrators and independent campaigns with different constitutional arrangements.

These distinctions become important when determining who should be consulted about a new reparations initiative.

Consultation with a march organiser, for example, does not necessarily establish consultation with every participating organisation.

Similarly, the existence of substantial public participation does not automatically create a permanent institutional mandate for any particular organiser to represent all participants.

The report should nevertheless recognise the contribution of grassroots mobilisation in sustaining and communicating reparations demands.

4.8 The 2020 reparations mobilisation

Empress Judah places particular emphasis on the August 2020 reparations mobilisation during the COVID-19 period.

She describes it as having attracted substantial participation and contributed to increased political attention to reparatory justice.

Her account should be preserved as part of the documentary record.

The investigation should seek contemporary records of the 2020 event, including organisers' announcements, photographs, attendance estimates, public statements, media coverage and petitions.

Attendance figures must be attributed to their sources, especially where estimates differ.

The historical significance of an event should be considered through its documented objectives, public impact, organisational consequences and subsequent activities, rather than being determined solely by the number of participants.

The report will also examine how campaigning activity during this period related to wider international discussions concerning racism, colonialism and reparatory justice.

This examination will be relevant to assessing the historical context in which the Global Reparations Hub subsequently emerged.

4.9 RasTafari organisations and the reparations movement

RasTafari organisations and participants have contributed to the development of reparations campaigning in Britain and internationally.

Their involvement has included public demonstrations, historical education, African identity, repatriation-related demands, cultural activity and participation in international African liberation and reparations initiatives.

Empress Judah specifically identifies RasTafari Movement UK as an organisation whose longstanding activity she considers relevant to consultation concerning the GRH.

Historical reporting on the 2014 Reparations March also identifies Rastafari participation and support from associated organisations.

The investigation should not treat RasTafari as a single incorporated institution with one representative authority.

Different organisations, houses, federations and individual practitioners may have distinct identities, leadership arrangements and objectives.

Their respective roles in reparatory justice should therefore be established separately.

The inquiry should identify which particular RasTafari organisations were involved in relevant activities, what responsibilities they exercised, and whether any were approached during the development of the GRH.

Their cultural or spiritual character does not automatically determine whether reparations are a principal or secondary organisational purpose.

That classification requires examination of their own stated objectives and activities.

4.10 The Ethiopian World Federation and related organisations

The Ethiopian World Federation (EWF) is another historically significant organisation associated with African identity, Pan-African activity and questions of repatriation, self-determination and reparatory justice.

An address in Empress Judah's distribution list appears to relate to an EWF Sixth Region structure.

However, the precise organisational branch, formal status and authority of the recipient cannot be established solely from that address.

The report will distinguish the historical identity of the EWF from any particular modern regional body or local branch.

It will seek direct documentary confirmation of the relevant branch's official name, constitutional relationship, current officers and reparations activities.

This approach is consistent with the wider institutional identity methodology.

An identifiable historical organisation, a contemporary branch and an individual using an associated email address are not automatically the same institutional actor.

4.11 Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement

Empress Judah identifies Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement among the organisations she considers relevant to the history of reparations activity.

She refers to its attendance at a reparations conference in Barbados in 2002.

This reference provides a specific historical lead requiring documentary verification.

The investigation should seek records of the Barbados conference, participating organisations, contemporary proceedings and any published statements by Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement.

It should also seek information concerning the organisation's original purposes, current status, leadership and continuing involvement in reparations.

Empress Judah's identification of the movement must be preserved accurately.

Where independent evidence is not yet available, the report should record the matter as a reported historical association rather than an independently verified institutional fact.

The wider purpose is to ensure that less extensively documented grassroots organisations are not automatically omitted from the research merely because their records are less readily accessible than those of larger institutions.

4.12 Reparation to this Afrikan Generation

Empress Judah refers to a newly formed reparations think tank identified in her correspondence as Reparation to this Afrikan Generation.

The investigation should retain the name as supplied in her email pending confirmation of the organisation's preferred official styling.

As an initiative described as a reparations think tank, its role may differ from that of a campaigning organisation, representative association or organisation administering reparatory claims.

The report should seek its founding statement, stated objectives, leadership, legal or organisational status, research programme and contact details.

It should also establish whether the initiative has formal members, partner organisations or a governing structure.

Its identification in the email is relevant to understanding the range of reparations-oriented organisations and initiatives that Empress Judah believed should be considered when discussing the GRH.

No additional claims concerning its legal status or representative authority are established by the email alone.

4.13 Black historical, cultural and educational organisations

The reparations movement has connections with organisations whose primary purposes include African history, Black cultural education, heritage preservation, publishing, community development and public awareness.

These organisations may contribute research, archives, public events, historical expertise and advocacy relevant to reparatory justice.

However, an organisation's participation in reparations discussions does not necessarily establish that reparations are its exclusive or principal constitutional purpose.

Black History Studies is an example of an organisation associated with historical education and the London GRH launch.

The email distribution list also identifies Kwaku through addresses and labels associated with British Black Music, Black Music Congress, African Histories Revisited and other historical or identity-related initiatives.

The report will examine these organisations according to their own stated institutional purposes.

Their participation in reparations activities should be recognised without automatically reclassifying them as dedicated reparations organisations.

The distinction is not a hierarchy of value or importance.

It is an organisational identity distinction relevant to consultation, governance, representation and accountability.

4.14 Dedicated reparations organisations: an international comparison

The existence of organisations formed specifically to pursue reparations is well established internationally.

One example is the National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America (N'COBRA).

N'COBRA identifies its founding organising activity as beginning in 1987 and describes its institutional mission as obtaining reparations for African descendants in the United States.

Its published materials identify individual members, organisational affiliates, chapters and a national governing structure.

The organisation's history illustrates how a reparations-focused body may distinguish its specific mission from the broader civil-rights, legal, political and cultural movements with which it cooperates.

The National Conference of Black Lawyers, for example, has documented its participation in the founding and work of N'COBRA while maintaining a wider institutional legal and advocacy identity.

This provides a useful example of the difference between a dedicated reparations organisation and a wider organisation contributing substantially to reparations activity.

The investigation will apply comparable documentary criteria when examining organisations included in Empress Judah's distribution list.

It will not rely exclusively on organisational names to determine institutional purpose.

4.15 CARICOM and government-supported reparations structures

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) provides another important institutional example.

In 2013, Caribbean heads of government established the CARICOM Reparations Commission to develop the regional case for reparatory justice.

The Commission's published Ten-Point Reparations Plan addresses historical injustices involving Indigenous peoples and African-descended communities, including genocide, slavery, slave trading and racial apartheid.

The Commission's existence illustrates a reparations institution established through an intergovernmental process.

Its institutional authority derives from that process and must be distinguished from authority claimed by an independent grassroots organisation or civil-society network.

The fact that different institutions pursue reparations does not mean that they have identical legal standing, representative mandates or decision-making powers.

CARICOM's arrangements also illustrate the importance of distinguishing the populations for whom reparations are sought from the governments and institutions that administer or negotiate particular programmes.

The present report will use this distinction when examining the international GRH's institutional structure and its relationship with governmental, intergovernmental and grassroots bodies.

4.16 The United Nations and People of African Descent

United Nations processes concerning racial discrimination, colonialism and People of African Descent form another important part of the international reparations landscape.

The 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action provides a major historical reference concerning racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Subsequent initiatives include the International Decade for People of African Descent and the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent.

These institutions and processes have contributed to international discussion concerning recognition, participation, equality, historical injustice and reparatory justice.

However, participation in a United Nations process does not automatically establish authority to represent every person or organisation within the relevant population.

Likewise, an organisation's submission to an international body does not necessarily establish that the international body endorses all of its positions.

The report will therefore distinguish international recognition, formal institutional status, consultative participation, advocacy and representative authority.

These distinctions are especially important when examining organisations that describe themselves as operating at a global level.

4.17 Reparation Nation Limited and its dedicated reparatory justice purpose

Reparation Nation Limited identifies reparatory justice as the central purpose of its organisational mission.

Its work includes the development of IBIS, the Black Justice Engine and Reparation Nation Shipping.

The organisation's name expressly identifies the reparations field in which it operates.

However, its public name, stated mission, company registration, constitutional documents and operational activities are distinct forms of evidence and should be examined accordingly.

The report will present Reparation Nation Limited's stated mission alongside its formal company records, published projects and documented activities.

The IBIS project provides an architectural approach to questions of identity, recognition, membership, representation, safeguards and the delivery of reparatory justice concerning Black and Mixed-Black people.

Reparation Nation Shipping introduces a structured method for identifying organisations, programmes, reparatory value, destinations, movements, hazards and verification.

These systems will be examined in later sections in direct comparison with the GRH.

The purpose of identifying Reparation Nation Limited as a dedicated reparatory justice initiative is to clarify its institutional position, not to assume authority over the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

4.18 Organisational identity and the problem of classification

The organisations associated with reparations can be examined through several institutional categories.

Category	Defining question	Example
Dedicated reparations organisation	Was the organisation established primarily or exclusively to pursue reparations?	N'COBRA
Reparations-focused governmental body	Was it formally established by government or an intergovernmental institution for reparations work?	CARICOM Reparations Commission
Wider organisation undertaking reparations activity	Is reparations one part of a broader institutional mission?	National Conference of Black Lawyers
Cultural, historical or educational organisation	Does it contribute historical, educational or cultural work relevant to reparations?	Black History Studies
Campaign or mobilisation initiative	Is it principally organised around public campaigning or collective action?	Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March
International network or collaborative initiative	Does it connect organisations and activities across institutions or jurisdictions?	Institutional category requiring examination in relation to the GRH

Individual activist or researcher	Does the person participate independently or through one or more organisations?	Requires person-specific identification

These categories describe organisational functions.

They do not establish that one category is more legitimate than another.

An organisation may operate across several categories or change its institutional purpose over time.

The report will therefore record both the organisation's stated purposes and the evidence of its actual activities.

4.19 The significance of Empress Judah's distribution list

Empress Judah's distribution list provides a useful, though limited, snapshot of the network of people and organisations she sought to inform following the London GRH launch.

It includes at least two identifiable reparations-oriented bodies: Global Afrikan Congress UK and Reparation Nation Limited.

Other recipients are associated with African historical, Pan-African, cultural, community and activist work.

Some recipients are identified only through personal names or email addresses.

Their organisational relationships require further examination.

The list should not be treated as a complete register of British reparations organisations.

Nor does its composition establish which organisations participated in the GRH's earlier consultation processes.

It does, however, provide a starting point for identifying interested parties, obtaining historical evidence and inviting responses to a structured institutional inquiry.

Any future use of the list should distinguish the email recipients from organisations identified in the body of Empress Judah's message.

An individual's receipt of correspondence does not establish consent to representation, participation in a collective position or endorsement of a proposed action.

4.20 The question of exclusive organisational purpose

One issue raised during the preparation of this report concerns whether an organisation exists exclusively for reparations or includes reparations among several objectives.

This distinction is important but requires precise documentary examination.

An organisation may adopt a reparations-related name while maintaining broad constitutional objects.

Another may have a general name while existing principally to pursue reparatory justice.

A dedicated organisation may also undertake education, research, publishing, campaigning and community development as methods of advancing its reparations mission.

Consequently, the investigation should distinguish an organisation's ultimate purpose from the activities through which it pursues that purpose.

Reparations may be its primary institutional objective even where it undertakes several supporting functions.

The report should seek constitutions, founding statements, mission documents, articles of association, annual reports and documented activities before classifying an organisation as exclusively reparations-focused.

This approach will support a more accurate examination of the organisations Empress Judah considered relevant to consultation.

4.21 Representation within a movement containing multiple organisations

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement includes organisations and individuals with different histories, constituencies, legal forms and institutional methods.

No single organisation should automatically be presumed to possess authority to represent every participant.

Representation may arise through membership, formal appointment, election, delegation, statutory authority, contractual arrangements or other recognised procedures.

The source, scope and limits of such authority must be identified.

For example, a person may be authorised to represent a particular organisation at a conference without being authorised to speak for the wider movement.

An organisation may be recognised as a participant in international discussions without having obtained a mandate from every Black/Afrikan community affected by the matters under discussion.

A conference may include respected activists without becoming a representative assembly of all relevant organisations.

These distinctions are central to the investigation of the GRH's descriptions of community participation and ownership.

4.22 Consultation with established organisations

The existence of a longstanding reparations movement creates an identifiable field of organisations and activists with whom a new initiative may choose to engage.

The appropriate consultation process depends on the initiative's purpose, claimed constituency, scope and proposed authority.

An independent organisation is not automatically required to obtain permission from every existing group before establishing itself.

However, where it claims community ownership, collective representation, coordination authority or a mandate affecting existing organisations, questions concerning consultation and authorisation become particularly important.

The investigation should seek records identifying the organisations consulted during the GRH's development, the methods used to select participants, the information supplied, the issues discussed and the effect of consultation upon decisions.

It should also establish whether dedicated reparations organisations were distinguished from wider civil-society bodies during the consultation process.

The presence of prominent individuals should not be treated as proof of consultation with the organisations or communities they may be associated with.

The report will seek to identify the actual institutional participants and their recorded authority.

4.23 Grassroots participation and institutional development

Grassroots reparations organisations frequently operate with different resources and administrative capacities from universities, international NGOs, government-supported bodies and large charitable institutions.

This may affect their access to research funding, professional staff, formal conferences, international platforms and institutional communications.

Those differences are relevant to the design of inclusive consultation processes.

The investigation will examine whether the GRH adopted procedures that enabled organisations with different resources, locations and administrative capabilities to participate.

Relevant matters include advance notice, accessible information, opportunities to submit written questions, participation methods, availability of founding documents and arrangements for continued involvement.

The purpose is to establish the actual procedures used rather than assume inclusion or exclusion from the institutional status of participants.

The report should also recognise that an organisation's resources or public visibility do not automatically determine the historical significance of its contribution to reparatory justice.

4.24 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The development of reparatory justice institutions raises substantive questions about the safeguards operating within their own decision-making arrangements.

These questions are particularly relevant where institutions seek to address historical or continuing injustices affecting Black/Afrikan people.

The investigation will seek evidence of specific safeguards concerning membership, consultation, governance, representation, funding, complaints, decision reviews and accountability.

It will distinguish general statements of institutional values from documented procedures and evidence of their practical implementation.

The same standards will be applied when examining the GRH and IBIS.

The report will not infer the existence or absence of effective safeguards merely from the racial identities, reputations or affiliations of persons involved.

Instead, it will seek documentary and operational evidence identifying what safeguards exist, how they are applied and how concerns may be raised and resolved.

4.25 Historical recognition and institutional authority

Historical contributions to reparatory justice deserve accurate recognition.

However, historical recognition and contemporary representative authority are different matters.

An organisation may have made a substantial contribution to a movement without possessing authority to control subsequent initiatives.

A newly established organisation may legitimately undertake reparations-related work without becoming the successor or representative body of earlier organisations.

A public institution may recognise historical campaigners without transferring any governance rights or obligations to them.

These distinctions allow the historical record to acknowledge contributions while examining current institutional responsibilities separately.

The investigation will therefore seek to establish the precise relationships between the GRH and earlier reparations organisations, including whether they are members, partners, consultees, observers, participants, supporters or independent bodies.

No relationship will be presumed solely from shared objectives.

4.26 Implications for the Global Reparations Hub investigation

The historical and institutional material examined in this section provides the foundation for several questions concerning the GRH.

The investigation should determine whether its founders identified the organisations already active in reparations campaigning, whether they consulted dedicated reparations bodies, and whether its governance arrangements recognise distinctions between individual participation and organisational representation.

It should also establish whether the Hub intends to function as a coordinating platform, an advocacy network, a research resource, a representative institution, a claims administration mechanism or a delivery structure.

The GRH may undertake several of these functions.

However, the existence of one function does not automatically establish the existence of another.

The investigation should also examine whether the Hub recognises and documents the contributions of earlier organisations without implying that those organisations are automatically members or represented by it.

These questions will be pursued through founding documents, public statements, formal correspondence and direct inquiries to authorised representatives.

4.27 Relationship with the IBIS Reparations Hub

The IBIS architecture offers a distinct framework for analysing the organisational questions raised by Empress Judah.

It separates identity from membership, membership from representation, and recognition from authority.

These distinctions may assist in examining whether an initiative has identified its intended beneficiaries, its participating organisations and the scope of authority exercised by decision-makers.

The report will also examine how IBIS proposes to document and verify reparatory justice activity through Reparation Nation Shipping.

The comparative analysis will distinguish the design of IBIS from its tested operational capabilities.

Likewise, the GRH will be examined according to its own documented structure, stated objectives and demonstrable activities.

A stark juxtaposition does not require the institutions to be treated as identical or presumed to perform the same functions.

It requires the same questions to be applied consistently and the answers to be recorded accurately.

4.28 Outstanding research requirements

Further work is required to complete the historical and organisational register supporting this section.

The investigation should obtain constitutional and founding documents for relevant UK reparations organisations, identify current authorised representatives, and distinguish active organisations from historical bodies that have ceased operating.

It should establish the organisational arrangements behind the August Reparations March, verify the history of Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement, identify the formal status of Reparation to this Afrikan Generation, and confirm the precise affiliation of recipients whose email addresses do not establish institutional identity.

Further research should also examine relevant reparations organisations in Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and other locations identified by Empress Judah.

The historical record of Bernie Grant and the African Reparations Movement should be developed through parliamentary and archival material.

The role of international organisations such as N'COBRA, CARICOM and the United Nations should be examined where it clarifies the distinction between grassroots, governmental, intergovernmental and collaborative reparations structures.

This research is necessary to establish a reliable institutional landscape against which the GRH's consultation and representation arrangements may be evaluated.

4.29 Principal documentary sources

The following sources provide an initial foundation for the historical material examined in this section.

1. **The Bernie Grant Archive — Reparations.** Documents Bernie Grant's parliamentary work, his association with the African Reparations Movement and the parliamentary motion of 10 May 1993. https://berniegrantarchive.org.uk/reparations/
2. **Global Afrikan Congress UK — Submission concerning the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, April 2021.** Identifies GACuk as the UK chapter of an international reparations organisation. https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

3. **INOSAAR — Timeline of the Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March.** Identifies the first march on 1 August 2014 and associated campaigning. https://www.inosaar.llc.ed.ac.uk/en/timeline/1st-august-afrikan-emancipation-day-reparations-march
4. **National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America — Organisation and history.** Provides N'COBRA's stated purpose, founding history and institutional arrangements. https://ncobraphl.org/about-ncobra/
5. **National Conference of Black Lawyers — Reparations history.** Documents the organisation's role in reparations work and the creation of N'COBRA. https://www.ncbl.org/copy-of-about-reparations
6. **CARICOM Reparations Commission — Ten-Point Reparations Plan.** Identifies the Commission's establishment and regional reparatory justice mandate. https://caricomreparations.org/caricom/caricoms-10-point-reparation-plan/
7. **Empress Judah — Email dated 18 October 2026.** Original correspondence concerning the London GRH launch, grassroots consultation, participants and proposed community discussion. This source forms part of the report's documentary appendices.

These sources do not constitute an exhaustive historical bibliography. Additional sources will be incorporated as the investigation develops.

4.30 Closing assessment

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement substantially predates the establishment of the Global Reparations Hub.

It includes historical movements, dedicated reparations organisations, grassroots campaigns, cultural and educational bodies, legal institutions, governmental and intergovernmental commissions, research initiatives and independent activists.

These participants have made different contributions and possess different forms of institutional authority.

Their common interest in reparatory justice does not make their legal identities, constitutional purposes, membership arrangements or representative mandates interchangeable.

Empress Judah's email identifies a specific concern about the relationship between longstanding grassroots reparations activity and the introduction of a new internationally connected initiative.

Her concern provides a basis for examining the historical organisations, consultation procedures and institutional relationships relevant to the London GRH launch.

The investigation must therefore establish not merely whether particular individuals attended the event, but which organisations participated in the development of the Hub, what form of consultation occurred, and what authority any participating person or organisation exercised.

The history of Bernie Grant, the African Reparations Movement, Global Afrikan Congress UK, the Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March and other organisations provides essential context for that examination.

International examples including N'COBRA and CARICOM further demonstrate that reparations institutions can possess substantially different purposes, constituencies, governance arrangements and sources of authority.

The principal conclusion of this historical section is that the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement and any individual organisation established within or alongside it must be distinguished as separate institutional subjects.

The Global Reparations Hub's relationship with that wider movement remains a question requiring documentary examination.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and has reached no conclusions concerning the conduct or motivations of those involved in the Global Reparations Hub or the UK Reparations Conference.

The investigation continues through documentary evidence, institutional identification, transparent questioning and the preservation of original meaning.

End of Section 4 — The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement: Historical Background, Grassroots Organisations and Established Activists.

SECTION 5 — ORIGINS OF THE GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB: AUGUST 2024 TO OCTOBER 2026

5.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the documented origins, development, international activities and public launches of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) between August 2024 and October 2026.

Its principal purpose is to reconstruct the institutional history of the GRH and identify the documentary connections between the international initiative established in 2024, its activities in 2025, and the London launch incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The investigation is particularly concerned with whether these activities were undertaken by one continuing international organisation, by several related institutions, or through another arrangement involving regional partners operating under a shared name.

This question cannot be answered solely by observing that the same name appears in different countries or that some of the same individuals participated in different events.

The report must establish the nature of the relationships, identify the responsible organisations, distinguish governance authority from participation, and determine which documentary records explain how the international Hub operates.

The investigation will also examine the GRH's original purposes, the problems it was established to address, the international organisations associated with its development, its stated institutional structure, and the processes through which it introduced itself to different audiences.

The documentary evidence presently available provides a substantial foundation for reconstructing this history. It does not yet establish every aspect of the GRH's legal identity, ownership, financial administration, membership or regional authorisation.

5.2 The historical setting preceding the foundation

The establishment of the Global Reparations Hub in 2024 occurred within an existing international reparations movement.

Decolonize Berlin's published account identifies decades of campaigning concerning the continuing consequences of colonialism, enslavement and the transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans.

Its account also places these demands within the wider history of international debates concerning racism and reparatory justice, including the United Nations World Conference Against Racism held in Durban in 2001.

The report identifies fragmentation and limited coordination as problems experienced by individuals and organisations working for reparations across different countries and institutional settings.

According to Decolonize Berlin, many participants worked under difficult circumstances, sometimes in relative isolation, without a sufficiently coordinated means of exchanging knowledge, developing joint strategies or accessing information about other initiatives.

The report further identifies concern about public discussions that reduce reparations to financial compensation without adequately addressing their wider political, social and transformative dimensions.

These are the problems that Decolonize Berlin identifies as part of the rationale for establishing the GRH.

They provide important context for understanding the intended function of the international initiative.

The Hub was therefore presented as a response to perceived coordination and information-sharing needs within an already existing global reparations movement.

The underlying historical movement and the newly established coordinating initiative must remain distinct institutional subjects.

5.3 August 2024: Reported foundation of the GRH

One of the most important documentary sources identified in this investigation is Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report.

Under the heading *Das Global Reparations Hub*, the report expressly states that the GRH was founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

This is a specific institutional statement made by an organisation that also identifies itself as a member of the Hub's Core Group.

It provides direct evidence that Decolonize Berlin publicly recognised August 2024 as the foundation date of the international GRH.

The statement is especially important because it distinguishes the foundation of the initiative from its later public launch events.

An organisation, network or project may begin operating before being publicly introduced through a formal launch.

The report therefore treats August 2024 as the reported institutional foundation date, subject to examination of any original founding agreement, constitution, charter, meeting minutes or other documentary record.

The statement establishes Human Rights Watch's involvement in the foundation process but does not, by itself, identify the complete list of founders or their respective legal and financial responsibilities.

Further inquiry is required to determine the precise nature of the cooperation and who held authority to establish and govern the initiative.

5.4 Human Rights Watch and the foundation process

Human Rights Watch is expressly associated with the GRH's creation in the Decolonize Berlin annual report.

Human Rights Watch also publicly acknowledged its involvement when promoting the November 2025 European launch in Berlin.

In that publicity, the organisation stated that it had helped create the Global Reparations Hub.

The significance of these two independent institutional statements is that they establish Human Rights Watch as a publicly acknowledged participant in the formation of the international initiative.

However, participation in establishing a network or project is not identical to owning or legally controlling it.

The investigation must establish whether Human Rights Watch acted as an initiating organisation, financial supporter, administrative host, research partner, member of a governing structure or in several of those capacities.

It must also determine whether Human Rights Watch continues to exercise formal responsibilities within the Hub and whether any such responsibilities have changed since 2024.

Relevant evidence would include the founding agreement, funding arrangements, governance documents, partnership records and statements identifying the institutional relationship.

These questions will be examined in greater detail in Section 6.

5.5 September 2024: Beginning of regular international meetings

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report identifies September 2024 as the beginning of the Hub's regular monthly online meetings.

According to the report, these meetings brought together participants from activist, academic and civil-society settings.

The stated purpose was to exchange experiences, support one another and develop shared strategies for reparatory justice.

This is an important distinction within the timeline.

The reported foundation occurred in August 2024, while regular online collaboration is described as beginning in September 2024.

The report indicates that these meetings developed into an international forum connecting participants across geographical and organisational boundaries.

The present investigation should seek the original invitations, agendas, participant lists, minutes, terms of reference and records of decisions arising from those meetings.

Particular attention should be given to whether the meetings were open, invitation-based, membership-based or otherwise restricted.

The existence of regular meetings establishes organised activity. It does not automatically establish the membership rights, voting procedures or representative mandates of every participant.

The question of how participants were selected is particularly relevant to Empress Judah's later concerns about grassroots consultation.

5.6 The original purposes described by Decolonize Berlin

Decolonize Berlin's account identifies several principal objectives for the Hub.

These include promoting a more comprehensive understanding of reparations from decolonial, collective and transformative perspectives; increasing the political and public visibility of demands for reparatory justice; strengthening international pressure concerning historical and continuing colonial injustices; and supporting movements engaged in reparations struggles across different countries.

The account also identifies an intended role in making knowledge, practical examples and current developments more accessible.

The GRH is therefore described not merely as a campaigning organisation, but also as an international coordination and knowledge-sharing structure.

This distinction is essential to the later comparison with IBIS.

A coordination platform may provide useful functions without itself administering reparations claims or transferring reparatory resources.

Conversely, an initiative designed to administer and verify reparatory delivery may require institutional mechanisms different from those required for public education, networking or advocacy.

The report must examine the GRH according to its own stated objectives before comparing those objectives with the architecture and operational activities of IBIS.

5.7 The organisational structure reported in 2025

Decolonize Berlin's annual report describes the GRH as a global network with participants from different regions, disciplines and movements.

It identifies four organisational components:

1. A Steering Committee.
2. An Advisory Committee.
3. Supporting organisations and working groups.
4. General membership.

The same account identifies Decolonize Berlin as a member of the international Core Group.

These descriptions provide evidence that the GRH was publicly presented as having an internal organisational structure by 2025.

They also create important questions about how the Core Group relates to the Steering Committee and the other reported components.

The investigation must establish whether the Core Group and Steering Committee are distinct bodies, whether they share members, what authority each possesses, and how appointments or membership decisions are made.

It must also seek the complete membership lists and relevant constitutional provisions.

The existence of named governance components in a published report is evidence of an institutional model. It does not, without further documentation, establish how each component operates in practice.

5.8 April 2025: The reported soft launch

A Dalhousie University departmental publication from 2025 identifies Dr Chevy Eugene as a Canadian and Caribbean representative associated with the Human Rights Watch global reparations research hub.

It states that the Hub held a soft launch during the fourth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent in April 2025.

Dr Eugene's involvement is significant because his name also appears in subsequent European and London launch material.

His participation therefore provides a documented connection between different stages of the initiative's public development.

However, the Dalhousie publication does not, by itself, establish his complete legal or governance responsibilities.

The report must also distinguish the GRH soft launch from the formal proceedings of the United Nations Permanent Forum.

The occurrence of an initiative's launch during or alongside an international meeting does not automatically mean that the United Nations founded, governed, endorsed or formally incorporated that initiative.

The investigation should establish the exact location, programme status, organisers and documents associated with the reported soft launch.

Any claims of formal United Nations involvement must be supported by separate evidence.

5.9 The international context of the April 2025 launch

The fourth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent took place from 14 to 17 April 2025 in New York.

Its theme concerned Africa and People of African Descent, reparatory justice and the age of artificial intelligence.

The programme included discussions of historical enslavement, colonialism, systemic racism, collective rights and the responsibilities of governments, institutions and civil society.

The meeting therefore provided an international setting in which an initiative concerned with reparations could introduce its work to interested participants.

This context is relevant to understanding the GRH's development, particularly its stated relationships with grassroots organisations, researchers and international civil society.

It is also relevant to IBIS because the Forum's programme expressly addressed risks that emerging technologies may reproduce existing racial inequalities.

Nevertheless, the GRH's institutional status must be established independently from the status of the United Nations meeting.

5.10 November 2025: The European launch in Berlin

The GRH's European launch took place in Berlin on 12 November 2025.

Public event information identified Decolonize Berlin, the GRH and heimaten Netzwerk as organisers or coordinating participants.

The launch was advertised as an international event involving discussions about reparations and the introduction of a digital reparations platform.

The programme included an opening address by Mireille Fanon Mendès France and a panel examining the purpose and objectives of the GRH.

Publicly identified panel participants included Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou and Felipe Granja.

Human Rights Watch's promotional statement additionally identified Kwesi Ochosi among persons associated with the event.

The Berlin launch is particularly important because it provides documentary evidence that the GRH was being presented as an international initiative before the London launch in October 2026.

It also demonstrates that individuals subsequently connected to the London programme had already appeared in GRH-related international activities.

The investigation should obtain the complete Berlin programme, event recordings, speaker biographies, promotional materials, governance explanations and any introductory documents distributed to attendees.

These materials may assist in identifying precisely what was being launched and what information was provided concerning the Hub's institutional identity.

5.11 Decolonize Berlin's account of the Berlin launch

Decolonize Berlin's annual report identifies the Berlin event as the European launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

It states that the event was organised with the Hub's Core Group and included participation by international experts, Berlin civil-society representatives and online attendees.

The report describes the Berlin launch as one of several launches through which the international network became visible in different regions.

This description has particular significance for the London identity investigation.

It provides an institutional explanation under which a single international network may undertake multiple public launches in different geographical locations.

However, that general explanation does not, by itself, establish the administrative or legal arrangements governing the London event.

The investigation must still establish whether the London launch was authorised through the same international governance structure and whether the UK participants acted as representatives, partners or independent organisers.

5.12 The relationship between the Core Group and regional events

The Berlin records identify Decolonize Berlin as a Core Group member and describe cooperation between that group and the event organisers.

This raises a question about the GRH's regional operating model.

Does the Core Group authorise regional launches?

Can individual member organisations organise events in the GRH's name?

Are regional organisers appointed through formal agreements?

Does each region have its own governing structure, membership and financial administration?

Are regional programmes accountable to the Steering Committee, Core Group or another governing authority?

The answers will help establish whether the London event represented the same continuing institution or a separate arrangement.

They may also explain who should provide official contact information and founding documents to interested members of the public.

5.13 The international participants as documentary connections

Several individuals appear in materials concerning more than one stage of the GRH's development.

Dr Chevy Eugene is associated with the reported April 2025 soft launch, the November 2025 Berlin programme and the October 2026 London publicity.

Kwesi Ochosi appears in Human Rights Watch's Berlin launch publicity and is identified as chair of the London conference launch session.

These recurring associations provide evidence of continuity between participants involved in GRH-related international activities.

They do not, standing alone, establish that the same legal entity controlled every event.

The investigation should seek the basis on which these individuals participated, whether they held formal appointments, what institutions they represented and whether their authority extended to organising or authorising regional launches.

A recurring speaker may contribute expertise without holding governance authority.

Equally, a person who is part of a governing body may participate publicly as a moderator or speaker.

These relationships require documentary clarification.

5.14 The development of the London programme in October 2026

Publicly available publicity identifies a programme titled *Building Reparative Futures*, taking place in London during October 2026.

A webinar advertised for Monday 12 October 2026 concerned civil-society-led reparatory justice.

Its published description identified the event as part of the Global Reparations Hub's London convening from 12 to 17 October 2026.

It named the Global Reparations Hub, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

The programme identified Dr June Soomer as keynote speaker and included other participants associated with reparatory justice, legal practice, international networks and community advocacy.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as moderator.

This material establishes that the London activity was advertised as a multi-day programme rather than solely as one workshop on 17 October.

It provides an important chronological link between the international Hub and the conference launch.

It also establishes that the GRH's name was used in London event publicity before the final conference session.

5.15 The original London launch advertisement

A separate Eventbrite listing advertised the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub for the evening of Saturday 17 October 2026 at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

The advertisement described the GRH as a collaboratively developed digital space intended to support civil society, local connections and international solidarity.

It listed Dr Chevy Eugene, Charmaine Simpson, Rita Remi-Judah, Zahra Bei, Antoinette Fernandez and Ryan Dube among the proposed contributors.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as moderator.

Building Trust Consortium was identified as host, while Black History Studies appeared as the Eventbrite organiser.

The publicly accessible listing was subsequently marked cancelled.

That cancellation must be understood in the context of the separately documented conference launch.

A cancelled event listing does not necessarily establish that the institutional launch was abandoned.

The available chronology indicates that the event arrangements changed and that the GRH launch was included in the conference programme.

The report should nevertheless seek written confirmation of who authorised the change, why it occurred and how interested participants were notified.

5.16 The London venue and timetable changes

Empress Judah reports that the advertised London launch arrangements changed shortly before 17 October 2026.

According to her email, the originally advertised event at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington was subsequently incorporated into the conference at Friends House, Euston.

She states that she notified interested activists and organisations after identifying the original listing and sent further information when the arrangements changed.

Her account provides a contemporary participant perspective on the communication surrounding the launch.

The original Eventbrite listing and the subsequent conference programme provide separate documentary records relevant to reconstructing the change.

The investigation should obtain the sequence of announcements, the date on which the change was authorised, the organisers responsible and the communication sent to registered participants.

It should also determine whether persons registered for the original event received direct notification and whether any registration or participation arrangements changed.

These matters are relevant to the examination of communication procedures and conference accountability.

5.17 The London launch at the UK Reparations Conference

The published programme of the UK Reparations Conference 2026 included a session titled *London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub*.

The session was scheduled to begin at 14:25 on Saturday 17 October 2026.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as chair.

The programme listed Dr Chevy Eugene, Rita Remi-Judah, Councillor Antoinette Fernandez, Charmaine Simpson, Zahra Bei, Imaan Odeleye and Ryan Dube as participants.

The event was part of the wider UK Reparations Conference held at Friends House, London.

This programme provides direct documentary evidence of the launch's formal inclusion in the conference timetable.

It also identifies persons through whom further institutional information may be sought.

However, the programme does not itself establish the legal or constitutional status of the GRH.

Nor does it necessarily identify which participants were authorised to speak on behalf of the international governing body.

Those questions remain separate matters for investigation.

5.18 The conference organisers' connection to the London launch

The inclusion of the London GRH launch in the published conference programme establishes an organisational relationship between the conference programme and the presentation of the Hub.

It provides a reasonable basis for asking the conference organisers who proposed the session, who approved its inclusion, which organisation they understood themselves to be dealing with, and what documents or explanations they received concerning the GRH.

The investigation should also determine whether the conference organisers received confirmation from the international GRH that the London launch was authorised.

The conference organisers' responsibilities must be distinguished from those of the GRH's founding organisations, governing bodies and local partners.

An event organiser may be responsible for programming and communications without governing the organisation being presented.

Nevertheless, the documentary arrangements through which the launch was approved may provide evidence of institutional identity and authorisation.

5.19 The role of Building Trust Consortium

Building Trust Consortium appears in the London event publicity as a hosting organisation.

Kwesi Ochosi is identified in the conference programme as its founder and as chair of the GRH launch session.

These descriptions establish a public organisational connection between Building Trust Consortium and the London launch.

They do not establish that Building Trust Consortium owns the international GRH or possesses exclusive authority to act in its name.

The investigation should seek confirmation of the Consortium's legal or organisational identity, its relationship with the international GRH, and the basis on which it participated in organising the London programme.

Any partnership, appointment, hosting agreement or other authorisation should be identified.

The investigation should also establish who was responsible for answering public inquiries concerning the GRH itself, as distinct from inquiries concerning event arrangements.

5.20 The role of Black History Studies

Black History Studies appears as the Eventbrite organiser of the original London launch advertisement.

Its CEO, Charmaine Simpson, was identified as a participant in the conference launch session.

The organisation was also named among the hosts of the preceding London programme.

These public records establish an event-organising and participation connection.

They do not, by themselves, establish whether Black History Studies is a member of the international GRH's governing structure, a local delivery partner or an independent event organiser.

Further inquiry should establish the nature of its appointment or agreement, its responsibilities for publicity, and any role it held in stakeholder consultation.

The investigation should also determine whether it possessed or distributed official GRH documentation, including contact details, governance information and founding statements.

5.21 Distinguishing founding, soft launch, European launch and London launch

The chronology now identifies four different stages that should not be confused.

The reported foundation in August 2024 concerns the establishment of the initiative.

The soft launch in April 2025 concerns its early public introduction during the period of the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent.

The European launch in November 2025 concerns its introduction through a Berlin event involving international participants and Decolonize Berlin.

The London launch in October 2026 concerns the presentation of the initiative through UK events and the conference programme.

These stages may form part of one continuing international institutional development.

However, the precise legal and governance relationships between them must still be established.

The investigation must avoid treating each launch as proof of the creation of a separate legal entity.

It must equally avoid treating a shared name as sufficient proof that all activities were governed by one legally identifiable organisation.

5.22 The question of the GRH's digital platform

Public descriptions of the GRH place considerable emphasis on its function as a digital space for reparations-related civil society.

Decolonize Berlin's annual report identifies the need for a coordinated means of making knowledge, practical examples and current developments accessible.

The London publicity describes a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space intended to support international solidarity and local networks.

These descriptions raise several operational questions.

What digital platform existed at the time of the London launch?

What was its official website or service address?

Who owned or administered the relevant internet domain?

Who controlled access to its information and administrative functions?

What services were available to users?

Were there membership accounts, directories, research resources, discussion facilities, case records or coordination tools?

What safeguards governed the collection and use of information?

The investigation should distinguish proposed functionality from operational functionality and independently tested services.

This distinction will be essential when the GRH is compared with the IBIS architecture.

5.23 Community ownership and institutional identity

The description of the GRH as community-owned is particularly relevant to the identity investigation.

The report must establish what ownership means in this context.

It may refer to legal ownership, governance rights, collective stewardship, membership control, participatory decision-making or another arrangement.

These possibilities have different institutional consequences.

The relevant questions include which community or communities possess the stated ownership rights, how those rights are obtained, how decisions are made, who holds assets, who controls funds and who may change the organisation's purpose or governance.

The investigation should seek the documents explaining the GRH's particular ownership model.

The use of the expression *community-owned* in publicity establishes that the description was used. It does not, by itself, identify the legal or practical mechanism by which community ownership operates.

5.24 International and regional authority

The principal issue linking the Berlin and London launches is the source and scope of institutional authority.

If the international GRH authorised both events, there should be a means of identifying the persons or body exercising that authority.

If regional partners exercised independent authority, the nature and limits of their arrangements should be documented.

If the GRH is an informal network whose participants organise activities through agreement rather than through a separate legal entity, its decision-making procedures should still be capable of explanation.

The investigation will therefore seek formal confirmation of the authority under which the London launch was conducted.

This includes identifying whether the Steering Committee, Core Group, another governing body or individual representatives approved the London arrangements.

It will also establish whether a UK branch or regional structure was created and, if so, what documents govern it.

5.25 Consultation during the international development period

The period between August 2024 and October 2026 is central to Empress Judah's consultation questions.

Decolonize Berlin reports that international online meetings began in September 2024.

Those meetings provide an identifiable starting point for examining the organisations and individuals involved in developing the GRH.

The investigation should seek records identifying participants, their institutional affiliations, the criteria for joining meetings and the process through which proposals were considered.

It should also establish whether UK-based Black/Afrikan reparations organisations participated during this period.

In particular, the inquiry should distinguish participation by individual UK speakers from formal consultation with organisations whose principal institutional purpose is reparatory justice.

It should determine whether grassroots organisations were invited to contribute to decisions concerning the Hub's name, purpose, intended beneficiaries, governance, membership or ownership.

These questions concern the actual history of participation and should be answered through records rather than inferred from the identities of persons appearing at later launches.

5.26 The racial and ethnic scope of the initiative

The original rationale described by Decolonize Berlin connects the GRH with the consequences of colonialism, enslavement and transatlantic trafficking.

The April 2025 soft launch was associated with an international meeting concerning People of African Descent.

The October 2026 London programme expressly referred to advancing the liberation struggle of People of African Descent.

At the same time, the GRH's international descriptions refer more broadly to movements for reparations across different geographical regions.

The investigation must therefore establish the precise beneficiary scope from formal documents rather than from the name or isolated publicity.

The questions include whether the Hub is established specifically for Black/Afrikan reparatory justice, whether it includes other populations affected by colonialism and related harms, and how membership and beneficiary identity are defined.

A global geographical scope is not the same as a universal beneficiary scope.

These distinctions will be examined in detail in Section 9.

5.27 The international GRH and London GRH: competing institutional possibilities

The evidence presently available permits several institutional possibilities.

The London launch may have been an authorised regional presentation of the continuing international GRH.

It may have been conducted through a formally constituted UK branch.

It may have been organised through independent UK partners working with the international network.

Alternatively, the initiative may operate through a flexible international network without separate regional legal structures.

A distinct UK institution using the same name is another possibility that can be examined if supporting evidence emerges.

The public records already provide meaningful connections between the international initiative and the London programme.

In particular, they identify overlapping participants, the same institutional name and publicity expressly associating the GRH with the London convening.

However, the governing documents and formal authorisations required to establish the precise arrangement have not yet been obtained.

The inquiry will therefore remain open until those matters are documented.

5.28 Consolidated chronology

Date	Documentary development	Evidential significance
August 2024	GRH foundation reported by Decolonize Berlin	Identifies founding period and Human Rights Watch cooperation
September 2024	Regular international online meetings reportedly begin	Establishes early organised collaborative activity
14–17 April 2025	UN Permanent Forum on People of African Descent	Context for the reported GRH soft launch
April 2025	GRH soft launch reported by Dalhousie University	Identifies early international public introduction
12 November 2025	European GRH launch in Berlin	Documents international launch and Core Group involvement

12 October 2026	London Building Reparative Futures webinar	Identifies GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies in London programme
17 October 2026	Original advertised evening launch at the Black Cultural Centre	Documents earlier advertised location and event arrangements
17 October 2026	GRH launch included in UK Reparations Conference at Friends House	Establishes official conference programme connection
18 October 2026	Empress Judah circulates her account	Records participant observations and consultation questions

This chronology should be updated when the original founding documents, meeting records and correspondence concerning the London arrangements become available.

5.29 Key documents supporting the chronology

The principal sources presently identified are:

Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025, pages 37–38: The section titled *Das Global Reparations Hub* records the reported August 2024 foundation, September 2024 meetings, Human Rights Watch cooperation, Core Group involvement, institutional objectives and the November 2025 Berlin launch.

Dalhousie University, Political Science Newsletter, Spring 2025: Identifies Dr Chevy Eugene's association with the international reparations initiative and refers to the April 2025 soft launch.

Berlin Global Village, Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025: Provides programme information for the European launch and identifies participating organisers and speakers.

Human Rights Watch, November 2025 launch publicity: Acknowledges participation in creating the Hub and identifies international participants.

Black History Studies/Eventbrite, Building Reparative Futures, 12 October 2026: Connects the GRH with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies in the London programme.

Black History Studies/Eventbrite, London Launch, 17 October 2026: Records the original Islington launch arrangements, programme descriptions and participants.

APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 programme: Records the GRH launch session at Friends House and identifies the scheduled participants.

Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026: Provides a contemporary attendee account concerning the launch, changes in arrangements, consultation and communications.

These sources should be preserved in the documentary appendices, together with their dates and relevant extracts.

5.30 Questions requiring formal answers

The following questions arise directly from the documented chronology.

1. Who proposed the establishment of the Global Reparations Hub in August 2024?
2. Which organisations and individuals formally founded it?
3. What founding agreement, constitution, charter or other document records its creation?
4. What precise role did Human Rights Watch hold in founding the Hub?
5. Who organised and administered the international online meetings beginning in September 2024?
6. Which organisations were represented in those meetings?
7. Who selected or appointed the international Core Group?
8. What is the relationship between the Core Group, Steering Committee and Advisory Committee?
9. What authority does each body exercise?
10. Who authorised the April 2025 soft launch?
11. What documents were distributed at that launch?
12. Who authorised the November 2025 European launch in Berlin?
13. What governance and contact information was made available in Berlin?
14. Who proposed the October 2026 London programme?
15. Who authorised the use of the Global Reparations Hub name in the London publicity?
16. What formal relationship exists between the international GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies?

17. Who authorised the inclusion of the GRH launch in the UK Reparations Conference programme?
18. Was the international Core Group or another governing body consulted about the London launch?
19. Does the GRH have a formally constituted UK branch?
20. Who is authorised to answer institutional questions concerning the London GRH?
21. What official website, email address and administrative contact existed at the time of the launch?
22. What documents identify the GRH's intended beneficiaries, membership and representative authority?
23. What organisations were consulted during the international development of the Hub between 2024 and 2026?
24. Which UK-based Black/Afrikan reparations organisations participated in that consultation?
25. What documents establish that the London initiative and international initiative are legally or institutionally the same, or explain the precise relationship between them?

These questions provide the foundation for formal institutional correspondence and the detailed identity examination in Section 11.

5.31 Closing assessment

The evidence establishes that the Global Reparations Hub was publicly described as an international initiative before its London launch in October 2026.

Decolonize Berlin identifies August 2024 as its founding period, September 2024 as the beginning of regular international meetings, and November 2025 as the date of its European launch in Berlin.

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledges participation in its creation.

The Dalhousie University record identifies an April 2025 soft launch associated with the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent.

The October 2026 London publicity connects the GRH with Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and a programme culminating in the conference launch on 17 October.

Recurring participants and institutional descriptions provide documented connections across these stages.

The available records also identify an organisational model involving a Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

What remains to be established is the precise authority, constitutional continuity and legal relationship connecting the international GRH with its London launch.

The investigation will seek the relevant founding documents, governance arrangements, participant records, regional authorisations and official institutional contacts.

Empress Judah's questions concerning consultation and public information must be examined against this documented international history, including the period between the reported establishment of the Hub in 2024 and its introduction in London in 2026.

The objective is to establish the institutional facts, preserve the documentary record, identify unanswered questions and support informed engagement with the organisations concerned.

End of Section 5 — Origins of the Global Reparations Hub: August 2024 to October 2026.

SECTION 6 — HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, DECOLONIZE BERLIN AND THE INTERNATIONAL CORE GROUP

6.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the institutional relationships connecting Human Rights Watch (HRW), Decolonize Berlin and the international organisational structure described as the Global Reparations Hub (GRH).

The investigation seeks to establish who participated in founding the GRH, which organisations exercise authority within it, how the international Core Group operates, and what relationships exist between the founding collaborators, governing bodies, supporting organisations and regional participants.

These questions are fundamental to determining the precise identity of the GRH presented at the UK Reparations Conference in London on 17 October 2026.

The documentary record provides evidence of Human Rights Watch's involvement in creating the GRH and Decolonize Berlin's participation in its international Core Group.

It also identifies a broader organisational structure involving a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

However, the available records do not yet provide a complete constitutional account of the relationship between these bodies.

The principal purpose of this section is therefore to distinguish the roles that have been publicly documented from those that require further evidence.

The investigation will not treat participation in founding an initiative as automatically equivalent to ownership, control, representation or responsibility for all of its subsequent activities.

Equally, participation in a regional launch does not automatically establish membership of an international governing body.

These distinctions are essential to the institutional identity inquiry and the later juxtaposition between the GRH and IBIS.

6.2 The first identifiable founding relationship

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report provides one of the clearest published statements concerning the origins of the Global Reparations Hub.

The report identifies August 2024 as the founding period and expressly states that the initiative was established in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

This statement places Human Rights Watch within the GRH's original institutional development rather than merely among organisations attending a subsequent launch.

The annual report also describes international collaborative activity beginning in September 2024.

These records establish that the GRH had an identifiable organisational history before its European launch in November 2025 and London launch in October 2026.

However, the published statement concerning cooperation does not identify the precise legal arrangement under which the Hub was established.

It does not establish whether Human Rights Watch formally incorporated the GRH, held its founding assets, provided its administration, financed its establishment, appointed its governance bodies or participated through a partnership arrangement.

Those matters require the original founding documents or formal confirmation from the organisations involved.

The distinction is substantial.

A founding collaborator may assist with research, coordination, finance, administration, legal infrastructure or governance. These activities create different forms of responsibility and authority.

The investigation must determine which functions Human Rights Watch actually undertook.

6.3 Human Rights Watch: institutional identity

Human Rights Watch is an established international human rights organisation whose activities include investigating abuses, publishing reports, conducting advocacy and seeking changes in laws, policies and institutional practices.

Its mandate is considerably broader than reparations concerning Black/Afrikan people.

Its published work addresses numerous forms of human rights violations affecting different populations worldwide.

This broader institutional mission is relevant to understanding its involvement in the GRH.

An organisation with a general human rights mandate may help create or support an initiative specifically concerned with reparations without transferring its entire institutional identity to that initiative.

Likewise, an initiative established with assistance from an international NGO may possess objectives, beneficiaries and governance arrangements different from those of the founding collaborator.

The GRH's purpose must therefore be established from its own governing documents and public statements rather than inferred entirely from Human Rights Watch's wider activities.

Human Rights Watch's involvement is a documented institutional connection.

The exact limits of that involvement remain a substantive subject for inquiry.

6.4 Human Rights Watch's public acknowledgement

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledged its role in creating the GRH when promoting the European launch in Berlin on 12 November 2025.

In its published LinkedIn announcement, Human Rights Watch stated that it was proud to have helped create the Global Reparations Hub.

The announcement invited participation in the Berlin event and identified international participants associated with the initiative.

Those named included Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou-Blanco, Kwesi Ochosi and Felipe Granja.

Their published affiliations connected the launch with organisations and networks in the Caribbean, Ghana, Spain, the United Kingdom and Colombia.

This statement is significant because it directly confirms Human Rights Watch's claimed involvement in the creation of the Hub.

It also provides a documentary connection between Human Rights Watch and the international participants appearing in the GRH's launch activities.

However, identifying participants in publicity does not establish that each person was a founder, director, trustee, Core Group member or authorised representative.

Their individual institutional status requires separate confirmation.

6.5 The nature of Human Rights Watch's founding involvement

The investigation must establish what Human Rights Watch means by having helped create the GRH.

Several institutional functions require examination.

Human Rights Watch may have participated in identifying the need for the Hub, convening initial discussions, developing the concept, providing research, supporting its administration, obtaining funding, constructing the digital platform or assisting with governance.

The available statements do not yet establish which of these functions it undertook.

The inquiry should therefore request the relevant founding documents, project proposals, partnership arrangements, governance agreements and descriptions of institutional responsibility.

It should also identify the HRW division, department or authorised officers responsible for the original collaboration.

Where information concerns internal funding or administration, the investigation should request available documentary summaries or public records rather than assume particular arrangements.

The central question is not simply whether Human Rights Watch supported the initiative.

That has been publicly acknowledged.

The question is precisely what institutional powers, responsibilities and obligations accompanied that support.

6.6 Decolonize Berlin: organisational background

Decolonize Berlin is a German civil-society organisation concerned with the historical and continuing consequences of colonialism and racism.

Its activities include public education, historical investigation, cultural and political engagement, decolonial research and cooperation with organisations concerned with colonial injustice.

The organisation has participated in initiatives addressing colonial memory, restitution, historical accountability and institutional transformation.

Its work therefore extends beyond the administration of reparations claims or the delivery of financial compensation.

This distinction is relevant when examining its relationship with the GRH.

Decolonize Berlin's broader institutional identity does not prevent it from participating in a reparations-focused international network.

However, its objectives, governance, financial arrangements and membership must remain distinguishable from those of the GRH.

The investigation should treat Decolonize Berlin as a separately identifiable institution unless documentary evidence establishes a different legal or constitutional arrangement.

6.7 Decolonize Berlin's documented participation in the Core Group

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report expressly identifies the organisation as a member of the GRH's Core Group.

This is one of the clearest available statements identifying an organisation's position within the international structure.

The report describes the Core Group's participation in organising the European launch in Berlin.

It also identifies Decolonize Berlin as contributing local experience and international perspectives to the initiative.

The annual report therefore supports three identifiable findings.

First, Decolonize Berlin recognises the GRH as an international network.

Second, Decolonize Berlin identifies itself as a participant in the network's Core Group.

Third, it records cooperation between Decolonize Berlin and that Core Group in organising the November 2025 European launch.

These findings establish a direct institutional relationship between Decolonize Berlin and the GRH.

However, Core Group membership is not, without further documentation, equivalent to ownership of the international network.

The investigation must establish what powers are attached to membership of the Core Group.

6.8 The international Core Group: identity and authority

The term *Core Group* suggests an identifiable body operating within the GRH's institutional arrangements.

However, its precise constitutional meaning must be established from the GRH's own documents.

The relevant questions include when the Core Group was formed, which organisations and individuals originally participated, how members were selected, how membership changes are authorised, and what decisions fall within its responsibility.

The inquiry should establish whether the Core Group functions as a founding committee, governing body, executive coordination group, advisory structure or another form of institutional arrangement.

It should also determine whether the Core Group has authority to approve regional launches, establish partnerships, authorise public statements, appoint representatives, control resources or determine membership.

If such powers exist, the documents defining them should be requested.

If the Core Group operates informally through collective agreement, the practical arrangements for reaching and recording decisions should be explained.

The name of a body is not sufficient to determine the scope of its authority.

The investigation must establish its actual functions.

6.9 The Steering Committee

Decolonize Berlin's annual report identifies a Steering Committee as one component of the GRH's organisational structure.

The description places the Committee within a global network involving participants from different regions, disciplines and movements.

The report indicates that the organisational structure is intended to support strategic direction and participation by different voices.

However, it does not provide a complete list of Steering Committee members or a detailed description of their formal powers.

The investigation should determine whether the Steering Committee is the principal governing authority of the GRH.

It should establish how members are appointed or elected, their terms of office, their voting rights, the procedures governing meetings and decisions, and the arrangements for accountability.

It should also seek confirmation of the relationship between the Steering Committee and the Core Group.

The possibility that these bodies overlap must be examined through documentary evidence.

They should not be treated as identical merely because both have names suggesting leadership functions.

6.10 The Advisory Committee

The annual report also identifies an Advisory Committee.

An advisory body may provide specialist knowledge, historical expertise, legal analysis, community perspectives or guidance concerning institutional strategy.

However, its actual functions cannot be established solely from the word *advisory*.

The investigation should identify the Advisory Committee's membership, appointment procedures and terms of reference.

It should determine whether the Committee has formal authority to review decisions, approve policies, make recommendations or require a response from the governing body.

It should also establish whether advice concerning racial identity, reparatory justice, community consultation and safeguards against anti-Black racism forms part of its responsibilities.

If advice is rejected or not implemented, the inquiry should establish whether any explanation or recording procedure applies.

The relationship between advisory participation and representative authority must remain clear.

An adviser may contribute expertise without possessing a mandate to represent an affected population.

6.11 Supporting organisations and working groups

The GRH structure described by Decolonize Berlin includes supporting organisations and working groups.

These categories may permit participation by institutions undertaking research, campaigning, communications, legal work, community consultation or specialist projects.

The investigation should establish the formal status of such participation.

Relevant questions include whether supporting organisations become members of the GRH, whether they enter partnership agreements, whether they possess voting rights and whether they may use the GRH's name in their activities.

The inquiry should also identify the GRH's working groups, their objectives, membership and reporting arrangements.

If working groups make recommendations concerning policy, beneficiaries, consultation or delivery mechanisms, their relationship with the governing bodies should be documented.

The existence of a working group does not automatically establish that every member institution endorses every decision made by the wider Hub.

Institutional participation and collective authorisation require separate examination.

6.12 General membership

The annual report identifies general membership as a further component of the GRH's organisational structure.

This raises important questions concerning the meaning and consequences of membership.

The investigation should establish whether membership is open to individuals, organisations or both.

It should identify any geographical, professional, institutional or beneficiary criteria.

It should also determine whether membership applications are required, whether membership is approved, what rights members possess and whether members can participate in governance decisions.

A distinction must be maintained between attending an event, joining an online forum, subscribing to communications and becoming a formal member.

These activities may involve different institutional relationships.

The report should determine whether the GRH's membership arrangements are documented and available to interested members of the public.

This question is particularly relevant to its description as a community-owned initiative.

6.13 The relationship between Core Group, Steering Committee and membership

The GRH's published organisational description presents several named bodies but does not yet provide a complete explanation of their hierarchy or relationships.

The investigation should therefore request a formal organisational chart and accompanying governance documents.

These should identify who exercises ultimate decision-making authority, who may amend the organisation's purposes, who controls its finances and digital infrastructure, and who is authorised to appoint or remove governing members.

The inquiry should also establish whether general members elect the Steering Committee or Core Group, or whether those bodies select their own members.

Where organisations rather than individuals hold membership, the process for selecting authorised representatives should be documented.

These questions are not simply administrative.

They concern the source of institutional authority.

The distinction is particularly important where an initiative describes itself as community-owned or community-led.

6.14 Institutional ownership and the meaning of community ownership

The London publicity described the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

The investigation should establish precisely what this means within the international organisational structure.

Ownership may concern legal title to assets, control of a digital platform, membership governance, collective stewardship or participatory decision-making.

These forms of ownership are not identical.

For example, a digital platform might be legally owned or administered by one organisation while its strategic direction is influenced by a wider network.

Alternatively, a legally separate organisation might hold the platform and grant defined governance rights to its members.

The published description does not identify which arrangement applies.

The investigation should therefore seek the legal owner or administrator of the platform, the relevant constitutional provisions, the mechanism for community participation and the procedures governing major decisions.

It should also identify the populations or organisations described as the owning community.

The term *community* must be defined rather than presumed to refer automatically to all Black/Afrikan people or all reparations organisations.

6.15 Founding collaboration and representative authority

A distinction must be drawn between establishing an institution and acquiring authority to represent persons affected by the subject matter of that institution.

Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin may participate in creating a reparations network without automatically acquiring a mandate to represent every person or organisation pursuing reparatory justice.

Likewise, the GRH's international Core Group may be authorised to govern the network without necessarily possessing authority over independent grassroots reparations organisations.

The investigation should seek any documents defining the constituencies represented by the GRH and the procedures through which representative authority is obtained.

Where representation is based on organisational membership, that basis should be identified.

Where participants act in their personal capacity, the report should distinguish that from institutional representation.

Where the Hub seeks to speak collectively for a wider movement, the source and limits of that claimed authority should be examined.

These questions correspond directly with the identity, membership, recognition and representation distinctions developed within IBIS.

6.16 The international composition of the network

Human Rights Watch's publicity for the Berlin launch identified participants affiliated with organisations in different geographical regions.

These included Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou-Blanco, Kwesi Ochosi and Felipe Granja.

Their participation demonstrates the international character of the advertised event.

It also provides potential routes for identifying regional relationships within the GRH.

The investigation should establish whether the named participants were members of the Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee or other institutional bodies.

The publicity alone does not establish those appointments.

Where individuals represented independent organisations, the inquiry should determine whether those organisations formally joined the GRH or simply participated in a particular event.

This distinction will assist in reconstructing the international network accurately.

6.17 Kwesi Ochosi and the connection with London

Kwesi Ochosi appears in Human Rights Watch's November 2025 Berlin launch publicity with an affiliation to Building Trust Consortium in the United Kingdom.

He was subsequently identified as chair of the London GRH launch session at the UK Reparations Conference on 17 October 2026.

These two records establish a continuing public association with GRH-related activities across two countries.

They also identify Building Trust Consortium as a potentially important institutional connection between the international network and the London programme.

However, they do not establish whether Kwesi Ochosi was appointed to the Core Group, Steering Committee or another governing body.

Nor do they establish whether Building Trust Consortium held formal authority to create a UK branch or organise a London launch on behalf of the international GRH.

These questions require written confirmation and, where available, the relevant appointment or partnership documents.

6.18 Dr Chevy Eugene and the international connection

Dr Chevy Eugene appears in documentary material concerning the GRH's earlier international activity and in publicity for the London launch.

His public affiliations include academic and Pan-African organisational activity.

His recurring participation provides an additional connection between the initiative's international development and its introduction in London.

The investigation should establish his formal role within the GRH, whether he participated in the founding process, and whether he held authority concerning regional launches.

It should also identify the organisation or institution he represented when participating in each event.

A person's participation may change over time, and descriptions published at different dates may reflect different appointments or affiliations.

The report should preserve those distinctions.

6.19 The Berlin European launch and Core Group authority

The Berlin event of 12 November 2025 was organised in cooperation with Decolonize Berlin and the GRH's Core Group.

This is significant because it identifies the Core Group as an institutional participant in a regional launch.

The investigation should seek the documentary approval or arrangements governing that event.

It should identify who authorised the use of the GRH name, selected participating organisations, approved the programme and supplied the institutional information presented.

These records could establish how the international GRH conducts regional launches.

They may also provide a practical comparison with the arrangements used for the October 2026 London event.

If the same authorisation procedures applied, the records may help establish institutional continuity.

If different arrangements applied, those differences should be documented and explained.

6.20 The London launch and the question of international authorisation

The GRH's London launch was included in the programme of the UK Reparations Conference on 17 October 2026.

The public programme identified several speakers and participants connected to Black/Afrikan reparatory justice and international reparations activity.

The investigation must establish whether the international GRH authorised that launch through its Core Group, Steering Committee or another competent body.

It should also seek confirmation of the relationship between the international GRH, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the conference organisers.

The inclusion of the event in a public programme establishes that a launch session was scheduled.

It does not, by itself, establish who exercised authority over the international GRH.

The report should seek any invitation, programme agreement, authorisation, partnership document or formal communication identifying the responsible institutions.

The result will be central to determining whether the London launch concerned the same institution founded in 2024.

6.21 Human Rights Watch and the London launch

Human Rights Watch's documented founding involvement creates a further question concerning the October 2026 event.

Was Human Rights Watch informed about the London launch?

Did it participate in planning, funding, promoting or authorising the event?

Was its involvement limited to the earlier creation and development of the international Hub?

Did it retain any formal governance role in October 2026?

The available public statements establish founding involvement but do not answer all these questions.

The investigation should seek an authorised institutional response from Human Rights Watch explaining its relationship with the GRH at the time of the London launch.

Where relevant, the response should identify the division or officers responsible for the collaboration and the appropriate institutional contact for future inquiries.

6.22 Decolonize Berlin and the London launch

Decolonize Berlin's identified membership of the international Core Group makes it another appropriate source for clarifying the London arrangements.

The organisation should be asked whether it was informed of or participated in any approval relating to the London launch.

It should also be asked whether the Core Group authorised that event and whether a separate UK structure exists.

These inquiries should distinguish Decolonize Berlin's own role from any authority exercised collectively by the Core Group.

Membership of a collective body does not necessarily give each member authority to bind that body individually.

The investigation should therefore request confirmation of who is authorised to provide an official answer on behalf of the GRH as a whole.

6.23 Funding and financial administration

The investigation must establish how the international GRH is financed and administered.

The publicly available documents examined establish institutional collaboration but do not provide a complete financial account.

Relevant questions include whether the GRH has its own bank accounts, employees, financial statements or independent financial administration.

If another organisation administers its finances, the relevant institutional arrangement should be identified.

The report should seek available information concerning grants, donations, sponsorship, project funding and in-kind support.

It should also establish who authorises expenditure and what accountability procedures apply.

The existence of funding or support from a particular institution does not automatically establish control over every GRH decision.

Financial support, legal ownership, administrative responsibility and governing authority must be distinguished.

6.24 Digital infrastructure and technical control

The international GRH is publicly described as a digital platform or space for the reparations movement.

This creates important questions concerning its technical and administrative identity.

The investigation should establish the official website, domain ownership or administrative control, hosting arrangements, platform operator and terms governing participation.

It should also seek information concerning data protection, moderation, access control and safeguards relating to the collection of personal information.

If individuals or organisations create accounts, submit testimony or exchange sensitive material through the platform, the responsible data controller and applicable privacy arrangements should be identified.

The present report does not establish that all such functions exist.

The inquiry will determine which functions are operational, proposed or under development.

The later juxtaposition with IBIS will distinguish digital architecture from demonstrable implementation and tested operation.

6.25 Racial identity and the international mandate

The international GRH's public descriptions connect the initiative with reparatory justice concerning colonialism, enslavement and historical racial injustice.

Its launch activity also includes participants associated with People of African Descent and the wider African diaspora.

However, the name *Global Reparations Hub* does not define the limits of its beneficiary population.

The investigation should therefore seek an authoritative statement of its racial, ethnic, geographical and substantive remit.

It should establish whether the Hub is specifically established for Black/Afrikan reparatory justice or whether it addresses a wider range of reparations claims affecting different populations.

The inquiry should also distinguish the identities of founders, participants and governing members from the identities of intended beneficiaries.

The racial or ethnic identity of a participant does not, by itself, establish the racial or ethnic eligibility rules of an institution.

These distinctions are important to the IBIS comparison and Empress Judah's questions about the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

6.26 Consultation and the founding process

Decolonize Berlin's report identifies monthly international meetings beginning in September 2024.

These meetings provide a documentary starting point for examining consultation during the formation and development of the GRH.

The investigation should establish which organisations participated, how participants were invited and whether the meetings formed part of a formal consultation process.

It should also determine whether specific UK-based grassroots reparations organisations were involved before the London launch.

Participation by an individual associated with the United Kingdom does not automatically establish consultation with dedicated UK reparations organisations.

The inquiry should distinguish consultation with organisations from attendance by individuals, general public publicity and subsequent notification.

These questions directly relate to Empress Judah's reported concerns.

6.27 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The investigation will request evidence of the specific safeguards operating within the international GRH's governance, membership, consultation, representation and decision-making arrangements.

The inquiry should establish whether written policies address anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism, who is responsible for applying them, and what procedures exist for reviewing relevant decisions.

It should also examine whether affected persons and organisations may request information, submit concerns, challenge decisions and obtain written responses.

The existence of general equality commitments should be distinguished from specific documented procedures.

Equally, the absence of safeguards from the material presently examined should not be represented as proof that none exist.

The objective is to obtain evidence concerning their design, implementation and effectiveness.

The same criteria will subsequently be applied to IBIS.

6.28 Institutional transparency and public contact arrangements

The investigation has not yet established a dedicated official GRH contact address supported by an authoritative institutional document.

The Berlin event information includes Decolonize Berlin's public organisational email address, info@decolonize-berlin.de.

That address provides a documented route to Decolonize Berlin.

It must not be presented as the official GRH email address without confirmation.

The investigation should request the GRH's own official contact details and identify which persons or organisations are authorised to answer inquiries concerning its governance and international activities.

It should also establish whether separate contacts exist for regional programmes, membership applications, public communications, safeguarding matters and institutional complaints.

This information is directly relevant to Empress Judah's concern about the absence of clear contact details at the London launch.

6.29 Consolidated institutional relationship table

Institution or body	Documented relationship	Outstanding identity question
Human Rights Watch	Publicly acknowledges helping create the GRH	What founding, financial, administrative or governance powers did it hold?
Decolonize Berlin	Identifies itself as a member of the international Core Group	What authority accompanies Core Group membership?
International Core Group	Identified in Decolonize Berlin's report as involved in the Berlin launch	Who are its complete members, and what decisions can it authorise?
Steering Committee	Identified as a GRH organisational component	Who appoints it, and what governing authority does it exercise?
Advisory Committee	Identified as a GRH organisational component	Who participates, and what formal role does it have?

Supporting organisations and working groups	Identified as components of the network	What membership, operational and voting rights apply?
General membership	Identified as a component of the network	Who qualifies, and what governance rights do members possess?
Building Trust Consortium	Publicly connected to London launch activity	What agreement connects it to the international GRH?
Black History Studies	Identified as a London event organiser and programme participant	What formal GRH membership or appointment, if any, does it hold?
APPG conference organisers	Included the London launch in the published conference programme	Who authorised its inclusion, and with which GRH representatives did they deal?

This table identifies relationships supported by published information and questions requiring further evidence. It does not presume legal ownership or institutional responsibility from association alone.

6.30 Principal documentary disclosure requests

The investigation should request the following documents from the organisations or authorised representatives responsible for maintaining them:

1. The GRH founding agreement, charter, constitution or equivalent record.
2. A complete list of founding organisations and individuals.
3. Documents defining Human Rights Watch's founding involvement.
4. Documents establishing Decolonize Berlin's Core Group membership.
5. The current Core Group membership list.
6. The Steering Committee's terms of reference and membership list.
7. The Advisory Committee's terms of reference and membership list.
8. Rules governing supporting organisations and working groups.
9. Membership eligibility and participation procedures.
10. Documents defining ownership and community governance.
11. Any agreement concerning financial or administrative hosting.

12. Publicly available funding and financial accountability information.
13. Documents defining the Hub's intended beneficiaries and institutional mandate.
14. Records establishing the authority to conduct regional launches.
15. Documentation concerning the November 2025 Berlin launch.
16. Documentation concerning the October 2026 London launch.
17. Agreements with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies, insofar as disclosable.
18. Documents identifying the person or body authorised to communicate for the international GRH.
19. Official GRH website and contact information.
20. Written safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.
21. Records or summaries of consultation with established grassroots reparations organisations.
22. Evidence concerning the Hub's implemented digital functions and operational activities.

Where a document cannot be supplied, the respondent should be invited to identify whether it exists, who holds it and whether another form of documentary explanation is available.

6.31 Questions for Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch should be asked to confirm its precise role in establishing the GRH in August 2024.

The inquiry should identify who initiated the collaboration, which organisations participated, what founding decisions were made and whether those decisions were recorded.

It should establish whether Human Rights Watch contributed funding, staff, technical infrastructure, governance support or administrative services.

The organisation should also be asked whether it continues to hold formal responsibilities within the GRH and whether it participated in authorising the 2025 Berlin and 2026 London launches.

A further question concerns the relationship between Human Rights Watch's broader human rights mandate and the GRH's stated reparations mandate.

The response should identify the GRH's official institutional contact and the body responsible for answering governance questions.

6.32 Questions for Decolonize Berlin

Decolonize Berlin should be asked to confirm its Core Group membership and provide an explanation of that body's structure and authority.

The inquiry should establish the complete Core Group membership, its founding date, how members are selected and how decisions are recorded.

Decolonize Berlin should also be invited to explain the relationship between the Core Group, Steering Committee and Advisory Committee described in its annual report.

Further questions should concern the Berlin launch, the international development meetings beginning in September 2024, and any involvement in the October 2026 London launch arrangements.

Decolonize Berlin should be asked to identify the appropriate GRH representative for formal institutional correspondence.

6.33 Questions for the international GRH governing body

The GRH's authorised governing representatives should be asked to establish the organisation's legal or institutional identity.

They should confirm whether the Hub is a separately registered body, an unincorporated international network, a programme administered by another organisation or an arrangement involving multiple legal entities.

They should identify its official name, jurisdiction, founders, governing body, membership arrangements, financial administration and digital infrastructure.

They should also confirm whether the London GRH is the same institution as the international GRH established in 2024.

If the London initiative is a branch, partnership, regional programme or other arrangement, its precise status should be explained.

The governing representatives should additionally provide an authoritative statement of the Hub's beneficiary scope, consultation procedures, safeguards and representative authority.

6.34 Evidential significance for the GRH identity investigation

The relationship between Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and the Core Group provides an important evidential foundation for the inquiry.

The international GRH is not merely a name appearing in the London conference programme.

It is an initiative whose founding history and international activities have been publicly acknowledged by identifiable organisations.

Human Rights Watch's statement establishes its claimed involvement in creation.

Decolonize Berlin's annual report identifies the founding period, international meetings, Core Group involvement and organisational structure.

These records provide specific institutions to which documentary questions can be directed.

They also demonstrate why the investigation must proceed beyond identifying the speakers at the London launch.

The decisive issue is the institutional relationship between the international governance structure and the persons or organisations responsible for conducting the London event.

That relationship requires documentary clarification.

6.35 Sources and verification references

The principal sources supporting this section are:

Source 6A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Relevant section: *Das Global Reparations Hub*, printed pages 37–38.

Document address:

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

This source records the Hub's reported foundation in August 2024, cooperation with Human Rights Watch, international meetings, Core Group participation and the described organisational components.

Source 6B — Human Rights Watch, public announcement concerning the November 2025 Berlin launch.

Published through Human Rights Watch's LinkedIn account.

Document address:

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/human-rights-watch_human-rights-watch-is-proud-to-have-helped-activity-7392486043473833984-jj1i

This source expressly acknowledges that Human Rights Watch helped create the GRH and identifies several international launch participants.

Source 6C — Berlin Global Village, Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025.

Document address:

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

This source identifies the European launch, collaborating organisers, international participants and event arrangements.

Source 6D — Decolonize Berlin, Newsletter 4/2025.

Document address:

https://decolonize-berlin.de/de/newsletter/details/newsletter-decolonize-berlin-4-2025

This source confirms Decolonize Berlin's public involvement in the November 2025 launch and its cooperation with the reparations initiative.

Source 6E — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Document address:

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

This source identifies the London launch session on 17 October 2026 and its advertised chair and participants.

Source 6F — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Original correspondence concerning the London GRH launch, institutional contact details, grassroots consultation and the conduct of the workshop.

This document is retained among the report's primary correspondence sources.

These sources should be preserved in the appendices and cross-referenced to subsequent documentary responses.

6.36 Closing assessment

The investigation has established a publicly documented relationship between Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and the international Global Reparations Hub.

Human Rights Watch acknowledges helping to create the initiative.

Decolonize Berlin identifies August 2024 as its founding period and confirms its participation in the international Core Group.

Its annual report also describes a structure involving a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

These findings demonstrate an identifiable international organisational history preceding the London launch of October 2026.

However, the complete constitutional and legal relationships between the founding collaborators, Core Group and other governing components remain to be established.

The principal unanswered question is who possesses authority to govern the international GRH and to authorise activities conducted in its name.

The answer is fundamental to determining whether the London launch concerned the same international institution, an authorised regional arrangement or a legally distinct initiative.

The report will seek the original founding documents, membership records, governance procedures, financial arrangements and regional authorisations necessary to resolve these matters.

The investigation will also examine the definitions of community ownership, representative authority, intended beneficiaries and institutional safeguards.

The central finding of this section is that publicly documented founding involvement and Core Group participation provide identifiable routes to the GRH's institutional origins, but do not by themselves establish complete ownership, control, legal identity or representative authority.

These questions remain open for documentary clarification.

The investigation proceeds through factual records, direct institutional inquiries, preservation of original statements and transparent identification of outstanding evidence.

End of Section 6 — Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and the International Core Group.

SECTION 7 — INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP, FOUNDERS, PARTNERS, MEMBERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

7.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the people, organisations, governing bodies, institutional partnerships and membership arrangements publicly associated with the Global Reparations Hub (GRH).

The principal objective is to establish the identities of the individuals and organisations involved in developing, governing, financing, administering, representing and publicly presenting the GRH, while distinguishing their respective institutional responsibilities.

The investigation is especially concerned with the relationship between the international GRH, whose foundation has been reported as occurring in August 2024, and the London launch incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

Sections 5 and 6 identified Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin as significant participants in the initiative's international development. They also identified an international Core Group and a wider organisational structure described as including a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

The public record additionally identifies participants associated with organisations in Africa, Europe, the Caribbean, North America and South America.

These relationships provide an international institutional context for the GRH.

However, the appearance of a person's name in a launch programme does not, by itself, establish that the person is a founder, governing officer, employee, member or authorised representative of the Hub.

Similarly, an organisation's participation in an event does not automatically establish its membership in the GRH, its authority over the Hub or its agreement with every activity undertaken in the Hub's name.

This section therefore separates documented involvement from formal institutional authority and identifies the evidence required to establish the latter.

7.2 The meaning of institutional leadership

The term *leadership* may describe several different institutional relationships.

An organisation may have founders who established it, governing officers who exercise constitutional authority, executive staff who administer its activities, advisers who provide specialist knowledge, and spokespersons authorised to communicate particular decisions.

A network may also have regional coordinators, working-group convenors and participating organisations with different responsibilities.

A person may lead a public discussion without possessing authority over the organisation whose work is being discussed.

The investigation must therefore distinguish the following:

- Founding responsibility.
- Constitutional or governing authority.
- Executive and administrative responsibility.
- Financial control.
- Membership and voting rights.
- Advisory participation.
- Regional coordination.
- Public representation.
- Conference facilitation and event organisation.

These distinctions are relevant to determining who may answer questions on behalf of the GRH and who possesses authority to authorise activities conducted in its name.

The investigation will not substitute public visibility for proof of institutional office.

7.3 The publicly identified founding organisations

The documentary record presently identifies two organisations with substantial published connections to the GRH's foundation.

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledged having helped create the Global Reparations Hub.

Decolonize Berlin reported that the initiative was founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch and identified its own membership of the international Core Group.

These statements establish significant founding and organisational involvement.

However, they do not provide a complete list of founding organisations, identify every founder or establish the precise allocation of constitutional authority.

The investigation should therefore obtain the original founding record and establish whether additional organisations or individuals participated in formally establishing the Hub.

The term *founder* should be applied to particular persons or organisations only where supporting evidence establishes that role.

Where evidence establishes collaboration rather than formal founding status, the narrower description must be preserved.

7.4 Human Rights Watch as a founding collaborator

Human Rights Watch is an international human rights organisation whose work includes investigation, research, legal analysis and advocacy concerning human rights violations.

Its public acknowledgement of helping create the GRH establishes a direct relationship with the initiative's formation.

However, Human Rights Watch's general institutional purposes are broader than reparations concerning Black/Afrikan people.

The GRH's specific purposes and beneficiary definitions must therefore be established from the Hub's own documents.

The investigation should seek confirmation of Human Rights Watch's participation in the founding process, including any responsibilities concerning finance, governance, staffing, research, digital infrastructure, administration and external relations.

It should also establish whether Human Rights Watch held any continuing formal role at the time of the London launch in October 2026.

A founding organisation may retain governance responsibilities, transfer responsibilities to another body or continue as an independent supporting partner.

These arrangements require documentary confirmation.

7.5 Decolonize Berlin and the international Core Group

Decolonize Berlin provides a direct documentary connection to the GRH's international organisational arrangements.

Its 2025 annual report identifies the organisation as a member of the international Core Group.

This provides stronger evidence of an institutional position than mere participation in a public event.

Nevertheless, the report does not supply a complete Core Group membership register or a full statement of the authority exercised by that body.

The investigation should seek confirmation of the Core Group's founding date, membership criteria, selection procedures, terms of reference and decision-making powers.

It should also determine whether the Core Group authorises regional activities, appoints representatives, approves partnerships and controls the use of the GRH name.

Decolonize Berlin's role in the November 2025 Berlin launch may assist in establishing how these arrangements operated in practice.

7.6 The international Steering Committee

Decolonize Berlin's published account identifies a Steering Committee as part of the GRH's organisational structure.

The Committee's precise composition and constitutional responsibilities remain to be established.

The investigation should request the full membership list, appointment procedures, terms of office, governing authority and decision-making rules.

It should determine whether the Steering Committee exercises ultimate authority over the Hub or operates under another governing arrangement.

It should also examine how the Committee relates to the Core Group.

The two bodies may have separate responsibilities, overlapping membership or another relationship defined by the Hub's governance documents.

The published terminology alone does not establish which arrangement applies.

7.7 The international Advisory Committee

The GRH's reported organisational structure includes an Advisory Committee.

The investigation should establish who serves on this Committee, how members are selected and what expertise or representative functions they provide.

Particular attention should be given to any advisory responsibilities concerning reparations law, history, racial and ethnic identity, community participation, institutional governance and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

An advisory appointment does not necessarily create voting or governing authority.

The report should therefore distinguish participation in providing advice from authority to make binding institutional decisions.

Where an adviser also represents another organisation, the scope of that representative role should be identified separately.

7.8 International participants identified in the Berlin launch

Human Rights Watch's publicity for the November 2025 Berlin launch identified several individuals and organisational affiliations.

These included Dr Chevy Eugene, associated with the Pan African Council in the Caribbean; Makmid Kamara, associated with Reform Initiatives in Ghana; Esther Mamadou-Blanco, associated with the International Coalition for People of African Descent in Spain; Kwesi Ochosi, associated with Building Trust Consortium in the United Kingdom; and Felipe Granja, associated with Proceso de Comunidades Negras in Colombia.

The Berlin Global Village programme independently identifies Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou and Felipe Granja as participants in a panel examining the purpose and objectives of the Hub.

These records establish the publicly advertised participation of persons associated with international organisations.

They do not establish that every named organisation became a formal member of the GRH.

Nor do they establish that every participant held a governing appointment.

The investigation should seek the formal status of each participant and the basis upon which each was invited or authorised to contribute.

7.9 Dr Chevy Eugene

Dr Chevy Eugene appears in several records concerning the GRH's international development.

The earlier research identified a Dalhousie University publication referring to his participation in a soft launch associated with the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent in April 2025.

Human Rights Watch's publicity subsequently identified him in connection with the November 2025 Berlin launch.

He was also named in the London GRH launch programme on 17 October 2026, where his affiliation was given as Dalhousie University.

These recurring appearances provide documentary evidence of continuing involvement in GRH-related events.

They also provide an identifiable connection between the international initiative and the London launch.

The investigation should determine whether Dr Eugene holds a formal appointment within the Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee or another institutional body.

It should also establish whether he participated in authorising the London programme or attended as an invited contributor.

His publicly recorded participation must not automatically be converted into a claim of founding or governing authority.

7.10 Makmid Kamara

Makmid Kamara was publicly identified in the November 2025 Berlin launch publicity.

Human Rights Watch associated him with Reform Initiatives in Ghana.

The Berlin launch programme also identified him as a participant in the discussion concerning the Hub's purposes and objectives.

This establishes an association with the European launch.

The investigation should seek confirmation of his formal role, if any, within the GRH's international structure.

It should also establish whether Reform Initiatives participates as a member organisation, founding collaborator, partner, adviser or independent contributor.

An affiliation published beside a speaker's name should not automatically be treated as proof of a formal institutional partnership between that speaker's organisation and the GRH.

The distinction must be established through documentary evidence.

7.11 Esther Mamadou-Blanco

Esther Mamadou-Blanco was identified in Human Rights Watch's Berlin publicity in connection with the International Coalition for People of African Descent in Spain.

The Berlin programme also identifies Esther Mamadou as a participant.

The investigation should seek confirmation that the programme and publicity refer to the same person, using the relevant institutional records where necessary.

It should establish her formal position within the international GRH, if any, and the relationship between the GRH and the coalition with which she was associated.

The presence of an organisation's name in a speaker biography does not automatically establish that the organisation authorised the speaker to represent it on every matter discussed.

The scope of participation and any representative authority should therefore be documented.

7.12 Felipe Granja

Felipe Granja was publicly identified as a Berlin launch participant associated with Proceso de Comunidades Negras in Colombia.

The London programme preceding the October 2026 launch also identified a participant named Jamal Felipe Granja.

The investigation should confirm the relationship between these names and the corresponding institutional affiliations.

The available publicity establishes a public connection with international reparations-related activity.

It does not establish the precise constitutional relationship between Proceso de Comunidades Negras and the GRH.

The inquiry should seek confirmation of whether the organisation participates through membership, partnership, consultation or another arrangement.

It should also examine any role in the Hub's founding or international governance.

7.13 Kwesi Ochosi

Kwesi Ochosi is a particularly important person in the investigation because his name appears in both international and London GRH publicity.

Human Rights Watch's announcement of the November 2025 Berlin launch identified him with Building Trust Consortium in the United Kingdom.

The UK Reparations Conference programme of 17 October 2026 identified him as chair of the London GRH launch session and founder of Building Trust Consortium.

Empress Judah independently described him as appearing to be the principal facilitator of the London workshop.

These records establish a public role in the international and London launch activities.

They do not establish that he owns the GRH, chairs its international governing body or possesses authority to make decisions on its behalf.

The investigation should request clarification of his formal role, the organisation he represented at each event and any authority under which Building Trust Consortium organised or hosted GRH activities.

It should also establish whether he is an appropriate official contact for questions concerning the Hub's international governance.

7.14 Building Trust Consortium

Building Trust Consortium was identified as host of the originally advertised London launch at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

It was also named alongside the Global Reparations Hub and Black History Studies in publicity for the Building Reparative Futures London programme.

This establishes an event-organising relationship with the GRH.

The investigation should seek the Consortium's founding documents, organisational status, responsible officers and formal relationship with the international Hub.

It should establish whether Building Trust Consortium is a GRH member organisation, a regional partner, a local administrative host or an independent event organiser.

The precise nature of its relationship should be established from a written agreement or an authorised institutional explanation.

The existence of a hosting role does not automatically establish ownership or governance of the GRH.

7.15 Black History Studies

Black History Studies appeared as the Eventbrite organiser of the originally advertised London GRH launch.

It was also listed among the hosts of the Building Reparative Futures programme.

Charmaine Simpson, identified in the conference programme as CEO of Black History Studies, participated in the London launch session.

These records establish Black History Studies' involvement in organising and presenting GRH-related activity in London.

The investigation should determine whether Black History Studies is a formal member of the GRH, whether it holds a partnership agreement, and whether it possesses any responsibilities concerning UK consultation, community engagement or official communications.

It should also establish which information concerning the GRH's governance, contact details and institutional identity was available to Black History Studies before the London launch.

The organisation's broader historical and educational mission should remain distinguishable from the GRH's own founding purposes.

7.16 Charmaine Simpson

Charmaine Simpson is identified in the London conference programme as CEO of Black History Studies.

Empress Judah's email also identifies her as a participant in the GRH launch workshop and records a reported exchange concerning consultation with the Black reparations community.

Her involvement is therefore documented through both public event information and Empress Judah's contemporary account.

The investigation should establish whether Charmaine Simpson participated solely through Black History Studies or also held a formal GRH appointment.

It should seek clarification of any responsibilities she held for community consultation, advance publicity, stakeholder identification and communication concerning the launch.

Any separate roles held in other institutions, including the Church of England role referred to in Empress Judah's email, should be examined in their own institutional context.

No responsibility exercised in one capacity should automatically be attributed to another.

Her own written explanation should be sought where relevant.

7.17 Rita Remi-Judah

Rita Remi-Judah appears in the advertised London launch programme and in the UK Reparations Conference agenda.

The conference programme identifies her as Co-Clerk of the Quakers Reparations Working Group.

Her participation establishes a public connection between the London launch and a person associated with Quaker reparations activity.

It does not establish that Quakers in Britain owned, organised or authorised the GRH.

Nor does it establish that the Quakers Reparations Working Group held a governing role within the Hub.

The investigation should distinguish Rita Remi-Judah's individual participation, her stated working-group affiliation, and the constitutional relationships between that working group and other Quaker institutions.

These distinctions are particularly important because Reparation Nation Limited has previously corresponded separately with Quakers in Britain concerning the conference venue and attendance decisions.

Those matters must remain distinct unless evidence establishes a relevant connection.

7.18 Zahra Bei and Imaan Odeleye

Zahra Bei and Imaan Odeleye were named in the UK Reparations Conference programme as participants associated with No More Exclusions.

The earlier standalone London launch advertisement also identified Zahra Bei.

Their involvement provides a further example of participation by persons associated with an organisation whose wider work is not necessarily confined exclusively to reparations.

The investigation should establish whether either person holds a formal GRH appointment or participated as an invited contributor.

It should also determine whether No More Exclusions formally joined or partnered with the Hub.

The appearance of the organisation's name in the programme does not, by itself, establish membership, governance authority or endorsement of all GRH activities.

7.19 Councillor Antoinette Fernandez

Councillor Antoinette Fernandez was identified in London launch publicity and in the conference programme.

The published materials associated her with the Green political movement, using slightly different affiliation descriptions.

Her participation establishes an advertised role in the London event.

It does not automatically establish that a local authority, political party or elected body formally endorsed or governed the GRH.

The investigation should seek clarification of the capacity in which she participated and whether she held any GRH membership or governing responsibilities.

A person's elected office, political affiliation and involvement in a reparations initiative are separate institutional matters.

7.20 Ryan Dube

Ryan Dube was identified in the original London launch publicity as a co-founder associated with Tees-To-Thames.

The conference programme also identified him with the Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project.

His participation establishes a public connection with the London GRH programme.

The investigation should seek information concerning his role within the GRH and the nature of any relationship between Tees-To-Thames and the international Hub.

A contributor may represent an independent project without that project becoming part of the GRH's governing structure.

Any formal partnership, membership or authorisation should be established separately.

7.21 Other participants in the Building Reparative Futures programme

The London programme included activity before the conference launch itself.

The webinar advertised for 12 October 2026 identified Dr June Soomer as keynote speaker and included Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, Judge Peter Herbert, Dr Esther Ojulari, Kim Poole and Jamal Felipe Granja among the proposed participants.

Kwesi Ochosi was named as moderator.

The publicity identified the GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

These connections are relevant to reconstructing the scope of the London programme.

However, inclusion in a webinar does not establish that every participant held an office within the GRH.

The report should distinguish invited contributors, event hosts, official representatives and governing members.

The advertised event also stated that the webinar would not be recorded. The availability of any separate contemporaneous notes or written materials should therefore be established rather than presumed.

7.22 The APPG for Afrikan Reparations

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations provided the conference programme within which the London GRH launch appeared.

The published agenda identified the GRH session, its chair and its proposed participants.

The APPG's relationship with the GRH must be distinguished from the roles of the organisations responsible for the international Hub.

The investigation should establish whether the APPG merely allocated programme space, formally partnered with the GRH, participated in planning the London launch, or exercised another documented role.

It should also determine which individuals authorised the session and what institutional information was supplied to conference organisers.

The fact that the launch was included in an APPG conference does not automatically establish the APPG as a governing organisation of the GRH.

Its actual responsibility must be established from programme arrangements, correspondence and any applicable agreements.

7.23 International network membership

The GRH's reported organisational structure includes general membership.

This creates questions about who is eligible to join and what institutional rights membership confers.

The investigation should seek the formal membership rules, including whether individuals, community organisations, incorporated bodies, researchers, public institutions and international NGOs may become members.

It should establish whether membership requires an application or approval, whether members possess voting rights, and whether they may participate in selecting governing bodies.

It should also determine whether members have rights concerning access to information, amendment of organisational rules, financial accountability and the review of institutional decisions.

The distinction between general participation and formal membership is especially important where the GRH describes itself as community-owned.

A person receiving an invitation, attending a webinar or appearing in an event programme should not automatically be classified as a member.

7.24 Organisational representation within the GRH

The investigation should distinguish individual membership from organisational membership.

Where an organisation is a member of the GRH, the report should identify whether it appoints an authorised representative.

It should also establish whether that representative exercises voting rights, participates in consultation or possesses authority to commit the member organisation to collective decisions.

An individual associated with a particular organisation may participate personally without being formally delegated to represent that organisation.

Likewise, an authorised organisational representative may have authority limited to a specific meeting or subject.

These questions correspond directly with the IBIS distinction between identity, membership and representation.

The report will not treat institutional affiliation as sufficient proof of representative authority.

7.25 The relationship between membership and community ownership

The London publicity described the GRH as a community-owned digital space for civil society.

The investigation must establish whether general membership provides a practical means of exercising that ownership.

It should determine whether members elect governing officers, approve constitutional amendments, exercise voting rights, control institutional assets or participate in other forms of collective governance.

It should also establish whether affected communities hold reserved rights or representation within the GRH's leadership.

If ownership is used in a broader sense of shared stewardship or collaborative participation, the relevant definition should be obtained from the Hub.

The expression *community-owned* must remain a stated institutional description until its precise meaning and mechanisms are established.

7.26 Founders, partners and supporting organisations

The report must maintain a clear distinction between founders, partners and supporters.

Founders participate in establishing an organisation or initiative.

Partners cooperate in defined activities, sometimes through agreements.

Supporting organisations may contribute finance, staff, expertise, publicity, facilities or other resources.

Members possess whatever rights are established by the organisation's rules.

These categories may overlap, but they are not automatically identical.

Human Rights Watch's acknowledged founding involvement must therefore be distinguished from its present governance role, which requires further confirmation.

Decolonize Berlin's identified Core Group membership must be distinguished from ownership of the GRH.

Building Trust Consortium's London hosting role must be distinguished from regional governing authority.

Black History Studies' event-organising role must be distinguished from membership of the international leadership.

The investigation will seek the appropriate documents establishing each relationship.

7.27 International geographical representation

The publicly identified participants demonstrate that the GRH's activities have involved individuals associated with several geographical regions.

These include Africa, Europe, the Caribbean and South America.

The investigation should examine how such participation is reflected within the Hub's formal governance.

Does the GRH reserve positions for particular regions?

Are representatives elected or appointed by regional organisations?

Are participants selected through professional expertise, grassroots experience, organisational nomination or another process?

Does the Hub possess a formal regional membership structure?

The presence of individuals from several countries demonstrates international participation in published events.

It does not, by itself, establish a representative governing system for those countries or populations.

7.28 Racial and ethnic representation

The international GRH's public activities have a substantial connection with reparatory justice concerning colonialism, enslavement and People of African Descent.

The investigation should establish whether racial or ethnic identity is relevant to eligibility for membership, governance appointments, beneficiary recognition or participation.

It should also determine whether the Hub has formal mechanisms for identifying the populations affected by particular reparations claims.

The racial or ethnic identity of a founder, speaker or participant must not be substituted for evidence concerning the institution's actual beneficiary definitions.

The investigation should examine whether the GRH distinguishes Black/Afrikan people, People of African Descent, Mixed-Black people and other populations within its scope.

These questions are central to the report's comparative examination of IBIS.

7.29 The authority to speak for the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement

An important distinction arises between participation in the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement and authority to represent that movement.

The movement includes multiple organisations, campaigns, networks, researchers and individual activists.

It does not automatically possess a single governing authority.

The investigation should therefore determine whether the GRH claims authority to represent particular member organisations, specified communities, the wider reparations movement or only its own institutional participants.

Where representative claims are made, the report should seek the source, scope and limits of that authority.

A statement that the GRH supports the global reparations movement does not necessarily mean that it claims to govern or represent the movement.

The precise wording of institutional statements must therefore be preserved.

7.30 Safeguards concerning appointments and participation

The investigation should request evidence of safeguards governing the appointment, selection and removal of GRH officers, committee members and representatives.

It should establish whether procedures address conflicts of interest, transparency, fairness, racial discrimination, anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

It should also determine what mechanisms exist for challenging appointments, correcting membership records or requesting review of decisions.

The existence of written policies must be distinguished from evidence of their implementation.

The same documentary standards will be applied to IBIS when its governance and safeguards are examined.

7.31 Communication authority and official contact arrangements

One of the principal issues raised by Empress Judah concerns the absence of clearly supplied GRH contact information at the London launch.

The investigation should establish which persons or organisations are authorised to answer inquiries on behalf of the GRH.

This may require distinguishing international governance contacts, administrative contacts, regional coordinators, event organisers and independent participating organisations.

A personal or professional email address associated with a named speaker does not automatically constitute an official GRH contact.

The report should seek written confirmation of the appropriate address for formal institutional questions.

It should also establish whether the GRH maintains a published directory of officers, governing representatives or responsible organisations.

7.32 Institutional relationships requiring verification

The following table consolidates the principal publicly identified relationships and the evidence still required.

Person or organisation	Publicly documented involvement	Outstanding verification
Human Rights Watch	Acknowledged helping create the GRH	Founding agreement, present governance and administrative responsibilities
Decolonize Berlin	Reported foundation and identified Core Group membership	Core Group authority, current appointment and governance documents
International Core Group	Identified in Decolonize Berlin's account	Full membership, appointment procedures and decision-making powers
Steering Committee	Identified in GRH organisational description	Membership, constitutional authority and relationship with Core Group
Advisory Committee	Identified in organisational description	Members, terms of reference and formal role
Dr Chevy Eugene	Advertised in international and London GRH activities	Formal appointment and authority, if any
Makmid Kamara	Berlin launch participant	GRH membership or governance status

Esther Mamadou-Blanco	Berlin launch participant	GRH membership or governance status
Felipe Granja	International launch participant	GRH membership or governance status
Kwesi Ochosi	International publicity; London session chair	Formal GRH role and authority
Building Trust Consortium	London hosting and programme involvement	Institutional agreement and regional responsibilities
Black History Studies	London event organiser and programme host	Membership, partnership and communication responsibilities
Charmaine Simpson	London panellist; CEO of Black History Studies	Formal GRH role and consultation responsibilities
Rita Remi-Judah	London panellist; Quakers Reparations Working Group	Nature and scope of GRH relationship
Zahra Bei and Imaan Odeleye	London panellists	GRH membership or partnership status
Antoinette Fernandez	London launch participant	Capacity and any formal GRH role
Ryan Dube	London launch participant	Nature of GRH relationship
APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Conference programme included GRH launch	Approval arrangements and institutional information received

This table records public associations rather than a verified GRH membership directory.

7.33 Questions concerning the international leadership

The following questions should be addressed to the authorised GRH governing body.

1. Who were the original founders of the Global Reparations Hub in August 2024?
2. Which founding organisations and individuals signed or approved its founding arrangements?
3. What is the current legal or constitutional status of the Hub?
4. Who possesses ultimate authority over its governance and strategic direction?
5. Who are the current members of the Core Group?

6. What is the relationship between the Core Group and Steering Committee?
7. Who are the current Steering Committee members?
8. Who are the current Advisory Committee members?
9. How are these individuals selected, appointed, elected or removed?
10. What rights are held by general members?
11. Which organisations are formal institutional members?
12. Which organisations participate solely as partners or supporting bodies?
13. How does the GRH verify a person's authority to represent a participating organisation?
14. Who may authorise public statements and activities in the GRH's name?
15. Who approved the European launch in November 2025?
16. Who approved the London launch in October 2026?
17. Does the GRH have a formally authorised UK branch or regional structure?
18. What formal relationships exist with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies?
19. Who controls the GRH's financial and digital infrastructure?
20. What specific safeguards govern appointments, participation, representation and decision-making?
21. What official contact details should be supplied to members of the public seeking information about the GRH?
22. What procedures permit existing Black/Afrikan reparations organisations to participate, request consultation or seek membership?
23. What representative authority, if any, does the GRH claim concerning the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement?
24. What documentary evidence establishes the institutional relationship between the international GRH and the London GRH?

These questions are intended for factual clarification and documentary verification.

7.34 Principal sources

Source 7A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Provides the reported foundation date, Human Rights Watch collaboration, Core Group involvement and description of the GRH's organisational components.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 7B — Human Rights Watch, November 2025 Berlin launch announcement.

Acknowledges helping create the GRH and identifies international participants and their published affiliations.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/human-rights-watch_human-rights-watch-is-proud-to-have-helped-activity-7392486043473833984-jj1i

Source 7C — Berlin Global Village, Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025.

Identifies the European GRH launch and its advertised participants.

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

Source 7D — Black History Studies, Building Reparative Futures London webinar, 12 October 2026.

Identifies the London programme, participants, moderator and advertised hosts.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 7E — Black History Studies, original London GRH launch listing, 17 October 2026.

Identifies the originally advertised launch, speakers, moderator, host and event organiser.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 7F — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the London GRH launch session and publicly listed participants.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 7G — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Provides a contemporary participant account concerning the London launch, the persons present, questions about grassroots consultation and the need for official institutional contact information.

7.35 Closing assessment

The Global Reparations Hub has publicly documented connections with Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and international participants associated with reparatory justice organisations and networks across several regions.

Human Rights Watch has acknowledged helping create the initiative.

Decolonize Berlin has identified itself as a member of the GRH's Core Group and described an organisational structure involving governance, advisory, supporting and membership components.

The Berlin and London launch programmes identify numerous individuals who contributed to the public presentation of the Hub.

These records establish participation, organisational relationships and continuity of public activity.

They do not yet establish a complete constitutional membership directory, identify every governing officer or determine the full scope of authority exercised by particular participants.

The principal institutional question is therefore not simply who appeared at the GRH's launch events, but who possesses formal authority to govern, administer, represent and authorise activities conducted in the GRH's name.

That question must be answered through founding documents, membership registers, governance records, institutional agreements and authorised written responses.

The investigation will also establish how these arrangements relate to the description of the GRH as community-owned, and whether affected communities possess defined rights concerning membership, representation and institutional decisions.

The relationships between the international GRH and Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the APPG conference organisers remain particularly relevant to determining the precise identity and authority of the London launch.

This section does not convert participation, institutional affiliation or public prominence into findings of ownership or governance.

It preserves the publicly documented relationships and identifies the further evidence required.

The following section will examine the legal identity, ownership, registration, governance, funding and institutional accountability arrangements of the Global Reparations Hub.

End of Section 7 — International Leadership, Founders, Partners, Membership and Institutional Relationships.

SECTION 8 — LEGAL IDENTITY, OWNERSHIP, REGISTRATION, GOVERNANCE, FUNDING AND DECISION-MAKING

8.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the legal and institutional identity of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), including its ownership, registration, governance, financial administration, decision-making authority and accountability arrangements.

Its central purpose is to establish precisely what institution was founded internationally in August 2024 and what institution was presented to the public at the UK Reparations Conference in London on 17 October 2026.

The investigation must distinguish the existence of an organised initiative from the existence of a separately constituted legal entity.

An international network may operate through its participating organisations without possessing separate legal personality. A project may be administered by an existing charity, company, association or other institution. Alternatively, an independent organisation may possess its own constitution, assets, accounts, officers and legal responsibilities.

These possibilities produce different arrangements concerning ownership, financial control, contracts, membership, public communication and institutional accountability.

The available documentary record identifies the GRH as an international network founded in cooperation with Human Rights Watch. Decolonize Berlin has publicly identified itself as a member of the GRH's Core Group.

However, the material examined has not yet established the Hub's complete legal constitution, registration status, governing authority or financial arrangements.

The investigation will therefore distinguish what has been documented from what remains to be established through official records and authorised written responses.

8.2 The difference between institutional existence and legal personality

An organisation can exist and undertake activities without possessing separate legal personality.

A group of individuals or institutions may establish a network, association, campaign, coalition, research programme or digital platform through an agreement to cooperate.

Such an arrangement may have a name, a membership structure, regular meetings, published objectives and recognised officers.

Those features may establish an identifiable organisation or initiative without establishing that it has been incorporated as a legal entity.

Conversely, a registered company, charity, association or foundation may possess formal legal status under the laws of its jurisdiction.

The distinction matters because legal personality can affect the capacity to own property, employ personnel, enter contracts, hold assets, initiate proceedings and assume legal obligations.

The report must therefore establish whether the GRH itself possesses legal personality or whether participating organisations undertake these functions on its behalf.

The absence of a separately identified registration number in the material presently examined does not establish that the GRH is unregistered.

It establishes that the relevant information has not yet been verified.

8.3 The first identifiable institutional record

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report identifies the Global Reparations Hub as an international network.

It states that the Hub was founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

It also records the commencement of regular international online meetings in September 2024.

The report identifies four principal organisational components: a Steering Committee, an Advisory Committee, supporting organisations and working groups, and general membership.

Decolonize Berlin additionally identifies itself as a member of the GRH's Core Group.

These statements establish that the initiative had a publicly described organisational identity and internal structure by 2025.

They do not, by themselves, establish its separate legal registration or the legal ownership of its assets.

The original founding documents, constitutional arrangements and financial administration records remain necessary to determine those matters.

8.4 Possible legal forms

The investigation should determine whether the GRH operates through one or more of the following arrangements.

Possible structure	Principal documentary evidence required
Separately incorporated company	Registration number, jurisdiction, articles and directors
Registered charity or foundation	Registration certificate, governing instrument and trustees
Registered association	Registry details, constitution and authorised officers
Unincorporated association	Founding agreement, constitution and membership rules
International coalition or network	Membership agreements, governance rules and coordinating authority
Project administered by another organisation	Fiscal or administrative hosting agreement
Partnership between independent institutions	Partnership agreement defining responsibilities
Digital platform without separate legal personality	Platform ownership, operator identity and governance arrangements
Combination of these structures	Documents identifying the relationships between the constituent bodies

These are possible institutional structures for examination.

The report does not assign the GRH to any particular category without supporting evidence.

8.5 Country of establishment and governing jurisdiction

The reported involvement of organisations in Germany, the United States and other countries creates a question concerning the GRH's governing jurisdiction.

The Hub's international scope does not necessarily mean that it was legally established in every country where it operates.

The investigation should establish whether it has a principal jurisdiction of establishment or administration.

If the GRH possesses separate legal personality, the relevant registration authority and governing law should be identified.

If it operates as an international network, the rules or agreements governing its institutional relationships should be obtained.

The report should also establish whether different regional activities are administered by separate legal entities.

These questions are especially relevant to distinguishing the international GRH from any UK-based organisational arrangements associated with the London launch.

8.6 The name Global Reparations Hub

The investigation should establish whether *Global Reparations Hub* is a registered organisational name, a trading or project name, a network title or a designation used by several collaborating organisations.

It should identify the original authority for adopting the name and the body responsible for controlling its use.

Relevant records may include founding documents, registrations, domain records, partnership agreements and official institutional correspondence.

The use of the same name at events in Berlin and London provides evidence of a shared public designation.

It does not automatically establish that the same legal entity contracted for both events.

The investigation should also establish whether the spelling, official name or organisational designation differs across jurisdictions.

An abbreviation such as GRH is useful for reference but cannot substitute for identification of the full institution concerned.

8.7 Legal ownership and control

Ownership must be examined as a separate matter from participation or public association.

An organisation may own its name, intellectual property, digital platform, financial assets, physical property or other resources.

Where an initiative operates without separate legal personality, those assets may be held by another institution or by persons acting under an agreed arrangement.

The investigation should seek the legal identity of each person or organisation holding substantial GRH assets.

It should also establish who possesses authority to authorise their use, transfer, disposal or modification.

The presence of a founding organisation does not automatically establish that the founding organisation owns the Hub.

Likewise, a member of the Core Group may participate in governance without possessing legal title to particular assets.

These relationships must be documented.

8.8 The meaning of community ownership

The London publicity described the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space for civil society.

This statement raises a substantial institutional identity question.

The investigation must establish what *community-owned* means within the GRH's actual arrangements.

It may concern legal ownership, collective governance, membership rights, shared stewardship, participation in decisions or another form of community control.

The report should seek the GRH's own formal definition.

The inquiry should establish which community or communities are intended to exercise those rights.

It should also determine how membership or ownership rights are obtained, recorded, exercised and withdrawn.

Where communities are described as owners, the mechanisms through which they select representatives and influence decisions should be identified.

The description of community ownership is an institutional claim capable of documentary examination.

The investigation will not substitute its own definition for the one adopted by the Hub.

8.9 Human Rights Watch and possible legal responsibilities

Human Rights Watch has publicly acknowledged helping to create the GRH.

Decolonize Berlin's annual report also identifies cooperation with Human Rights Watch during the foundation of the Hub.

These records justify direct inquiry concerning HRW's legal, financial and administrative relationship with the initiative.

The investigation should establish whether Human Rights Watch provided founding funds, administrative services, personnel, legal support, research infrastructure or technical resources.

It should also determine whether HRW entered any agreement defining its authority or responsibilities.

If the Hub operates through another legal institution, the relevant arrangement should be identified.

The inquiry must distinguish founding involvement from continuing governance authority.

A founding collaborator may remain involved or may subsequently transfer operational responsibilities to another body.

The present documentary record does not establish which arrangement applies.

8.10 Decolonize Berlin and the Core Group

Decolonize Berlin's annual report identifies it as a member of the GRH's Core Group.

This provides evidence of formal involvement in the international network.

However, the precise constitutional authority of the Core Group remains to be established.

The investigation should obtain the Core Group's terms of reference, membership register, decision-making procedures and relationship with other GRH bodies.

It should also determine whether Core Group members exercise collective authority over assets, financial decisions, membership, public statements or regional activities.

Membership of a collective body does not automatically establish that each member may independently bind the entire organisation.

Any such power must be established through the relevant institutional rules.

8.11 The Steering Committee

The published organisational description identifies a Steering Committee.

The investigation should establish whether this Committee constitutes the GRH's principal governing authority.

Relevant questions include how members are appointed, elected or removed; whether organisations or individuals hold seats; and how authority is distributed.

The inquiry should seek the Committee's terms of reference, meeting procedures, voting arrangements and record-keeping requirements.

It should also establish whether the Committee possesses authority over the international Hub's name, programmes, funding, staff, partnerships and regional launches.

The relationship between the Steering Committee and Core Group requires particular attention.

They must not be treated as the same body without documentary confirmation.

8.12 The Advisory Committee

The GRH's reported structure also includes an Advisory Committee.

The investigation should distinguish advisory responsibilities from executive or governing authority.

An advisory body may contribute specialist expertise or recommendations without holding power to make binding institutional decisions.

Alternatively, the GRH's own rules may assign particular approval or review responsibilities to the Committee.

The investigation should seek its membership, terms of reference, appointment procedures and relationship with the governing body.

It should also establish whether the Committee has responsibilities concerning legal compliance, community representation, historical evidence, safeguards or institutional accountability.

The precise role must be established from the Hub's own documents.

8.13 Membership and institutional decision-making

The GRH is described as possessing general membership.

This raises questions concerning the legal and practical consequences of membership.

The investigation should establish whether members are individuals, organisations or both.

It should seek the membership criteria, application procedures, admission authority, membership register and rules concerning suspension or termination.

It should also determine whether members possess voting rights, rights to receive institutional information, rights to elect governing officers or rights to challenge decisions.

Where organisations are members, the authority of persons acting on their behalf should be documented.

Participation in an event does not automatically establish membership.

Similarly, membership does not automatically establish authority to represent other members or the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

These distinctions are central to the IBIS comparison.

8.14 Decision-making authority

The investigation should establish how the GRH makes decisions.

This includes decisions concerning institutional objectives, membership, governance appointments, funding, partnerships, public statements, digital operations and the use of the GRH's name.

The report should seek the rules determining which body is responsible for each category of decision.

It should also examine whether decisions are made by majority vote, consensus, delegation, executive authority or another procedure.

Where authority is delegated, the source and limits of that delegation should be identified.

A transparent decision-making structure should permit interested persons to establish who made a particular decision and under what authority.

The investigation will determine whether the GRH has documented procedures for recording, reviewing and communicating decisions.

8.15 The London launch as an institutional decision

The incorporation of the GRH launch into the UK Reparations Conference programme was itself the result of organisational decisions.

The investigation should establish who proposed the session, who approved its inclusion and which GRH representatives or partner organisations participated in the arrangements.

It should also determine whether approval was obtained from the GRH's international governing structure.

If the international network authorises regional launches, the relevant authorisation procedure should be identified.

If regional partner organisations possess independent authority to organise launches, the basis of that authority should be explained.

The published conference programme establishes the existence of the scheduled launch.

It does not, by itself, establish the full legal and constitutional arrangements behind it.

Those arrangements are central to identifying whether the London GRH and international GRH are institutionally the same.

8.16 The UK legal and organisational connection

The London launch involved publicly identified organisations including Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

The investigation should establish the legal identity of each organisation and its contractual or other relationship with the GRH.

It should also determine whether a separately constituted UK Global Reparations Hub exists.

If a UK branch exists, its founding documents, governing authority, membership rights and relationship with the international organisation should be examined.

If the London activities were undertaken through independent partners, those arrangements should be recorded.

The existence of a UK event does not automatically establish a UK registered entity.

Equally, the absence of a separately identified UK registration does not prove that no UK organisational structure exists.

The question requires examination of registration records and direct written confirmation.

8.17 Responsibility of the conference organisers

The UK Reparations Conference included the London GRH launch in its published programme.

The conference organisers are therefore appropriate sources for determining which persons and organisations arranged the session and what institutional information was supplied.

The investigation should request identification of the persons who proposed the launch, the authority under which it was included, and any official GRH contact or organisational information held by the organisers.

This concerns reasonable transparency in the administration of a public event.

It does not automatically establish that the conference organisers owned, governed or exercised legal responsibility for the GRH.

The report will distinguish event-organising responsibilities from the legal responsibilities of the institution being presented.

It will also distinguish reasonable expectations of disclosure from any legally enforceable duty, which depends upon the applicable circumstances.

8.18 Registration and official records

The investigation should examine the relevant public registers in jurisdictions connected with the GRH.

In the United Kingdom, these may include Companies House, the Charity Commission and other applicable registration systems.

In Germany, relevant records may include association and commercial registers, depending on the institution's legal form.

In the United States and other jurisdictions, the appropriate registration systems depend on the relevant legal structure and place of establishment.

Any search must account for variations in the organisation's name and the possibility that the Hub operates as a project of another institution.

A search producing no matching registration must be recorded accurately as a search result, not converted into proof that the initiative has no legal status anywhere.

At the present stage, no registration number or separately constituted legal identity for the GRH has been verified in the material examined.

8.19 Financial administration

The investigation should identify who receives, holds, manages and disburses funds associated with the GRH.

An international network may maintain its own accounts or operate through a financial administrator.

The report should establish whether the GRH has separate banking arrangements, financial records and persons authorised to approve expenditure.

Where participating organisations receive funding for GRH-related activities, those arrangements should be distinguished from funding provided directly to the Hub.

The investigation should request available financial statements, budgets, funding summaries and applicable accountability procedures.

The purpose is to establish how the Hub's resources are administered and who exercises authority over their use.

8.20 Funding sources and institutional independence

The investigation should examine the GRH's sources of financial and in-kind support.

Potential categories include charitable grants, institutional funding, donations, sponsorship, research funding, staff time, technical assistance and the provision of venues or services.

The existence of support from a particular organisation does not automatically establish inappropriate influence.

The relevant questions concern the terms attached to that support and whether any donor, founding collaborator or participating institution possesses decision-making rights.

The investigation should seek agreements or authorised explanations identifying the conditions governing funding.

It should also determine whether funding relationships are disclosed to members and affected communities.

The report will distinguish financial contributions from ownership, governance authority and practical influence.

8.21 Financial accountability to participating communities

Where the GRH describes itself as community-owned, the relationship between community participation and financial accountability requires clarification.

The investigation should establish whether members receive financial information, approve budgets, elect persons responsible for financial oversight or possess rights to inspect relevant records.

It should also identify the arrangements for independent audit or review, where applicable.

If the Hub's finances are administered by another institution, the extent to which participating members may scrutinise those arrangements should be explained.

The objective is to establish what accountability mechanisms exist rather than presume a particular model should apply.

8.22 Ownership of the digital platform

The GRH has been publicly described as a digital space for international reparations movements.

The investigation should establish the legal and technical identity of the platform operator.

This includes the ownership or administrative control of internet domains, hosting arrangements, intellectual property and user records.

The report should also identify which institution is responsible for maintaining the platform and authorising technical changes.

A digital platform may be operated by a contractor or partner without that organisation possessing constitutional authority over the wider network.

The investigation must distinguish technical administration from institutional governance.

It should also determine what functions were operational at the time of the London launch.

8.23 Data protection and the identity of the responsible institution

The operation of a digital platform may involve the collection of personal information concerning members, activists, organisations, claimants or other participants.

Where such information is processed, the responsible institution and applicable data protection arrangements should be identified.

The investigation should seek published privacy information, data controller details, terms of participation, retention rules and procedures for correcting records.

The precise obligations will depend on where and how data is processed and the applicable legal framework.

The present investigation has not established the nature or extent of personal data processed by the GRH.

These matters therefore remain questions for verification.

8.24 Institutional records and preservation

A functioning international network may generate founding records, membership registers, meeting minutes, correspondence, financial documents, programme records and formal decisions.

The investigation should identify which institution is responsible for preserving the GRH's official records.

It should also establish whether members or authorised researchers may request access to relevant documents.

Where records are confidential, the organisation should be invited to explain whether an appropriate public summary can be supplied.

The availability of records is important to verifying institutional continuity between the international initiative and regional launches.

Preservation of historical records also supports accountability when organisational roles or governing arrangements change over time.

8.25 Complaints, review and correction procedures

The report will investigate whether the GRH maintains formal procedures for receiving complaints, reviewing decisions and correcting institutional records.

These may concern membership, representation, access, governance, safeguarding, finance or public information.

Relevant questions include who receives complaints, whether decisions can be reviewed, how conflicts of interest are addressed and whether complainants receive written explanations.

The investigation should also determine whether the Hub has procedures for correcting public statements concerning institutional identity or representative authority.

A commitment to transparency is distinct from a documented and operational correction mechanism.

The report will examine both.

8.26 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The GRH's governance and decision-making arrangements are relevant to the examination of specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The investigation should determine whether written safeguards exist concerning appointments, membership, consultation, representation, funding and access to organisational resources.

It should establish who has responsibility for implementing those safeguards and whether relevant decisions are subject to review.

Where policies are supplied, the report will distinguish their existence from evidence of implementation and practical effectiveness.

The same standards will be applied to IBIS.

The inquiry seeks specific documentary information rather than treating general statements concerning equality or inclusion as complete answers to operational questions.

8.27 Conflicts of interest

An international network involving several organisations may encounter circumstances in which persons occupy roles in more than one participating institution.

Such overlapping appointments are not inherently improper.

However, the investigation should determine whether the GRH has rules requiring relevant interests to be declared and managed when decisions concern funding, appointments, contracts or institutional partnerships.

It should also establish whether individuals involved in approving regional activities have any obligation to record their institutional capacity.

These procedures can help distinguish decisions made on behalf of the GRH from those made on behalf of independent partner organisations.

They are also relevant to understanding the relationships between the international Hub and the London organisers.

8.28 Institutional continuity between 2024 and 2026

The central identity investigation requires evidence of organisational continuity.

A continuous public name and overlapping participants are relevant, but additional information is required to establish constitutional and legal continuity.

The investigation should seek records showing how the GRH's governing arrangements developed between August 2024 and October 2026.

This includes any changes to its constitution, committees, membership rules, legal status, financial administration or regional structures.

The report should determine whether the London launch was authorised by the same continuing governing structure or by a body exercising delegated authority.

Where the institutional structure changed, the documents authorising those changes should be identified.

This examination will help establish whether the international and London GRH are the same entity, related bodies or participants in another organisational arrangement.

8.29 Consolidated legal and institutional identity matrix

Subject	**Present documentary position**	**Evidence required**
GRH existence	International initiative documented from 2024	Founding agreement or charter
Founding involvement	Human Rights Watch involvement acknowledged	Complete founding records
Core Group	Decolonize Berlin identifies its membership	Membership list and authority
Steering Committee	Identified in published organisational description	Terms of reference and membership

Advisory Committee	Identified in published description	Appointment and advisory rules
General membership	Identified as structural component	Membership constitution and rights
Separate legal personality	Not yet verified	Registration or formal explanation
Registered jurisdiction	Not yet verified	Registration records
Legal ownership	Not yet verified	Asset and ownership documents
Financial administration	Not yet verified	Financial and hosting arrangements
Funding sources	Incomplete information	Funding disclosures
Digital platform ownership	Not yet verified	Operator and domain records
London institutional status	Public launch documented	Regional authorisation or partnership documents
Community ownership mechanism	Publicly described but not fully defined	Governance and ownership documents
Decision-making authority	Organisational components identified	Rules allocating authority
Official institutional contact	Not yet independently verified	Authorised contact details
Safeguarding procedures	Require documentary examination	Policies and implementation records

The entries marked as unverified identify limitations of the material examined. They are not findings that the corresponding institution, record or procedure does not exist.

8.30 Questions for the international GRH

The following questions should be addressed to the persons authorised to answer on behalf of the international Global Reparations Hub.

1. What is the GRH's complete official institutional name?

2. Does the GRH possess separate legal personality?
3. If YES, in which jurisdiction is it registered?
4. What is its registration number?
5. If it is not separately registered, what legal or institutional arrangement governs its operation?
6. Which organisation holds or administers its funds?
7. Which organisation owns or controls its digital platform?
8. Who possesses ultimate governing authority?
9. Who are the current members of the Core Group?
10. Who are the current members of the Steering Committee?
11. What is the relationship between those bodies?
12. Who appoints or removes governing members?
13. What voting or decision-making rights do ordinary members possess?
14. What does the GRH mean by community ownership?
15. Which communities possess the ownership or governance rights described?
16. Who approves institutional partnerships?
17. Who authorises regional launches?
18. Who approved the London launch of 17 October 2026?
19. Does a separate UK GRH institution or branch exist?
20. What formal agreement connects the international GRH with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies?
21. What are the GRH's sources of funding?
22. What financial oversight arrangements operate?
23. Who is responsible for record preservation?
24. What formal complaints and review procedures exist?
25. What specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism govern its decisions?
26. What is the GRH's official website?
27. What is its official institutional email address?

28. Who is authorised to respond to formal inquiries?
29. What documents establish the relationship between the international GRH and its London launch?
30. Can the relevant documents be provided or made publicly available?

These questions seek institutional facts and documentary clarification.

8.31 Questions for the UK conference organisers

The conference organisers should be asked to identify the organisation or individuals with whom they arranged the London GRH launch.

The inquiry should establish who proposed the session, who approved its inclusion in the conference programme and what institutional information was supplied.

It should also determine whether the organisers received official GRH contact details or documents confirming the authority of the persons arranging the launch.

Where the organisers do not hold that information, they should be invited to identify the person or organisation understood to be responsible.

The report will distinguish any response from the conference organisers from an authoritative statement made by the international GRH.

8.32 Questions for Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin

Human Rights Watch should be asked to clarify its founding involvement and identify any continuing legal, administrative, financial or governance responsibilities.

Decolonize Berlin should be asked to explain its Core Group membership and identify the international body responsible for authorising regional activities.

Both organisations should be invited to identify the appropriate person or office authorised to provide official information concerning the GRH's constitution and governance.

Their respective responses may help establish whether the Hub operates through a separate institution or through arrangements involving existing organisations.

8.33 Comparison with the institutional architecture of IBIS

The GRH's legal and governance arrangements will later be placed in direct juxtaposition with the IBIS Reparations Hub.

The comparison will distinguish organisational identity from identity verification, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

IBIS's architecture explicitly separates these functions.

Its development through Reparation Nation Limited also permits examination of the relationship between the legal identity of an organisation and the digital or administrative systems it develops.

However, the existence of an architectural design does not automatically establish that every proposed function has been implemented or independently verified.

The GRH will be assessed against the same distinction between stated purpose, documentary design, implemented systems and demonstrated operation.

The comparative investigation should identify differences in institutional approach without substituting promotional claims for operational evidence.

8.34 Principal documentary sources

The principal source for the GRH's reported institutional structure remains:

Decolonize Berlin — Annual Report 2025, pages 37–38.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

This report identifies the GRH's international network structure, founding cooperation with Human Rights Watch, Core Group involvement and the four organisational components.

The following sources provide additional context:

Human Rights Watch — Public announcement concerning the November 2025 European launch.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/human-rights-watch_human-rights-watch-is-proud-to-have-helped-activity-7392486043473833984-jj1i

Berlin Global Village — Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025.

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

APPG for Afrikan Reparations — UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Black History Studies — Original London GRH launch advertisement.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Empress Judah — Email dated 18 October 2026.

Original correspondence concerning the London launch, community consultation and institutional contact information.

These materials support the existence of the initiative and identifiable organisational relationships. They do not yet provide a complete legal, financial and constitutional record.

8.35 Closing assessment

The Global Reparations Hub has an identifiable international history and publicly described organisational structure.

Its reported foundation in August 2024 involved cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

Decolonize Berlin identifies itself as a member of the international Core Group.

Published material describes a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

The London launch of 17 October 2026 provides further evidence of public activity undertaken in the GRH's name.

However, the present documentary record does not yet establish the Hub's complete legal identity, registration status, ownership, financial administration, governing authority or formal relationship with any UK regional structure.

These are substantive institutional questions requiring direct documentary clarification.

The decisive question is who, in law and in the Hub's own governing arrangements, possesses authority to own, govern, finance, administer and represent the Global Reparations Hub.

The answer will be central to determining whether the London initiative is the same entity as the international GRH founded in 2024.

The investigation will continue through official records, original governance documents, direct institutional correspondence and the preservation of verifiable evidence.

No conclusion concerning wrongdoing, improper motives or institutional conduct is drawn from information that remains unavailable or unverified.

The next section will examine the GRH's stated global purpose and the racial, ethnic, geographical and historical identities of its intended beneficiaries.

End of Section 8 — Legal Identity, Ownership, Registration, Governance, Funding and Decision-Making.

SECTION 9 — THE MEANING OF GLOBAL REPARATIONS: RACE, ETHNICITY, BENEFICIARIES AND INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE

9.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the meaning of the term *Global Reparations Hub* and the racial, ethnic, geographical, historical and institutional scope of the initiative operating under that name.

Its principal purpose is to establish whom the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) is intended to serve, which historical and continuing injustices fall within its mandate, how its intended beneficiaries are defined, and whether its institutional identity corresponds with the identity of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

The investigation arises partly from a fundamental question concerning the GRH's public presentation at the UK Reparations Conference in London on 17 October 2026.

Does the term *Global Reparations Hub* identify an organisation established specifically to advance reparatory justice for Black/Afrikan people worldwide, or does it identify an institution concerned with reparations generally, potentially encompassing different populations and historical injustices?

The answer cannot be determined from the organisation's name alone.

The word *global* may describe geographical reach, international participation, the range of historical injustices addressed, the population served, or a combination of these characteristics.

It does not automatically establish racial or ethnic identity, membership, beneficiary eligibility or representative authority.

The investigation must therefore examine the GRH's original purpose, public descriptions, founding arrangements, governance, membership and intended beneficiaries.

These questions are especially relevant to the institutional distinctions developed within IBIS, which separates identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

The section also considers whether organisations concerned with reparations generally necessarily possess the same institutional purpose as organisations specifically established to pursue reparatory justice concerning Black and Mixed-Black people.

9.2 Reparations as a general field of justice

Reparations are not confined to a single racial, ethnic, national or historical population.

The general concept concerns measures intended to address recognised injury, wrongdoing or harm.

Depending on the circumstances and applicable legal or institutional framework, reparatory measures may include restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, acknowledgement, guarantees of non-repetition and other remedies.

Reparations claims may concern enslavement, colonialism, genocide, unlawful displacement, war crimes, dispossession, persecution, systematic discrimination and other serious injustices.

Different affected populations may pursue different remedies through different institutional arrangements.

Therefore, a general global reparations institution could potentially concern numerous populations and categories of injustice.

An institution specifically concerned with reparations for Black/Afrikan people would possess a narrower or more expressly defined beneficiary focus, even where its geographical activities extended worldwide.

These institutional purposes are not necessarily contradictory.

A general global reparations initiative and a specifically Black/Afrikan reparations institution may undertake different functions or participate in overlapping areas of work.

The investigation must nevertheless establish the exact purpose of each institution rather than assume institutional equivalence from their use of the term *reparations*.

9.3 The distinction between geographical scope and beneficiary identity

Geographical scope and beneficiary identity are separate institutional questions.

An organisation may operate internationally while serving a particular racial or ethnic population.

Another may operate within a single country while addressing injustices affecting several populations.

A third may describe itself as global because its members, partners or activities are located across several continents.

Accordingly, the word *global* does not establish that an organisation serves every population worldwide.

Neither does it establish that the organisation serves only Black/Afrikan people.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH uses *global* to describe its international membership, geographical activities, institutional partnerships, categories of injustice, beneficiaries or wider mission.

This distinction is central to evaluating the relationship between the international GRH and the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

An international Black reparations movement may legitimately possess a global geographical scope while maintaining a clearly identified racial and historical purpose.

The report must distinguish these dimensions rather than treat them as interchangeable.

9.4 What the GRH's published material actually establishes

The available published material provides a substantial indication of the GRH's intended focus.

An April 2025 announcement describes the GRH as an online community space intended to connect reparations movements, support exchanges of information and resources, and strengthen collective demands for reparatory justice concerning colonialism and enslavement.

The same announcement describes the platform as led by grassroots movements of People of African Descent and supported by Human Rights Watch.

This is an important published description of its identity and purpose.

The October 2026 London Building Reparative Futures programme similarly describes an event bringing together reparations advocates advancing the liberation struggle of People of African Descent.

The original London launch advertisement describes the Hub as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space intended to strengthen the global reparations movement, local connections and international solidarity.

These statements provide evidence of a substantial institutional focus on People of African Descent and reparations connected with colonialism and enslavement.

They do not, however, supply a complete constitutional definition of the Hub's beneficiaries, membership or representative authority.

The report must distinguish the purpose expressed in publicity from the precise institutional rules governing participation and decision-making.

9.5 People of African Descent as a stated population

The term *People of African Descent* appears in public material associated with the GRH.

It also has established usage within international human rights processes, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent.

The term may encompass populations across Africa, the Caribbean, the Americas, Europe and other regions whose ancestry and historical experiences are connected with Africa.

However, different institutions may apply different definitions for different purposes.

The investigation must establish the definition adopted by the GRH itself.

It should determine whether the Hub has a written statement identifying People of African Descent as its principal beneficiaries, participants, governing constituency or intended users.

These are distinct institutional roles.

A person may belong to the population whose historical injustices are being examined without automatically becoming a member of the GRH.

A person may participate in the GRH without becoming a beneficiary of a particular reparations claim.

A member may contribute to advocacy without possessing authority to represent every person within the affected population.

The report must preserve these distinctions.

9.6 Black and Afrikan identity

The terms *Black* and *Afrikan* are used within different historical, political, cultural and institutional contexts.

Within the British reparations movement, the spelling *Afrikan* is frequently used by organisations and activists expressing particular understandings of African identity, self-determination and historical continuity.

The term *Black* may be used in racial, demographic, legal, political and community contexts.

These terms may overlap, but their meanings should not automatically be treated as identical in every institutional setting.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH formally uses either term, how it defines the populations concerned, and whether its governance documents distinguish racial identity from geographical or ancestral association.

The report should preserve the terminology used by the organisations and persons whose statements it examines.

An individual's preferred description must not be silently replaced with another category.

This requirement is particularly relevant to the broader IBIS safeguards concerning identity and the preservation of original meaning.

9.7 Mixed-Black identity and beneficiary inclusion

The treatment of people of Mixed-Black identity is a specific subject requiring examination.

A reparations institution may use terms such as *Black*, *African-descended*, *Afro-descendant* or *People of African Descent* without expressly explaining how those categories apply to people of mixed ancestry.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH has adopted written definitions addressing such persons.

It should also examine whether racial or ethnic identification affects access to membership, participation, recognition, representation or particular reparations-related programmes.

The fact that an institution uses a broad population description does not automatically establish the existence of detailed beneficiary eligibility procedures.

Nor should the absence of a published definition from the materials presently examined be presented as proof that such a definition does not exist.

The inquiry should obtain the relevant documents or an authorised explanation.

Within IBIS, the distinction between Black and Mixed-Black identification forms part of the project's explicit identity architecture.

The comparative report will examine whether the GRH addresses equivalent questions through its own procedures.

9.8 Historical injustice and beneficiary identification

A reparations claim requires clarity concerning the historical or continuing injustice to which the proposed remedy relates.

The affected population may be defined through ancestry, community membership, geographical displacement, institutional records, historical relationships, legal status or other relevant criteria.

Different reparations programmes may require different methods of identifying affected persons.

A general advocacy platform may not itself determine individual eligibility.

A claims administration system may require more detailed procedures.

The investigation should therefore establish whether the GRH intends to identify individual beneficiaries, support collective claims, coordinate existing organisations, maintain research records or perform some combination of these functions.

The Hub's published emphasis on networking and coordination should be distinguished from the administration of individual reparations claims.

The report should not infer that the GRH possesses an individual identity-verification mechanism merely because it advocates reparatory justice.

Likewise, it should not presume that the Hub has rejected such mechanisms without examining its operational documentation.

9.9 The distinction between beneficiaries and members

The intended beneficiaries of reparatory justice are not necessarily the same persons as the members of an institution pursuing it.

For example, a professional researcher may be a member of a reparations network without being personally eligible for a particular reparations remedy.

An affected person may be a beneficiary of a reparations programme without belonging to the organisation administering it.

An organisation may be a member of a coalition without transferring authority to that coalition to represent all of its individual members.

These distinctions are fundamental to institutional accountability.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has a formal membership structure and how that structure relates to the people whose interests it seeks to advance.

It should determine whether membership confers access to governance, consultation, resources, information or services.

It should also establish whether beneficiaries possess participation rights independently of formal membership.

The IBIS architecture specifically distinguishes identity from membership.

That distinction will be applied when examining the GRH's institutional arrangements.

9.10 The distinction between membership and representation

Membership does not automatically confer representative authority.

An individual may become a member of a network without being authorised to speak on behalf of other members.

An organisation may participate in a coalition without authorising every coalition statement.

A member of a governing committee may possess authority limited by the institution's constitution or terms of reference.

The investigation should therefore establish how the GRH authorises representatives and defines the scope of their responsibilities.

This includes identifying whether persons who speak on behalf of the GRH are appointed by its governing bodies, elected by members, nominated by participating organisations or authorised through another process.

Where the GRH claims to represent grassroots reparations movements, the basis of that representative relationship should be explained.

The presence of grassroots activists within a network does not, by itself, establish that every relevant grassroots organisation has authorised the network to represent it.

9.11 Recognition is not authorisation

Recognition concerns the acknowledgement of a person, organisation, community, claim or status.

An institution may recognise the historical contributions of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement without obtaining authority to govern or represent that movement.

Similarly, public recognition of a reparations organisation does not automatically make it a member of a larger network.

Participation in a conference does not necessarily constitute acceptance of a new institution's authority.

These distinctions are essential to understanding the GRH's relationship with longstanding reparations organisations.

The investigation should examine whether the Hub formally recognises existing organisations, whether it invites their membership, and whether it claims authority to coordinate or represent them.

Each relationship should be supported by its own documentary evidence.

The report must not substitute one relationship for another.

9.12 The meaning of community ownership

The original London launch advertisement describes the GRH as a community-owned digital space.

This description raises questions about both the identity of the community and the mechanisms of ownership.

Which community is intended?

Does the term refer to People of African Descent, grassroots reparations organisations, participating civil-society groups, registered members or a broader international reparations constituency?

Do the persons or organisations described as owners possess legal rights, voting rights, governance authority, access rights or another form of participation?

Who may join that community?

Who decides whether an applicant qualifies?

How are disagreements concerning identity, membership and representation resolved?

The investigation should seek the GRH's own formal explanation of the expression *community-owned*.

Its meaning should not be supplied by the researchers in place of an institutional definition.

9.13 The original rationale for the international Hub

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report describes a perceived need for stronger transnational coordination between reparations movements.

The report identifies circumstances in which movements operate across different countries with limited opportunities to exchange experiences and develop shared strategies.

It presents the GRH as a space intended to increase cooperation, share knowledge and strengthen collective international activity.

This provides an important explanation of the Hub's stated purpose.

It suggests that the initiative was conceived as an instrument for connecting existing movements rather than necessarily replacing them.

However, its exact powers, governance arrangements and relationship with independent organisations must be established from formal documents.

A coordination purpose does not automatically include authority to represent every organisation being connected.

The report must therefore distinguish the stated purpose of strengthening a movement from any formal mandate to speak or make decisions for that movement.

9.14 The distinction between a movement and a hub

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement is a historical and continuing field of collective activity involving numerous organisations and individuals.

A hub is a particular institutional or technical arrangement that may seek to connect participants, provide information or coordinate activities.

The existence of a hub does not automatically create the movement whose activities it seeks to support.

Neither does the existence of a movement automatically establish a mandate for any particular hub to govern or represent it.

The investigation should therefore establish whether the GRH describes itself as a service to reparations movements, a representative structure, a coordinating institution or another kind of organisation.

These descriptions have different implications for membership, governance and accountability.

The report must avoid treating the terms *movement*, *network*, *hub*, *organisation*, *platform* and *representative body* as interchangeable.

9.15 General reparations and specifically Black/Afrikan reparations

An institution concerned with reparations generally may address injustices affecting numerous communities.

An institution focused specifically on Black/Afrikan reparations may concentrate on historical and continuing injustices affecting African people and their descendants.

The GRH's publicly identified focus on People of African Descent provides a substantial connection with the latter field.

However, that focus does not fully establish whether the Hub's mandate excludes other populations or permits participation concerning other categories of reparations.

The investigation should seek an authoritative statement addressing this question directly.

The relevant issue is not whether a global or a specifically Black/Afrikan approach is inherently preferable.

It is whether the institution's declared purpose, membership arrangements and representative claims are clear and consistent.

That clarity is necessary for informed participation and institutional accountability.

9.16 The GRH's relationship with existing Black/Afrikan organisations

Empress Judah's email raises questions about whether longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the London launch.

Those questions acquire additional importance when examined alongside the GRH's public descriptions of grassroots leadership and community ownership.

The investigation should establish which organisations were involved in the Hub's development from 2024 onwards.

It should identify whether those organisations were consulted, invited into membership, appointed to governing bodies, recognised as partners or merely informed of subsequent activities.

These distinctions should be preserved.

Consultation with an individual does not automatically establish consultation with every organisation with which that individual may be associated.

Consultation with one grassroots organisation does not automatically establish consultation with the wider movement.

The report will seek the actual records of participation and institutional authorisation.

9.17 Dedicated reparations organisations and wider civil society

The GRH's published description as a digital space for civil society suggests participation extending beyond organisations established exclusively for reparations.

Civil society may include charities, NGOs, cultural organisations, academic institutions, grassroots campaigns, legal organisations, faith organisations and independent networks.

These organisations may contribute different resources and expertise.

However, their institutional purposes are not necessarily identical.

The investigation should therefore establish whether the GRH distinguishes dedicated reparations organisations from wider organisations supporting reparations among several objectives.

It should also examine whether those distinctions affect governance, consultation, representation or membership rights.

The purpose is to identify the institutional composition of the Hub accurately.

An organisation's general interest in reparations does not automatically establish that reparatory justice is its exclusive constitutional purpose.

9.18 Who is the community being consulted?

Empress Judah's correspondence refers to the Black reparations community and identifies longstanding activists and organisations with whom she believes consultation should have occurred.

The GRH's publicity refers to grassroots movements and civil society.

These expressions may describe overlapping but not necessarily identical constituencies.

The investigation should establish which community the GRH intended to consult during its development and London introduction.

It should determine how potential participants were identified, who was invited, what information they received and whether their views could affect decisions.

The inquiry should also examine whether the GRH adopted a defined consultation framework.

A public launch may provide notification and an opportunity for questions without necessarily constituting consultation during the institution's formation.

The timing and nature of participation must therefore be documented.

9.19 The role of international NGOs

Human Rights Watch's documented involvement in creating the GRH raises a question concerning the relationship between international NGOs and grassroots reparations movements.

An international NGO may contribute research capacity, legal expertise, funding, technical resources, public visibility and institutional connections.

A grassroots organisation may contribute community knowledge, historical campaigning experience, local mobilisation and relationships with affected populations.

These functions may be complementary.

However, the existence of institutional collaboration does not automatically establish that the organisations possess identical purposes or representative mandates.

The investigation should establish how the GRH allocates decision-making authority between participating NGOs, grassroots organisations and individual members.

It should also determine whether any formal safeguards address the independence of grassroots participants and the management of institutional influence.

These are questions of organisational design requiring evidence of the actual arrangements.

9.20 Regional and international governance

The GRH's development includes reported international meetings, a European launch in Berlin and a London launch.

This geographical activity raises questions concerning the relationship between international governance and regional participation.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH recognises formal regional branches or merely undertakes regional events through participating organisations.

It should determine whether UK-based participants possess distinct membership or governance arrangements.

The inquiry should also establish whether authority to organise local activities is delegated by an international governing body.

These questions are relevant to beneficiary identity because a global institution may include populations and organisations with different historical experiences, legal contexts and reparations priorities.

The existence of regional activities does not automatically establish separate regional legal identities.

9.21 Reparations concerning enslavement and colonialism

The GRH's public descriptions emphasise the historical crimes of colonialism and enslavement and their continuing consequences.

These descriptions provide a substantive connection with longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations movements.

However, the investigation should establish which specific categories of historical injustice the Hub formally addresses.

It should also determine whether the Hub's purpose includes restitution of cultural property, land-related claims, economic compensation, educational measures, institutional reform and other forms of reparatory justice.

Different categories of remedy may require different evidence, beneficiaries, legal approaches and delivery systems.

The report should not infer that the GRH administers every type of claim merely because it supports a broad reparations movement.

Its stated objectives and operational activities must be examined separately.

9.22 Identity and the administration of reparations claims

An institution that advocates for reparatory justice does not necessarily need to determine the individual eligibility of every affected person.

However, an institution administering individual claims or distributing reparatory resources may require procedures for identifying claimants, verifying relevant relationships and recording decisions.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH intends to undertake such functions.

If it does, the relevant identity, eligibility, evidence and safeguarding procedures should be requested.

If its purpose is coordination, research or advocacy rather than claims administration, that distinction should be recorded.

This inquiry will assist in determining whether the GRH and IBIS address the same operational problems or perform different functions.

9.23 The IBIS Identity Engine

The IBIS project expressly identifies racial and ethnic identity as a substantive architectural subject.

Its Identity Engine is distinct from the Five-Factor Engine.

The Identity Engine concerns identity-related processes, while the Five-Factor Engine must be understood according to its separately defined role within the IBIS architecture.

The two must not be presented as equivalent systems.

IBIS also separates identity from membership, membership from citizenship, membership from representation, and recognition from membership.

These distinctions are relevant to determining who a person is, what institutional relationships they possess, what claims they may make and who has authority to act on their behalf.

The report will examine the GRH's published procedures to determine whether it addresses similar questions and, if so, how.

The existence of these principles within IBIS's architecture does not automatically establish that every proposed technical or administrative component has been fully implemented and tested.

That distinction will be preserved in the comparative analysis.

9.24 Racial identity and institutional safeguards

Racial and ethnic identity may be relevant to the design of safeguards within organisations concerned with historical and continuing racial injustice.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH possesses specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism in its governance and decision-making processes.

This includes examining procedures for membership, representation, consultation, allocation of resources, complaints and review.

The existence of general statements concerning equality or diversity should be distinguished from specific documented safeguards.

The report should also establish whether safeguards apply to external community relationships as well as internal institutional decisions.

A question concerning the existence of safeguards is a request for evidence.

It does not, by itself, establish that a person or institution has engaged in wrongdoing.

9.25 Identity, evidence and the preservation of meaning

The investigation recognises that institutional identity questions are connected with the accurate treatment of personal testimony, community records and correspondence.

A person's own identification, questions and observations must not be silently rewritten into different categories or claims.

The report adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle is particularly relevant where technology assists with the identification, classification or analysis of people and their claims.

The investigation will distinguish user-authored statements from institutional classifications and AI-generated interpretations.

It will also preserve original wording where material questions concern race, identity, representation or possible discrimination.

The GRH's use of digital infrastructure creates a legitimate basis for requesting information about how its platform manages records, user identity and corrections, insofar as those functions exist.

9.26 Practical delivery and beneficiary accountability

Reparations institutions may undertake advocacy, research, coordination or delivery.

These functions must be distinguished.

The GRH's published descriptions place substantial emphasis on networking, knowledge exchange and international solidarity.

The investigation should establish whether it also administers claims, tracks reparatory commitments, records transfers or verifies delivery to intended beneficiaries.

This is relevant to Reparation Nation Shipping, which distinguishes reparations promises from commitments, allocations, transfers, receipts and verified receipt.

A global coordination platform may contribute to reparatory justice without itself performing these delivery functions.

The comparison will therefore examine the documented operational purpose of each Hub before evaluating whether their activities overlap or complement one another.

9.27 Institutional purpose and the risk of category confusion

The discussion surrounding the London launch illustrates why institutional identity categories require clear definitions.

A Hub may be described as global, grassroots-led, community-owned, digital and reparations-focused.

Each description refers to a different dimension of institutional identity.

Global may concern geographical reach.

Grassroots-led may concern the origin or exercise of leadership.

Community-owned may concern legal or participatory governance.

Digital may describe the means through which services are delivered.

Reparations-focused describes a substantive field of activity.

None of these descriptions automatically establishes the others.

The investigation should therefore seek documentary explanations of each term and determine how the descriptions relate to the GRH's governing structure.

This is particularly important where persons or organisations are asked to participate, support, join or recognise the Hub.

9.28 Consolidated identity questions

The following questions arise from the available public descriptions.

1. Does the Global Reparations Hub have a formally adopted statement of purpose?

2. Does its mandate concern reparations generally or particular historical injustices?
3. Is the GRH established specifically for People of African Descent?
4. Does its mandate include Black/Afrikan people worldwide?
5. Does it expressly identify people of Mixed-Black ancestry within its intended population?
6. Does it include reparations claims affecting populations other than People of African Descent?
7. How does the GRH define the term *global*?
8. How does it define the term *community*?
9. What does it mean by *community-owned*?
10. Which persons or organisations possess the ownership or governance rights described?
11. How does it distinguish beneficiaries from members?
12. How does it distinguish membership from representation?
13. What procedures establish authority to represent participating organisations?
14. Does the GRH claim any representative authority over the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement?
15. What evidence establishes the source and limits of any such mandate?
16. Which dedicated Black/Afrikan reparations organisations participated in its founding?
17. Which organisations were consulted during development between 2024 and 2026?
18. How were grassroots organisations selected for consultation?
19. What opportunities were provided for persons outside the original network to influence its development?
20. Who has authority to determine membership and participation rules?
21. Does the GRH identify individual beneficiaries of reparations claims?
22. Does it administer or verify reparatory justice claims or deliveries?
23. What racial and ethnic identity procedures are applied, if any?

24. What specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism operate within its governance?
25. How can a person or organisation request correction of an institutional identity or representation record?
26. What documentary explanation of these matters was available to attendees at the London launch?

These questions should be addressed to the GRH's authorised governing representatives, with relevant questions separately directed to the London event organisers.

9.29 Comparative identity matrix

Institutional question	GRH: present documentary position	IBIS: stated architecture
Geographical reach	International network and regional launches documented	International reparatory justice architecture
Principal population	Strong published focus on People of African Descent	Black and Mixed-Black people
Beneficiary definitions	Complete formal criteria not yet verified	Identity is an explicit architectural subject
Membership	General membership described	Identity and membership expressly separated
Representation	Formal mandate requires documentary clarification	Membership and representation expressly separated
Recognition	Procedures require examination	Recognition distinguished from identity and membership
Community ownership	Publicly described	Institutional authority treated as a separate question
Consultation	International meetings documented; full stakeholder history incomplete	Consultation can be examined separately from authorisation
Digital functions	Coordination and information-sharing publicly described	Identity, justice and reparatory delivery architecture

Delivery verification	Specific mechanisms require examination	Reparation Nation Shipping designed to distinguish stages of delivery
Anti-Black racism safeguards	Specific documented procedures require examination	Explicit project safeguarding requirement

This comparison records available documentary descriptions and stated architectural distinctions. It does not establish equivalence of operational development, implementation or independent verification.

9.30 Principal documentary sources

The principal sources supporting this section are:

Source 9A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025, Global Reparations Hub section.

Describes the Hub's international development, coordination objectives, focus on reparatory justice and organisational structure.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 9B — April 2025 GRH announcement associated with grassroots movements of People of African Descent.

Describes an online community space for reparations movements, supported by Human Rights Watch, with a focus on colonialism, enslavement and transformative reparatory justice.

This source should be retained with its original publication context and date when entered into the documentary evidence register.

Source 9C — Building Reparative Futures, London webinar, 12 October 2026.

Identifies the London programme as concerned with civil-society-led reparatory justice and the liberation struggle of People of African Descent.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 9D — Original London Global Reparations Hub launch advertisement, 17 October 2026.

Describes the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space for civil society and the global reparations movement.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 9E — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the GRH's London launch within the programme of the UK Reparations Conference.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 9F — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Records questions concerning the GRH's formation, grassroots consultation, community involvement and institutional contact details.

The original correspondence should remain preserved in the report's documentary appendices.

9.31 Closing assessment

The term *Global Reparations Hub* does not, by itself, establish the racial, ethnic or historical identity of the populations intended to benefit from the institution.

The available published material nevertheless provides substantial evidence that the GRH's development and public presentation have been closely connected with People of African Descent, colonialism, enslavement and the international reparations movement.

The initiative has been described as a global network, an online community space and a community-owned digital platform supporting reparations movements.

These descriptions establish its publicly stated orientation but do not completely define its legal identity, governing constituency, membership, representative mandate or beneficiary eligibility rules.

The investigation must therefore establish whether the GRH is specifically constituted for Black/Afrikan reparatory justice or possesses a broader reparations mandate.

It must also determine how the Hub distinguishes its members, participating organisations, intended beneficiaries and persons or communities it claims to represent.

Empress Judah's concerns concerning grassroots consultation are directly relevant because public descriptions of community leadership and ownership invite examination of how the relevant communities were identified and involved.

The IBIS architecture provides a contrasting framework in which identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority are expressly distinguished.

The purpose of the comparison is to examine these institutional arrangements through documentary evidence rather than treat shared terminology as proof of common structure or authority.

The central unanswered question is not merely whether the Global Reparations Hub is global, but precisely who constitutes its community, whom it intends to serve, and what authority its governing institutions possess to act for or represent that community.

These questions are essential to establishing the GRH's identity and its relationship with the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

The investigation will continue through original records, formal institutional questions, documentary verification and the preservation of the meaning of the communications examined.

End of Section 9 — The Meaning of Global Reparations: Race, Ethnicity, Beneficiaries and Institutional Purpose.

SECTION 10 — THE LONDON GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB LAUNCH: PLANNING, PUBLICITY, VENUE CHANGES AND EVENTS

10.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the planning, organisation, publicity, programming, venue arrangements, communications and institutional responsibilities associated with the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The investigation seeks to reconstruct how the London launch was developed, advertised, incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference, presented to attendees and subsequently discussed by members of the Black/Afrikan reparations community.

Particular attention is given to the distinction between the international Global Reparations Hub, whose origins have been traced to August 2024, and the organisations and individuals involved in its London presentation.

The investigation also examines the original event advertised at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington, its subsequently cancelled Eventbrite listing, the incorporation of a GRH launch session into the UK Reparations Conference at Friends House, and the account circulated by Empress Judah on 18 October 2026.

The central questions concern who organised the London launch, who authorised it, what institutional information was available to participants, and whether the organisations responsible for the conference could identify the institution being presented.

This section does not presume that the GRH's international governing body, its London event organisers, the conference organisers and the venue operators were the same institutional actors.

Their respective identities, responsibilities and powers require separate examination.

The investigation seeks to produce an accurate chronology and a reliable documentary basis for further correspondence.

10.2 The London launch as part of an international programme

The October 2026 London activities did not occur in isolation.

Public event material identifies a programme titled *Building Reparative Futures London*, running between Monday 12 October and Saturday 17 October 2026.

The programme publicly associated the Global Reparations Hub with Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

Its published descriptions connected reparatory justice, civil-society participation, international solidarity, education, historical examination and the liberation struggles of People of African Descent.

This context is important because the event on 17 October was advertised as the culmination of a broader series rather than an entirely separate activity.

The existence of a multi-day programme also provides additional evidence of the organisational arrangements behind the London launch.

It raises questions concerning who devised the programme, how participating organisations were selected, which institution authorised the use of the GRH name, and whether the international governing structure participated in programme development.

The investigation should seek an original programme document identifying the complete series of events, their organisers, intended audiences and institutional objectives.

10.3 Monday 12 October 2026: Opening online event

A public Eventbrite listing advertised an online event entitled *Columbus Day To Reparations Day: Civil Society Led Reparatory Justice* for Monday 12 October 2026.

The advertisement described the event as part of the Building Reparative Futures London convening of the Global Reparations Hub.

It identified Dr June Soomer as keynote speaker.

Other advertised contributors included Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, Judge Peter Herbert, Dr Esther Ojulari, Kim Poole and Jamal Felipe Granja.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as moderator.

The event was advertised as being hosted by the Global Reparations Hub, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

The Eventbrite organiser was Black History Studies.

The published programme provided for an introduction, keynote presentation, contributions from speakers, audience questions and closing proceedings.

It also stated that the webinar would not be recorded.

This event is an important part of the GRH's London chronology.

The advertised hosting arrangement provides a direct public connection between the international Hub's name and the two London-associated organisations.

However, publicity identifying co-hosts does not establish their respective legal responsibilities, financial arrangements or constitutional authority.

Those matters require separate documentary examination.

10.4 The significance of the 12 October hosting description

The 12 October advertisement is particularly important because it expressly names the Global Reparations Hub as one of the hosts.

This establishes that the GRH's name was used as an organising identity within the London programme before the conference launch on 17 October.

It also identifies Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as publicly associated organisations.

The investigation must establish whether all three names represented independent legal institutions, a network and its local partners, or another organisational arrangement.

It should determine who approved the hosting description and whether the international GRH's governing representatives authorised the event.

The fact that a programme publicly identifies the GRH as a host may support institutional continuity between international and London activities.

It does not, by itself, identify which persons held authority to act for the Hub.

The relevant agreements and communications should therefore be obtained.

10.5 Tuesday 13 October 2026: Historical education event

The Building Reparative Futures London collection also included an event on Tuesday 13 October 2026 entitled *Anti-Racism In Education: From The Bray Schools To The Global Reparation Struggle*.

The event was advertised at Fulham Palace in London.

Its programme included a guided historical tour led by Charmaine Simpson, a keynote presentation by Dr Chevy Eugene, and a presentation by Kwesi Ochosi.

The stated subject concerned colonial historical records, anti-Black racism in education, Pan-African resistance and their relationship with reparatory justice.

The Eventbrite listing identified Black History Studies as organiser.

This programme provides additional evidence of the roles exercised by the named individuals during the London convening.

It also demonstrates that the London activities extended beyond the presentation of a digital platform.

They included education, historical interpretation and discussion of the relationship between past injustice and contemporary reparations movements.

The investigation should distinguish these activities from the GRH's formal institutional functions.

An educational event associated with the Hub does not automatically establish that the Hub itself operates an educational institution or administers reparations claims.

10.6 Activities between 12 and 17 October 2026

The available listings establish a wider advertised London programme, but they do not provide a complete independently verified attendance and activity record for every day between 12 and 17 October.

The investigation should obtain the complete programme, including dates, venues, participating organisations, advertised speakers, intended audiences and any changes to arrangements.

The distinction between scheduled and completed activities must be preserved.

An event listing establishes that an event was advertised.

A participant's contemporary account, attendance record, recording or organiser's report may provide further evidence that it took place and identify what occurred.

This is important because the investigation concerns not only what organisations planned to communicate but also what information participants actually received.

Any eventual account of completed activities must identify the evidence supporting that account.

10.7 The original 17 October London launch advertisement

The original standalone London launch was advertised through Eventbrite under the title *London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub*.

The scheduled date was Saturday 17 October 2026.

The advertised time was 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

The venue was the Black Cultural Centre in Islington, with the event listing identifying 16–18 Hornsey Road, London.

The event was advertised as free to attend.

Black History Studies appeared as the Eventbrite organiser, while Building Trust Consortium was identified as host.

The description presented the event as the final day of the Building Reparative Futures programme.

It also characterised the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space intended to strengthen connections between local civil-society participants and the international reparations movement.

This advertisement is one of the principal documents for examining how the GRH was represented to members of the public before the London conference.

10.8 The original London launch programme

The standalone launch advertisement identified a panel examining community infrastructure.

The advertised speakers included Dr Chevy Eugene, Charmaine Simpson, Rita Remi-Judah, Zahra Bei, Antoinette Fernandez and Ryan Dube.

Kwesi Ochosi was named as moderator.

The programme provided for an opening session, panel discussion concerning the Global Reparations Hub, audience questions, closing reflections and refreshments.

This is significant because it expressly advertised an opportunity for questions.

The investigation should establish which questions the organisers anticipated receiving, whether written information was intended to accompany the presentations and whether any formal procedure existed for obtaining answers after the event.

The advertised programme also included a statement concerning photography and publication of images.

The presence of a photographic notice does not establish what information was supplied concerning the Hub's legal identity, governance, ownership or contact arrangements.

Those subjects require separate evidence.

10.9 Address and publicity consistency

The original Eventbrite material displayed slightly different postcode information in different parts of the venue description.

The principal location identified the Black Cultural Centre in Islington, while the detailed event text and location fields did not reproduce the postcode consistently.

This is a limited but identifiable example of information requiring reconciliation when reconstructing event arrangements.

The report should preserve the original wording and identify which venue address was officially intended.

Minor address differences should not be silently corrected when the purpose of the investigation includes examining communication accuracy.

The original listing should remain preserved as evidence of the information available to prospective attendees.

The significance of any inconsistency should be established from the actual consequences and relevant correspondence rather than presumed.

10.10 Cancellation of the original Eventbrite event

The original Eventbrite launch listing was subsequently marked *Cancelled*.

This status is an important documentary fact.

However, cancellation of the standalone event listing must be distinguished from cancellation of every activity associated with the GRH's London launch.

The UK Reparations Conference programme separately included a GRH launch session on the same date.

Empress Judah's email also describes her attendance at that conference workshop.

The available evidence therefore supports the distinction between the cancelled standalone event and the separately advertised conference session.

The investigation should establish whether the standalone event was cancelled because the launch was transferred to the conference, whether there were additional reasons for the change, and who authorised the revised arrangements.

It should also determine whether the original Eventbrite registrants received an explanation and notification of the alternative location and time.

The cancellation record alone does not establish those matters.

10.11 Empress Judah's account of the venue change

In her email of 18 October 2026, Empress Judah states that she identified the London GRH launch on Eventbrite on 14 October.

She reports contacting persons whom she considered relevant to the reparations movement and subsequently sending another message after learning that the advertised venue and time had changed.

Her account identifies the original location as the Black Cultural Centre in Islington and the subsequent location as the UK Reparations Conference at Friends House in Euston.

This is a contemporary account of how information concerning the event reached at least one interested participant.

It also provides an indication that information concerning the changes was circulating close to the date of the launch.

The investigation should obtain the relevant organiser notices, registration emails and revised publicity to establish the complete sequence.

Empress Judah's account must remain attributable to her.

It should not be expanded into a finding concerning the communication received by every potential attendee without further evidence.

10.12 The UK Reparations Conference venue

The UK Reparations Conference 2026 was held on Saturday 17 October at Friends House, 173–177 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BJ.

The conference was publicly described as a gathering of grassroots organisers, campaigners, policymakers, legal experts and international partners concerned with reparatory justice.

Its published registration information described a hybrid event, providing for both physical attendance and virtual participation.

The conference organisers also published an agenda identifying plenary sessions, workshops, discussions and other activities.

These records establish that the GRH launch was incorporated into a substantial pre-existing public programme.

They also provide an institutional context for identifying the persons responsible for approving and administering the launch session.

The provision of the venue and the preparation of the conference programme must nevertheless be distinguished from ownership or governance of the GRH.

10.13 The published GRH conference session

The official UK Reparations Conference agenda included a session entitled *London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub*.

The session was scheduled to begin at 14:25.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as chair and as founder of Building Trust Consortium.

The published participants were Dr Chevy Eugene, Rita Remi-Judah, Councillor Antoinette Fernandez, Charmaine Simpson, Zahra Bei, Imaan Odeleye and Ryan Dube.

The programme identified the participants' affiliations, including Dalhousie University, the Quakers Reparations Working Group, Black History Studies, No More Exclusions and the Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project.

This information provides a clear public record of the proposed session and its advertised participants.

However, the programme does not identify a complete international GRH governing committee, a legal registration number, the institution's registered address or a dedicated official email address.

It also does not specify which participating individuals possessed authority to speak formally for the GRH's governing body.

These are questions for direct inquiry.

10.14 Differences between the two launch programmes

The original standalone launch and the conference launch differed in their advertised arrangements.

Subject	Original standalone event	Conference session
Date	17 October 2026	17 October 2026
Location	Black Cultural Centre, Islington	Friends House, Euston
Time	6:00 pm–9:00 pm	Starting at 2:25 pm
Organiser or programme authority	Eventbrite organiser: Black History Studies	UK Reparations Conference programme
Named chair/moderator	Kwesi Ochosi	Kwesi Ochosi
Main subject	Global Reparations Hub and community infrastructure	London launch of the GRH
Status of public record	Eventbrite listing marked cancelled	Included in published conference agenda

The similarities in name, date, chair and participants provide a documented connection between the two advertised programmes.

The differences require examination of who approved the revised arrangements and how the public was informed.

The report should not simply replace the original details with the revised details.

Both records form part of the historical chronology.

10.15 Who proposed transferring the launch?

The available publicity does not establish precisely who proposed or authorised the movement from the standalone Islington event to the conference programme.

The investigation should establish whether the proposal originated with the GRH's international representatives, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies, the conference organisers or another participant.

It should also determine whether the revised programme required formal approval from the international GRH.

The relevant evidence may include original event correspondence, emails between organisers, programme agreements, meeting notes and cancellation notices.

A clear account should distinguish the person who proposed the change, the person who approved it, and the organisations responsible for implementing and communicating it.

These roles may have been exercised by different individuals or institutions.

10.16 Who authorised the use of the GRH name?

The use of the Global Reparations Hub name in the London publicity raises a direct institutional identity question.

Was the name used under the authority of the international GRH's Core Group, Steering Committee or another governing body?

Did Building Trust Consortium possess a written agreement permitting it to organise GRH activities in the United Kingdom?

Did Black History Studies act under a comparable arrangement?

Did the conference organisers receive confirmation that the persons presenting the launch were authorised by the international initiative?

The available records identify public organisational relationships but do not provide the complete authorisation documents.

The investigation should seek written confirmation from the relevant governing body.

This evidence will help resolve whether the London GRH was the same continuing international institution, a regional structure, an authorised partnership or another organisational arrangement.

10.17 Responsibilities of Black History Studies

Black History Studies was the named organiser of the original standalone Eventbrite launch.

It also organised other publicly advertised activities within the Building Reparative Futures London programme.

Its CEO, Charmaine Simpson, was identified among the conference launch participants.

These records establish an important practical role in planning, publicity and presentation.

The investigation should ask what responsibilities Black History Studies held concerning registrations, invitations, event updates, information sheets and responses to prospective attendees.

It should also establish whether Black History Studies received founding or governance documents from the GRH and whether those materials were made available to participants.

The organisation's event responsibilities should be distinguished from any formal authority over the international GRH itself.

10.18 Responsibilities of Building Trust Consortium

Building Trust Consortium was identified as host of the original standalone launch.

Its founder, Kwesi Ochosi, was publicly identified as chair or moderator of relevant GRH sessions.

The Consortium was also named among the hosts of the wider London programme.

These records establish an organisational role extending across more than one advertised activity.

The investigation should determine whether the Consortium acted as a regional coordinating organisation, formal GRH member, contracted event host or independent partner.

It should also identify the basis on which Kwesi Ochosi participated in the international and London GRH programmes.

Where the Consortium had responsibility for programme coordination or stakeholder engagement, those responsibilities should be documented.

The public hosting description does not, by itself, establish the Consortium as owner or governing authority of the international Hub.

10.19 Responsibilities of the conference organisers

The UK Reparations Conference organisers published a programme that expressly included the London GRH launch.

This provides a reasonable basis for requesting information about the institutional arrangements used to approve that session.

The relevant questions include who submitted the programme proposal, which persons or organisations were treated as responsible for the launch, what institutional information was received and whether official GRH contact details were held.

The organisers may also be able to identify the person responsible for obtaining programme descriptions and confirming speakers.

The investigation should establish which organisation maintained the conference programme and which officers authorised amendments.

Providing a public platform does not automatically make the conference organisers legally responsible for the governance of the institution being presented.

Nevertheless, their involvement in arranging and publicising the session creates a clear documentary route for identifying the parties with whom they dealt.

10.20 Registered attendees and information provision

The conference registration materials described arrangements for attendee check-in, including confirmation of attendance and collection of a conference agenda, lunch token and delegate pass.

This establishes that an organised registration and communication process existed.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH launch appeared in the information supplied to registered attendees and whether any accompanying institutional description or contact information was available.

It should also identify whether the conference organisers had a standard process for obtaining and distributing information about featured organisations.

Registered attendees had a reasonable basis for expecting that questions concerning scheduled programme participants could be directed to an identifiable person or organisation.

Whether any specific legal disclosure obligation existed requires separate examination.

The present inquiry concerns the information available, the responsible organisers and the means by which attendees could seek clarification.

10.21 Institutional identity information at the launch

One of Empress Judah's central concerns was the apparent absence of basic documentary information identifying those responsible for forming the GRH and providing an official contact email address.

Her account raises a direct question about the materials made available during the conference session.

The investigation should seek copies of any presentation slides, programme notes, handouts, QR codes, introductory statements, digital links or information sheets distributed or displayed.

It should also establish whether an official GRH website was announced or made accessible.

A document published elsewhere on the internet may provide useful institutional information without establishing that attendees were informed of its existence.

The investigation must distinguish information publicly available before the event from information actually supplied during the workshop.

This distinction is essential to examining the communication concerns raised by Empress Judah.

10.22 The meaning of launching an existing initiative

The international GRH had a publicly documented history before October 2026.

Accordingly, the London event should be examined as a regional launch or presentation of an initiative with earlier international activity.

The event's use of the word *launch* does not necessarily mean that a new legal entity was created in London that day.

A regional launch may introduce an existing international organisation to a new audience, establish a regional network, announce a new digital service or inaugurate a particular programme.

The investigation should establish what the organisers intended to launch.

Was it the international GRH's public presence in London?

Was it a UK regional partnership?

Was it a digital platform becoming available to users?

Was it a membership or consultation process?

Was it a separately constituted UK institution?

These possibilities must be distinguished through the actual programme content and subsequent written confirmation.

10.23 Empress Judah's account of the workshop

In her email dated 18 October 2026, Empress Judah describes attending the launch workshop and observing questions concerning the GRH's formation.

She identifies Kwesi Ochosi as appearing to facilitate the workshop and describes a participant who wished to ask a question but was not given the opportunity because the workshop was concluding.

She also reports a contribution by Judy Richards of Global Afrikan Congress UK.

Her account includes a question directed to Charmaine Simpson concerning why the Black reparations community had not been consulted before the Hub's introduction.

Empress Judah records Simpson's response as indicating that attendees were being informed at that time.

These statements provide a contemporary attendee account.

The investigation should preserve them in their original form and seek any available recording, transcript or corroborating account.

The report must distinguish Empress Judah's observations from the organisers' own explanations.

10.24 The consultation question arising at the launch

The question raised by Empress Judah concerns consultation with established Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations before the GRH's formation and London introduction.

This issue must be examined across the international development period from 2024 to 2026.

The existence of the London launch does not establish which organisations were involved in earlier meetings.

The presence of Black participants on the launch panel does not automatically establish consultation with the organisations or wider communities they may be associated with.

Similarly, public attendance does not automatically constitute prior consultation.

The investigation should seek the international GRH's consultation records, the criteria used to identify participating organisations and the records of any UK engagement preceding the London programme.

The distinction between notification, consultation, participation, membership and representation is central to this inquiry.

10.25 Audience questions and subsequent communication

The original standalone event explicitly advertised audience questions.

The conference workshop also involved questions according to Empress Judah's account.

The investigation should establish whether participants were provided with a means of submitting questions that could not be addressed during the available session time.

It should determine whether outstanding questions were recorded and whether any subsequent answers were issued.

The existence of a limited programme timetable may explain why not every participant could speak during a session.

However, that does not resolve the separate question of how substantive institutional inquiries could be submitted and answered afterwards.

The report should therefore identify any official follow-up arrangements, contact details or published responses.

These matters are relevant to the Hub's public communication and accountability procedures.

10.26 Official contact details and institutional responsibility

The investigation has not yet verified a dedicated official contact address issued directly by the GRH's governing body.

The original Eventbrite listing identified Black History Studies as organiser and provided a contact mechanism through the event platform.

That contact mechanism was an event-organiser route rather than independently verified evidence of the GRH's official institutional email address.

Similarly, Building Trust Consortium's public involvement does not automatically establish its contact details as the GRH's official correspondence address.

The conference organisers should be asked to identify the GRH representatives with whom they arranged the launch and any official contact information supplied to them.

The international GRH's founding collaborators and Core Group should also be asked to confirm the appropriate institutional contact.

The resulting information should distinguish official governance correspondence from event administration.

10.27 The position of Friends House and Quakers in Britain

Friends House provided the venue for the UK Reparations Conference.

Quakers in Britain also had documented arrangements concerning conference facilities and support associated with the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

However, the provision of facilities does not automatically establish responsibility for the selection of programme participants or the governance of organisations presenting at the event.

Reparation Nation Limited's previous correspondence included a response from Siobhán Haire of Quakers in Britain dated 7 October 2026.

That response stated that Quakers in Britain had not been involved or consulted concerning decisions or discussions about attendance at the APPG event.

The statement concerned attendance decisions.

It does not independently establish whether Quakers in Britain participated in arrangements concerning the GRH launch.

The investigation must therefore preserve the scope of that response and avoid extending it to matters not addressed.

Any questions concerning the venue's role in the GRH session should be pursued separately.

10.28 Reparation Nation Limited's prior conference correspondence

Before the conference, Reparation Nation Limited sought clarification of decision-making responsibilities, admission arrangements and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

On 25 September 2026, formal questions were sent concerning the identity of the conference organisers and the persons responsible for particular decisions.

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP subsequently communicated the withdrawal of Derrick Lynch's permission to attend the conference and stated that the decision was final.

This correspondence provides a separate documentary record concerning the conference's institutional arrangements.

It should not be treated as evidence that the GRH's international organisers made or influenced the attendance decision.

Nor should Empress Judah's questions about consultation be represented as arising from Reparation Nation Limited's separate correspondence.

The two matters may be examined within the same report while preserving their independent factual foundations.

10.29 The relationship between the conference and the GRH

The GRH launch was publicly incorporated into a conference concerned with advancing reparatory justice, collaboration and grassroots leadership.

This creates a substantive question about the relationship between the conference's public objectives and the organisation being introduced.

The investigation should establish whether the organisers understood the GRH to be an independent international organisation, a collaborative digital network, a regional programme or another institutional arrangement.

It should also determine whether the conference programme involved any formal partnership with the international GRH.

The inclusion of an organisation in a programme may express support for its participation without creating an institutional merger or representative mandate.

The precise relationship must be established through the records of the organisations concerned.

10.30 Communication and the preservation of original meaning

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle applies to the reconstruction of the London launch and to the treatment of statements made by participants.

Empress Judah's reported observations must not be silently converted into findings about the motives or conduct of organisers.

The public programme must not be treated as proof that every scheduled activity occurred exactly as advertised.

Institutional publicity must not be substituted for legal registration or governance documents.

Likewise, unanswered questions must not be converted into findings that the relevant information or procedure does not exist.

The report will distinguish documentary facts, reported experiences, organisational statements, analytical observations and questions requiring further evidence.

Material corrections should identify what has changed and preserve the original source record.

10.31 Consolidated chronology of the London programme

Date	Event or record	Evidential significance
12 October 2026	Building Reparative Futures online opening event	Publicly identified GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts
13 October 2026	Anti-Racism in Education event at Fulham Palace	Advertised Dr Chevy Eugene, Charmaine Simpson and Kwesi Ochosi
14 October 2026	Empress Judah reports discovering launch advertisement	Contemporary account of information reaching interested activists
Before 17 October 2026	Original Islington launch advertised for 6:00–9:00 pm	Establishes initial public programme
Before or by 17 October 2026	Original Eventbrite listing marked cancelled	Establishes change to the original advertised event
17 October 2026	Conference programme includes GRH launch beginning at 2:25 pm	Establishes scheduled conference presentation
17 October 2026	Workshop exchanges reported by Empress Judah	Contemporary participant account
18 October 2026	Empress Judah circulates her email at 00:50	Records questions concerning consultation, identity and communication

The exact date on which the venue change was approved and communicated remains to be established.

10.32 Institutional responsibility matrix

Institution or person	Documented connection	Information to be requested
International GRH governing body	International initiative publicly associated with London programme	Authorisation of London launch and official institutional identity

Building Trust Consortium	Advertised London host	Hosting agreement, programme responsibilities and GRH relationship
Black History Studies	Eventbrite organiser and programme host	Registration, publicity, communication and institutional information supplied
Kwesi Ochosi	Moderator and conference launch chair	Formal GRH role and authority
Charmaine Simpson	London programme participant and CEO of Black History Studies	Institutional capacity and consultation responsibilities
APPG conference organisers	Published conference programme including GRH launch	Programme approval and identity of parties arranging the session
Friends House / Quakers in Britain	Conference venue and related institutional support	Scope of involvement in GRH event arrangements, if any
International founding collaborators	Publicly connected with development of GRH	Confirmation of institutional continuity and regional authorisation

The table identifies evidence concerning public involvement and questions concerning institutional responsibilities.

It does not establish legal ownership or responsibility merely from association.

10.33 Principal questions for the London organisers

The following questions should be submitted to the relevant organisers and authorised GRH representatives.

1. Who originally proposed the Building Reparative Futures London programme?
2. Who authorised the use of the Global Reparations Hub name in that programme?
3. Which governing body of the international GRH approved the London activities?
4. What formal relationship existed between the GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies?
5. Who prepared and approved the original standalone launch advertisement?

6. Who selected the original Black Cultural Centre venue?
7. Who decided that the launch should be incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference?
8. On what date was the venue and timetable change approved?
9. What reasons were recorded for the change?
10. Who was responsible for notifying persons registered or interested in the original event?
11. What communication was sent to those persons?
12. Who approved the final conference launch programme?
13. Who selected the speakers and determined the workshop format?
14. Which speakers held formal governing or representative authority within the international GRH?
15. What documents concerning the GRH's formation, governance and official identity were available at the London launch?
16. Was an information sheet, presentation or official GRH contact address provided to attendees?
17. If such information was available elsewhere, how were attendees informed of its location?
18. What official contact details did the conference organisers hold for the GRH?
19. What arrangements existed for participants to submit questions after the workshop?
20. Were questions left unanswered at the workshop recorded for subsequent response?
21. Which UK grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the London launch?
22. Which organisations were consulted during the international development of the GRH from 2024 onwards?
23. What criteria governed the selection of organisations invited to participate?
24. Was the London launch intended to create a new UK institution or introduce an existing international initiative?
25. What document establishes the institutional relationship between the international GRH and the London GRH?

26. Who is presently authorised to issue a definitive written response to these questions on behalf of the GRH?

These questions are intended to establish institutional facts and obtain documentary explanations.

10.34 Documentary records to obtain

The following materials should be requested or preserved:

- Original Building Reparative Futures programme and event announcements.
- Eventbrite listing for the 12 October webinar.
- Eventbrite listing for the 13 October educational event.
- Original Eventbrite listing for the 17 October Islington launch.
- Original and revised venue information.
- Cancellation notices and communications sent to registrants.
- Correspondence authorising the transfer of the launch to the conference.
- Final UK Reparations Conference programme.
- Documents identifying the institutions responsible for the GRH session.
- Speaker invitations and official role descriptions, insofar as available for disclosure.
- Presentation slides, handouts, information sheets and contact details distributed at the launch.
- Relevant recordings or transcripts, if they exist.
- Written questions received from attendees and any answers subsequently supplied.
- GRH international authorisation or partnership documents concerning the London activities.
- Empress Judah's original email of 18 October 2026 and any subsequent correspondence.
- Reparation Nation Limited's earlier conference correspondence, retained separately.

Each document should be registered with its date, source, subject and evidential purpose.

10.35 The central identity question arising from the London records

The London records establish that a Global Reparations Hub launch was publicly advertised and incorporated into the UK Reparations Conference.

They identify substantial involvement by Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and several participants whose names also appear in international GRH publicity.

These records provide documentary connections between the London programme and the international GRH.

However, they do not yet provide a complete explanation of the legal or constitutional authority under which the London launch was conducted.

The decisive question is whether the international GRH's authorised governing body approved the London launch, and what documents establish the institutional relationship between that body and the London organisers.

Obtaining that evidence will help determine whether the London GRH was the same continuing international entity, an authorised regional initiative, an independent partner arrangement or another institutional structure.

10.36 Recommendations for future communication

The investigation should request a consolidated written explanation from the GRH's authorised representatives and the London programme organisers.

That explanation should identify the international organisation, its governing authority, its official contact details, the institutions responsible for the London launch, and the reasons for the changes in advertised arrangements.

It should also identify the consultation procedures used to engage with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

Empress Judah's proposal for a separate community meeting provides a possible forum for further examination.

To make such a meeting useful as a documentary reference, the relevant information should be circulated beforehand wherever practicable.

Participants should be able to distinguish statements made by formal GRH representatives from those made in personal or independent organisational capacities.

A written record should identify questions, answers, outstanding documents and subsequent responsibilities.

Reparation Nation Limited may contribute research, documentary material and institutional questions while preserving the independence of Empress Judah's inquiry.

10.37 Principal sources

Source 10A — Building Reparative Futures: Columbus Day To Reparations Day, 12 October 2026.

Original Eventbrite listing identifying the GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 10B — Anti-Racism in Education: From The Bray Schools To The Global Reparation Struggle, 13 October 2026.

Eventbrite listing identifying the venue, programme, principal contributors and organiser.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/anti-racism-in-education-from-the-bray-schools-to-the-global-reparation-tickets-2002754800521

Source 10C — London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, 17 October 2026.

Original Eventbrite listing recording the Islington location, 6:00–9:00 pm programme, host, speakers and cancelled status.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 10D — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Official published programme identifying the London GRH launch session beginning at 14:25.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 10E — UK Reparations Conference 2026 Registration.

Published information concerning the conference venue, registration and attendance arrangements.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-register

Source 10F — Conference Registration Confirmation and Instructions.

Public registration information concerning check-in, delegate passes, agendas and registration communications.

https://actionnetwork.org/events/uk-reparations-conference-2026/thankyou

Source 10G — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Original contemporary account of the London launch, changes to the venue and timing, grassroots consultation questions and reported workshop exchanges.

Source 10H — Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence dated 25 September 2026 and Quakers in Britain's response dated 7 October 2026.

Original documentary record concerning conference attendance, institutional responsibilities and safeguarding inquiries, retained separately from Empress Judah's account.

10.38 Closing assessment

The London launch of the Global Reparations Hub was publicly connected to a wider Building Reparative Futures programme running from 12 to 17 October 2026.

The programme involved advertised activities concerning reparatory justice, historical education, international cooperation and the struggles of People of African Descent.

The original standalone GRH launch was advertised at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington for the evening of 17 October.

That Eventbrite listing was subsequently marked cancelled.

The UK Reparations Conference programme separately included a London GRH launch session at Friends House beginning at 14:25 on the same date.

The available documents identify overlapping organisers and participants, providing a documentary connection between the originally advertised event and the conference session.

Empress Judah's email supplies a contemporary account of the venue change and the workshop, including concerns concerning consultation, the handling of questions and the availability of basic GRH institutional information.

These records establish several important facts about publicity and participation while leaving further questions concerning authority and institutional identity.

The principal matters requiring clarification are who authorised the London launch, who approved the changes to its arrangements, which institutions possessed responsibility for communicating those changes, what information was supplied to attendees, and what relationship existed between the London organisers and the international GRH.

The central finding of this section is that the London launch has an identifiable documentary history and publicly named organisers, but the complete institutional authority and governance relationship behind the launch remain to be established through formal records and written responses.

This provides the foundation for examining the responsibilities of the UK Reparations Conference organisers in the following section.

End of Section 10 — The London Global Reparations Hub Launch: Planning, Publicity, Venue Changes and Events.

SECTION 11 — THE UK REPARATIONS CONFERENCE 2026: ORGANISERS, INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

11.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the organisations, individuals, institutional relationships and decision-making arrangements associated with the UK Reparations Conference held on Saturday 17 October 2026 at Friends House, 173–177 Euston Road, London.

Its particular purpose is to establish the responsibilities of the conference organisers concerning the inclusion of the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) in the published conference programme.

The investigation addresses who organised the conference, who controlled its programme, who authorised the inclusion of the GRH launch, which persons or organisations were recognised as responsible for that launch, and what information concerning the GRH's institutional identity was made available to conference participants.

These matters are relevant to Empress Judah's correspondence dated 18 October 2026, in which she raises questions concerning the GRH's formation, advance consultation with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations and the absence of basic institutional information at the launch workshop.

The section also examines separate correspondence issued by Reparation Nation Limited before the conference concerning institutional decision-making, attendance arrangements, restrictions on signs and placards, and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The two sets of correspondence concern different events and experiences. They will remain distinguishable throughout the investigation.

The objective is to produce a reliable account of the conference's institutional arrangements and identify the organisations and authorised officers capable of answering outstanding questions.

11.2 Identification of the conference

The conference was publicly advertised under the title:

UK Reparations Conference 2026 — From Resolution to Repair.

It took place on Saturday 17 October 2026 at Friends House, Euston Road, London.

The event was advertised as a hybrid conference, accommodating physical and virtual participation.

The published registration information described the conference as bringing together grassroots organisers, campaigners, policymakers, legal experts and international partners concerned with advancing reparatory justice.

The conference was presented as the fourth annual event in the series.

Its programme included historical, legal, economic, cultural, political and institutional subjects concerning reparations.

The published agenda also included a session specifically designated as the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

This establishes the GRH launch as part of the publicly advertised conference programme rather than merely an unrelated gathering taking place at the same venue.

11.3 The APPG for Afrikan Reparations

The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Afrikan Reparations (APPG) is the principal parliamentary organisation publicly associated with the conference.

The conference registration arrangements identify the APPG as the sponsoring organisation.

The official conference agenda was published through the APPG's website.

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP was identified as Chair of the APPG and participated in the opening conference proceedings.

These records establish a direct institutional relationship between the APPG and the conference.

However, an APPG should be distinguished from a government department, statutory authority, parliamentary committee or independently incorporated organisation.

All-party parliamentary groups are informal cross-party groups of parliamentarians operating under parliamentary registration and transparency arrangements.

The existence of an APPG does not automatically establish a separate corporate legal personality.

The investigation must therefore identify the persons and organisations responsible for its conference administration, contracts, programme preparation, financial arrangements and external communications.

The APPG's public role provides an important starting point, but the precise responsibilities of its participating officers and supporting organisations require further examination.

11.4 Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP was publicly identified as Chair of the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

Her role is relevant to the conference because she participated in its public leadership and issued correspondence concerning Reparation Nation Limited's attendance.

On 25 September 2026, following a formal inquiry from Derrick Lynch concerning conference admission and associated safeguards, she communicated the withdrawal of his permission to attend.

Her correspondence also stated that the restriction extended to events hosted or organised by herself or the APPG.

These statements provide direct documentary evidence of her involvement in the particular attendance decision communicated to Reparation Nation Limited.

They do not, by themselves, establish that she personally approved every session, selected every speaker or controlled the GRH's international governing arrangements.

The investigation should seek clarification of her formal responsibilities concerning programme approval and the appointment or authorisation of conference organisers.

In particular, it should establish whether she, another authorised APPG officer or an administrative partner approved the GRH launch session.

The attendance decision and the GRH programme decision must be examined separately.

11.5 AFFORD and conference-related relationships

The African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) is publicly associated with reparations activity and with individuals participating in the UK Reparations Conference.

The conference programme identified Onyekachi Wambu as Special Projects Director of AFFORD.

He chaired a conference session and participated in the opening plenary.

Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence of 25 September 2026 was copied to AFFORD addresses, including onyekachi@afford-uk.org and info@afford-uk.org.

These records establish public and correspondence-related connections.

However, they do not independently establish AFFORD's complete contractual, financial or administrative responsibilities for the conference.

The investigation should therefore determine whether AFFORD acted as a formal co-organiser, programme partner, administrative provider, adviser or participant in another capacity.

It should also establish whether AFFORD had any responsibility for approving the GRH launch or communicating its institutional information to attendees.

The distinctions between participation, programme administration and formal institutional authority must be preserved.

11.6 Other organisations appearing in the conference programme

The published conference agenda included individuals associated with a substantial number of organisations.

These included legal practices, academic institutions, grassroots campaigns, reparations organisations, faith bodies, policy organisations and international initiatives.

Their presence demonstrates the breadth of the advertised conference programme.

However, a person's participation in a panel does not automatically establish that the organisation named alongside that person's name sponsored or organised the entire conference.

The investigation must distinguish conference hosts and organisers from session chairs, speakers, sponsors, venue providers and participating organisations.

That distinction is particularly relevant to the GRH.

The presence of a GRH launch within a conference involving numerous organisations does not automatically make those organisations members or partners of the GRH.

Likewise, the GRH's participation does not automatically establish that it possesses authority over any other organisation appearing in the conference programme.

11.7 Friends House as conference venue

Friends House, 173–177 Euston Road, London, provided the venue for the conference.

The published registration information identified the address and supplied information about travel and accessibility.

Friends House also operates conference and event facilities.

Its role as venue provider is a separate institutional question from the responsibilities of the organisations selecting conference content.

A venue may provide rooms, equipment, catering, accessibility arrangements, staff support and security services without exercising authority over the substantive content of every event.

However, particular venue agreements may allocate responsibilities concerning access, conduct, facilities and event administration.

The investigation should establish the actual responsibilities applicable to the October 2026 conference.

Where documents concerning the letting or support arrangements are relevant, the specific provisions should be identified rather than inferred from the venue relationship alone.

11.8 Quakers in Britain and institutional support

Quakers in Britain is connected with Friends House and has documented relationships involving conference facilities and reparations-related activity.

Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence of 25 September 2026 referred to recorded in-kind conference support from Friends House to the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

That correspondence identified a Parliamentary Register entry recording an in-kind conference benefit valued at £12,001–£13,500, received on 18 October 2025.

The inquiry also referred to publicly described arrangements concerning the provision of conference facilities over a longer period.

These records provide a basis for investigating the nature of institutional support.

They do not establish that Quakers in Britain owned or governed the APPG or the GRH.

Nor does providing financial or in-kind support automatically establish responsibility for every programme decision.

The investigation should distinguish the provision of facilities and resources from authority concerning programme content, participants and external organisational partnerships.

11.9 The written response from Quakers in Britain

On 7 October 2026, Siobhán Haire, Deputy Recording Clerk at Quakers in Britain, responded to Reparation Nation Limited's inquiry concerning attendance decisions.

Her response stated:

“Quakers in Britain have not been involved or consulted about any decisions or discussions relating to attendance at the APPG event taking place later this month.”

She also stated that bookings at Friends House were subject to its lettings policy.

This response is significant because it provides a direct institutional statement concerning the scope of Quakers in Britain's involvement in attendance decisions.

The statement must be interpreted according to the question it addressed.

It concerned attendance at the APPG event.

It did not specifically answer whether Quakers in Britain participated in the decision to include the GRH launch in the conference programme.

The investigation must therefore preserve the distinction between these matters.

Any inquiry concerning the GRH launch should be addressed separately and should not presume that the earlier response resolved it.

11.10 Conference sponsorship and organisational responsibility

The public registration confirmation identified the APPG for Afrikan Reparations as sponsor and Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP as an additional sponsor.

These descriptions establish how sponsorship was presented in the registration system.

The investigation should determine what the terms meant for the administration of the conference.

Sponsorship may involve financial support, organisational endorsement, administrative responsibilities or another arrangement.

The word alone does not establish legal ownership of the event or responsibility for every associated decision.

The inquiry should seek the relevant event-organising arrangements, identification of the principal responsible body, and any written division of responsibilities among participating organisations.

This is important because identifying the responsible conference organisation may also identify who authorised the GRH launch and who holds the relevant correspondence.

11.11 Programme preparation and authority

The official conference agenda listed a substantial number of sessions and participants.

The inclusion of those sessions necessarily involved programme preparation and publication.

The investigation should establish which person or organisation compiled the programme, obtained speaker information, approved session descriptions and authorised the final version.

It should also identify who possessed authority to amend the programme.

The GRH launch's inclusion provides a direct question concerning the exercise of that authority.

Who submitted the proposal?

Who approved it?

Which institution was identified as the GRH's responsible organisation?

Which person was recognised as authorised to communicate on its behalf?

The answers should be supported by programme correspondence, approval records or a written explanation from the responsible conference officers.

11.12 The Global Reparations Hub session

The official conference programme included a session titled:

London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as chair.

The advertised participants included Dr Chevy Eugene, Rita Remi-Judah, Councillor Antoinette Fernandez, Charmaine Simpson, Zahra Bei, Imaan Odeleye and Ryan Dube.

Their affiliations connected the session with academic, community, educational, faith-related and reparations-oriented activities.

This was a formal programme entry published through the APPG conference website.

Its inclusion provides documentary evidence that the conference organisers recognised a GRH launch as part of the event.

However, the programme entry does not independently establish whether the GRH was a registered legal entity, an international network, a UK branch or another organisational arrangement.

Those details require separate verification.

11.13 The distinction between allocating a platform and governing an organisation

An important institutional distinction concerns the relationship between a conference platform and the organisation being presented.

The conference organisers were involved in making programme space available for the GRH launch.

This establishes a role concerning the presentation of the initiative.

It does not automatically establish that the conference organisers governed the GRH or possessed responsibility for its internal policies.

Nevertheless, the inclusion of the session creates a reasonable basis for asking which persons or organisations were accepted as responsible for the presentation.

The investigation should establish what information the conference organisers received concerning the GRH's identity and whether the relevant institution was verified through any particular procedure.

If the organisers relied upon an event partner or named individual, that relationship should be identified.

The object is to establish the documentary chain connecting the international GRH to the London conference programme.

11.14 The reasonable expectation of institutional identification

A conference publicly presenting the launch of an organisation or institutional initiative creates an opportunity for attendees to learn what is being introduced.

Registered attendees may reasonably seek information identifying the initiative's purpose, responsible organisation, authorised representatives and official contact arrangements.

This is particularly relevant where the initiative is described as community-owned or intended to support grassroots participation.

The organisers of a conference may not possess every internal document concerning a featured organisation.

However, they should ordinarily be able to identify the person or institution with whom they arranged a scheduled launch and direct relevant inquiries accordingly.

This is a matter of reasonable transparency and event accountability.

The existence of a particular legally enforceable obligation requires examination of the applicable law, contractual arrangements and representations made to attendees.

The report will maintain that distinction.

11.15 Empress Judah's account of the absence of institutional information

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 raises concern about the information available at the GRH launch workshop.

She reports that there was no basic information sheet identifying those responsible for establishing the Hub or providing an official contact email address.

Her observation is directly relevant to the role of the conference organisers because the session was included in their published programme.

The investigation should establish what information was supplied by the GRH representatives, what information was requested or held by the programme organisers, and what materials were made available to attendees.

Relevant evidence may include presentation slides, conference handouts, programmes, QR codes, website links, speaker introductions and post-event communications.

Empress Judah's account should be preserved as her account.

The investigation should separately establish the full information record through documentary examination.

11.16 Who was the conference agreeing to host?

The GRH launch provides an important question about the identity of the institution accepted into the programme.

Was the conference dealing directly with the international Global Reparations Hub?

Was it dealing with a UK representative formally authorised by the international GRH?

Was it dealing with Building Trust Consortium or Black History Studies as event organisers?

Was the session arranged through a partnership involving several organisations?

These possibilities must be distinguished.

The investigation should request the correspondence identifying the party responsible for submitting the session and the institutional capacity in which that party acted.

Where arrangements were made through an individual, the organisation that individual represented should be identified.

The existence of an agreement to provide programme space does not automatically establish a contract with a separately constituted GRH entity.

The actual records should determine the institutional relationship.

11.17 Responsibility for original and revised launch arrangements

The original standalone London GRH launch was advertised at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

That Eventbrite listing was subsequently marked cancelled, while the conference programme included a launch session at Friends House.

Empress Judah reports that the venue and timing were changed and that she circulated information about those changes to relevant activists.

The investigation should establish who proposed and authorised the change.

It should also identify which organisers were responsible for notifying registrants and other interested participants.

The conference organisers may possess correspondence explaining how the GRH session was incorporated into their programme.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies may possess the original event records.

The international GRH may possess records concerning any approval required for the revised arrangements.

Each organisation should be asked to identify its actual responsibilities.

11.18 Registered attendance and communication arrangements

The public conference registration instructions described a process under which attendees were to check in, obtain a conference agenda, receive a lunch token and collect a delegate pass.

The confirmation also referred to an advance check-in email and virtual participation arrangements.

These procedures demonstrate that the conference had an organised communication and admission system.

The investigation should establish whether information concerning the GRH launch was included in the materials supplied through that system.

It should also determine whether attendees were given a contact point for questions concerning scheduled sessions.

Where the conference provided a printed or digital agenda, the relevant version should be retained.

The report should distinguish what was advertised online from what was actually distributed at the venue.

11.19 Access to questions and public participation

The UK Reparations Conference was publicly described as promoting grassroots leadership and collaboration.

The GRH session was one of several opportunities for participants to discuss reparatory justice initiatives.

Empress Judah's account identifies questions raised during the launch workshop.

The investigation should establish whether the conference organisers had procedures for ensuring that substantive questions could be submitted to session organisers after the allocated time had expired.

It should also examine whether session chairs were expected to provide contact details or identify a follow-up mechanism.

A limited workshop duration may affect how many participants can speak.

However, the question of how unresolved institutional inquiries can subsequently be addressed remains separate.

The report should establish whether any follow-up procedure existed and whether it was communicated to attendees.

11.20 The role of the conference chair and session chair

Different leadership functions existed within the conference.

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP was identified as Chair of the APPG.

Individual sessions had their own named chairs or facilitators.

Kwesi Ochosi was identified as chair of the GRH launch.

These roles must be distinguished.

The chair of an APPG is not necessarily the chair of every conference session.

The chair of a session does not automatically possess authority over the organisation being discussed.

The investigation should determine whether Kwesi Ochosi acted as an independent moderator, a representative of Building Trust Consortium, an authorised GRH representative or in more than one capacity.

The precise basis of his role is relevant to identifying who was responsible for answering institutional questions about the Hub.

11.21 Reparation Nation Limited's formal inquiry of 25 September 2026

Before the conference, Reparation Nation Limited sent a formal inquiry concerning attendance restrictions, the identity of conference organisers and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The communication was addressed to the Office of Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP and copied to AFFORD, Friends House, Quakers in Britain and The Voice.

It referred to an earlier communication stating that Derrick Lynch's signs and placards had not been approved by conference organisers and that bringing them could result in refusal of admission.

The formal inquiry sought identification of the relevant decision-makers, applicable rules and procedures, information considered and safeguards operating within the decision-making process.

It included 71 numbered questions and requested individual written answers.

The correspondence forms part of the report's documentary record concerning conference governance and accountability.

11.22 The subsequent attendance decision

Later on 25 September 2026, Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP communicated a decision withdrawing Derrick Lynch's invitation, registration or permission to attend the conference.

The message also stated that he was not permitted to enter the venue or its grounds for the event.

It extended the stated restriction to events hosted or organised by herself or the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

The correspondence referred to concerns about his conduct and to institutional commitments concerning equality, dignity and respect.

It also stated that the decision was final and that further correspondence concerning it would not be entertained.

This is a documented decision with consequences for Reparation Nation Limited's ability to attend the conference.

The investigation should preserve the complete communication and preceding correspondence.

It should not represent the GRH or its international founding organisations as participants in that decision without evidence establishing such involvement.

11.23 The distinction between the attendance decision and GRH consultation

Reparation Nation Limited's attendance correspondence concerns an individual access decision and the procedures governing that decision.

Empress Judah's concerns concern the formation of the GRH, advance grassroots consultation, public communication and the workshop itself.

Both raise questions about institutional processes.

However, they do not concern the same decision.

The report must therefore distinguish:

The decision to exclude Derrick Lynch from the conference.

The decision to include the GRH launch in the conference programme.

The decisions concerning the original and revised launch arrangements.

The GRH's earlier international founding and consultation processes.

The decisions made during the launch workshop concerning participation and questions.

Each decision requires identification of its own responsible persons, relevant records and applicable procedures.

11.24 The meaning of institutional non-communication

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP's correspondence stated that she would not enter into further correspondence concerning the attendance decision.

This creates an identified limitation on the communication she expressed willingness to undertake about that matter.

It does not, by itself, establish that every conference organiser, supporting institution or GRH representative refuses to communicate with Reparation Nation Limited on all subjects.

The investigation should preserve the precise scope of the statement.

Reparation Nation Limited may continue to support Empress Judah's independent inquiries through documentary research, institutional analysis and the provision of relevant records.

Such support does not require treating her as a representative or intermediary acting on behalf of Reparation Nation Limited.

Each organisation and individual retains their independent position.

11.25 Responsibility for safeguards

The conference's public commitments concerning equality and respect provide an appropriate context for examining its specific safeguarding arrangements.

The investigation should establish whether the conference organisers had documented procedures addressing anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within decisions concerning admission, programme participation, consultation and complaints.

It should also determine whether those safeguards were applicable to the decisions under examination.

The report will distinguish general institutional commitments from specific written procedures and evidence of implementation.

The existence of a policy does not automatically establish that it was applied in a particular case.

Equally, the absence of a document from the material presently available does not establish that the policy does not exist.

These are matters for documentary verification.

11.26 Safeguards within the GRH launch arrangements

The GRH's own governance and participation safeguards must be examined separately from those of the conference organisers.

The investigation should establish whether the international Hub has procedures concerning grassroots consultation, membership, representation, public engagement and disputes.

It should also determine whether any such procedures applied to the London launch.

Where local organisers acted on behalf of the international GRH, the terms of their authority and the safeguards governing their activities should be identified.

The conference's inclusion of the Hub in its programme does not automatically establish that conference safeguarding procedures became the GRH's own internal governance rules.

The respective responsibilities must remain distinguishable.

11.27 Conference support and decision-making independence

The provision of financial or in-kind support to the conference raises questions concerning institutional responsibilities and independence.

The report should identify the relevant support agreements and determine whether donors, venue providers or supporting organisations held any rights concerning programme selection, attendance or other decisions.

Such rights, if they existed, should be established through documentary evidence.

The provision of support does not, by itself, establish improper influence.

The investigation should distinguish financial relationships, contractual obligations, institutional advice and actual decision-making authority.

The purpose is to establish who was responsible for particular decisions and how those responsibilities were allocated.

11.28 Records held by the conference organisers

The conference organisers may hold relevant information concerning the GRH session.

Such records may include proposals for the session, communications with organisers, confirmation of speakers, programme descriptions, registration information and subsequent correspondence.

The investigation should request relevant documents or an authorised summary identifying the parties involved.

Where documents contain confidential or private information, a proportionate explanation or appropriately redacted record may be possible.

The report should not presume entitlement to every internal document.

It should, however, identify precisely what information is required to establish institutional identity and responsibility.

11.29 The public contact information question

One of the most immediate practical matters is the identification of the GRH's official contact details.

Empress Judah's email does not supply a verified GRH institutional email address.

She specifically identifies the absence of such information among her concerns.

The conference organisers should be asked to provide the official GRH contact information supplied to them for the launch.

If no dedicated GRH contact was provided, they should be invited to identify the person or organisation responsible for arranging the session and explain the appropriate route for public inquiries.

The international GRH's governing body should then confirm whether the supplied contact is authorised to speak on its behalf.

This procedure would distinguish an event-organiser contact from an official governance contact.

11.30 The responsibility to explain institutional relationships

A principal question arising from the conference concerns the institutional relationship between the organisations involved.

The report should seek a clear explanation of the roles of the APPG, its conference administrators, AFFORD, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies, Friends House and the international GRH.

These roles may include sponsorship, programme preparation, event hosting, conference administration, venue provision, institutional partnership or formal representation.

The investigation should not combine these functions merely because the organisations were involved in the same event.

A useful documentary outcome would be an authorised statement identifying each organisation's role and the source of authority for the GRH launch.

This would assist attendees, researchers and future conference organisers in understanding the institutional arrangements.

11.31 Accountability for information supplied to registered attendees

The investigation should distinguish the accuracy of public event information from the availability of information about the institution being launched.

A conference organiser may accurately identify a session title and speakers while not possessing a complete institutional governance dossier.

The question is what information the organisers held, what information they supplied and what representations they made concerning the GRH.

Where the conference described the initiative in promotional material, the source of that description should be established.

Where registered attendees requested basic identifying information, the organisers should be invited to explain the means by which such requests could be addressed.

The report should distinguish reasonable administrative accountability from any specific legal duty of disclosure.

11.32 The value of written answers

Written answers can provide an enduring record of institutional identity and responsibility.

This is important because conferences and workshops may involve short presentations, numerous participants and limited opportunities for detailed questions.

A written response can identify the organisation concerned, its governing authority, its official contact details and the documents establishing its status.

It may also provide links to constitutions, reports, membership rules and consultation records.

Such information can be circulated to interested organisations without requiring every person to reconstruct the same questions independently.

The investigation should therefore prioritise clear written institutional explanations over reliance upon recollections of informal conversations alone.

This does not diminish the value of attendee testimony.

It provides an additional means of examination and verification.

11.33 Institutional responsibility matrix

Institution or participant	Documented connection	Responsibility requiring clarification
APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Published programme and conference sponsorship	Programme approval and principal event authority
Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP	APPG Chair; conference opening; attendance correspondence	Specific programme and administrative decision-making powers
AFFORD	Named participant affiliations and copied correspondence	Any formal organising, administrative or programme responsibility
Building Trust Consortium	Advertised host of London GRH activities	Relationship with international GRH and authority for the launch
Black History Studies	Eventbrite organiser and London programme host	Publicity, registration, event communication and GRH documentation
Kwesi Ochosi	Advertised chair of GRH launch	Formal capacity and representative authority
Friends House	Conference venue	Venue agreement, facilities and relevant operational responsibilities
Quakers in Britain	Related institutional support; written attendance response	Any distinct role concerning GRH programme arrangements
International GRH governing body	Institution whose London launch was presented	Authorisation, legal identity, governance and official contact
Registered attendees	Intended participants in conference activities	Information actually supplied and follow-up procedures

The matrix identifies documentary relationships and matters requiring further evidence.

It does not assign legal responsibility solely on the basis of public association.

11.34 Principal questions for the conference organisers

The following questions arise directly from the conference's organisation and the GRH launch.

1. Which organisation held principal responsibility for organising the UK Reparations Conference 2026?
2. Which persons possessed authority to approve the final conference programme?
3. Who proposed including the Global Reparations Hub launch?
4. On what date was the proposal received?
5. Who approved it?
6. Which organisation or person submitted the proposal?
7. In what institutional capacity did that person act?
8. What official name and organisational identity were supplied for the GRH?
9. Was the GRH described as a registered entity, network, project, platform or partnership?
10. Were the conference organisers provided with any founding or governance documents?
11. Were they given an official GRH website or email address?
12. Were they informed who governed the international GRH?
13. Did they receive confirmation that the London launch was authorised by the international GRH?
14. What relationship did the conference organisers understand to exist between the GRH and Building Trust Consortium?
15. What relationship did they understand to exist between the GRH and Black History Studies?
16. Who authorised the change from the original Islington launch arrangements to the conference session?
17. What information concerning that change was supplied to prospective attendees?
18. Who was responsible for providing introductory GRH information during the conference session?

19. Was an official GRH information sheet, contact address or website made available?
20. What means were available for submitting questions after the workshop?
21. Were questions raised but not answered during the session recorded?
22. Who was responsible for responding to those questions?
23. Did the conference organisers consult dedicated UK Black/Afrikan reparations organisations concerning inclusion of the GRH launch?
24. What safeguarding procedures governed programme decisions and public participation?
25. Who is now responsible for answering outstanding questions concerning the institutional identity of the GRH?

These questions should be answered through available documents and authorised institutional explanations.

11.35 Questions for the venue and supporting institutions

Friends House and Quakers in Britain should be asked to identify the nature of their involvement in the conference arrangements.

The inquiry should establish whether they exercised any role in programme approval, the inclusion of the GRH session or the selection of session participants.

It should also determine whether they received information identifying the GRH or its representatives.

Their earlier response concerning attendance decisions should remain separately recorded.

The investigation should not require them to answer for decisions undertaken by other organisations unless their responsibilities are established.

Where they are not responsible for a particular matter, identification of the appropriate institution would assist the inquiry.

11.36 Questions for the international GRH

The international GRH should be asked to confirm whether its governing body authorised the London launch on 17 October 2026.

It should identify the persons or organisations appointed to conduct the event and the scope of their authority.

It should also establish whether the conference organisers were provided with official governance information, a founding statement and contact details.

Further questions should concern whether the GRH undertook consultation with established UK grassroots reparations organisations before the launch and what arrangements exist for future community engagement.

These answers should be supplied by persons authorised to speak for the GRH rather than presumed from the involvement of individual speakers.

11.37 Documentary preservation and evidence register

The investigation should preserve the following records:

The official conference registration page.

The conference agenda and any revised versions.

Registration confirmations and attendee instructions.

The original and cancelled standalone GRH launch advertisement.

Relevant correspondence concerning the inclusion of the GRH session.

Published materials describing the GRH and its participating organisations.

Any conference information sheets or presentation material concerning the GRH.

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026.

Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence of 25 September 2026.

The written response from Quakers in Britain dated 7 October 2026.

Any subsequent replies from the conference organisers, supporting institutions and GRH representatives.

Each record should be dated, attributed and preserved in its original form wherever practicable.

11.38 Principal documentary sources

Source 11A — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

This source identifies the conference programme, APPG leadership, speakers, participating organisations and the GRH launch session.

Source 11B — UK Reparations Conference 2026 Registration.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-register

This source identifies the venue, advertised conference purpose and hybrid participation arrangements.

Source 11C — Action Network, UK Reparations Conference Registration Confirmation.

https://actionnetwork.org/events/uk-reparations-conference-2026/thankyou

This source identifies the publicly stated sponsors and explains check-in, delegate passes, agendas and communications for registered attendees.

Source 11D — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Original correspondence reporting the GRH workshop, questions concerning consultation and the information available to attendees.

Source 11E — Reparation Nation Limited, correspondence dated 25 September 2026.

Formal inquiry concerning conference organisers, attendance, decision-making and safeguards, together with the subsequent reply from Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP.

Source 11F — Reparation Nation Limited's inquiry to Friends House and Quakers in Britain, 25 September 2026, and response from Siobhán Haire, 7 October 2026.

Original correspondence concerning institutional involvement, conference support and attendance decisions.

These sources should be retained in the report's appendices and cross-referenced to the relevant questions.

11.39 Closing assessment

The UK Reparations Conference 2026 was publicly associated with the APPG for Afrikan Reparations and held at Friends House in London.

Its registration and programme records identify an organised event involving numerous participants, supporting institutions, scheduled sessions and administrative arrangements.

The Global Reparations Hub launch formed part of that published programme.

This provides a documentary basis for asking the conference organisers who proposed the GRH session, who authorised its inclusion and which institution or representatives they understood themselves to be dealing with.

The public record identifies Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as organisations associated with the London GRH activities.

It does not yet establish the complete institutional relationship between those organisations, the conference organisers and the international GRH's governing body.

Empress Judah's account raises additional questions concerning advance consultation, participation in the workshop and the availability of basic identifying information.

Reparation Nation Limited's separate correspondence documents questions concerning conference admission, institutional responsibility and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

These matters should be examined according to their separate documentary records.

The central finding of this section is that the conference organisers provided an identifiable public platform for the GRH launch and are appropriate sources from whom to request an explanation of who arranged that presentation, who was accepted as its responsible representative and what institutional contact information was available.

This does not, without further evidence, establish responsibility for governing the GRH itself.

The investigation will continue by examining the named participants in the London launch and the precise authority under which they acted.

End of Section 11 — The UK Reparations Conference 2026: Organisers, Institutional Relationships and Responsibilities.

SECTION 12 — KWESI OCHOSI, CHARMAINE SIMPSON AND OTHER IDENTIFIED PARTICIPANTS: DOCUMENTED ROLES, INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

12.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the identities, publicly documented organisational affiliations, activities and responsibilities of individuals associated with the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), particularly those involved in the London launch held during the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The principal purpose is to distinguish the identity of an individual from the identity of the organisation with which that individual is associated, and to distinguish public participation from formal institutional authority.

The investigation focuses particularly on Kwesi Ochosi and Charmaine Simpson because both were publicly associated with the London launch and were identified in Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026.

Other individuals named in the published conference programme and original launch advertisement are examined to establish the wider institutional relationships surrounding the event.

The investigation also considers international participants whose names appear in earlier GRH activities, particularly the European launch held in Berlin on 12 November 2025.

The central question is not simply who participated in the events. It is who acted in an individual capacity, who represented another organisation, who possessed authority to speak for the international GRH, and who held responsibility for organising, approving or explaining the London launch.

These distinctions are central to the institutional identity investigation.

An individual may simultaneously hold several positions. Authority exercised in one position does not automatically extend to another.

A person may chair a conference session without chairing the organisation discussed during that session.

An organisation may employ a speaker without being responsible for every statement made by that speaker.

A founding collaborator may assist with establishing a network without controlling every subsequent activity.

The investigation will examine these matters through public documents, original correspondence and requests for authorised institutional explanations.

12.2 Documentary sources identifying participants

The principal contemporary public source is the official UK Reparations Conference 2026 agenda, published by the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

The agenda identifies a session entitled *London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub*, scheduled to begin at 14:25 on 17 October 2026 in the Waldo Williams room.

It identifies Kwesi Ochosi as chair and lists seven individual or paired speaker entries.

The original Eventbrite advertisement for the standalone London launch provides a second source. It identifies several overlapping participants, describes Building Trust Consortium as host and names Black History Studies as event organiser.

A third source is the programme for the GRH's European launch in Berlin on 12 November 2025, which identifies international participants in a panel examining the Hub's purpose and objectives.

The fourth principal source is Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026, providing her account of the London workshop and the participation of particular individuals.

These sources have different evidential functions.

A programme establishes what was officially advertised.

An event listing establishes how an event was presented to prospective participants.

An attendee's email provides an account of what that person experienced or reported.

A governance record or authorised institutional statement is required to establish formal powers and responsibilities not disclosed in the publicity.

12.3 The official London launch programme

The conference agenda identifies the following participants:

Participant	Affiliation published in conference agenda	Advertised function
Kwesi Ochosi	Founder, Building Trust Consortium	Session chair
Dr Chevy Eugene	Dalhousie University	Participant
Rita Remi-Judah	Co-Clerk, Quakers Reparations Working Group	Participant
Councillor Antoinette Fernandez	Global Majority Greens	Participant

Charmaine Simpson	CEO, Black History Studies	Participant
Zahra Bei	No More Exclusions	Participant
Imaan Odeleye	No More Exclusions	Participant
Ryan Dube	Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project	Participant

This table reproduces the organisational associations identified in the published conference programme.

It does not constitute a verified list of GRH directors, trustees, founders, employees or governing members.

The investigation should request the formal GRH status, if any, of each participant.

The distinction is particularly important because the GRH's international governance structure has not yet been completely established.

12.4 Kwesi Ochosi: documented public roles

Kwesi Ochosi occupies a central position within the publicly documented London launch arrangements.

The official UK Reparations Conference agenda identifies him as chair of the GRH launch session and founder of Building Trust Consortium.

The original standalone Eventbrite advertisement identifies him as moderator.

His name was also included in Human Rights Watch's publicity concerning the November 2025 Berlin launch, where he was associated with Building Trust Consortium in the United Kingdom.

These records establish that Kwesi Ochosi was publicly associated with GRH-related activities in more than one country and across more than one year.

They also establish that he was entrusted with a visible role in presenting the Hub to the London conference audience.

However, these records do not independently establish that he founded the international GRH, chaired its international Steering Committee, controlled its finances, owned its digital platform or held authority to represent every participating organisation.

The investigation should obtain a formal description of his GRH appointment, if any, and distinguish that appointment from his role within Building Trust Consortium.

12.5 Kwesi Ochosi and Building Trust Consortium

Building Trust Consortium was identified as host of the original standalone London GRH launch.

It was also publicly associated with the wider Building Reparative Futures programme.

The published conference agenda describes Kwesi Ochosi as founder of Building Trust Consortium.

These records establish a direct relationship between the individual, the Consortium and the London launch.

The investigation must determine whether the Consortium acted as a local event organiser, a formal regional partner, a member of the international GRH, a UK coordinating body or in another documented capacity.

The original hosting description should not be silently converted into evidence of legal ownership or control of the international Hub.

The investigation should request the Consortium's formal organisational identity, the names of the persons authorised to act on its behalf, and the nature of any agreement with the international GRH.

It should also establish whether the Consortium was responsible for obtaining institutional information from the GRH and making it available to attendees.

12.6 Kwesi Ochosi's authority to chair the launch

The conference programme identifies Kwesi Ochosi as chair of the launch session.

This establishes his advertised responsibility for chairing that session.

It does not establish the precise powers accompanying the appointment.

The investigation should determine who selected him, who authorised the appointment and whether his responsibilities included introducing the GRH's governing representatives, explaining its institutional status or ensuring that questions were recorded.

A session chair may be responsible for managing time, introducing speakers and facilitating discussion.

Whether the chair also possesses responsibility for answering organisational questions depends upon the event arrangements and the person's actual institutional role.

The investigation should therefore seek the terms of the appointment or an authorised explanation of the responsibilities assigned.

This will assist in examining the workshop interactions described by Empress Judah.

12.7 Kwesi Ochosi and Empress Judah's account

Empress Judah describes Kwesi Ochosi as appearing to be the main facilitator of the London launch workshop.

She reports that, towards the end of the session, a man stood up wishing to ask a question concerning the formation of the GRH.

According to her account, he was not permitted to ask that question because Kwesi indicated that the workshop was concluding.

She also reports that Judy Richards of Global African Congress UK was subsequently allowed to make the final contribution.

These statements constitute Empress Judah's contemporary account of the sequence of events.

The investigation should seek any audiovisual recording, transcript, session timetable or additional attendee accounts capable of clarifying that sequence.

It should also establish whether participants were offered an alternative method for submitting outstanding questions.

The report will preserve Empress Judah's wording and will not attribute motivations to the persons involved without evidence.

12.8 Charmaine Simpson: documented public roles

Charmaine Simpson was identified in the official conference programme as CEO of Black History Studies.

She was also named as a participant in the originally advertised standalone GRH launch.

The wider Building Reparative Futures programme included activities associated with Black History Studies, including the educational event advertised for 13 October 2026 at Fulham Palace.

These records establish her public involvement in activities associated with the London GRH programme.

They do not independently establish whether she held a formal appointment within the GRH's international Core Group, Steering Committee or Advisory Committee.

The investigation must therefore distinguish her responsibilities as CEO of Black History Studies from any additional responsibilities undertaken in connection with the GRH.

Where she acted in more than one institutional capacity, the relevant capacities should be identified separately.

12.9 Black History Studies and event administration

Black History Studies appeared as the Eventbrite organiser of the original standalone London launch.

Its involvement extended to publicity for other activities in the Building Reparative Futures programme.

These records provide a documentary basis for requesting information about the preparation and distribution of event materials.

The investigation should establish whether Black History Studies managed registrations, issued invitations, communicated changes of venue, prepared speaker information or coordinated public inquiries.

It should also determine whether the organisation possessed GRH founding documents, governance information, contact details or membership information that could have been provided to attendees.

These questions concern the actual responsibilities attached to its event-organising role.

They do not presume that Black History Studies governed the international GRH.

12.10 Charmaine Simpson and Empress Judah's consultation question

Empress Judah reports questioning Charmaine Simpson at the London launch about why the Black reparations community had not been consulted concerning the GRH.

She records Charmaine Simpson's response as:

“you are being informed now”

The statement is material because it relates directly to the distinction between notification and consultation.

The investigation should seek the complete context of the exchange, including the original question, the response and any further explanation.

Empress Judah's account should be preserved as her account unless corroborating evidence establishes the exchange independently.

The investigation should also establish whether Charmaine Simpson was authorised to answer questions about the international GRH's consultation history.

If her responsibilities were limited to the London programme or Black History Studies, that limitation should be identified.

If she held broader GRH responsibilities, the scope of those responsibilities should be documented.

12.11 Charmaine Simpson and other institutional appointments

Empress Judah's email refers to Charmaine Simpson's role as an Engagement Officer for the Church of England.

The email also refers to reparations-related events in Liverpool in June 2024 and Southwark Cathedral in February 2026.

These matters provide additional research questions concerning institutional engagement and public communication.

However, the investigation should not automatically treat the responsibilities associated with Black History Studies, the Church of England and the GRH as identical.

Each appointment must be examined according to its own terms, dates and institutional purpose.

The report should seek the relevant public job descriptions, official statements and event records before determining the scope of any responsibility for consultation or notification.

Empress Judah's account remains an important source identifying the questions she wishes to raise.

It is not a substitute for the documents establishing an individual's formal duties in each institution.

12.12 Dr Chevy Eugene: international and London involvement

Dr Chevy Eugene appears in published materials concerning several stages of the GRH's development.

He was identified in the earlier research as participating in a reported soft launch associated with the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent in April 2025.

The Berlin European launch programme of 12 November 2025 identifies him as a participant in a panel concerning the GRH's purpose and objectives.

The London conference programme of 17 October 2026 identifies him with Dalhousie University.

His recurring participation is a documented connection between the international and London activities.

It is therefore relevant to the central question of institutional continuity.

However, recurring participation does not independently establish formal executive or governing authority.

The investigation should determine whether Dr Eugene holds or held a position within the international GRH's governance arrangements and whether he participated in authorising the London launch.

12.13 Dr Chevy Eugene and formal representation

Where Dr Chevy Eugene participated under an academic or organisational affiliation, the investigation should identify the capacity in which he acted.

An academic affiliation may identify a person's professional background without making the university responsible for the initiative being discussed.

Likewise, participation in a reparations network may occur in an individual capacity or under a formal organisational appointment.

The report should seek the authoritative description of Dr Eugene's GRH role, including any founding, advisory, governing or regional responsibilities.

It should also determine whether he is authorised to provide official institutional answers concerning the relationship between the international GRH and the London programme.

His recurring participation makes him a relevant potential source of information, but his authority to speak for the GRH must be confirmed.

12.14 Rita Remi-Judah

Rita Remi-Judah appears in both the original standalone London launch advertisement and the conference programme.

The conference identifies her as Co-Clerk of the Quakers Reparations Working Group.

This establishes a publicly advertised association between her participation and a Quaker reparations-related body.

The investigation should determine whether she participated in her capacity as Co-Clerk, as an individual reparations advocate, as a GRH member or through another arrangement.

It should also establish whether the Quakers Reparations Working Group held any formal institutional relationship with the GRH.

The presence of a working-group representative at the launch does not automatically establish that Quakers in Britain as a whole founded, governed or approved the Hub.

The distinct identities of Friends House, Quakers in Britain, the Quakers Reparations Working Group and individual participants must remain clear.

12.15 Rita Remi-Judah and the venue relationship

The GRH launch was held at Friends House, a venue associated with Quakers in Britain.

Rita Remi-Judah's participation adds a further Quaker-related association to the programme.

However, these are distinct relationships.

A venue's provision of facilities does not automatically establish governance of a programme participant.

Similarly, the participation of a person identified with a Quaker working group does not automatically establish involvement in conference attendance decisions.

The investigation must preserve the scope of the written statement supplied by Quakers in Britain on 7 October 2026 concerning attendance decisions.

That statement does not independently determine the role, if any, of Rita Remi-Judah or the Quakers Reparations Working Group in the GRH's governance.

These matters require separate clarification.

12.16 Councillor Antoinette Fernandez

Councillor Antoinette Fernandez was named in both the original launch advertisement and the conference programme.

The original advertisement associated her with the Hackney Green Party, while the conference programme used the affiliation Global Majority Greens.

These are different published descriptions and should be preserved as such.

The investigation should confirm the capacity in which she participated.

It should establish whether she attended as an elected representative, political participant, independent reparations advocate, GRH member or another authorised contributor.

An individual's elected or political position does not automatically establish institutional endorsement of an independent initiative by the council or political organisation concerned.

Any such endorsement or partnership would require separate evidence.

12.17 Zahra Bei

Zahra Bei appeared in the original standalone launch advertisement and the official conference programme.

The conference identified her association with No More Exclusions.

This establishes her advertised involvement in the London GRH launch.

The investigation should determine whether she participated as an individual contributor, representative of No More Exclusions, GRH member or formal institutional partner.

It should also identify whether any relevant organisational mandate existed.

The presence of a person's affiliation in a conference programme should not be treated as proof that the affiliated organisation possesses governance authority over the initiative being presented.

12.18 Imaan Odeleye

Imaan Odeleye was identified in the official conference programme alongside Zahra Bei under the affiliation No More Exclusions.

Her name does not appear in the same way in the original standalone Eventbrite speaker list examined for this report.

The difference demonstrates that the advertised participant lists were not identical.

The investigation should establish whether the change reflected an amended programme, an additional invitation or another arrangement.

It should also determine her formal capacity and whether she possessed any GRH membership or representative appointment.

The programme provides evidence of advertised participation.

It does not independently establish the full history of her involvement.

12.19 No More Exclusions

No More Exclusions was identified through the affiliations of Zahra Bei and Imaan Odeleye.

The investigation should distinguish the organisation's broader activities from any specific role concerning reparatory justice or the GRH.

It should establish whether No More Exclusions formally joined the Hub, participated in consultation, entered a partnership or supplied invited speakers.

The organisation should not automatically be classified as a dedicated reparations organisation solely because persons associated with it appeared at a reparations conference.

The inquiry should examine its stated purposes and any formal GRH relationship.

12.20 Ryan Dube

Ryan Dube was identified in the original standalone launch advertisement as Co-Founder of Tees-To-Thames.

The conference programme associated him with the Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project.

These descriptions establish a publicly advertised connection with a reparations-related initiative.

The investigation should establish whether the two descriptions refer to the same organisational arrangement and identify its formal name, purpose and institutional status.

It should also determine whether Ryan Dube held any appointment within the GRH or participated as an independent contributor.

The existence of a reparations project does not automatically establish its membership within the international GRH.

Any formal relationship should be documented.

12.21 Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project

The Tees-To-Thames initiative is relevant because its stated name identifies a reparations-related project.

The investigation should seek its founding date, governing organisation, legal or administrative status, principal objectives and public contact arrangements.

It should also establish whether the project is directly concerned with reparations claims, research, public campaigning, education or another function.

The public programme identifies an association with Ryan Dube.

It does not establish the project's complete governance structure or relationship with the international GRH.

These matters will be included in the wider organisational identity register.

12.22 Judy Richards and Global Afrikan Congress UK

Judy Richards is particularly relevant because Empress Judah identifies her as making a contribution towards the end of the GRH launch workshop.

The official conference programme separately identifies Judy L Richards as General Secretary of Global African Congress in a session concerning trade unions, community organisers and Pan-Afrikan councils.

This provides a public organisational affiliation and a direct connection with the conference.

Empress Judah identifies her as participating in the GRH discussion and indicates that her contribution can be examined through a recording associated with Azaniagem on Facebook.

The investigation should seek that recording and preserve its relevant content accurately.

Global Afrikan Congress UK has a documented reparations identity, and its participation is relevant to the question of consultation with dedicated reparations organisations.

However, Judy Richards' presence or contribution at the conference does not automatically establish that GACuk was consulted during the GRH's earlier foundation and development.

That distinction is central to the inquiry.

12.23 Judy Richards' reported contribution

Empress Judah describes Judy Richards as making comments reflecting concerns shared by longstanding reparations activists.

Her email does not reproduce a complete verbatim transcript of those comments.

The report must therefore avoid inventing or expanding the content of the contribution.

The investigation should obtain the identified recording, establish its date and authenticity, and prepare an accurate transcript of the relevant passage where lawful and practicable.

The record should distinguish Judy Richards' own statements from Empress Judah's description of them.

It should also identify whether Judy Richards was speaking in a personal capacity or on behalf of Global Afrikan Congress UK.

That distinction may be established through the recording or an authorised organisational statement.

12.24 The unidentified participant reported by Empress Judah

Empress Judah refers to a man at the back of the room who wished to ask a question concerning the formation of the GRH.

Her email does not identify that individual by name.

The investigation should preserve his anonymity unless reliable evidence identifies him and there is a legitimate reason to record that identity.

His reported attempt to ask a question is relevant to the workshop's communication and participation arrangements.

The question he intended to ask has not been reproduced in full in the original email.

The report should therefore not attribute a more detailed statement to him.

Any recording or subsequent account may assist in establishing the sequence of events.

12.25 International participants associated with the Berlin launch

The European launch programme at Berlin Global Village on 12 November 2025 identifies Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou and Felipe Granja as panel participants.

Mireille Fanon Mendès France was identified as opening keynote speaker.

Fabienne Mahwane Gretschel was identified as moderator.

The programme was associated with Decolonize Berlin, the Global Reparations Hub and heimaten Netzwerk.

These individuals form part of the wider public record of the international GRH.

Their participation provides useful context when reconstructing the initiative's development and institutional relationships.

However, the Berlin programme does not establish that each participant was a founder or governing officer.

The investigation should obtain any separate records concerning their formal appointments.

12.26 Makmid Kamara

Makmid Kamara was identified in the Berlin launch programme as an international panel participant.

Other publicity associated him with Reform Initiatives in Ghana.

The investigation should establish his formal relationship with the GRH and whether he acted as a representative of Reform Initiatives or in another capacity.

It should also determine whether Reform Initiatives is a formal GRH member, partner or independent contributor.

The relevant organisation's identity must remain separate from the individual's participation.

12.27 Esther Mamadou

Esther Mamadou was identified in the Berlin programme as a panel participant.

Other GRH-related publicity has used the name Esther Mamadou-Blanco and associated her with the International Coalition for People of African Descent in Spain.

The investigation should confirm the identity and preferred professional designation used in the relevant records.

It should also establish whether she held an appointment within the GRH's governance structure.

The use of different name forms across publicity should be recorded accurately rather than silently reconciled without verification.

12.28 Felipe Granja

Felipe Granja was named in the Berlin European launch programme.

Earlier GRH-related publicity associated him with Proceso de Comunidades Negras in Colombia.

The October 2026 London programme also included a contributor named Jamal Felipe Granja.

The investigation should confirm the relationship between these names and the relevant organisational affiliations.

It should also establish whether the individual held formal GRH responsibilities or participated through an independent organisational association.

The recurring surname and apparent connection are relevant to the historical inquiry but do not themselves establish governing authority.

12.29 Mireille Fanon Mendès France

Mireille Fanon Mendès France was identified as keynote speaker at the November 2025 Berlin launch.

Her participation provides an additional public connection between the GRH event and international discussions of reparatory justice.

The investigation should distinguish a keynote contribution from membership or governance of the GRH.

The public programme identifies her speaking role.

Any additional institutional appointment would require separate evidence.

12.30 The distinction between public influence and formal authority

The individuals named in international and London programmes may possess extensive experience, professional recognition, historical knowledge or organisational influence.

Those characteristics are relevant to understanding why they may have been invited to participate.

However, public influence and formal institutional authority are different matters.

A recognised activist may speak at an event without authority to govern the organisation hosting it.

A university academic may contribute research without making the university an institutional partner.

An elected representative may appear on a panel without creating a formal agreement between the GRH and a public authority.

A speaker associated with an NGO may participate without the NGO becoming a member of the GRH.

The investigation must therefore establish the precise capacity in which each participant acted.

This is not a minor administrative distinction.

It is central to identifying who was authorised to speak for the GRH and who could answer questions concerning its formation, ownership, governance and consultation.

12.31 The identity of the persons responsible for the London launch

The available programme and event records identify several persons visibly involved in the London GRH launch.

However, the complete responsibility structure remains to be established.

The investigation should distinguish:

Programme authority: Who approved the launch's inclusion in the conference?

International authority: Who authorised the event on behalf of the international GRH?

Local organisation: Who arranged the venue, publicity, registrations and speakers?

Session management: Who chaired the workshop and managed audience participation?

Institutional communication: Who was responsible for explaining the GRH's identity and supplying its official contact details?

Community consultation: Who possessed responsibility for identifying and engaging established grassroots reparations organisations?

These responsibilities may have been allocated among different persons and organisations.

The investigation should obtain written explanations identifying the actual arrangements.

12.32 Consultation responsibilities

Empress Judah's questions concern whether longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations were consulted before the GRH's formation and London launch.

It is therefore necessary to establish who was responsible for consultation at each stage.

The international GRH's foundation in 2024 may have involved different organisers from those responsible for the London programme in 2026.

A person who participated in the London launch may not have been involved in the original consultation process.

Conversely, a person who helped establish the GRH internationally may possess information concerning earlier engagement that was not available to local event organisers.

The investigation should therefore direct consultation questions to the persons and institutions actually responsible for the relevant decisions.

It should not presume that all speakers possess the same knowledge or authority.

12.33 Official communication responsibilities

The absence of verified GRH contact details from Empress Judah's email remains an important practical issue.

The published launch records identify event organisers and participants but do not establish a complete official contact directory for the international GRH.

The investigation should determine who was responsible for supplying such details at the London launch.

It should also establish whether the conference organisers possessed an official GRH contact address and whether it was made available to attendees.

Eventbrite's contact function provides a means of approaching the event organiser, but it does not independently establish the email address of the GRH's governing body.

The same distinction applies to the professional contact details of individual speakers.

An institutional response should confirm which contact details are authorised for formal GRH correspondence.

12.34 Safeguards concerning representation and communication

The investigation should establish whether the GRH maintains procedures for identifying authorised representatives and ensuring that public communications accurately describe their roles.

Such procedures may include official appointment records, speaker authorisations, published organisational charts, approved statements or other arrangements.

The inquiry should also examine whether the GRH has specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within its appointment, consultation, communication and decision-making processes.

The existence of such safeguards should be established through documentary evidence.

Their implementation and practical operation should be examined separately.

The report does not presume that a safeguard exists or does not exist merely because a particular participant has been identified.

12.35 Preservation of original testimony and individual meaning

The report adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle governs the presentation of statements attributed to Empress Judah, Kwesi Ochosi, Charmaine Simpson, Judy Richards and all other persons examined.

The report must preserve the distinction between what an individual said, what another participant reports that individual said, and what the investigator considers the available evidence to mean.

A question must not be converted into an accusation.

An observation must not be converted into a conclusion.

An institutional affiliation must not be converted into governing authority.

A reported statement must not be expanded into a verbatim quotation without an appropriate record.

Where further evidence corrects or clarifies an account, the change should be documented rather than silently incorporated.

12.36 Consolidated participant identity matrix

Individual	Publicly established connection	Formal GRH position requiring confirmation
Kwesi Ochosi	London session chair; Building Trust Consortium founder; associated with Berlin publicity	International or regional governing authority

Charmaine Simpson	CEO, Black History Studies; London participant	Any formal GRH appointment and consultation authority
Dr Chevy Eugene	Berlin and London participant; Dalhousie University affiliation	Founding, governing or advisory position
Rita Remi-Judah	London participant; Quakers Reparations Working Group	Formal GRH membership or representative appointment
Antoinette Fernandez	London participant	Institutional capacity and any GRH appointment
Zahra Bei	London participant; No More Exclusions	Membership or partnership status
Imaan Odeleye	Conference launch participant; No More Exclusions	Membership or partnership status
Ryan Dube	London participant; Tees-To-Thames	Formal GRH relationship
Judy L Richards	Conference participant; Global African Congress; reported workshop contributor	Nature of any GRH relationship or consultation role
Makmid Kamara	Berlin launch participant	Formal international GRH role
Esther Mamadou	Berlin launch participant	Formal international GRH role
Felipe Granja	Berlin launch participant	Formal international GRH role
Mireille Fanon Mendès France	Berlin keynote speaker	Any GRH appointment beyond speaking role
Fabienne Mahwane Gretschel	Berlin moderator	Any GRH appointment beyond moderation

The entries distinguish publicly documented participation from appointments that have not yet been verified.

12.37 Questions for Kwesi Ochosi

The following questions should be submitted directly or through an appropriate authorised institutional channel.

1. In what capacity did Kwesi Ochosi participate in the GRH's European launch activities in November 2025?
2. Does he hold a formal appointment within the international GRH?
3. If YES, what is the title, appointment date and scope of that position?
4. Is Building Trust Consortium a formal member of the GRH?
5. What agreement authorised Building Trust Consortium to host the original London launch?
6. Who authorised the use of the GRH's name in the London publicity?
7. Who proposed incorporating the launch into the UK Reparations Conference?
8. Who approved the revised arrangements?
9. Who selected the London launch speakers?
10. Who was responsible for preparing institutional information for attendees?
11. Was an official GRH contact address available at the launch?
12. What arrangements existed for questions that could not be answered during the workshop?
13. Did Kwesi Ochosi participate in consultation with UK grassroots reparations organisations before October 2026?
14. What records identify those organisations and the consultation undertaken?
15. Who is authorised to issue a formal statement concerning the international GRH's relationship with the London event?

These are factual and institutional questions intended to establish responsibilities.

12.38 Questions for Charmaine Simpson and Black History Studies

The following questions should be addressed to Charmaine Simpson and, where appropriate, Black History Studies.

1. What formal role did Black History Studies hold in the London GRH programme?
2. Did Black History Studies hold an agreement with the international GRH?
3. Was Charmaine Simpson a member of any GRH governing or advisory body?
4. If YES, what authority did that appointment confer?

5. Who was responsible for preparing the original Eventbrite listing?
6. Who authorised its cancellation or amendment?
7. What notice was sent to original registrants?
8. What founding documents, governance information and official contact details were supplied to Black History Studies?
9. Were any such materials distributed at the conference launch?
10. What responsibilities, if any, did Black History Studies hold concerning consultation with grassroots reparations organisations?
11. What consultation records were available before the London launch?
12. What was the institutional context of the reported exchange concerning consultation at the workshop?
13. Is there a recording, transcript or written account of that exchange?
14. Who is responsible for answering outstanding questions about the GRH's formation?
15. What official GRH contact should be supplied to persons wishing to request a separate community meeting?

The inquiry should distinguish Black History Studies' own responsibilities from those of other institutions with which Charmaine Simpson may have been associated.

12.39 Questions for the international GRH representatives

The GRH's authorised governing representatives should be asked to identify all persons who were formally authorised to act on its behalf during the London launch.

The response should distinguish members of the international governing body, regional representatives, partner organisations, invited speakers and independent participants.

It should also confirm which persons were responsible for explaining the GRH's institutional purpose and receiving questions about its formation.

A formal organisational chart or authorised list of appointments would assist in resolving these matters.

The inquiry should additionally establish whether the GRH had formally appointed a UK representative or regional coordinator before 17 October 2026.

If so, the basis and limits of that appointment should be documented.

12.40 Questions for the conference organisers

The conference organisers should be asked who submitted the GRH launch proposal, who was accepted as the responsible representative, and what evidence of authority was provided.

They should also identify the official organisational contact details supplied when the session was approved.

The inquiry should determine whether the organisers expected the session chair or any named speaker to provide an institutional explanation of the GRH.

It should also establish whether presentation materials or a contact sheet were supplied to attendees.

These questions concern the conference organisers' knowledge and responsibilities in arranging the programme.

They do not presume that the conference organisers governed the GRH.

12.41 Further documentary evidence required

The investigation should seek original invitations, speaker biographies, programme approvals, formal GRH appointments, partnership arrangements and any available recordings or transcripts.

It should also request written confirmation of the roles held by Kwesi Ochosi, Charmaine Simpson, Dr Chevy Eugene and other persons relevant to the international-to-London relationship.

Where a person is described as representing an organisation, the report should identify the basis of that representation if material to the inquiry.

The evidence register should preserve different published name forms and affiliations rather than silently reconciling them.

Any subsequently verified correction should be dated and supported by the relevant source.

12.42 Principal documentary sources

Source 12A — APPG for Afrikan Reparations: UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Identifies the London GRH launch, Kwesi Ochosi as chair, and the advertised participants and affiliations.

Source 12B — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, Eventbrite

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Identifies Black History Studies as organiser, Building Trust Consortium as host, Kwesi Ochosi as moderator and the originally advertised speakers.

Source 12C — Berlin Global Village: Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

Identifies the European GRH launch, its programme contributors and participating organisers.

Source 12D — Human Rights Watch: Publicity concerning the Berlin GRH launch, November 2025

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/human-rights-watch_human-rights-watch-is-proud-to-have-helped-activity-7392486043473833984-jj1i

Provides a published statement of Human Rights Watch's involvement and identifies international participants associated with the launch.

Source 12E — Empress Judah: Email dated 18 October 2026

Original correspondence recording her account of the London GRH launch and reported contributions by Kwesi Ochosi, Charmaine Simpson and Judy Richards.

Source 12F — Reparation Nation Limited: Conference correspondence dated 25 September 2026 and Quakers in Britain's reply dated 7 October 2026

Provides the separate documentary background concerning conference decision-making and institutional responsibilities.

These sources should be preserved in the report's documentary appendices.

12.43 Closing assessment

The publicly available documentary record identifies numerous individuals associated with the international and London activities of the Global Reparations Hub.

Kwesi Ochosi and Charmaine Simpson are particularly relevant to the London inquiry because they held publicly identified roles within organisations associated with the launch and were specifically mentioned in Empress Judah's contemporary account.

Dr Chevy Eugene provides a further connection between the international and London GRH activities.

Other participants represent a broad range of academic, community, educational, political, faith-related and reparations-focused interests.

However, the public launch programmes do not provide a complete list of GRH governing officers or establish the precise authority of each participant.

The investigation must therefore distinguish public participation, institutional affiliation, event responsibility and formal organisational authority.

The central unresolved question is who was authorised to present the Global Reparations Hub on behalf of its international governing structure and who possessed responsibility for explaining its formation, consultation arrangements, governance and official contact details.

Written confirmation of those responsibilities would assist in establishing whether the London launch was conducted by the same international GRH founded in 2024, an authorised regional arrangement or another institutional structure.

Empress Judah's account provides a valuable source for identifying questions about the workshop, while the public programme establishes the advertised roles of named participants.

Neither source should be expanded beyond what it actually establishes.

The central finding of this section is that the London launch participants can be publicly identified, but their participation must not be confused with independently verified authority to own, govern or represent the Global Reparations Hub.

The investigation will continue through direct institutional inquiries, original documents, preservation of testimony and transparent examination of the outstanding evidence.

End of Section 12 — Kwesi Ochosi, Charmaine Simpson and Other Identified Participants: Documented Roles, Institutional Affiliations and Responsibilities.

SECTION 13 — COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: WHO WAS CONSULTED, WHO WAS INFORMED AND WHO PARTICIPATED?

13.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the community consultation, notification, participation, membership and representation arrangements associated with the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), particularly during its international development from August 2024 and its London launch at the UK Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The investigation arises principally from questions raised by Empress Judah in her email dated 18 October 2026.

Her correspondence concerns the apparent absence of advance consultation with longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations, the opportunity afforded to participants to question the formation of the GRH, the responses reportedly given during the workshop, and the availability of institutional information necessary for further engagement.

These questions are particularly significant because the GRH has been publicly described as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space intended to connect reparations movements, strengthen cooperation and support civil society.

The investigation seeks to establish the actual consultation arrangements underpinning those descriptions.

Its purpose is not to determine what consultation must have occurred from the identities of participants or the language used in publicity.

Its purpose is to identify which persons and organisations were engaged, when they were engaged, what information they received, whether they had opportunities to influence decisions, and what documentary records establish those processes.

This section also distinguishes consultation from notification, attendance, participation, membership, recognition, representation and authorisation.

These distinctions form an important part of the IBIS architecture and provide a framework for examining the GRH without substituting assumptions for evidence.

13.2 The central consultation question

The principal question is:

Which Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, grassroots movements and affected communities were consulted before the Global Reparations Hub was established internationally and subsequently launched in London?

This question contains two distinct periods requiring investigation.

The first concerns the reported establishment of the international GRH in August 2024 and its subsequent organisational development.

The second concerns the planning and presentation of the London launch in October 2026.

An organisation may have participated in the international GRH's founding discussions without being involved in organising its London launch.

Conversely, an organisation may have been invited to the London event without having participated in decisions concerning the Hub's original structure, purpose or governance.

The investigation must therefore establish both the international consultation history and the specific consultation arrangements associated with the London programme.

These records should be examined separately before any relationships between them are identified.

13.3 Consultation is not notification

Consultation and notification are distinct processes.

Notification concerns communicating information about a proposed or completed initiative, activity or decision.

Consultation concerns seeking views and providing an opportunity for those views to inform relevant decisions.

A person can be notified of an institution's existence without having participated in its creation.

An organisation can receive an invitation to a launch without having been consulted about the institution's objectives or governance.

A person can attend a workshop without having been asked whether the institution should be established or how it should operate.

Likewise, a person can be consulted on a particular question without becoming a member of the organisation conducting the consultation.

The investigation must preserve these distinctions.

The GRH's public descriptions of grassroots leadership and community ownership make the precise character of consultation particularly relevant.

The question is what processes actually occurred, what decisions were open to influence and how the views received were considered.

13.4 Consultation, participation and representation

Several additional concepts require separation.

Participation may involve attending events, contributing to discussions, providing research or assisting with activities.

Membership involves an institutional relationship governed by the organisation's rules.

Recognition concerns acknowledgement of a person, organisation, community or claim.

Representation concerns authority to speak or act for others.

Authorisation concerns the source and scope of permission or power to undertake a particular activity or make decisions.

These concepts can interact, but they do not automatically establish one another.

A participant in the GRH's international online meetings was not necessarily a member of its governing body.

A speaker at the London launch was not necessarily authorised to represent every organisation associated with that speaker.

A grassroots organisation recognised in a conference programme was not necessarily consulted about the GRH's foundation.

An organisation informed about the Hub was not necessarily asked to approve or participate in its governance.

The investigation will identify the documentary basis for each relevant relationship.

13.5 What the international GRH records establish

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report identifies the Global Reparations Hub as an international network founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

It reports that regular international online meetings began in September 2024.

The stated purposes of these meetings included exchanging experiences, supporting participants and developing common strategies concerning reparatory justice.

The report describes participation by activists, researchers and civil-society actors operating across different regions.

These statements provide evidence of organised international participation before the public European and London launches.

However, the annual report does not provide a complete list of everyone invited to those meetings or identify every organisation represented.

Nor does the material presently examined establish whether those meetings constituted formal consultation concerning the GRH's proposed constitution, membership, ownership or governance.

The distinction between international collaboration and institutional consultation must therefore remain visible.

13.6 The September 2024 meetings as a documentary starting point

The reported commencement of monthly international meetings in September 2024 provides a specific starting point for reconstructing consultation.

The investigation should seek the original meeting invitations, agendas, terms of reference, participant records and available minutes.

The purpose is to establish who convened the meetings, how participants were selected, which organisations attended and what decisions were discussed.

Particular attention should be given to whether participants were invited in their individual capacity or as authorised representatives of organisations.

The inquiry should determine whether proposals concerning the GRH's name, purpose, beneficiary population, governance, ownership and membership were discussed.

It should also establish how decisions were made and whether participating organisations received opportunities to comment upon draft documents.

Where records contain personal or confidential information, appropriately limited or redacted disclosure may be sufficient to establish the relevant institutional facts.

13.7 The meaning of co-development

The London publicity described the GRH as collaboratively developed.

This description raises a question concerning who participated in that development.

Co-development may involve collaboration among founding organisations, a formal consultation with prospective members, workshops involving affected communities, or a continuing participatory design process.

These arrangements differ substantially.

The investigation should request the GRH's own explanation of how co-development was defined and conducted.

It should identify the institutions involved, the period during which development occurred, the decisions open to participation and the procedures for considering contributions.

The publication of a collaborative description establishes that the GRH presented itself in those terms.

It does not, without further evidence, establish the precise scale or composition of the development process.

13.8 The meaning of grassroots leadership

The GRH has been publicly described in connection with grassroots reparations movements and People of African Descent.

The investigation should establish how grassroots leadership operates within the Hub.

Relevant questions include whether grassroots organisations occupy designated governing positions, whether leadership is elected by members, whether participating movements appoint representatives and whether any voting or approval procedures exist.

The inquiry should also establish how the GRH defines a grassroots organisation.

An organisation may be community-based, professionally staffed, charitable, academic, international or informal.

These characteristics may overlap.

The investigation should therefore examine the GRH's own criteria for identifying the grassroots organisations involved in its governance and development.

The presence of individuals associated with grassroots activity does not automatically establish formal leadership by the organisations from which they come.

13.9 Empress Judah's principal concern

Empress Judah's email identifies a concern about the consultation of longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations before the London launch.

She names organisations and activists whose activities, in her assessment, have contributed to the development of reparatory justice campaigning over many years.

Her questions concern why these persons and organisations apparently had not been contacted or invited to participate in the Hub's formation.

Her concern must be preserved as a question arising from her reported experience.

It should not be converted into a conclusion that no consultation occurred anywhere within the international network.

The investigation will seek the actual consultation records and compare them with the organisations identified in her correspondence.

This will permit a documentary examination of which organisations participated, which were approached and which remain unaccounted for in the available records.

13.10 Organisations named by Empress Judah

Empress Judah identifies Global African Congress UK, organisers of the annual August Reparations March, RasTafari Movement UK, Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement, Kwaku Bonsu, Queen Nzingha and an initiative named Reparation to this Afrikan Generation.

She also refers to independent Black community organisations and longstanding reparations activists more generally.

These names provide a starting point for an organisational consultation register.

However, the list is not necessarily complete.

The report should distinguish those named within the email from persons and organisations appearing only among the recipients.

It should also distinguish dedicated reparations organisations from broader historical, cultural, educational and community bodies with an interest in reparatory justice.

The existence of an organisation within the movement does not automatically establish that the GRH was required to consult it.

The relevant question is what consultation the GRH undertook, what constituency it intended to involve and what claims it makes concerning community participation or representation.

13.11 Global Afrikan Congress UK

Global Afrikan Congress UK (GACuk) is particularly relevant because it identifies itself as a reparations organisation.

A publicly available submission to a United Nations process in April 2021 describes GACuk as the UK chapter of an international reparations organisation.

Empress Judah also identifies Judy Richards of GACuk as a participant who contributed towards the end of the London launch workshop.

This establishes a documented connection between a specifically reparations-oriented organisation and the conference.

However, Judy Richards' presence at the conference does not automatically establish GACuk's participation in the international GRH's founding consultations.

The investigation should seek direct confirmation from GACuk concerning whether it was approached before the London launch, what information it received and whether it participated in any earlier international GRH discussions.

Its response should be preserved independently from the GRH's own account of consultation.

13.12 Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited was included in Empress Judah's distribution list.

Its organisational mission concerns reparatory justice, developed through the IBIS project, the Black Justice Engine and Reparation Nation Shipping.

The investigation should distinguish Reparation Nation Limited's receipt of Empress Judah's email from any prior consultation by the GRH.

The correspondence presently examined does not establish that Reparation Nation Limited was invited to participate in developing the international Hub.

Nor does it establish whether any earlier communication occurred through a different route.

The relevant consultation question should therefore be answered from the organisation's own records and, where available, the GRH's consultation records.

Reparation Nation Limited's earlier dispute concerning attendance at the UK Reparations Conference remains a separate documentary matter.

Its position does not prevent it from conducting independent research or supporting Empress Judah's inquiries.

13.13 The annual August Reparations March

Empress Judah identifies the organisers of the annual August Reparations March in Brixton as a significant part of the historical grassroots movement.

The march and associated campaigning substantially predate the GRH's reported establishment in 2024.

However, a mobilisation involving numerous participants and organisations does not necessarily constitute one permanent organisation with a single representative authority.

The investigation should identify the relevant organising committee, its current institutional status and persons authorised to speak on its behalf.

It should then establish whether those organisers were invited to participate in the GRH's development.

The presence of individual march participants in international reparations discussions should be distinguished from formal consultation with the march's organisers.

13.14 RasTafari and Pan-African organisations

Empress Judah identifies RasTafari and other Pan-African organisations among the groups she considers relevant to the consultation question.

These organisations may have longstanding involvement in reparations advocacy, repatriation, African self-determination, historical education and community mobilisation.

However, RasTafari and Pan-African activity do not necessarily operate through single centralised institutional structures.

The investigation should therefore identify the particular organisations concerned, rather than assume that consultation with one body constitutes consultation with all related movements.

Where the GRH reports consultation with RasTafari or Pan-African representatives, the inquiry should establish the names of the organisations represented and the basis of that representation.

The report should preserve the independence and institutional identity of each participating organisation.

13.15 Consultation beyond London

Empress Judah specifically asks whether organisations outside London were consulted.

She identifies Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester.

This raises a geographical question concerning the scope of UK engagement preceding the London launch.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH undertook a UK-wide consultation, a London-specific consultation, or another process.

It should also identify how organisations outside the capital were invited to participate.

Possible evidence includes regional meeting records, invitations, public notices, online consultation arrangements and organisational correspondence.

The presence of international participants in the GRH does not automatically establish consultation with grassroots organisations across the United Kingdom.

These are separate questions.

13.16 The original London launch publicity

The standalone London launch was advertised through Eventbrite for 17 October 2026 at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

It described the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

The advertisement identified Building Trust Consortium as host and Black History Studies as organiser.

The programme included speakers and an opportunity for audience questions.

This publicity establishes that information about the launch was publicly available before the event.

It does not independently establish the full consultation history underlying the GRH's formation.

The investigation should distinguish public advertising from targeted consultation with established reparations organisations.

The existence of an Eventbrite listing does not automatically establish that every relevant organisation received notice.

Nor does it establish that recipients could influence decisions already made during the preceding development period.

13.17 The reported venue and timetable changes

Empress Judah reports discovering the original Eventbrite listing on 14 October 2026.

She states that she circulated information to persons she considered relevant and subsequently circulated further information after the advertised venue and time changed.

The original standalone listing was subsequently marked cancelled.

The conference programme separately included the GRH launch at Friends House on 17 October.

These records raise questions concerning who communicated the revised arrangements and what notice prospective participants received.

The investigation should seek copies of communications sent to registrants, mailing lists and relevant organisations.

This inquiry concerns event notification and administrative communication.

It should remain distinct from consultation concerning the GRH's original formation and governance.

13.18 The reported exchange with Charmaine Simpson

Empress Judah reports asking Charmaine Simpson why the Black reparations community had not been consulted about the GRH.

She records the response:

“you are being informed now”

The statement is significant because, in the context reported, it concerns the timing and nature of engagement with the community.

The investigation should seek the full context of the exchange and any available recording or transcript.

It should also ask whether Charmaine Simpson was authorised to provide an account of the international GRH's consultation history.

The reported response does not, by itself, establish the absence of consultation with every organisation or individual before the launch.

It does, however, provide a specific basis for requesting clarification of what consultation occurred and how notification at the London event related to that earlier process.

The original meaning of Empress Judah's account must be preserved.

13.19 Questions reportedly raised towards the end of the workshop

Empress Judah reports that a participant wished to question the formation of the GRH but was not given an opportunity to speak because the workshop was concluding.

She also reports that Judy Richards was allowed to make a final contribution.

These accounts raise questions concerning how the organisers managed participation.

The investigation should establish the published workshop timetable, arrangements for audience questions and any alternative means of submitting questions.

It should also seek available recordings and further attendee accounts.

The report will distinguish the scheduling of questions during a conference session from the existence of a broader process for obtaining written institutional answers.

A workshop may be time-limited while still providing subsequent opportunities for inquiry.

Whether those opportunities existed and were communicated to participants remains a matter for verification.

13.20 Who was authorised to answer consultation questions?

The GRH's international development began before the London launch and involved organisations whose precise roles remain under investigation.

It is therefore important to establish which individuals possessed direct knowledge of the founding consultation process.

A London programme participant may have been involved in local arrangements without participating in decisions taken internationally in 2024.

Conversely, an international founder or Core Group member may possess records unavailable to local event organisers.

The investigation should therefore identify the body responsible for consultation policy and the person authorised to provide the official account.

The roles of Kwesi Ochosi, Charmaine Simpson, Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and the GRH's governing bodies should be examined separately.

A participant's public prominence does not establish authority over the complete consultation history.

13.21 Consultation with individuals versus organisations

A central evidential distinction concerns whether the GRH engaged with individual activists or formally constituted organisations.

An activist may participate in a meeting in a personal capacity.

The same individual may also hold an appointment within a community organisation.

Participation in one capacity does not automatically establish participation in the other.

Where the GRH identifies an organisation as consulted, the investigation should establish who represented that organisation and whether the person was authorised to do so.

Where the GRH identifies an individual as consulted, the report should record the individual's participation without automatically extending it to an entire organisation or movement.

This distinction is essential to determining the scale and institutional character of consultation.

13.22 Consultation with dedicated reparations organisations

The report has previously distinguished organisations established primarily to pursue reparatory justice from organisations whose purposes include wider education, culture, community development or human rights advocacy.

Both types of organisation may contribute to reparations discussions.

However, their institutional purposes and representative capacities are not necessarily identical.

The consultation inquiry should determine whether the GRH identified dedicated reparations organisations as a particular category of participants.

It should also establish whether the GRH included organisations whose longstanding principal mission concerns reparations claims and practical reparatory justice.

Global Afrikan Congress UK and Reparation Nation Limited are relevant to this classification.

Other organisations should be identified through their founding documents, stated objectives and documented activities rather than through names alone.

13.23 Consultation and claims of community ownership

The GRH's public description as community-owned raises a question concerning the relationship between consultation and governance.

Consultation may contribute to the development of a community-owned institution, but consultation alone does not necessarily create ownership rights.

Likewise, an organisation may establish member-governance arrangements without consulting every potential future member before its foundation.

The investigation should therefore establish what rights are actually associated with the GRH's description of community ownership.

These may include membership, voting, appointment of governing officers, approval of constitutional changes or another form of participation.

The inquiry should determine whether grassroots organisations have defined rights to influence decisions after joining the Hub.

It should also establish whether communities or organisations affected by the Hub's activities possess any rights independently of formal membership.

The precise model must be obtained from the GRH's own documents.

13.24 Consultation and representative authority

Consultation does not automatically establish a mandate to represent those consulted.

An organisation may seek views from community members without obtaining authority to make decisions on their behalf.

Similarly, a person may support the creation of a reparations initiative without consenting to membership or representation.

The investigation should therefore determine whether the GRH claims to represent specific member organisations, particular affected communities or the wider international reparations movement.

Where such claims are made, their source and limits should be documented.

The report will not infer representative authority merely from attendance, consultation, public endorsement or participation in a launch.

These distinctions are central to the IBIS architecture.

13.25 The distinction between consultation and consent

Consultation and consent are separate concepts.

Consultation allows views to be obtained and considered.

Consent involves agreement to a particular arrangement or proposal, subject to its context and applicable requirements.

An organisation may be consulted about a new initiative and subsequently decline membership.

A person may attend a launch without accepting the initiative's governance.

A community may participate in discussions without granting authority for an institution to speak on its behalf.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH sought consent for any particular representative or governance arrangement, or whether participation was limited to consultation and collaboration.

Where formal authority was granted, the relevant documentary record should identify the parties and its scope.

13.26 The consultation record as evidence

A meaningful investigation of consultation requires documentation sufficient to reconstruct the process.

The relevant records may include invitations, public notices, meeting agendas, minutes, participant registers, written submissions, draft proposals, consultation reports and final decisions.

The purpose is not simply to count invitations or attendees.

It is to establish what information was provided, what questions were open for discussion, what contributions were received and how those contributions were considered.

Where the GRH maintains consultation records, the investigation should request relevant copies or an authorised summary.

Where records contain personal information, disclosure may be limited or redacted appropriately.

A general statement that consultation occurred should be accompanied, where practicable, by information identifying the scope and character of the process.

13.27 A proposed consultation evidence matrix

Evidence required	Question answered
Consultation policy	What procedure was intended?
Invitations and announcements	Who was approached and when?
Organisational register	Which institutions were identified as stakeholders?
Meeting agendas	What matters were open for discussion?
Attendance records	Who participated?
Representative authorisations	In what capacity did participants act?
Consultation submissions	What views were presented?
Draft governance documents	Which decisions were being developed?
Decision records	How were contributions considered?
Final founding documents	What institutional arrangements resulted?
Follow-up correspondence	What was communicated afterwards?
Corrections or objections	How were disagreements addressed?

This matrix is proposed as a documentary standard for the investigation.

It does not presume that the GRH uses this exact system.

13.28 Consultation after the London launch

Empress Judah proposes a separate community meeting involving the GRH and interested Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

This proposal provides an opportunity to clarify matters that remained unanswered after the launch workshop.

The investigation should distinguish such a future meeting from consultation undertaken before the Hub was founded.

A meeting held after the launch may provide useful opportunities for engagement, explanation and participation.

It cannot retrospectively become an event that occurred during the earlier founding process.

However, it may contribute to the institution's future development and allow organisations to consider whether they wish to participate.

The report should therefore preserve both the historical question concerning earlier consultation and the practical question concerning future community involvement.

13.29 Information required before a community meeting

For a future meeting to address the institutional questions raised, participants would benefit from receiving relevant written information beforehand.

Such information could include the GRH's founding statement, constitution or governance framework, official contact details, organisational structure, membership rules, consultation history and intended beneficiary definitions.

The participants could then direct questions towards identifiable documents and decisions.

The report should also seek confirmation of who would attend on behalf of the GRH and what authority those representatives possess.

Where the Hub is an international network, the presence of local event organisers may not necessarily provide access to the persons responsible for its founding or governance.

The meeting arrangements should therefore distinguish international institutional representatives from local programme participants.

These are proposed procedures for a future meeting, not statements attributed to Empress Judah beyond her original proposal.

13.30 The role of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited may support Empress Judah's inquiries by providing documentary research, identifying institutional questions, preparing organisational registers and examining responses received.

Its support should preserve the independence of Empress Judah and other participants.

Reparation Nation Limited should not present Empress Judah as its representative without her agreement.

Equally, its independent inquiries and documentary records should remain attributable to Reparation Nation Limited.

The IBIS architecture provides relevant analytical distinctions concerning identity, membership, recognition, representation and authorisation.

These distinctions may assist in examining the GRH's consultation arrangements and the authority of persons participating in those arrangements.

The purpose is to support factual clarification and constructive institutional engagement.

13.31 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within its consultation procedures.

Relevant matters include how organisations are selected, whether participation criteria are documented, how decisions are reviewed and how concerns about exclusion or unequal treatment may be raised.

The inquiry should also establish whether safeguards apply to organisations and community participants outside the GRH's formal membership.

The existence of a general equality statement should be distinguished from a specific consultation procedure.

The report should seek evidence of both the safeguards' design and their practical implementation.

The absence of such evidence from the presently examined material does not establish that the safeguards do not exist.

The objective is to obtain the relevant documentation and explanations.

13.32 Communication safeguards and the preservation of meaning

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This applies directly to the interpretation of consultation records.

A participant's question should not be transformed into an accusation.

An expression of concern should not be converted into a finding about another person's motives.

Attendance should not be silently reclassified as membership.

Notification should not be silently reclassified as consultation.

Consultation should not be silently reclassified as consent.

Participation should not be silently reclassified as representative authority.

Any AI-assisted summary must preserve these distinctions and remain traceable to the source material.

Where a person disputes how their contribution has been represented, the original record should be available for comparison and correction.

13.33 Questions for the international GRH

The following questions should be addressed to the GRH's authorised governing representatives.

1. Did the GRH undertake a formal consultation process before its reported foundation in August 2024?
2. If YES, when did that process begin?
3. Which organisations and individuals were consulted?
4. What criteria were used to select participants?
5. Were dedicated Black/Afrikan reparations organisations identified as a distinct stakeholder category?
6. Which UK-based organisations participated?
7. Were Global Afrikan Congress UK or its authorised representatives consulted?
8. Were the organisers of the annual August Reparations March consulted?
9. Were any RasTafari reparations organisations consulted?
10. Were any organisations in Bristol, Birmingham or Manchester consulted?
11. Did the GRH maintain records of invitations, attendance, submissions and decisions?
12. What matters were open to influence during consultation?
13. Were participants asked to comment on the Hub's founding purpose, name, governance and membership arrangements?
14. How were their contributions recorded and considered?
15. Did any participating organisations formally authorise representatives?
16. What role did the international online meetings beginning in September 2024 play in developing the GRH?
17. Was consultation undertaken before the November 2025 Berlin launch?

18. Was separate consultation undertaken before the October 2026 London launch?
19. Which organisations were responsible for UK consultation?
20. What does the GRH mean when describing itself as grassroots-led or community-owned?
21. What rights do consulted organisations obtain, if any?
22. What rights do formal members possess?
23. Does the GRH claim authority to represent organisations outside its membership?
24. What safeguards govern the selection of persons and organisations for consultation?
25. What procedures exist for correcting consultation records or challenging representations of participants' views?
26. Will the GRH provide the documentary records or a sufficiently detailed written explanation of the consultation undertaken?

These questions are intended to establish the historical and institutional facts.

13.34 Questions for the London organisers

Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the relevant conference organisers should be asked to identify their respective responsibilities concerning consultation and notification.

The inquiry should establish who compiled invitation lists, who publicised the original launch, who communicated the changes to arrangements and who maintained official contact details.

It should also determine whether the local organisers possessed information about the international GRH's earlier consultation history.

Where they did not possess that information, they should be invited to identify the appropriate international representative.

The investigation should distinguish consultation undertaken by the international GRH from publicity and registration undertaken for the London events.

13.35 Questions for established reparations organisations

Organisations identified in Empress Judah's correspondence may provide an independent source of evidence concerning consultation.

They may be asked whether they received invitations, participated in international meetings, submitted proposals or held discussions with GRH representatives before October 2026.

The inquiry should distinguish formal organisational communication from individual participation.

Where an organisation provides records, those records should be preserved with its permission and appropriate attention to privacy.

Responses from grassroots organisations should be recorded separately from the GRH's own account.

This would permit comparison of the available documentary evidence without treating any single account as automatically complete.

13.36 Consolidated consultation status matrix

Subject	Evidence presently identified	Outstanding question
International collaboration	Monthly meetings reported from September 2024	Complete participant and organisational register
Founding consultation	International collaboration described	Formal pre-foundation consultation procedure
Grassroots leadership	Publicly described	Selection and governing rights of grassroots participants
Community ownership	Publicly described	Ownership and membership mechanism
UK consultation	Individual UK participants identified	Complete list of organisations consulted
GACuk participation	Judy Richards reported at London workshop	Whether GACuk participated in earlier GRH consultation
Reparations March organisers	Identified in Empress Judah's questions	Whether and when organisers were consulted
Organisations outside London	Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester raised by Empress Judah	What regional engagement occurred

London event notification	Eventbrite and conference publicity documented	Complete communication record
Venue-change notification	Empress Judah reports circulating updates	Official notices and registration communications
Workshop questions	Empress Judah reports exchanges	Full recording, transcript or corroborating account
Post-launch consultation	Empress Judah proposes a separate meeting	GRH's response and proposed engagement arrangements

The matrix records what the present evidence establishes and what remains to be verified.

It is not a finding that unverified consultation did not take place.

13.37 Principal documentary sources

Source 13A — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Original correspondence identifying concerns about consultation, organisations and activists who should be considered, reported workshop exchanges, changes to launch arrangements and a proposal for further community engagement.

Source 13B — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Documents the GRH's reported foundation, international meetings, Core Group involvement and wider organisational structure.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 13C — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, Eventbrite.

Documents the original London launch publicity, descriptions of community ownership and the event programme.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 13D — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the London GRH launch as a scheduled conference session and names its advertised participants.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 13E — Global Afrikan Congress UK, April 2021 United Nations submission.

Identifies GACuk's stated institutional identity as a reparations organisation.

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

These sources should be retained with their original publication dates and relevant extracts in the report's evidence register.

13.38 Closing assessment

The international Global Reparations Hub has publicly described a collaborative development process involving participants from different regions and institutional backgrounds.

Decolonize Berlin reports regular international online meetings beginning in September 2024.

Publicity for the London launch subsequently described the Hub as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

Empress Judah's correspondence raises specific questions concerning whether longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the initiative was introduced in London.

Her account also identifies a reported exchange concerning the distinction between being informed and being consulted.

The evidence presently examined does not provide a complete record of organisations consulted during the GRH's foundation and development.

Nor does it establish the precise rights that participating organisations possess within the Hub's governance.

The central finding of this section is that international collaboration is documented, while the full history, scope and institutional character of consultation with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations remain to be established through original records and authorised written responses.

The investigation must distinguish notification, consultation, participation, membership, recognition, representation and authorisation throughout.

Empress Judah's proposal for a separate community meeting provides a possible means of continuing the inquiry while preserving the historical question concerning what occurred before the London launch.

Reparation Nation Limited may support that process through research, documentary evidence and the IBIS analytical framework, while respecting the independence of all participating organisations and individuals.

The investigation will continue through written questions, institutional records, source verification and preservation of the original meaning of the communications examined.

End of Section 13 — Community Consultation: Who Was Consulted, Who Was Informed and Who Participated?

SECTION 14 — COMMUNICATION, CONTACT DETAILS, PUBLIC DOCUMENTATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

14.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the communication arrangements, official contact information, public documentation and institutional accessibility of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), with particular attention to the international initiative established from August 2024 and its London launch on Saturday 17 October 2026.

The investigation is concerned with a fundamental question of institutional accountability: **How can a member of the public, a grassroots reparations organisation or an interested researcher identify the Global Reparations Hub, contact its authorised representatives, obtain information about its governance and receive reliable answers to questions concerning its activities?**

This question arises directly from Empress Judah's email dated 18 October 2026.

Her correspondence identifies the absence of basic institutional information at the London launch as one of her principal concerns. She specifically refers to the lack of an information sheet identifying those responsible for establishing the GRH and an official email address through which interested persons could contact it.

The issue is particularly relevant because the GRH has been publicly described as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space intended to support grassroots reparations movements, civil-society participation and international cooperation.

Such descriptions create practical questions concerning the means through which the intended community can communicate with the initiative, obtain information, understand participation arrangements and raise institutional questions.

This section examines the available public records, distinguishes the contact details of associated organisations from those of the GRH itself, and proposes a documentary process for obtaining authoritative institutional information.

It also establishes principles for record preservation, accessibility, corrections and the accurate treatment of correspondence.

14.2 The fundamental problem of identifying the correct institution

The Global Reparations Hub has publicly documented relationships with several organisations.

Human Rights Watch has acknowledged helping create the initiative.

Decolonize Berlin has identified itself as a member of its international Core Group.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies were publicly associated with the London programme.

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations included the London GRH launch in the programme of its October 2026 conference.

Friends House provided the conference venue.

These relationships establish several potential routes through which information may be requested.

However, they do not establish that the organisations possess identical responsibilities or that their general contact addresses are official contacts for the GRH.

The investigation must distinguish the institution being examined from the organisations associated with its establishment, governance, public events and administration.

A researcher seeking an authoritative answer concerning the international GRH's ownership or constitutional structure should not automatically assume that a local event organiser possesses the necessary authority.

Equally, a person seeking clarification of the London venue change may reasonably approach the organisation responsible for the original event registration rather than the international governing body.

The appropriate contact depends upon the question and the institutional responsibility concerned.

14.3 Empress Judah's original communication concern

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 identifies a practical difficulty arising from her attendance at the London GRH launch workshop.

She reports that attendees were not provided with a basic information sheet identifying the persons responsible for forming the Hub or giving its official email address.

Her concern should be preserved according to its original meaning.

It concerns the information she reports was available to participants at the launch.

It does not automatically establish that no information concerning the GRH existed on any website, in earlier publications or through other institutional channels.

The investigation should therefore establish what materials were supplied during the workshop, what information had been published elsewhere and whether attendees were informed how to obtain it.

The question is one of actual institutional accessibility.

The existence of information somewhere does not necessarily establish that it was accessible or communicated to the intended participants.

Likewise, the fact that Empress Judah did not receive particular information does not automatically establish that every other attendee had the same experience.

The original account and the independent documentary record must be examined together without treating them as interchangeable.

14.4 The importance of a basic institutional information sheet

A short institutional information sheet can perform several important functions at the public launch of an organisation or initiative.

It can identify the organisation's official name, purpose, responsible institutions, principal officers, legal or organisational status, website and appropriate correspondence address.

It can also explain the relationship between the institution being presented and the organisations hosting the launch.

Where membership or community participation is a principal objective, the information sheet can identify how interested persons and organisations may become involved.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH prepared such a document for the London launch.

If one existed, a copy should be obtained and retained.

If information was provided digitally, the investigation should identify the relevant website, QR code, presentation or electronic document.

If attendees were directed to an event organiser, the inquiry should determine whether that organiser had authority to answer institutional questions or merely to forward them.

An information sheet is not a substitute for a full constitution or governance framework, but it can provide an initial route to those documents.

14.5 Official contact information as an institutional identity question

An official contact address is more than a means of exchanging messages.

It also provides evidence about the institution responsible for receiving and answering correspondence.

A person may possess a professional email address belonging to a university, NGO, company or community organisation.

That address does not automatically establish that the person is authorised to respond on behalf of every initiative with which they are associated.

Likewise, an event organiser may provide a contact form for registration inquiries without possessing authority to make statements concerning the legal ownership or governance of the organisation being launched.

The investigation should therefore seek a formally confirmed GRH institutional address.

The confirmation should identify the name and position of the person or body responsible for answering inquiries.

It should also explain whether separate contacts exist for governance, membership, partnerships, complaints, communications and technical administration.

The absence of such confirmation from the evidence presently examined remains an unresolved documentary question.

14.6 What has been established concerning the GRH's own contact details

The material examined identifies several organisations associated with the Global Reparations Hub.

However, it has not yet established a dedicated official email address independently confirmed by the international GRH's authorised governing body.

Nor has the investigation verified a standalone GRH website through which its complete legal identity, governing officers, membership rules and official correspondence arrangements can be established.

This finding must be stated precisely.

It means that the relevant details have not yet been verified within the present investigation.

It does not establish that no such website, address or institutional documentation exists.

The investigation should therefore request direct written confirmation from the international GRH and its documented founding collaborators.

The confirmation should distinguish the Hub's own contact details from those of event organisers, institutional partners and individual participants.

14.7 Human Rights Watch as a possible route for inquiry

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledges helping create the GRH.

It therefore provides an identifiable institutional route for requesting clarification of the Hub's founding arrangements and the appropriate official GRH contact.

Human Rights Watch maintains public contact information for its international offices.

Its publicly listed Berlin office address includes:

berlin@hrw.org

This is an official Human Rights Watch office address.

It is not independently established as an official GRH email address.

The distinction is important.

A message sent to Human Rights Watch should identify the inquiry as one concerning an initiative HRW has publicly acknowledged helping to create.

It should request referral to the appropriate department or authorised GRH representative if the recipient does not itself hold the relevant information.

The response should identify whether Human Rights Watch is answering in its own institutional capacity or on behalf of the GRH.

14.8 Decolonize Berlin as a possible route for inquiry

Decolonize Berlin provides another direct institutional route because its annual report identifies participation in the international GRH Core Group.

Its published organisational contact is:

info@decolonize-berlin.de

This is a Decolonize Berlin contact address.

It must not be described as the official email address of the Global Reparations Hub without confirmation.

Nevertheless, Decolonize Berlin's identified Core Group relationship provides a reasonable basis for asking it to identify the GRH's authorised international representatives.

The inquiry should request confirmation of the Hub's official contact details, governing structure and procedure for submitting formal questions.

If Decolonize Berlin is not authorised to answer on behalf of the international GRH, it may be asked to identify the institution or officer holding that authority.

Any response should be preserved in the capacity in which it was issued.

14.9 Black History Studies as an event-organiser contact

The original standalone London launch advertisement identifies Black History Studies as the Eventbrite organiser.

The event platform provided a contact mechanism for communicating with the organiser.

This establishes a route for questions concerning the original Eventbrite listing, registration, cancellation and event publicity.

It does not automatically establish Black History Studies as the legal or administrative operator of the international GRH.

The investigation should therefore direct London event-administration questions to Black History Studies while separately seeking the GRH's authorised institutional contact.

Relevant questions include whether Black History Studies possessed official GRH information, whether it distributed that information and whether it can identify the persons responsible for the international initiative.

The contact available through Eventbrite should be described accurately as an event-organiser route.

14.10 Building Trust Consortium as a London hosting contact

Building Trust Consortium was publicly identified as host of the originally advertised London launch.

Kwesi Ochosi, identified as its founder, chaired the conference launch session.

These records create a direct basis for requesting clarification of the Consortium's responsibilities for the London programme.

The investigation should seek confirmation of its formal relationship with the international GRH and whether it holds an official GRH communications appointment.

It should also determine whether the Consortium can supply the Hub's founding statement, governing contact details and explanation of the London launch arrangements.

A hosting relationship may provide access to relevant information without establishing authority over the international organisation.

The inquiry should preserve this distinction.

14.11 The APPG for Afrikan Reparations as a conference contact

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations published the UK Reparations Conference programme identifying the London GRH launch.

It is therefore an appropriate institution from which to request information about how that session entered the programme and which persons were recognised as responsible for arranging it.

The official conference website is:

https://www.appg-ar.org

The published agenda provides a clear documentary basis for the inquiry.

However, the APPG's role in publishing the programme does not automatically establish that it possesses authority to answer questions concerning the international GRH's ownership or constitutional structure.

The inquiry should ask the APPG to identify the official GRH contact information held during programme preparation.

If the organisers did not receive that information, they should be invited to identify the person or organisation with whom the session was arranged.

14.12 Friends House and Quakers in Britain

Friends House provided the venue for the UK Reparations Conference.

Quakers in Britain separately communicated with Reparation Nation Limited concerning conference attendance decisions.

The correspondence dated 7 October 2026 stated that Quakers in Britain had not been involved or consulted in the decisions or discussions concerning attendance at the APPG event.

That statement must be preserved within its original scope.

It does not establish the complete relationship between the venue and the GRH launch.

The investigation should therefore distinguish questions concerning conference facilities, attendance arrangements and GRH institutional identity.

Venue providers should not automatically be treated as possessing responsibility for the governance of organisations using their premises.

However, they may hold information concerning the identity of the organisation that contracted for facilities or the arrangements under which the event took place.

Any request should be directed towards information reasonably within the recipient's responsibility.

14.13 A consolidated contact distinction table

Contact or organisation	Documented relevance	Appropriate initial inquiry	Limitation
Global Reparations Hub	Institution under investigation	Governance, membership, official identity, consultation	Dedicated official contact not yet verified
Human Rights Watch	Publicly acknowledged helping create the GRH	Founding involvement and referral to authorised GRH officers	HRW address is not automatically a GRH address
Decolonize Berlin	Identifies international Core Group membership	Core Group structure and official GRH contact	Decolonize Berlin address remains its own
Black History Studies	Original London Eventbrite organiser	Registration, publicity, cancellation and event information	Event organisation does not establish GRH governance
Building Trust Consortium	London launch host	Hosting arrangements and international relationship	Hosting does not automatically establish ownership
APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Conference programme publisher	Session approval and responsible contacts	Conference authority is not necessarily GRH authority
Friends House / Quakers in Britain	Venue and related institutional support	Venue-specific responsibilities	Venue provision is distinct from programme governance

This table provides routes for inquiry rather than a verified GRH contact directory.

14.14 Public documentation concerning the international GRH

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report provides an important publicly available account of the international GRH.

It identifies the reported founding date, Human Rights Watch cooperation, international meetings, Core Group involvement and an organisational structure including a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

This source provides evidence that the GRH has been publicly described through identifiable institutional channels.

However, an annual-report description does not automatically supply all documents required to establish legal identity, membership, ownership, funding and decision-making authority.

The investigation should therefore request the underlying founding and governance documents.

Where these documents are not publicly available, an authorised institutional explanation should identify whether they exist and how they may be accessed.

14.15 Public documentation concerning the London launch

The principal public London records include the Eventbrite listings associated with Building Reparative Futures and the official UK Reparations Conference agenda.

These sources identify dates, venues, organisers, programmes, speakers and descriptions of the GRH's intended role.

They also establish changes in advertised arrangements, including the cancellation of the original standalone launch listing.

However, event advertisements do not necessarily provide a full constitutional description of the institution being introduced.

The investigation should therefore distinguish event publicity from institutional documentation.

The existence of a programme does not automatically establish that attendees received a founding statement, governing chart or official GRH contact address.

Those questions require examination of what was actually distributed.

14.16 The difference between publicity and disclosure

Publicity is intended to inform people about an event, activity or initiative.

Disclosure concerns providing information relevant to a specific institutional question or inquiry.

An event announcement may identify a programme and its participants without explaining the legal or financial arrangements behind the organisation being presented.

A request for institutional clarification may therefore reasonably seek more detailed information than the original publicity supplied.

The investigation should distinguish the level of information appropriate to different communication purposes.

A short advertisement cannot be expected to reproduce every governance document.

Nevertheless, it can provide a clear route through which interested participants may obtain further information.

The availability and reliability of that route are central subjects of this section.

14.17 Public access to founding documents

The investigation should establish whether the GRH maintains a publicly accessible founding statement, charter, constitution or equivalent institutional record.

Such a document could clarify its original purpose, founding institutions, governing authority and intended beneficiaries.

The inquiry should also determine whether the document has changed since August 2024.

Where amendments have occurred, the relevant dates and authorising bodies should be identified.

If the GRH operates without a formal constitution, the institution should be invited to explain the agreement or procedures through which it operates.

The existence of an international network does not necessarily require one particular legal form.

However, its actual governance arrangements should be capable of explanation.

14.18 Public access to governance information

The GRH's published organisational description includes several governance components.

The investigation should seek a complete current organisational chart identifying the Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

The chart should explain the relationship between these bodies.

It should identify which body has authority over institutional strategy, partnerships, funding, membership and regional launches.

The inquiry should also request the names and official positions of persons authorised to communicate on behalf of the Hub.

Publication of governance information can help distinguish invited speakers from formal representatives.

This distinction is especially important where a public launch involves numerous respected participants from different institutions.

14.19 Public access to membership arrangements

A community-owned initiative may provide participation through membership, consultation, working groups or other processes.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH publishes membership eligibility rules and procedures.

It should determine how interested individuals and organisations may apply, what information is required and who decides applications.

The inquiry should also establish the rights attached to membership.

These may concern voting, consultation, access to resources, governance participation or other functions.

The presence of an invitation to join a mailing list should not automatically be treated as an invitation to obtain formal membership.

The institutional meaning of participation must be documented.

14.20 Public access to funding information

Funding is a substantive aspect of institutional identity.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH publishes information about its principal funding sources, financial administration and accountability arrangements.

If the Hub is financially administered by another institution, that relationship should be identified.

The inquiry should distinguish funding provided directly to the GRH from support given to particular events or partner organisations.

Not all financial records will necessarily be public or legally disclosable.

The investigation should therefore request publicly available information and, where appropriate, a proportionate institutional explanation.

The objective is to establish how the initiative is supported and who exercises responsibility for its resources.

14.21 Public access to consultation records

Empress Judah's concerns make consultation documentation a principal research requirement.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has published a record of the organisations involved in its international development.

It should also determine whether any consultation report identifies UK grassroots reparations organisations, the matters discussed and the influence of those discussions upon the Hub's founding arrangements.

A public list of event speakers does not automatically constitute a consultation register.

Similarly, the presence of individuals at international meetings does not automatically establish participation by every organisation with which those individuals may be associated.

Where privacy or confidentiality limits publication, the GRH should be invited to provide an appropriate summary explaining the consultation process.

14.22 Access to records of the London workshop

The conference organisers published information concerning live virtual access to conference sessions and indicated that several other sessions would be recorded for subsequent publication.

That general statement does not establish that the GRH launch session itself was recorded.

The investigation should therefore request specific confirmation.

If a recording exists, the relevant custodian should be identified.

If no recording exists, the investigation should seek any available slides, notes, transcripts or written summaries.

Empress Judah refers to a Facebook recording associated with the name Azaniagem concerning a contribution at the workshop.

That reference provides a specific lead for verification.

The original recording should be examined before any detailed transcript is prepared.

The identity of speakers, sequence of contributions and accuracy of quotations should be preserved.

14.23 Accessibility for grassroots organisations

Institutional communication should be examined from the perspective of organisations with different resources and administrative capacities.

Some grassroots reparations organisations may not maintain professional administrative staff or have regular access to institutional mailing lists.

Others may operate primarily through public meetings, community networks, social media or voluntary organisers.

The investigation should establish which communication methods the GRH used to reach its intended participants.

It should also determine whether information was available through a publicly accessible website, email, downloadable documents or other channels.

The effectiveness of communication cannot be determined solely by the number of channels used.

It also depends upon whether the relevant people and organisations could reasonably discover and use them.

14.24 Geographic accessibility

Empress Judah's email identifies organisations and activists beyond London, including Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH's communications concerning its London launch extended to relevant organisations in those cities.

It should also determine whether its international communications were accessible to persons unable to attend physical events.

The existence of online activities may increase opportunities for participation but does not, by itself, establish that interested organisations received notice or were invited to contribute.

The inquiry should therefore identify how information was distributed and what procedures were available for remote participation.

Geographical reach must be examined separately from claims of representative authority.

14.25 Communication concerning event changes

The original standalone London launch was advertised at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

The Eventbrite listing was subsequently marked cancelled, while the conference programme included the GRH launch at Friends House.

Empress Judah reports circulating updated information after learning of the changes.

The investigation should establish how the organisers themselves communicated the revised arrangements.

Relevant records include Eventbrite notifications, email announcements, website updates and direct communications to registered participants.

The inquiry should identify the date of the decision, the date notifications were issued and the person or institution responsible.

The purpose is to reconstruct the information available to prospective attendees and establish the administrative communication process.

14.26 The need for one authoritative written explanation

The documentary inquiry involves several organisations, different event programmes and multiple persons associated with the GRH.

This creates a risk of fragmented answers.

One organisation may provide information concerning publicity.

Another may explain the conference programme.

A third may address the international founding history.

Each response may be accurate within its own scope while leaving the overall institutional identity unclear.

The investigation should therefore seek one authoritative written explanation from the GRH's governing representatives.

That explanation should identify the international institution, its founding arrangements, governance structure, membership rules, official contact details and relationship with the London organisers.

Supporting organisations may then provide their own explanations concerning particular responsibilities.

This approach would allow the responses to be reconciled without treating different institutions as interchangeable.

14.27 Avoiding endless referral between organisations

Where several organisations are associated with an initiative, a person seeking information may be referred from one contact to another.

Referral may be appropriate where an inquiry has reached an institution that does not possess the relevant information.

However, repeated referrals without identification of an authorised respondent can obstruct factual clarification.

The investigation should therefore request that each recipient identify which questions it can answer and which institution is responsible for the remaining questions.

Where a recipient is not authorised to answer on behalf of the GRH, it should be invited to provide the name or official office of the appropriate respondent.

The purpose is not to assign responsibility to an organisation without evidence.

It is to establish a clear institutional route through which questions can be answered.

14.28 Written answers and evidential reliability

Written institutional answers offer significant advantages for a documentary investigation.

They preserve the wording used by the respondent.

They identify the organisation issuing the response.

They permit precise comparison with earlier publicity and documents.

They can be circulated to interested persons without relying on second-hand recollections.

They also permit later corrections to be identified and documented.

The investigation should therefore seek written answers to specific questions wherever practicable.

If answers are supplied orally at a meeting, a written record should distinguish the speaker, institutional capacity and precise subject addressed.

Where a respondent cannot answer a question immediately, the record should identify the outstanding matter and the appropriate source of further information.

14.29 A proposed communications register

The report should maintain a register recording correspondence relevant to the GRH investigation.

Record field	Purpose
Date sent	Establish the chronology
Sender	Identify the person or institution making the inquiry
Recipient	Identify the organisation contacted
Institutional capacity	Distinguish personal and official communication

Subject	Identify the matter raised
Questions submitted	Preserve the precise inquiry
Documents requested	Identify the evidence sought
Response received	Record the actual answer
Response date	Establish the chronology
Questions unanswered	Identify outstanding matters
Referral supplied	Identify another responsible institution
Supporting evidence	Link the answer to documents
Corrections	Record subsequent clarifications
Current status	Distinguish answered, partly answered and outstanding matters

This register would provide a durable record and reduce the possibility that correspondence is lost or confused across multiple threads.

14.30 Distinguishing communication status

The investigation should apply precise status descriptions to correspondence.

An email being sent does not necessarily establish delivery.

Delivery does not establish that it was read.

An acknowledgement does not establish that the substantive questions were answered.

A partial response does not establish that every requested document has been supplied.

A referral does not establish that the receiving institution has accepted responsibility.

A promise to respond does not constitute the response itself.

These distinctions are important when establishing whether a question has been resolved.

The report should record the actual documentary status rather than infer completion from the existence of a communication.

14.31 Communications concerning anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

Reparation Nation Limited has separately requested information concerning safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism in conference-related decision-making.

The GRH investigation raises corresponding questions concerning safeguards within the Hub's governance, consultation and public engagement arrangements.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH publishes specific safeguarding policies, identifies an officer responsible for concerns and provides a process for requesting review of relevant decisions.

The inquiry should also determine whether such arrangements are accessible to persons and organisations outside formal membership.

The existence of general equality statements should be distinguished from written procedures and evidence of implementation.

Where information is unavailable from the materials examined, the report should request it directly.

14.32 The role of digital systems in institutional communication

The GRH has been publicly described as a digital space supporting reparations movements.

This raises questions about its communication infrastructure.

The investigation should establish whether the platform provides a public directory, membership portal, discussion system, information repository, consultation facility or other tools.

It should also determine who maintains and moderates these functions and what procedures apply to inaccurate or disputed information.

The existence of a proposed digital platform does not automatically establish that every described function is operational.

The investigation should distinguish advertised, demonstrated and independently verified functionality.

This principle will also be applied when comparing the GRH with IBIS.

14.33 Data protection, privacy and information correction

Where organisations collect personal information through registration, membership or online participation, responsibility for that information must be identifiable.

The investigation should seek the GRH's privacy information and establish the responsible data controller where applicable.

It should also determine how a person may request access to, correction of or clarification concerning records about them.

These matters are particularly important if a platform records racial or ethnic identity, organisational membership, representative authority or personal testimony.

The investigation does not presume that the GRH collects every such category of information.

Its actual data practices must first be established.

Any comparison with IBIS should distinguish data governance requirements from the architectural purposes of the respective systems.

14.34 Preserving original meaning in institutional correspondence

The report adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle is directly relevant to the present investigation.

Empress Judah's observations must not be rewritten as conclusions she did not make.

Questions concerning institutional responsibilities must not be converted into accusations of wrongdoing.

A possible interpretation must not be presented as a verified fact.

An association between organisations must not be silently reclassified as ownership or governance.

The status of information as unverified must not be confused with a finding that it does not exist.

The original wording of material correspondence should be preserved.

Where a summary is prepared, it should remain traceable to its source.

Where a person or organisation provides a correction, the report should record the correction and identify the affected statement.

14.35 Communication and the right to maintain an independent position

Reparation Nation Limited may investigate the GRH and ask whether its activities could contribute to reparatory justice without becoming a member of the Hub.

Empress Judah may seek a community meeting without granting representative authority to any organisation.

A grassroots reparations organisation may request founding documents without endorsing the GRH's programme.

An individual may participate in a conference without consenting to institutional membership.

The investigation must preserve these separate positions.

Communication, consultation, cooperation, membership and representation involve different relationships.

No such relationship should be inferred solely from participation in correspondence or the receipt of an invitation.

14.36 Principal questions for the international GRH

The following questions should be addressed to the GRH's authorised representatives.

1. What is the GRH's official institutional name?
2. What is its official website?
3. What is its official email address?
4. Does it maintain an official postal address?
5. Who is authorised to receive and answer formal governance inquiries?
6. Who is responsible for general public information?
7. Who is responsible for membership inquiries?
8. Who is responsible for community consultation?
9. Who is responsible for safeguarding concerns and complaints?
10. Does the GRH publish a founding statement, constitution or charter?
11. Where may those documents be accessed?
12. Does it publish a current list of governing officers and participating institutions?
13. Does it maintain a public membership application procedure?
14. What does it mean by community ownership?
15. Does it publish its funding and financial administration arrangements?
16. Does it publish a report of its consultation process since 2024?
17. Which UK organisations were consulted before the London launch?

18. Who was authorised to conduct the London launch on behalf of the international GRH?
19. What institutional documents were supplied to the London organisers?
20. Was an official GRH information sheet prepared for the launch?
21. Was a dedicated GRH contact address supplied to attendees?
22. Does the GRH maintain a written process for responding to questions from non-members?
23. What procedures exist for correcting inaccurate institutional information?
24. What safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism operate within its communications and decision-making processes?
25. Will the GRH provide an authorised consolidated written explanation covering these matters?

The questions seek specific institutional facts and documentary clarification.

14.37 Principal questions for the London organisers

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies should be asked to identify the information they received from the international GRH before arranging the London programme.

They should explain what official contact details, founding statements or governance documents were available.

The inquiry should also establish who prepared the original launch publicity, who authorised the cancellation and venue change, and what information was provided to prospective attendees.

The conference organisers should separately identify the party responsible for arranging the GRH session and the official institutional contact held within their programme records.

Each organisation should be invited to answer matters within its responsibility and identify the appropriate respondent for remaining questions.

14.38 A proposed minimum GRH public information document

A useful outcome of the inquiry would be a short official document containing:

Institutional identity: Full name, legal or organisational form and jurisdiction.

Purpose: The historical injustices addressed and populations intended to benefit.

Founders: The organisations and individuals responsible for establishing the initiative.

Governance: The principal governing bodies and authorised officers.

Membership: Eligibility, application procedures and member rights.

Community ownership: The meaning and practical operation of that description.

Funding: Principal financial administration and accountability arrangements.

Regional activities: The status of the London launch and any UK structure.

Official contacts: Website, email and appropriate officers for different inquiries.

Safeguards: Relevant policies concerning anti-Black racism, Institutional Racism, complaints and review.

Documents: Links to publicly available founding, governance and annual reporting materials.

This is a proposed documentary format for clarification, not a statement that the GRH has adopted or is legally required to adopt this exact structure.

14.39 Principal documentary sources

Source 14A — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Original correspondence identifying the absence of basic institutional information at the London launch and proposing a separate community discussion.

Source 14B — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Documents the reported GRH founding history, international network arrangements and Core Group participation.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 14C — Human Rights Watch, official contact directory.

Provides verified Human Rights Watch contact information. These addresses are not automatically GRH addresses.

https://www.hrw.org/contact-us

Source 14D — Decolonize Berlin, official organisational website.

Provides the organisation's public contact route.

https://decolonize-berlin.de

Source 14E — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, Eventbrite.

Identifies the original event organiser, host, participants and cancelled listing.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 14F — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the London GRH launch session and its advertised chair and participants.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 14G — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 virtual sessions.

Identifies virtual access arrangements and the organisers' general statement concerning recordings.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-watch-live

Source 14H — Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence of September and October 2026.

Original correspondence concerning decision-making responsibilities, institutional communications and safeguarding questions.

These sources should be preserved in the report's documentary appendices.

14.40 Closing assessment

The Global Reparations Hub has been publicly associated with several identifiable institutions, including Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

The international initiative has an identifiable published history, and the London launch has a documented programme and advertised organisers.

However, the present investigation has not yet independently verified a dedicated official GRH email address, a standalone institutional website containing its complete governance information, or a public document establishing the precise authority of its international and London representatives.

Empress Judah's contemporary account identifies similar practical concerns arising from her attendance at the London launch.

The relevant inquiry is therefore not simply whether information exists somewhere.

It is whether a person or organisation seeking to understand the GRH can obtain reliable information from an identifiable authorised institutional source.

The central finding of this section is that several verified routes exist for contacting organisations associated with the GRH, but those routes must be distinguished from a formally confirmed contact authorised to speak for the GRH itself.

Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin provide routes for seeking information concerning the international founding and governance arrangements.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies provide routes for questions concerning the London programme.

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations provides a route for questions concerning the conference programme and the inclusion of the GRH launch.

A consolidated authoritative response from the GRH would assist in clarifying these relationships, supplying its governing documents, identifying the appropriate official contact and answering the consultation questions raised.

The investigation will continue through written correspondence, documentary preservation, careful attribution and the maintenance of distinctions between notification, consultation, membership, representation and authority.

The next section will bring together the international and London evidence to address the central institutional identity question directly.

End of Section 14 — Communication, Contact Details, Public Documentation and Access to Information.

SECTION 15 — THE CENTRAL IDENTITY INVESTIGATION: IS THE LONDON GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB THE SAME INSTITUTION AS THE INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB FOUNDED IN 2024?

15.1 Introduction and the central question

This section addresses the principal institutional identity question underlying the investigation:

Is the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) publicly launched in London on 17 October 2026 the same institution as the international Global Reparations Hub reported to have been founded in August 2024 in cooperation with Human Rights Watch?

This question requires a precise answer based on documentary evidence.

The investigation must distinguish the continuity of an initiative, the identity of a legal entity, the authority of its governing bodies, the status of regional activities and the institutional relationships between participating organisations.

Two public activities may belong to the same international initiative without being administered by the same legal entity.

A regional launch may be authorised by an international governing body without creating a separately registered regional organisation.

An independent local partner may organise an event on behalf of an international network without owning or governing that network.

Alternatively, different organisations may operate under similar names while maintaining distinct constitutional arrangements.

The investigation must therefore examine the actual institutional structure rather than resolve the question through names, personal associations or publicity alone.

This section brings together the international evidence examined in Sections 5–9, the London launch evidence examined in Sections 10–12, the consultation issues examined in Section 13, and the communication questions examined in Section 14.

It establishes what the records demonstrate, what they suggest, what remains unresolved and which documents are necessary to reach a properly supported conclusion.

15.2 The present documentary answer

The current evidence supports a substantial and direct relationship between the international Global Reparations Hub and the London activities publicly conducted in its name.

The international initiative was publicly described as having been founded in August 2024.

Its development involved Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin.

It was associated with an international soft launch in April 2025 and a European launch in Berlin in November 2025.

The October 2026 London programme expressly described itself as a convening of the Global Reparations Hub.

Its publicity named the GRH alongside Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

Some individuals publicly associated with the earlier international activities also participated in or were advertised for the London programme.

These records establish more than a coincidental similarity of names.

They provide evidence that the London programme was publicly presented as part of the international GRH's activities.

However, the evidence examined does not yet establish the precise legal identity, constitutional authority or formal administrative relationship connecting the international organisation with the London launch.

Accordingly, the investigation can identify a publicly documented institutional connection without claiming that the complete legal and governance structure has been verified.

15.3 What is meant by the same institution?

The expression *same institution* can refer to several different relationships.

For the purpose of this report, five dimensions require separate examination.

Identity of the initiative concerns whether activities belong to one continuing programme, movement, network or institutional project.

Legal identity concerns whether activities are undertaken by the same legally constituted person or body.

Governance identity concerns whether the same governing authority controls or authorises the activities.

Administrative identity concerns which organisations manage finances, staff, contracts, communications, records and technical resources.

Representative identity concerns who is authorised to act or speak for the institution and any populations or organisations whose interests it claims to advance.

An answer confirming continuity in one dimension does not automatically resolve the others.

The investigation should therefore seek an explanation addressing all five.

15.4 The international foundation in August 2024

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report identifies August 2024 as the foundation period of the Global Reparations Hub.

It states that the initiative was founded in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

This provides an identifiable beginning for the international organisation or network.

It also establishes a documentary route through which the original founding arrangements may be investigated.

The report does not, by itself, supply a complete founding agreement, list of governing officers or evidence of separate legal incorporation.

Those documents remain necessary to determine the precise institutional form created in August 2024.

The foundation date should therefore be treated as a reported institutional fact supported by a participating organisation's published account, while the legal arrangements require further examination.

15.5 Human Rights Watch's acknowledged involvement

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledged helping to create the Global Reparations Hub.

This statement provides a significant connection between the international initiative and an identifiable founding collaborator.

It supports the proposition that the GRH has an institutional history preceding the London launch.

However, the statement does not establish that Human Rights Watch owns the Hub or directly governs its London activities.

The investigation should seek confirmation of the founding agreement and whether Human Rights Watch retained a formal role in October 2026.

If Human Rights Watch continued to participate in governance, the relevant authority should be identified.

If responsibility was transferred to another body, the transfer should be documented.

The question is not whether HRW participated in creating the GRH. That involvement has been publicly acknowledged.

The question is how its founding involvement connects to the Hub's current constitutional and administrative arrangements.

15.6 Decolonize Berlin's relationship with the international GRH

Decolonize Berlin identifies itself as a member of the international GRH's Core Group.

Its annual report also describes a broader structure involving a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

This provides evidence of an identifiable international organisational framework.

The investigation should establish whether the Core Group possesses authority to approve regional launches.

It should also determine the relationship between the Core Group and Steering Committee.

If the Core Group authorised the London launch, that authorisation would be substantial evidence of governance continuity.

If another body held that authority, its identity and decision should be established.

The present records do not yet identify the precise governing decision authorising the October 2026 London launch.

That remains a central documentary question.

15.7 September 2024: Evidence of continuing organisational activity

Decolonize Berlin reports that regular international online meetings began in September 2024.

This provides evidence of continuing collaborative activity after the reported foundation.

It also establishes a period during which the Hub's organisational structure, membership and objectives may have developed.

The investigation should seek minutes, attendance records and decisions concerning the network's governance.

Those records may establish continuity between the original founding participants and later launch organisers.

They may also clarify whether UK organisations or individuals participated in the international development process.

The existence of regular meetings demonstrates organised activity.

It does not automatically identify the legal status of the network or authority of each participant.

15.8 April 2025: The reported international soft launch

An academic publication associated with Dr Chevy Eugene referred to a GRH soft launch during the period of the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent in April 2025.

This provides an additional chronological stage between foundation and the subsequent European launch.

It also identifies international participation in activities publicly associated with the Hub.

The investigation should obtain the original soft-launch materials to establish precisely what was introduced, which organisations authorised the activity and what institutional information was made available.

The soft launch should not be equated with United Nations establishment, sponsorship or endorsement without separate evidence.

Its significance for the identity investigation is the apparent continuity of GRH activity before the London events.

15.9 November 2025: The European launch in Berlin

The European launch of the Global Reparations Hub was held in Berlin on 12 November 2025.

The published programme identified the GRH alongside Decolonize Berlin and heimaten Netzwerk.

It also identified international participants, including Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou and Felipe Granja.

Human Rights Watch's publicity associated Kwesi Ochosi with the same launch.

The Berlin event provides public evidence that the GRH was presented internationally before October 2026.

It is particularly relevant because Decolonize Berlin identifies involvement of the international Core Group in the launch arrangements.

The Berlin programme therefore provides an example of a regional public launch associated with the international network.

The investigation should determine whether comparable authorisation procedures governed the London launch.

15.10 The significance of repeated regional launches

The international initiative was publicly associated with more than one launch event.

This creates an important interpretative question.

A regional launch may introduce an existing initiative to a new audience rather than establish an entirely new legal entity.

The Berlin launch and London launch may therefore represent different geographical stages of one international programme.

The use of a shared name, overlapping participants and international publicity supports examining that possibility seriously.

However, a regional launch can also be conducted by an independent partner or through a separately constituted local structure.

The investigation must therefore identify the authority and administrative arrangements governing each event.

The existence of repeated launches is evidence of an international public programme, not conclusive evidence of one legal entity administering every activity.

15.11 October 2026: The London convening

The 12 October 2026 Eventbrite advertisement described the Building Reparative Futures programme as part of the Global Reparations Hub's London convening.

It explicitly listed the Global Reparations Hub, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

This is one of the strongest publicly available connections between the international name and the London programme.

The advertisement presents the GRH as a participating institutional identity rather than merely a subject of discussion.

It also identifies two London-associated organisations involved in delivering the programme.

However, the joint hosting description does not establish the legal relationship between those organisations.

The investigation should therefore seek the agreement or authorisation under which the GRH's name was included.

The exact contractual or constitutional relationship remains to be established.

15.12 Building Trust Consortium's institutional connection

Building Trust Consortium was publicly identified as host of the original standalone London GRH launch.

Its founder, Kwesi Ochosi, was named as chair of the conference launch session.

He had also appeared in earlier international GRH publicity.

These records establish a substantial personal and organisational connection between the London programme and the earlier international activity.

The investigation should determine whether Building Trust Consortium was formally appointed as a UK coordinating organisation or regional partner.

It should establish whether the Consortium possessed authority to organise activities on behalf of the international GRH and whether that authority extended to selecting partners, changing venues and approving public statements.

The published records do not independently establish that Building Trust Consortium owns the international GRH or exercises its ultimate governing authority.

That distinction must remain clear.

15.13 Black History Studies' institutional connection

Black History Studies was identified as the Eventbrite organiser of the original standalone London launch.

It was also named among the hosts of the wider London programme.

Its CEO, Charmaine Simpson, participated in the advertised conference session.

These records establish the organisation's involvement in publicity, event arrangements and public presentation.

They do not establish whether Black History Studies is a formal member of the GRH's Core Group, a supporting organisation, a contracted programme provider or an independent event organiser.

The investigation should seek the relevant written arrangement.

That information may assist in determining whether the London events were administered directly by the GRH or through independent partner organisations.

15.14 Kwesi Ochosi as a continuity indicator

Kwesi Ochosi's recurring public association with GRH-related activities is an important continuity indicator.

He appears in publicity associated with the international European launch and subsequently chaired the London conference launch.

His affiliation with Building Trust Consortium was publicly identified in both contexts.

This establishes a connection between the international and London programme participants.

However, the investigation must distinguish continuity of individual participation from continuity of constitutional authority.

A person may take part in several events for the same international initiative without holding formal governance responsibility.

The relevant question is whether Kwesi Ochosi held an appointment authorising him to organise or present the London launch on behalf of the international GRH.

A written confirmation of his role would materially strengthen the institutional identity record.

15.15 Dr Chevy Eugene as a continuity indicator

Dr Chevy Eugene is associated with the reported April 2025 soft launch, the November 2025 Berlin launch and the October 2026 London programme.

These recurring appearances provide another documented relationship across the GRH's international activities.

His participation is relevant to determining whether the London event was part of a continuing international initiative.

However, the same distinction applies.

Participation does not automatically establish that he was a founder, governing officer or authorised representative for every relevant decision.

The investigation should seek confirmation of his actual GRH position and whether he participated in approving the London programme.

15.16 The original London event and its cancellation

The original standalone London GRH launch was advertised for the evening of Saturday 17 October 2026 at the Black Cultural Centre in Islington.

Its Eventbrite listing subsequently displayed a cancelled status.

The UK Reparations Conference programme separately included a GRH launch session at Friends House on the same date.

The overlapping title, participants and organiser relationships provide evidence of a connection between the two programmes.

However, the investigation should not presume that the two events were contractually or administratively identical.

The relevant records should establish whether one event was transferred, replaced, incorporated into the conference or reorganised through another arrangement.

The distinction is material because changes in programme administration may affect which institution held responsibility for communication and documentation.

15.17 The UK Reparations Conference connection

The official UK Reparations Conference programme included a session entitled *London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub*.

The session was chaired by Kwesi Ochosi and included participants associated with academia, reparations organisations, community initiatives and other institutions.

The inclusion of this session establishes that the conference organisers accepted a programme presentation under the GRH name.

It does not automatically establish the GRH's legal identity or the authority of the international governing body.

The investigation should therefore seek the original programme submission, approval correspondence and identification of the responsible institutional representative.

The conference organisers may possess information identifying the organisation or person who proposed the session.

Such information could provide a direct documentary route to the authority under which the launch was arranged.

15.18 The central chain of institutional authority

The investigation should reconstruct the complete chain connecting the international foundation to the London presentation.

The sequence requiring documentary confirmation is:

International foundation → Governing authority → Regional authorisation → London organising arrangement → Conference programme approval → Public launch → Continuing official responsibility.

Each stage raises a separate evidential question.

Who established the international Hub?

Which body currently governs it?

Who authorised its London activities?

Which organisation administered the programme locally?

Who approved the GRH session within the conference?

Who was authorised to answer public questions during and after the launch?

Who remains responsible for the London initiative?

A complete explanation should identify the relevant persons, institutions and documentary authorisations.

The public record presently supplies evidence concerning several stages but does not complete the entire chain.

15.19 Possible institutional arrangement A: one international network

One possible arrangement is that the Global Reparations Hub operates as a single continuing international network.

Under this arrangement, its governing bodies would authorise activities in different countries while local organisations assisted with delivery.

The Berlin and London launches would then represent regional presentations of the same international initiative.

The available publicity is compatible with this possibility.

However, confirming the arrangement requires evidence identifying the international governing authority and its approval of the London programme.

It would also require an explanation of the responsibilities held by the local organisers.

The question of whether the network possesses separate legal personality would remain distinct.

One continuing institutional network does not necessarily mean one incorporated legal entity.

15.20 Possible institutional arrangement B: a formal UK branch

A second possibility is that the international GRH established or authorised a UK branch.

Under this arrangement, the UK branch might have defined officers, membership arrangements and regional responsibilities.

It might operate through an independent legal entity or as an internal part of the international network.

The investigation should seek a branch constitution, appointment records, registration information or formal authorisation.

The current public programme records do not independently establish that such a branch exists.

The designation *London launch* is not sufficient to prove the creation of a branch.

Formal confirmation is required.

15.21 Possible institutional arrangement C: an authorised partnership

A third possibility is that Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies or other local organisations entered an arrangement to present the international GRH in London.

Under such an arrangement, the local organisations could retain their separate legal identities while carrying out activities connected with the international Hub.

The available co-hosting publicity is compatible with a partnership model.

However, the nature of the arrangement remains unverified.

The investigation should obtain a partnership agreement, appointment letter or authorised explanation identifying the parties and their responsibilities.

It should also establish whether the international GRH approved the use of its name and the content of the launch.

15.22 Possible institutional arrangement D: a collaborative network without separate regional legal structures

A fourth possibility is that the GRH operates through informal or collectively agreed coordination between participating organisations.

Under this model, activities might be organised by members or collaborating organisations without separate incorporation of the international network or its regional programmes.

This arrangement could account for the involvement of several institutions in different countries.

However, the investigation must still identify the procedures through which participants exercise authority.

Informal governance does not eliminate the need to distinguish decisions made for the network from decisions made independently by particular organisations.

The relevant membership and coordination agreements should therefore be examined.

15.23 Possible institutional arrangement E: separate entities using a shared name

A fifth possibility is that the London activity was undertaken by an institution legally separate from the international GRH.

Such an arrangement could involve shared branding, a licence, affiliation or another form of association.

The investigation should not presume this possibility merely because separate organisers were involved.

The available publicity presents the London convening as connected with the Global Reparations Hub and identifies overlapping international participants.

That supports investigating continuity rather than treating separation as the starting conclusion.

Nevertheless, separate legal identity remains a question until the governing and registration records are obtained.

The possibility should be retained for completeness and resolved through evidence.

15.24 Comparing the possible arrangements

Institutional arrangement	What the existing evidence supports	What must still be established
One continuing international network	Shared name, cross-border programme and recurring participants	Governance authorisation and organisational continuity
Formal UK branch	London activities presented in the GRH name	Branch creation, officers and legal status
Authorised local partnership	Named London hosts and event organisers	Partnership agreement and scope of authority
Informal international collaborative network	Multiple participating organisations and reported Core Group	Coordination rules and responsible decision-makers
Separate UK legal entity using the same name	Not established by the current records	Separate registration and relationship with international GRH

These arrangements are hypotheses for documentary testing.

They are not allegations, conclusions or mutually exclusive in every respect.

For example, a continuing international network could operate through an authorised local partnership while remaining without separate legal personality.

15.25 The question of legal registration

A decisive part of the investigation concerns legal registration.

The GRH may be separately incorporated, operate as an unincorporated association or be administered by an existing organisation.

The original registration or governance record should establish its legal form.

The investigation should seek the full official name, jurisdiction, registration number where applicable, registered or administrative address and principal responsible officers.

It should also determine whether any separate UK organisation was created.

The fact that a legal registration has not yet been verified in the material examined does not establish that none exists.

The inquiry should therefore obtain an authoritative written statement from the international GRH and examine applicable public registers.

A finding concerning legal identity should not be based exclusively on a general internet search for the words *Global Reparations Hub*.

15.26 Ownership of the name and digital platform

The GRH has been publicly described as a community-owned digital space.

The investigation should establish who owns or controls the GRH name and any associated digital platform.

It should identify the institution responsible for domain registration, software administration, membership records and related intellectual property where such resources exist.

These matters may provide evidence of legal and administrative continuity between the international and London activities.

However, control of a website or domain does not automatically establish ultimate governing authority over the wider network.

Technical administration and constitutional authority are distinct.

The investigation should seek documents explaining how they relate.

15.27 Financial and contractual identity

The London programme may have involved expenditure concerning venues, event registration, publicity, technical facilities and other arrangements.

The investigation should establish which organisation entered the relevant contracts and administered any associated funds.

If Building Trust Consortium or Black History Studies administered the London activities, that would provide information concerning local operational responsibility.

It would not automatically establish that either organisation owned the international GRH.

If funding was supplied or administered by an international GRH partner, the relevant arrangement should be documented.

Financial administration may be a useful indicator of institutional relationships, but it must be interpreted alongside governance and authorisation records.

The identity of the organisation paying for an event is not necessarily the identity of the organisation being launched.

15.28 Community ownership and the identity investigation

The description of the GRH as community-owned raises an additional dimension.

If the international Hub is community-owned, the investigation should establish which community or communities exercise that ownership and through what governance mechanisms.

It should then determine whether the London launch introduced the same community-ownership arrangement or a separate regional structure.

The relevant questions concern membership, voting, appointments, asset control and authority to amend the institution's purposes.

A public description of community ownership does not, by itself, establish the ownership of particular assets or the representative authority of the governing body.

An authoritative institutional explanation is required.

15.29 International membership and UK participation

The GRH's reported structure includes general membership and supporting organisations.

The investigation should establish whether UK organisations participated in those arrangements before October 2026.

It should identify the formal status of Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and any other UK participants within the international membership structure.

The records should distinguish individuals from their affiliated organisations.

Participation by Kwesi Ochosi or Dr Chevy Eugene in international events does not automatically establish the membership status of every organisation with which they are associated.

The question is what membership and authorisation records actually show.

15.30 The significance of consultation records

Consultation records may provide additional evidence of institutional continuity.

If the international GRH formally consulted UK organisations while developing a London programme, those records could establish a connection between its governing structure and the local launch.

If the London organisers independently selected participants, the records may identify a different form of relationship.

The investigation should therefore seek invitations, meeting agendas, correspondence and decisions concerning the UK programme.

These records should be examined alongside the international GRH's founding and membership documents.

The purpose is to determine who participated in which decisions and in what institutional capacity.

15.31 Empress Judah's account and its evidential importance

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 provides an important contemporary account of the London launch.

She identifies Kwesi Ochosi as appearing to be the principal facilitator.

She reports a question to Charmaine Simpson concerning advance consultation with the Black reparations community.

She records concerns about the absence of basic information identifying those responsible for establishing the Hub and providing its official contact address.

She also proposes a separate community meeting for clarification.

Her correspondence does not provide a complete founding charter or formal governance account.

Its importance is that it identifies the information sought by an attendee and the questions that remained unresolved from her perspective immediately after the launch.

The investigation should preserve her meaning and obtain institutional answers to those questions.

15.32 The difference between an appearance and a conclusion

The investigation recognises the distinction between saying that the London launch *appears* to be associated with identity confusion and poor communication, and asserting that such confusion or conduct has been conclusively established.

The former expresses an observation or interpretation that may warrant investigation.

The latter is a definitive finding requiring appropriate evidence.

The report will not substitute one for the other.

The existence of unanswered questions concerning institutional identity does not automatically establish that the organisers acted improperly.

Equally, the presence of unanswered questions is itself a legitimate reason to seek clarification.

The investigation proceeds without converting uncertainties into conclusions or diminishing the significance of the questions raised.

15.33 The strongest presently available evidence of continuity

The public evidence supporting a continuing relationship between the international and London GRH can be summarised as follows.

First, Decolonize Berlin identifies a GRH founded in August 2024 and developed through international collaboration.

Second, the European launch in Berlin was publicly presented as a launch of that initiative.

Third, the London publicity expressly identifies its October 2026 programme as a convening of the Global Reparations Hub.

Fourth, the London programme names the GRH alongside local organisations rather than describing an independently constituted initiative under a different name.

Fifth, Kwesi Ochosi and Dr Chevy Eugene provide recurring public connections across international and London activities.

Sixth, the official UK Reparations Conference agenda expressly identifies its session as the London launch of the GRH.

Taken together, these records support the proposition that the London activities were publicly presented as connected with the established international initiative.

They do not complete the separate legal and governance verification.

15.34 The most important missing document

The most useful document for resolving the central question would be an authorised statement from the international GRH's governing body confirming the status of the London launch.

The statement should identify the GRH's full institutional name, legal form, founding authority and current governance.

It should then confirm whether the London programme was authorised by that same institution.

If so, it should identify the local organisations or representatives appointed to conduct the activities.

If a separate UK branch or legal entity exists, its status and relationship with the international GRH should be explained.

If the London event was organised through an independent partnership, the nature of that arrangement should be identified.

This documentary explanation could resolve several questions without requiring every aspect of the Hub's internal administration to be disclosed publicly.

15.35 A proposed formal certificate of institutional relationship

For purposes of documentary clarity, the investigation could request an official statement headed:

Confirmation of the Institutional Relationship Between the International Global Reparations Hub and the London Launch of 17 October 2026.

The statement should be dated and issued by a person authorised to speak for the GRH's governing body.

It should identify:

1. The full official name of the international GRH.
2. Its date of foundation.
3. Its legal or constitutional status.
4. Its governing authority.
5. Its official contact details.
6. Whether it authorised the London launch.

7. The date and means of authorisation.
8. The UK organisations or persons appointed to conduct the launch.
9. Whether a separate UK branch or legal entity exists.
10. The relationship between the London organisers and the international GRH.
11. Which institution remains responsible for answering questions concerning the London launch.
12. The signature or other appropriate authorisation of the issuing officer.

This is a proposed documentary instrument for clarification, not a claim that the GRH already maintains such a certificate or is legally required to issue it.

15.36 Who should answer the identity question?

The principal answer should come from the international GRH's authorised governing body.

Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin provide documented routes for locating that body.

The inquiry should ask these organisations to identify the appropriate GRH representative if they are not authorised to answer on its behalf.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies should separately explain their roles in arranging the London programme.

The APPG conference organisers should identify the person or institution from whom they received the GRH launch proposal.

These responses can then be compared.

The aim is to obtain one authoritative account of the international institution and complementary accounts of the London event arrangements.

15.37 Questions for Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch should be asked to confirm whether the GRH whose creation it publicly acknowledged is the initiative presented in London on 17 October 2026.

It should also identify the GRH's current authorised governing body.

The inquiry should establish whether HRW remained involved in the Hub in October 2026 and whether it participated in the approval or organisation of the London programme.

If HRW did not participate in those arrangements, it should be invited to identify the institution understood to hold the relevant authority.

The response should distinguish HRW's own knowledge from any statement issued formally on behalf of the GRH.

15.38 Questions for Decolonize Berlin

Decolonize Berlin should be asked whether the GRH presented in London was part of the international network whose Core Group it joined.

It should also be asked whether the international Core Group or Steering Committee authorised the London launch.

The inquiry should seek confirmation of the relevant governing procedure and the identity of the UK organisers recognised by the international network.

If Decolonize Berlin is unable to answer officially for the GRH, it should identify the authorised representative responsible for doing so.

This route is particularly important because its annual report directly identifies the international organisational structure.

15.39 Questions for Building Trust Consortium

Building Trust Consortium should be asked to identify the institutional authority under which it hosted the London GRH programme.

It should confirm whether it was a member, regional representative, partner or independent event organiser.

The inquiry should seek the relevant appointment or partnership documentation and identify who authorised use of the GRH's name.

It should also establish whether the Consortium remains responsible for a UK GRH programme after the launch.

These questions concern the formal relationship between the local organiser and the international network.

15.40 Questions for Black History Studies

Black History Studies should be asked to explain its role in advertising and organising the original standalone London launch.

It should identify which institution supplied the programme description, speaker details and GRH institutional information.

The inquiry should also establish who authorised the cancellation of the original listing and the revised conference arrangements.

If Black History Studies received written authorisation or a partnership agreement from the international GRH, the relevant relationship should be explained.

These records may assist in establishing the precise administrative and institutional arrangements behind the London launch.

15.41 Questions for the APPG conference organisers

The conference organisers should be asked which person or organisation submitted the proposed GRH launch session.

They should identify the institutional identity and contact details supplied at that time.

The inquiry should also establish whether the organisers sought or received confirmation that the international GRH had authorised the London event.

If such confirmation exists, the relevant information should be requested.

If no formal authorisation document was received, the organisers should be invited to explain which representative or organisation they relied upon.

The purpose is to reconstruct the actual programme approval process.

15.42 Consolidated evidence matrix

Identity question	Evidence presently available	Present assessment
Did an international GRH exist before October 2026?	Decolonize Berlin report and Berlin launch publicity	Supported
Was the international GRH founded around August 2024?	Decolonize Berlin's published account	Supported as reported foundation date
Was Human Rights Watch involved in its creation?	Decolonize Berlin report and HRW's own publicity	Supported
Was Decolonize Berlin involved in the Core Group?	Its annual report	Supported
Did the international GRH conduct regional launch activities?	Berlin launch records	Supported
Was a London programme advertised in the GRH's name?	October 2026 Eventbrite material	Supported
Did the London programme identify the GRH as a host?	12 October event advertisement	Supported

Were individuals associated with both international and London events?	Public speaker and participant records	Supported
Was a GRH launch included in the UK conference programme?	APPG conference agenda	Supported
Did the same legal entity administer Berlin and London?	Complete contractual and registration evidence unavailable	Not yet established
Did the GRH's governing body authorise London?	Authorisation record not yet obtained	Not yet established
Was a separate UK branch created?	No verified branch document in material examined	Not yet established
Did Building Trust Consortium possess regional authority?	Hosting role publicly documented	Formal authority not yet established
Did Black History Studies govern or own the GRH?	Event-organising role publicly documented	Ownership or governance not established
Was the London launch an independent legal institution?	No separate legal founding record obtained	Not yet established
Who has authority to answer officially for the GRH?	Governing structure described, contact not conclusively identified	Requires confirmation

This matrix distinguishes supported findings from questions requiring further evidence.

15.43 The evidential importance of an official organisational chart

An organisational chart could materially assist the investigation.

It should identify the international GRH's governing bodies, participating institutions and regional arrangements.

It should also establish the position of Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies within or alongside that structure.

The chart should distinguish legal entities from committees, advisory bodies, projects and event partners.

A person named in several organisations should appear in the appropriate capacity for each.

Such a document could reduce confusion created by overlapping personnel and public descriptions.

However, it should be accompanied by relevant governance documents where the chart alone does not establish authority.

15.44 The importance of dates

The investigation should preserve the chronology of institutional decisions.

The international GRH's reported foundation in August 2024 preceded its later public launch events.

The Berlin launch occurred on 12 November 2025.

The London programme took place between 12 and 17 October 2026.

The conference launch was scheduled for 17 October 2026.

Empress Judah's email was circulated on 18 October 2026.

These dates establish the sequence in which the relevant public activities became visible.

The investigation should seek the dates on which London authorisation, programme agreements, speaker invitations and venue changes occurred.

An authorisation issued before the launch would have a different evidential significance from an explanation issued after the event.

Both may be relevant, but they should be distinguished.

15.45 Why the distinction matters for grassroots organisations

The identity of the institution being launched affects the ability of grassroots organisations to evaluate participation.

An organisation considering membership may need to know which governing body will exercise authority over its participation.

An organisation considering partnership may need to know which legal entity can enter an agreement.

An organisation providing information may need to know which institution will control or retain it.

An organisation seeking consultation may need to know whether local representatives can influence international decisions.

An organisation concerned about representation may need to know whether joining the Hub confers or implies any authority to speak on its behalf.

These are practical questions that cannot be answered solely from the title of a launch event.

Clarifying institutional identity may therefore support more informed and constructive cooperation.

15.46 Why the distinction matters for intended beneficiaries

The identity and authority of a reparations institution are also relevant to the persons and communities whose interests it seeks to advance.

A platform that coordinates information performs a different function from an organisation that determines eligibility for reparations.

An advocacy network has different responsibilities from an institution administering funds or verifying receipt of reparatory benefits.

The investigation should therefore establish what functions the GRH actually performs and which institutions are responsible for them.

The public descriptions emphasise networking, international solidarity and civil-society cooperation.

Any additional claims concerning administration, verification or delivery require their own supporting evidence.

The IBIS comparison will examine these distinctions in detail.

15.47 The IBIS institutional identity comparison

The IBIS architecture distinguishes identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

These distinctions provide a method for examining the GRH's institutional relationships without treating participation as proof of ownership or governance.

A named individual may possess a verified personal identity while lacking authority to represent a particular organisation.

An organisation may possess legal identity without being a member of a particular network.

A member organisation may participate in consultations without granting authority to another body to represent its members.

A governing body may authorise regional activity without creating a separate regional legal entity.

These distinctions are directly applicable to the GRH's international and London activities.

The report will later examine whether the GRH possesses equivalent procedures and how its approach differs from IBIS.

15.48 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The institutional identity investigation also provides a basis for examining safeguards.

If the GRH is governed internationally but engages affected communities through regional partners, the report should establish which body is responsible for safeguarding decisions made at each level.

It should identify whether relevant safeguards apply to membership, consultation, representation, public participation and complaints.

Where a concern arises in a regional event, the institution responsible for receiving and reviewing it should be clear.

The investigation will request specific documentary evidence concerning safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

It will distinguish written commitments from operational procedures and evidence of implementation.

The existence or absence of effective safeguards must be established through the evidence rather than presumed from the institutional relationships involved.

15.49 Preserving the exact meaning of the inquiry

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle applies particularly to the central identity question.

The fact that a question remains unanswered does not establish that no answer exists.

The fact that two institutions appear connected does not establish that they are legally identical.

The fact that an international network exists does not automatically establish its authority over an independent grassroots movement.

The possibility of institutional confusion must not be silently converted into a definitive finding of misconduct.

Equally, it must remain possible to identify genuine documentary uncertainty without weakening or distorting the question.

The report therefore preserves the distinction between evidence, interpretation, possibility and conclusion.

15.50 Formal consolidated questions

The following questions should form the principal institutional identity inquiry.

1. Was the Global Reparations Hub launched in London on 17 October 2026 the same international initiative reported as founded in August 2024?
2. If YES, which governing body authorised the London launch?
3. On what date was authorisation given?
4. Who made that decision?
5. What document records the authorisation?
6. Does the international GRH possess separate legal personality?
7. What is its complete official name?
8. What is its registration number, if applicable?
9. In which jurisdiction is it established or administered?
10. Who are its founding organisations?
11. What role did Human Rights Watch exercise in founding it?
12. What role does Decolonize Berlin currently exercise?
13. Who are the current members of the international Core Group?
14. Who are the members of the Steering Committee?
15. What is the relationship between those bodies?
16. Does the GRH possess a formal UK branch?
17. If YES, when was that branch established?
18. What is the branch's legal or institutional status?
19. Who governs the UK branch?
20. If no formal branch exists, what arrangement authorised the London programme?
21. What relationship exists between the GRH and Building Trust Consortium?

22. What relationship exists between the GRH and Black History Studies?
23. Who authorised Kwesi Ochosi to chair the London launch?
24. Which participants were authorised to speak on behalf of the international GRH?
25. Who arranged the incorporation of the launch into the UK Reparations Conference?
26. What documents concerning the GRH's institutional identity were supplied to the conference organisers?
27. What founding, governance and contact information was supplied to attendees?
28. Who is responsible for the GRH's current UK activities?
29. Who controls the GRH's digital platform and related institutional records?
30. Who receives and administers its funding?
31. What membership and representative rights do participating organisations possess?
32. Which Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations were consulted before the London launch?
33. What safeguards apply to international and regional governance decisions?
34. What is the official GRH email address?
35. Who is authorised to provide a definitive written answer to the central identity question?

The answers should identify relevant documents wherever practicable.

15.51 Required documentary evidence

The investigation should seek the original international founding agreement, current governing constitution or equivalent framework, Core Group and Steering Committee membership records, documents authorising regional activities, and any agreement concerning the London programme.

It should also request available UK branch registration records, partnership agreements, official event-organising correspondence and the relevant conference programme approval records.

Where formal documents do not exist, the appropriate governing representatives should be invited to explain how the arrangements operate and identify the persons responsible.

The evidence should be recorded in a consolidated institutional relationship register.

Documents should be dated, attributed and preserved in their original form wherever practicable.

Any contradictions should be identified without silently preferring one institution's explanation over another.

15.52 Provisional documentary finding

The available evidence supports the following carefully defined provisional finding:

The Global Reparations Hub presented in London in October 2026 was publicly advertised as part of the activities of an international Global Reparations Hub with an earlier documented history. The connection is supported by shared institutional naming, publicity identifying the GRH as a London programme host, recurring international participants, and a regional launch pattern. However, the precise legal identity, governance authority, regional authorisation and administrative relationships remain to be verified through original documents or an authorised institutional explanation.

This finding recognises the strength of the evidence connecting the London programme with the international initiative.

It also identifies the limits of that evidence.

It does not claim that the events were unrelated.

Nor does it claim that their legal and constitutional arrangements have already been established.

15.53 Implications for Empress Judah's inquiry

The provisional finding provides an important basis for responding to Empress Judah's concerns.

Her questions should not be directed only towards the individuals who appeared at the London launch.

They should also be directed towards the international institution whose name and history were publicly associated with the programme.

The international GRH should be asked to confirm its authorisation of the London launch and identify the persons responsible for answering questions about its founding and consultation.

The London organisers should explain the event arrangements and the information supplied to attendees.

The conference organisers should identify the institution or persons with whom they agreed to include the launch.

A separate community meeting may provide an opportunity to examine these answers, but the relevant institutional documents should preferably be obtained in advance.

This would permit the discussion to concentrate on verifiable facts and outstanding decisions.

15.54 Relationship with the wider investigation

The answer to the central identity question will affect several subsequent sections of this report.

If the London programme was an authorised regional activity of the international GRH, its governance and safeguarding arrangements may need to be examined in relation to the international structure.

If it involved an independent local partnership, the allocation of responsibility between the participating organisations will require clarification.

If a separate UK legal entity exists, its legal records and governing arrangements will become relevant.

The identity finding will also assist in examining consultation, representation, funding, accountability and the comparison with IBIS.

The report should therefore treat this section as a principal reference point for the remaining investigation.

Any new documentary evidence should be incorporated through dated additions or corrections rather than silently replacing the original provisional finding.

15.55 Principal documentary sources

Source 15A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025

Reports the GRH's foundation in August 2024, cooperation with Human Rights Watch, international meetings and Core Group participation.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 15B — Human Rights Watch, Berlin launch publicity, November 2025

Acknowledges involvement in creating the GRH and identifies international participants.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/human-rights-watch_human-rights-watch-is-proud-to-have-helped-activity-7392486043473833984-jj1i

Source 15C — Berlin Global Village, Reparations Now!, 12 November 2025

Documents the GRH's European launch and participating organisations and individuals.

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

Source 15D — Building Reparative Futures London, 12 October 2026

Describes the London convening of the Global Reparations Hub and names the GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 15E — London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, 17 October 2026

Original standalone Eventbrite advertisement identifying the London host, organiser, participants and event arrangements.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 15F — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda

Documents the conference session designated as the London launch of the GRH.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 15G — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026

Provides the contemporary account of the workshop, consultation questions and concerns concerning institutional communication.

These materials provide the foundation for the identity assessment and should be retained in the report's documentary appendices.

15.56 Closing assessment

The central institutional identity investigation has established a meaningful public documentary connection between the international Global Reparations Hub and the London programme culminating in the conference launch of 17 October 2026.

The international GRH had a reported foundation date of August 2024, an acknowledged founding relationship with Human Rights Watch, documented participation by Decolonize Berlin and a European launch in Berlin before the London event.

The London programme expressly used the GRH name, described itself as a convening of the international initiative, identified local partner organisations and involved participants associated with earlier international activities.

The available evidence therefore supports an interpretation of the London launch as connected with the established international GRH.

However, the exact constitutional and legal relationships remain unresolved.

The decisive outstanding matters concern the authority of the international governing body, the authorisation of the London programme, the status of any UK branch, and the agreements governing the participation of Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

These matters require original documents or an authorised written explanation.

The central finding is that institutional continuity is publicly evidenced, while legal identity and formal governance continuity have not yet been conclusively verified.

This distinction is fundamental.

It allows the investigation to recognise the substantive connections already established without converting them into unsupported conclusions concerning ownership, control or representative authority.

Empress Judah's questions about consultation and official information can now be directed towards identifiable international and London institutions.

Reparation Nation Limited may support that inquiry through documentary research and the IBIS analytical framework while preserving the independence and original meaning of the positions expressed by all participants.

The investigation will continue through formal questions, original institutional records, clear separation of responsibilities and transparent correction of any subsequently identified inaccuracies.

End of Section 15 — The Central Identity Investigation: Is the London Global Reparations Hub the Same Institution as the International Global Reparations Hub Founded in 2024?

SECTION 16 — IDENTITY, MEMBERSHIP, RECOGNITION, REPRESENTATION, AUTHORISATION AND CONSENT

16.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines six distinct institutional concepts that are fundamental to understanding the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), its relationship with the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement, and the governance arrangements through which individuals and organisations may participate in reparatory justice.

These concepts are **identity, membership, recognition, representation, authorisation and consent**.

The investigation is particularly concerned with whether these relationships have been clearly defined within the international GRH and whether the London launch on 17 October 2026 provided sufficient information for interested organisations to understand their position.

The inquiry arises from questions concerning who established the GRH, who owns or governs it, who participates in it, whom it seeks to serve, and what authority it possesses to act for or represent existing reparations organisations.

These questions are directly relevant to Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026, in which she asks about consultation with longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations before the London launch.

They are also central to the institutional architecture of IBIS, which explicitly distinguishes personal identity from organisational membership, membership from representation, and recognition from authority.

The purpose of this section is to establish a precise analytical framework for the remaining investigation.

It does not presume that the GRH lacks such distinctions. It seeks documentary evidence explaining whether, and how, they operate within its own institutional arrangements.

16.2 Why the six concepts must remain separate

Institutional confusion can arise when different relationships are described using the same language or treated as though one automatically establishes another.

A person may be Black without belonging to a particular reparations organisation.

An organisation may exist independently without becoming a member of an international network.

A movement may be recognised for its historical contribution without authorising another institution to represent it.

A speaker may participate in a conference without becoming an officer of the organisation being presented.

A member may contribute to discussions without granting consent for its views to be attributed to an entire community.

An institution may authorise a regional event without creating a separately constituted regional body.

Each relationship must therefore be established through its own evidence.

The investigation will not treat the appearance of a name in publicity, attendance at a conference, participation in consultation or receipt of an invitation as proof of a different institutional relationship.

16.3 Identity: who or what is being identified?

Identity concerns the person, population, organisation or institution whose existence and characteristics are being established.

Within this investigation, identity has several dimensions.

Personal identity concerns the identification of an individual.

Racial and ethnic identity concerns how persons and populations are identified within the relevant historical, social, legal and institutional contexts.

Organisational identity concerns the independent existence, official name, purpose and structure of an organisation.

Legal identity concerns whether an institution possesses legal personality and, where applicable, its registration and governing jurisdiction.

Institutional identity concerns the continuity and responsibilities of an initiative, network, project or governing arrangement.

These dimensions should not be substituted for one another.

An organisation's racial or historical purpose does not establish its legal form.

A person's professional affiliation does not establish authority to represent that organisation.

The public use of the same institutional name at international and London events does not automatically establish the same legal identity.

16.4 Identity and the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement encompasses numerous organisations, initiatives and individual activists.

Its historical existence is distinct from the existence of any one organisation operating within or alongside it.

Consequently, the Global Reparations Hub may participate in, support, coordinate or collaborate with the wider movement without automatically becoming identical to that movement.

Similarly, Reparation Nation Limited is a separately identifiable institution pursuing reparatory justice through its own projects and architecture.

Global Afrikan Congress UK is another separately identifiable reparations organisation.

The investigation should therefore maintain an accurate register of each organisation's official identity, principal purposes and governing arrangements.

Shared objectives do not eliminate organisational independence.

The same applies to the individuals who participate in more than one organisation.

16.5 Racial and ethnic identity

The GRH's published descriptions connect its work with colonialism, enslavement, reparations movements and People of African Descent.

These descriptions provide a substantial indication of the population central to its public mission.

However, the precise beneficiary definitions adopted within its governance or programmes remain to be established.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH formally distinguishes Black, Afrikan, African-descended and Mixed-Black identities, and whether those distinctions affect participation or eligibility.

It should also identify how the GRH handles identity questions, if such procedures form part of its activities.

A person may be a potential beneficiary of a particular reparations programme without being a member of the GRH.

Conversely, a researcher or supporting organisation may participate in the GRH without being personally eligible for the remedies under discussion.

The racial or ethnic identity of a governing member does not determine the racial or ethnic eligibility criteria of the institution.

Those criteria require independent examination.

16.6 The IBIS Identity Engine

Within the IBIS architecture, the Identity Engine is a distinct component addressing identity-related matters.

It must not be confused with the Five-Factor Engine.

The two are separate elements with different architectural purposes.

The investigation should preserve this distinction when comparing IBIS with the GRH.

IBIS's treatment of identity forms part of its wider effort to develop an architecture for international reparatory justice concerning Black and Mixed-Black people.

Its identity-related principles cannot be reduced to questions of nationality, organisational membership or citizenship.

The report must also distinguish the project's architectural design from those functions that have been implemented and tested.

An architectural rule establishes how a system is intended to operate; it is not automatically proof that every associated function has been completed.

16.7 Membership: belonging to an organisation

Membership concerns the formally established relationship between a person or organisation and an institution.

It may confer rights, responsibilities, access to services, participation in governance or other benefits determined by the institution's rules.

Membership may be obtained through application, admission, invitation, election or another recognised procedure.

The GRH's publicly described organisational structure includes general membership.

However, the material examined does not yet establish its complete eligibility rules, admission procedures or membership rights.

The investigation should therefore seek the relevant constitutional documents and official explanations.

Attendance at the London launch did not, by itself, establish GRH membership.

Receiving Empress Judah's email did not establish membership.

Participation in an international meeting does not automatically prove that the participant or affiliated organisation became a formal member.

The precise institutional relationship must be documented.

16.8 Identity is not membership

One of the fundamental IBIS distinctions is that identity is not membership.

A person may identify as Black or Mixed-Black without belonging to IBIS, Reparation Nation Limited, the GRH or any other reparations institution.

Similarly, an organisation may pursue reparatory justice without becoming a member of the GRH.

Its independent identity does not depend on another organisation's recognition or admission.

The investigation should therefore determine whether the GRH distinguishes the population whose interests it seeks to advance from the persons and organisations formally admitted into its network.

This question is particularly significant where public communications describe the Hub as serving a global community.

The existence of a community does not automatically mean that every member of that community belongs to the institution established to support it.

16.9 Membership is not citizenship

IBIS also distinguishes membership from citizenship.

Citizenship is a legally defined relationship between an individual and a state or another relevant political jurisdiction.

Membership in a reparations institution is a different relationship.

A person may hold citizenship in the United Kingdom, Jamaica, Ghana, France or another jurisdiction without belonging to any reparations organisation.

Conversely, membership in a reparations organisation does not confer citizenship or alter a person's nationality.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH uses nationality, residence, citizenship or geographical affiliation as membership criteria.

Any such criteria should be identified from its own rules.

Participation in a global network must not be confused with the creation of a political nationality or citizenship status.

16.10 Organisational membership

The GRH may admit organisations as members or supporting bodies.

If so, the investigation should establish whether organisations retain their independent legal and constitutional identities.

It should also determine whether membership creates binding obligations, voting rights, partnership arrangements or representative relationships.

The terms under which an organisation participates should be clear.

Joining a network does not necessarily transfer its assets, members or decision-making authority to the network.

Likewise, an organisation may cooperate with another initiative without becoming a member.

The investigation should examine the distinction between formal membership, partnership, support and informal collaboration.

These relationships should not be silently treated as equivalent.

16.11 Recognition: acknowledging an identity, claim or contribution

Recognition concerns the acknowledgement of a person, organisation, historical contribution, institutional status or claim.

An international reparations initiative may recognise the work of existing grassroots organisations.

It may acknowledge the historical importance of Bernie Grant, the African Reparations Movement, Global Afrikan Congress UK, the Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March and other contributors.

However, such recognition does not automatically establish membership.

Nor does it confer authority upon the recognising institution to govern or represent those organisations.

Recognition may be historical, political, institutional or legal, depending on its source and context.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH maintains a formal recognition process and what consequences, if any, recognition carries.

16.12 Recognition is not membership

IBIS explicitly distinguishes recognition from membership.

An organisation may be recognised as an existing reparations body without joining an international network.

A person may be recognised as an affected individual without becoming a member of the institution recording that recognition.

Recognition of a historical contribution does not automatically imply agreement with a contemporary organisation's policies or governance.

This distinction is relevant to the GRH's relationships with established Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations.

The report should seek evidence identifying which organisations are members, which are partners, which have been consulted and which are simply recognised or mentioned.

An organisation's appearance in publicity is insufficient to resolve those distinctions.

16.13 Representation: acting or speaking for others

Representation concerns authority to speak, decide or act on behalf of another person, organisation or defined constituency.

This authority may arise through election, appointment, delegation, contractual agreement, legislation or another recognised process.

The source, scope and limits of the authority must be established.

An individual may represent an organisation for one particular meeting without possessing authority over all its activities.

A conference speaker may discuss the concerns of a community without being formally appointed to represent that community.

A reparations network may coordinate member organisations without possessing authority to make binding decisions for every member.

The investigation must therefore distinguish public advocacy from formally authorised representation.

This distinction is especially important where an initiative describes itself as community-led or internationally representative.

16.14 Membership is not representation

Another central IBIS distinction is that membership is not representation.

A member may possess rights to participate in an institution without being authorised to represent other members.

A member organisation may appoint a representative to attend a meeting, but that representative's authority may be limited.

The GRH's membership arrangements should therefore identify whether members exercise representative rights and how those rights are obtained.

The investigation should establish whether its governing officers represent the GRH itself, particular member organisations, specified regions or wider affected communities.

These are different mandates.

The presence of a participant from a country or region does not automatically establish representation of every affected person in that jurisdiction.

16.15 The GRH's relationship with the wider reparations movement

The GRH has been publicly described as a network intended to connect reparations movements and strengthen international cooperation.

That purpose does not automatically establish a mandate to speak for all participating or non-participating organisations.

The investigation should therefore establish precisely what representative authority the GRH claims.

It may represent only its own institution.

It may coordinate statements agreed by participating members.

It may provide a platform through which independent organisations communicate their own positions.

It may operate through another representative arrangement.

The precise model requires documentary confirmation.

The report should not infer authority over the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement solely from the GRH's international name or its participation in public events.

16.16 Representation at the London launch

The London conference programme named Kwesi Ochosi as chair and identified several participants through their organisational affiliations.

Those descriptions establish advertised roles and associations.

They do not automatically establish that each participant was authorised to speak for the international GRH.

The investigation should therefore identify which persons were formally appointed to represent the Hub.

It should also distinguish speakers participating through independent organisations from persons holding GRH governance appointments.

Kwesi Ochosi's position as founder of Building Trust Consortium is separate from any GRH position he may hold.

Charmaine Simpson's position as CEO of Black History Studies is likewise separate from any appointment within the international Hub.

The same principle applies to all other participants.

16.17 Authorisation: the source of institutional power

Authorisation concerns the granting or recognition of power to undertake a defined action.

A governing body may authorise an individual to sign documents, represent the institution, administer funds or organise an event.

An organisation may authorise a delegate to participate in a network meeting.

A member may authorise another person to communicate a specific position.

Authorisation must be distinguished from general association or public prominence.

The investigation should identify the authority under which the London launch was conducted.

It should establish whether the international GRH's Core Group, Steering Committee or another governing body approved the London programme.

It should also determine whether local organisers acted under written appointments, partnership agreements or another arrangement.

16.18 International authorisation of the London launch

The central identity investigation in Section 15 identified a public connection between the international GRH and the London programme.

However, the complete documentary chain of authority remains unverified.

Section 16 examines what an appropriate authorisation record would establish.

The record should identify the international institution granting authority, the person or organisation receiving it, the activities authorised, the date of authorisation and any relevant limitations.

For example, authorisation to host a launch would not automatically confer authority to amend the international GRH's constitution.

Authorisation to distribute publicity would not automatically confer authority to admit members.

Authorisation to chair a workshop would not automatically confer authority to represent the GRH in legal or financial matters.

The scope of each appointment must be established.

16.19 Authority exercised by the conference organisers

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations included the London GRH launch in the conference programme.

That programme decision must be distinguished from the international GRH's internal authorisation.

The conference organisers may have possessed authority to approve sessions, allocate rooms, invite participants and determine event arrangements.

Such authority concerns the conference.

It does not necessarily confer governance power over the GRH.

The investigation should therefore seek two separate records.

The first concerns the authority under which the GRH or its local partners proposed the launch.

The second concerns the authority under which the conference organisers approved its inclusion.

Both records may be necessary to establish the complete institutional relationship.

16.20 Consent: agreement to a defined relationship

Consent concerns agreement to a particular action, relationship or arrangement.

Its significance depends on the circumstances and the legal or institutional rules involved.

An organisation may consent to join an international network.

An individual may consent to participate in a meeting.

A member may consent to particular uses of information.

A person may authorise another to represent them for a defined purpose.

These forms of consent must not be treated as interchangeable.

Attendance at a public event does not, by itself, establish consent to institutional membership.

Receiving an email does not establish agreement with its contents.

Participating in consultation does not automatically authorise the consulting organisation to represent the participant.

The investigation should examine the actual consent or authorisation procedures used by the GRH where relevant.

16.21 Consultation is not consent

Empress Judah's concerns about consultation provide a useful example of the distinction.

If the GRH consulted an organisation before its foundation, that consultation would establish an opportunity for participation in discussions.

It would not automatically establish that the organisation consented to membership, partnership or representation.

Similarly, an organisation invited to the London launch may have received information without agreeing to any institutional relationship.

The investigation should therefore distinguish consultation records from membership applications, partnership agreements and representative appointments.

Where the GRH identifies an organisation as supporting or endorsing its work, the source of that support should be established.

The fact that a person attended a meeting should not be treated as proof of organisational endorsement.

16.22 Consent by organisations and consent by individuals

An organisation acts through persons authorised under its governing arrangements.

An individual member may express personal agreement without binding the organisation.

Conversely, an authorised officer may enter a valid institutional arrangement within the limits of their authority.

The investigation should therefore establish whether the GRH verifies that persons participating on behalf of organisations possess an appropriate mandate.

This is particularly important where meeting records identify participating organisations rather than simply the individuals present.

A list of organisational affiliations is not necessarily a list of organisations that formally approved the GRH's decisions.

The report should preserve the distinction between affiliation, attendance and institutional consent.

16.23 Consent concerning personal information

Digital platforms may collect information concerning identity, membership, correspondence, institutional affiliation or participation.

Where consent is relied upon as the basis for particular processing activities, the relevant procedures should be identified.

However, data protection obligations do not universally depend on consent; the applicable legal basis must be established according to the circumstances.

The investigation should determine what information the GRH's platform collects, who is responsible for it and what rights individuals possess.

It should also establish how inaccurate personal or organisational information may be corrected.

The report does not presume that the GRH undertakes particular identity-processing activities merely because it operates or proposes a digital platform.

Those functions require verification.

16.24 Withdrawal, correction and the limits of consent

Consent to one activity does not necessarily remain applicable to materially different activities.

Where participation or membership is voluntary, the governing rules should explain the procedures for withdrawal or termination.

The investigation should also determine how an organisation can correct a statement suggesting membership or endorsement that it disputes.

This is relevant to the treatment of participating organisations within a global network.

An organisation may agree to speak at a particular event without agreeing to appear permanently on a list of institutional members.

A person may contribute research without authorising its use as evidence of a wider representative mandate.

The relevant institutional records should preserve the actual scope of the agreement.

16.25 The six concepts applied to Empress Judah's correspondence

Empress Judah's email can be examined through the six concepts without changing her meaning.

Her identification of longstanding organisations concerns their independent institutional identities.

Her question about advance consultation concerns whether those organisations were invited to influence the GRH's development.

Their attendance or non-attendance at the launch concerns participation.

Their membership of the GRH, if any, would require separate evidence.

Their historical contributions may warrant recognition but do not automatically establish membership.

Their representative relationships depend on their own authorisations.

Any agreement to participate in the GRH would require the relevant institutional consent.

This framework preserves her original inquiry rather than transforming it into an assertion concerning the motives of any individual or organisation.

16.26 The six concepts applied to Global Afrikan Congress UK

Global Afrikan Congress UK provides a practical example.

Its organisational identity is separate from that of the international GRH.

Its reported history as a reparations organisation can be documented independently.

Its representative, Judy Richards, was identified in connection with the conference and was reported by Empress Judah as contributing to the GRH workshop.

That contribution is evidence of reported participation.

It does not automatically establish that GACuk became a member of the GRH.

Nor does it establish that GACuk authorised the GRH to represent it.

The investigation should seek confirmation of any consultation, membership, recognition, partnership or authorisation relationship that may exist.

Each must be recorded according to its own evidence.

16.27 The six concepts applied to Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited possesses its own organisational identity and projects.

Its development of IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping is separate from the establishment of the GRH.

Reparation Nation Limited may research, question, compare or cooperate with the GRH without becoming a member of it.

Its receipt of Empress Judah's email does not establish membership or consent to representation.

Its independent conference correspondence likewise does not establish that it participated in the GRH's founding or governance.

Any future collaboration would require its own terms and authorisation.

The purpose is to preserve independent institutional identity while remaining open to constructive cooperation.

16.28 The six concepts applied to Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch publicly acknowledges helping create the GRH.

This establishes founding involvement.

However, founding involvement does not automatically establish continuing ownership or exclusive governance.

Human Rights Watch's institutional identity remains separate from that of the GRH unless the legal and constitutional records establish another arrangement.

Its participation may have been authorised through its own institutional procedures.

The investigation should establish which responsibilities HRW assumed and whether it remains authorised to speak or decide on behalf of the GRH.

The same evidence should clarify whether HRW's involvement conferred any rights concerning membership, representation or governance.

16.29 The six concepts applied to Decolonize Berlin

Decolonize Berlin has identified itself as a member of the international GRH's Core Group.

This is evidence of a particular institutional relationship.

However, membership of the Core Group does not, by itself, establish ownership of the entire network.

Nor does it establish that Decolonize Berlin may independently authorise every activity conducted in the GRH's name.

The investigation should obtain the rules defining Core Group membership and decision-making.

It should establish whether Decolonize Berlin is authorised to issue official GRH statements or whether such statements require collective approval.

The distinction is important when requesting authoritative answers to the identity investigation.

16.30 The six concepts applied to the London organisers

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies were publicly associated with the London programme.

Their organisational identities are distinct from the GRH's international identity.

Their hosting and event-organising roles establish participation and practical responsibility for specified activities.

They do not independently establish formal GRH membership, legal ownership or governing authority.

The investigation should seek the agreements or authorisations defining their relationships with the international network.

It should also establish whether their representatives were authorised to answer questions concerning the GRH's founding and consultation history.

The correct respondent may differ depending on the question.

16.31 The six concepts applied to the conference organisers

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations was associated with the conference and published the GRH launch session in its official programme.

Its authority over conference programme arrangements must be distinguished from authority over the GRH itself.

The inclusion of a GRH session does not automatically establish membership of the international Hub.

Nor does conference participation establish that the APPG consented to represent the GRH's entire membership or beneficiary population.

The investigation should therefore identify the programme agreement and the institutional capacity of the parties involved.

This will assist in determining how the international GRH became part of the conference programme.

16.32 The risk of institutional identity substitution

Institutional identity substitution occurs when one relationship is treated as evidence of another without adequate justification.

Examples relevant to this investigation include:

Treating an event host as the owner of the institution being launched.

Treating a conference chair as the chair of an international governing body.

Treating attendance as membership.

Treating consultation as consent.

Treating an organisational affiliation as authority to represent that organisation.

Treating an international participant as the representative of an entire country or population.

Treating recognition of a movement as authority over that movement.

Treating use of a common name as conclusive proof of legal identity.

Each substitution can alter the meaning of the available evidence.

The investigation will therefore require separate documentary support before describing such relationships as established.

16.33 Institutional authority and community ownership

The GRH's description as community-owned raises an important question concerning how the six concepts interact.

The community intended to benefit from the Hub may be broader than its formal membership.

The members may possess certain governance rights without representing all intended beneficiaries.

The governing body may exercise authority over institutional operations without holding a mandate from every person affected by reparations issues.

These distinctions should be made clear in the GRH's own rules.

The investigation should seek an explanation identifying who belongs to the owning community, what rights that status confers and how governing authority is exercised.

The phrase *community-owned* should not be assigned a legal or representative meaning without evidence of the model adopted.

16.34 International identity and regional authorisation

The relationship between the international GRH and the London launch illustrates the importance of these distinctions.

The international initiative and any UK arrangement may share institutional identity while possessing different administrative responsibilities.

Local organisers may be authorised to conduct events without being authorised to change membership rules.

The international GRH may recognise UK partners without incorporating them into its governing body.

UK participants may attend or contribute without consenting to membership.

A formally appointed UK representative may possess authority limited to particular programmes.

The investigation should establish each relationship through the relevant documents.

This is necessary to resolve the central question considered in Section 15.

16.35 The evidential requirements for representation

Where a person or organisation claims representative authority, the report should seek evidence establishing:

The identity of the represented person, organisation or constituency.

The identity of the representative.

The source of the appointment or delegation.

The purpose for which authority was granted.

The decisions or communications covered.

Any restrictions or conditions.

The duration of authority.

The means by which it may be reviewed or terminated.

These details need not always appear in a single formal instrument.

The relevant evidence may consist of constitutional provisions, meeting decisions, appointment letters or other reliable records.

The investigation should nevertheless be able to identify the substance of the authority being claimed.

16.36 A consolidated conceptual matrix

Concept	Principal question	What it does not automatically establish
Identity	Who or what is this person or institution?	Membership or representative authority

Membership	Who belongs to this organisation?	Citizenship or authority to represent others
Recognition	Who or what has been acknowledged?	Membership, ownership or consent
Representation	Who may speak or act for whom?	Unlimited authority over the represented party
Authorisation	Who granted permission or power for a defined action?	Authority beyond the stated scope
Consent	Who agreed to which arrangement?	Agreement to unrelated or future arrangements
Consultation	Whose views were sought and considered?	Consent, membership or representation
Participation	Who took part in an activity?	Governance rights or institutional endorsement

The final two rows are included because consultation and participation are central to Empress Judah's inquiry and must remain separate from the six principal concepts.

16.37 Documentary questions for the international GRH

The following questions should be addressed to the GRH's authorised governing body.

1. How does the GRH formally define its institutional identity?
2. Does it possess separate legal personality?
3. How does it define the population whose reparatory justice interests it seeks to advance?
4. Does it distinguish intended beneficiaries from institutional members?
5. What are the criteria for individual membership?
6. What are the criteria for organisational membership?
7. What rights and responsibilities accompany membership?
8. What does the GRH mean by recognition?
9. Does it maintain a formal process for recognising organisations or claims?
10. Does recognition create membership or other rights?
11. How does the GRH authorise persons to represent it?

12. How does it verify authority to represent member organisations?
13. Does it claim authority to represent any persons or organisations outside its formal membership?
14. If so, what is the source and scope of that authority?
15. Who authorised the London launch?
16. What authority was granted to Building Trust Consortium?
17. What authority was granted to Black History Studies?
18. Which London participants were authorised to speak on behalf of the GRH?
19. How does the GRH obtain consent for formal organisational membership?
20. How does it distinguish consultation from membership or consent?
21. What procedures apply when an organisation disputes a description of its relationship with the GRH?
22. How may an individual or organisation correct an inaccurate identity or representation record?
23. What specific safeguards address anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within these processes?
24. Are the relevant definitions and procedures available in writing?

The answers should identify the governing documents or policies supporting each explanation.

16.38 Questions for established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations

The investigation may also seek confirmation from organisations identified in Empress Judah's correspondence.

Each may be asked whether it participated in GRH consultation, became a member, entered a partnership, authorised a representative or granted any mandate to the Hub.

The inquiry should distinguish the organisation's own records from the GRH's account.

Where differences arise, both positions should be preserved and the underlying evidence examined.

Receipt of a questionnaire or participation in this investigation should not be treated as consent to any GRH relationship.

16.39 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The six concepts are relevant to the design of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

For example, identity procedures may affect who is recognised as belonging to an intended beneficiary population.

Membership rules may affect access to participation.

Representative arrangements may affect whose views influence decisions.

Authorisation procedures may determine who possesses power to act for communities.

Consent procedures may affect whether individuals and organisations retain control over their information and institutional relationships.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has written safeguards governing these processes.

It should also determine whether persons affected by relevant decisions can obtain reasons, request review and correct inaccurate records.

The existence of policies and evidence of implementation should be examined separately.

No conclusion concerning individual motives or institutional wrongdoing is drawn merely from the existence of questions about safeguards.

16.40 IBIS as a comparative architecture

IBIS provides a defined architecture within which identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority are treated as separate questions.

This permits a comparison that goes beyond the names and public objectives of reparations initiatives.

The investigation can examine whether an institution clearly identifies the person or organisation concerned, defines its relationship with that person or organisation, verifies representative authority and records the basis for decisions.

The GRH should be assessed according to its actual published and documented procedures.

IBIS should be assessed according to its documented design, implemented functions and independently verified operational results.

The comparison should not presume equivalence between planned features and completed systems.

It should identify where the approaches overlap, where they differ and whether they could operate cooperatively.

16.41 Preserving original meaning

The report adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle applies to the classification of identity, membership, recognition, representation, authorisation and consent.

A person describing a possible concern must not be represented as having reached a conclusion.

An organisation requesting information must not be represented as having agreed to membership.

A participant's affiliation must not be converted into authority over the affiliated organisation.

A consultation response must not be converted into consent to a separate institutional relationship.

An institution's recognition of historical campaigning must not be converted into ownership of that campaign.

The report will preserve original source statements and identify any analytical interpretation separately.

16.42 Required evidence register

The investigation should maintain records distinguishing each type of institutional relationship.

For example, the entry for an organisation associated with the GRH should identify its official name, legal identity, documented purposes and independent governing authority.

A separate entry should record whether it is a formal GRH member.

Another should identify any partnership agreement.

A further entry should record persons authorised to represent it.

Any consent or authorisation should be recorded with its scope and date.

The absence of a particular record should be identified as an evidential limitation rather than converted automatically into a finding that the corresponding relationship does not exist.

This method will assist in reconciling the international GRH's membership and governance information with the records of the London launch.

16.43 Principal documentary sources

Source 16A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Provides the reported GRH foundation, international organisational structure, Core Group participation and reference to general membership.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 16B — London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, Eventbrite, 17 October 2026.

Describes the GRH as a community-owned digital space and identifies the London organiser, host and participants.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 16C — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the publicly advertised roles and affiliations of participants in the London GRH launch.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 16D — Global Afrikan Congress UK, April 2021 United Nations submission.

Provides the organisation's stated identity as the UK chapter of an international reparations organisation.

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

Source 16E — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Provides the contemporary account of the London launch, consultation questions and concerns about institutional communication.

Source 16F — IBIS architecture and Reparation Nation Limited project documentation.

Provides the source material for the distinctions concerning identity, membership, recognition, representation and authorisation.

Any later technical comparison should refer to the applicable version of those documents and distinguish architectural design from implemented and tested functions.

16.44 Closing assessment

The investigation demonstrates why identity, membership, recognition, representation, authorisation and consent must remain separate institutional concepts.

The international Global Reparations Hub has an identifiable public history, organisational structure and network of participating individuals and institutions.

However, the available public event records do not establish every participant's formal membership or representative authority.

Nor do they provide a complete account of how the GRH defines community ownership, authorises regional activities or obtains institutional consent.

These questions are relevant to the GRH's relationship with the wider Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement and the organisations identified by Empress Judah.

The distinction between consultation and consent is particularly important.

Being informed about the existence of an initiative is not the same as participating in its formation.

Participating in its formation is not automatically the same as becoming a member.

Membership is not automatically authority to represent others.

Recognition of historical contributions is not automatically authorisation to act for the organisations concerned.

The central finding of this section is that institutional relationships must be established individually, through the evidence appropriate to each relationship, rather than inferred from shared objectives, public participation or organisational association.

The IBIS architecture provides a framework that expressly preserves these distinctions.

The investigation will use that framework to examine the GRH's documented arrangements without presuming that its own procedures are absent or inadequate before the evidence has been obtained.

The following section will examine safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism in the governance, consultation, membership, representation and decision-making processes of the institutions concerned.

End of Section 16 — Identity, Membership, Recognition, Representation, Authorisation and Consent.

SECTION 17 — SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ANTI-BLACK RACISM AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM: GOVERNANCE, CONSULTATION, DECISION-MAKING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

17.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism that may exist, or may be required for examination, within the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), the UK Reparations Conference 2026 and the institutions associated with their organisation, governance and activities.

The purpose is to establish what safeguards are documented, who is responsible for their implementation, how they operate in practice, and what procedures allow individuals and organisations to seek information, raise concerns, challenge decisions and obtain meaningful review.

This inquiry is particularly relevant because the GRH is publicly associated with reparatory justice concerning colonialism, enslavement and People of African Descent.

The investigation also arises from Reparation Nation Limited's repeated requests for information concerning safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within institutional decision-making processes.

Those questions concern the possibility of racism operating within processes and structures, including circumstances where no evidence of effective safeguards has yet been provided to the person seeking information.

The central inquiry is whether the relevant institutions accept the possibility that anti-Black racism or Institutional Racism can affect their decisions, and what safeguards they have established to identify, prevent, challenge and remedy that possibility.

This question does not depend upon a prior finding that a particular official acted with discriminatory intent.

Nor does it require the investigator to abandon concern merely because the institution states a general commitment to equality.

The investigation seeks specific evidence of institutional protections, procedures and accountability.

17.2 Defining the subject of the inquiry

Anti-Black racism concerns racial discrimination, disadvantage, hostility or unequal treatment directed towards Black people.

Institutional Racism concerns the ways in which an organisation's policies, practices, procedures, cultures or decision-making arrangements may produce or sustain racial disadvantage.

The investigation should not assume that all definitions used by different institutions are identical.

It should request the definitions formally adopted by the GRH and the relevant conference organisations.

It should also establish whether their policies expressly address anti-Black racism or rely upon wider equality, diversity and anti-discrimination provisions.

The distinction matters because a general declaration opposing discrimination does not, by itself, explain how an organisation identifies and addresses particular forms of racial disadvantage.

The inquiry therefore examines both the language of institutional commitments and the procedures through which those commitments are implemented.

17.3 The possibility of racism in decision-making

The investigation places particular emphasis on the distinction between an established instance of discrimination and the possibility that discrimination may affect a decision-making process.

An institution may have procedures intended to prevent discrimination without being able to guarantee that discriminatory outcomes can never occur.

The relevant question is therefore whether the institution recognises the possibility and maintains procedures for identifying and addressing it.

A useful direct question is:

Does the institution accept that anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism are possible within its governance, consultation, membership, access and decision-making processes?

A subsequent question is:

If YES, what specific safeguards operate to reduce that risk and provide an effective means of identifying and correcting discriminatory decisions?

The answers should identify policies, responsible officers, review procedures and relevant evidence of operation.

An answer stating that the institution values equality would address its general position but would not necessarily answer these specific operational questions.

17.4 The distinction between personal intent and institutional outcomes

Institutional decision-making may involve policies, eligibility rules, administrative procedures, discretionary judgments and multiple decision-makers.

An inquiry into possible Institutional Racism is not confined to establishing the personal intentions of an individual officer.

It may also examine whether particular procedures produce unequal treatment or disadvantage and whether the institution has adequate means of detecting and addressing such outcomes.

The investigation should therefore distinguish evidence concerning individual decisions from evidence concerning institutional processes.

It should establish who made a decision, which rules applied, what information was considered, what reasons were recorded and whether an independent review mechanism existed.

These questions can be examined without attributing an unverified personal motive to the decision-maker.

17.5 The relevance to reparatory justice institutions

An institution established to advance reparatory justice concerning Black/Afrikan people has a particular reason to examine how its own processes treat the persons and communities whose interests it seeks to advance.

This includes decisions concerning governance, membership, consultations, representation, partnerships, resource allocation and complaints.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has adopted specific safeguards suited to its stated purpose and intended community.

It should also examine whether such safeguards apply to external grassroots organisations as well as internal members.

The existence of an international mission does not automatically establish that particular safeguards are operational.

The question requires evidence of their design and implementation.

17.6 The difference between a commitment and a safeguard

A commitment is a statement of principle or intention.

A safeguard is an identifiable measure intended to prevent, detect, challenge or remedy a risk.

An institution may publish a commitment to equality, dignity, inclusion or anti-racism.

Such a commitment may be valuable but does not necessarily identify the procedures available when a person questions a particular decision.

The investigation should therefore seek evidence concerning how commitments are translated into operational protections.

For example, a safeguard may include recorded reasons for decisions, published eligibility criteria, conflict-of-interest rules, an accessible complaints process or review by a person independent of the original decision.

No individual measure automatically establishes that an entire system is effective.

The relevant question concerns the safeguards as a whole and their practical operation.

17.7 A documentary classification of safeguards

For the purpose of the investigation, institutional safeguards should be examined in the following categories.

Category	Principal question
Governance	Who holds authority, and how is that authority scrutinised?
Consultation	How are affected Black/Afrikan organisations identified and included?
Membership	Are admission rules documented, consistently applied and reviewable?
Representation	How is authority to act for others verified?
Public access	What rules govern attendance and participation?
Decision-making	Are reasons, evidence and applicable criteria recorded?
Financial administration	How are allocation decisions scrutinised for unequal treatment?
Information and data	How are identity records protected and corrected?
Complaints	Can concerns be raised through an identifiable procedure?
Independent review	Can decisions be examined by someone other than the original decision-maker?
Remedies	What happens when an error or discriminatory outcome is identified?

Transparency	Can affected persons obtain reliable explanations and relevant records?

This is an investigative classification, not a representation that the GRH has adopted this exact framework.

17.8 Safeguards within the GRH's founding arrangements

The international GRH was reported by Decolonize Berlin to have been founded in August 2024 in cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

Its published organisational description identifies a Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

The investigation should determine whether the founding documents expressly address equality, racial discrimination, anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

It should also establish which governing body is responsible for safeguarding matters.

The existence of a committee structure does not automatically demonstrate how safeguarding responsibilities are allocated.

The relevant constitution, policies and terms of reference should therefore be requested.

17.9 Safeguards in the selection of governing officers

The appointment or selection of governing members is an important institutional decision.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH maintains written criteria for selecting Core Group members, Steering Committee members and advisers.

It should also determine how appointments are approved and whether conflicts of interest or potential discriminatory effects are considered.

The inquiry should identify whether affected grassroots organisations possess a defined role in selecting or reviewing governing representatives.

The relevant procedures should distinguish participation by individuals from authorised representation of organisations.

Where a person disputes an appointment decision or the description of their representative status, the process for correction or review should be established.

17.10 Safeguards within consultation

Empress Judah's correspondence raises questions concerning consultation with longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

The safeguards inquiry should examine how the GRH identifies organisations for engagement.

It should establish whether selection criteria are documented and whether those criteria are examined for potential unequal treatment.

The investigation should also determine whether organisations excluded from a consultation process can request information or reconsideration.

The presence of several Black speakers or participants does not, by itself, answer whether the consultation process was appropriately designed.

The inquiry concerns the procedures governing participation, not simply the racial identities of visible contributors.

17.11 Safeguards for dedicated reparations organisations

The investigation has distinguished dedicated reparations organisations from wider bodies whose work includes history, education, culture, human rights or community development.

The GRH may legitimately collaborate with organisations of different types.

However, if it claims to represent or coordinate the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement, questions arise concerning how organisations principally established for reparations are identified and included.

The safeguards inquiry should establish whether the GRH has considered the possibility that selection processes could disadvantage organisations with fewer financial, administrative or professional resources.

It should also determine how independent grassroots organisations can participate without being required to surrender their identity or authority.

These are questions concerning the design and operation of consultation safeguards.

17.12 Safeguards in membership decisions

The GRH's reported organisational structure includes general membership.

The investigation should establish whether membership criteria are published and whether applicants receive written decisions.

It should also determine whether refusal, suspension or termination of membership can be reviewed.

Where membership affects access to governance, funding, information or opportunities, the reasons and applicable rules become particularly relevant.

The inquiry should establish whether the procedures recognise the possibility of racial disadvantage arising from formally neutral requirements.

Any such examination must be grounded in the GRH's actual rules and their operation.

17.13 Safeguards concerning representation

Representation involves authority to speak or act for other persons or organisations.

A safeguard against institutional misrepresentation may require an institution to verify the source and scope of that authority.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH maintains procedures for confirming that individuals claiming to represent grassroots organisations have been authorised to do so.

It should also determine whether an organisation can challenge a public statement suggesting that it belongs to, endorses or is represented by the GRH.

These questions are particularly relevant where a network publicly describes itself as grassroots-led or community-owned.

Recognition of a person's activism is not equivalent to a mandate to represent an entire community.

17.14 Safeguards concerning racial and ethnic identity

The GRH's public work is closely associated with People of African Descent and reparatory justice concerning enslavement and colonialism.

The investigation should establish whether racial or ethnic identity affects membership, participation, recognition or any programme eligibility.

Where identity is relevant, the rules and procedures should be documented.

The inquiry should also examine whether the institution distinguishes Black and Mixed-Black people and how it addresses disagreements concerning classification.

It must not presume that the GRH conducts identity verification merely because its work concerns People of African Descent.

The actual functions of the institution should first be established.

Any comparison with IBIS must preserve the distinction between the Identity Engine and the Five-Factor Engine.

17.15 Safeguards in decisions concerning participation at public events

Public events may involve registration, admission conditions, conduct requirements, security procedures and discretionary decisions.

The investigation should establish what safeguards apply when participation is refused, restricted or withdrawn.

Relevant questions include whether the applicable rules are published, whether the decision-maker is identified, whether reasons are recorded and whether review is available.

These matters are relevant to Reparation Nation Limited's separate correspondence concerning the UK Reparations Conference.

However, conference admission decisions should not automatically be attributed to the GRH.

The responsible conference institution must be established separately.

17.16 Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence

On 25 September 2026, Reparation Nation Limited submitted a detailed inquiry concerning conference attendance arrangements, decision-making responsibility and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The inquiry included 71 numbered questions.

It sought information concerning the basis of restrictions involving signs and placards, the rules relied upon, the persons responsible and the procedures available for clarification or review.

The correspondence expressly asked whether relevant safeguards existed and how they operated.

This record demonstrates that safeguarding questions were raised before the conference.

It does not, by itself, establish the adequacy or inadequacy of any safeguards.

That assessment requires examination of the procedures and responses.

17.17 The subsequent attendance decision

Later on 25 September 2026, Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP communicated a decision withdrawing Derrick Lynch's permission to attend the conference.

The correspondence referred to concerns about his conduct and stated that the decision was final.

It also declined further correspondence concerning the matter.

The documentary questions arising from that decision include who exercised the relevant authority, what rules were applied, what information was considered and what review procedures existed.

The correspondence should be preserved in its original form.

The GRH's governing body must not be treated as responsible for the attendance decision without evidence establishing its involvement.

The safeguards inquiry should maintain a clear distinction between the conference decision and the GRH's internal governance.

17.18 The importance of recorded reasons

Recorded reasons provide a means of examining a decision against the rules and evidence said to justify it.

A statement identifying a general concern may explain the broad subject of a decision without necessarily identifying every specific incident, criterion or piece of evidence considered.

The investigation should therefore seek the level of detail appropriate to the decision and its consequences.

Where reasons cannot be disclosed in full, the responsible institution may be able to identify the applicable policy, the decision-making authority and available review arrangements.

The purpose is to permit the decision-making process to be understood and, where applicable, challenged.

The existence of recorded reasons is particularly relevant to evaluating safeguards against arbitrary or inconsistent treatment.

17.19 Review by a person independent of the original decision-maker

An important potential safeguard is the availability of review by a person who did not make the original decision.

The investigation should establish whether the relevant institutions provide such procedures.

It should identify who may request review, the matters that can be examined and whether reasons are supplied for the outcome.

The availability of an independent review is not identical to a guarantee that the original decision will be overturned.

Its purpose is to provide a mechanism for scrutiny and correction where appropriate.

Where a decision is described as final, the investigation should establish whether that statement refers to the institution's ordinary internal correspondence or also to any separate complaint, legal or regulatory routes that may apply.

The report should avoid presuming that a declaration of finality eliminates every possible external remedy.

17.20 Safeguards at Friends House and Quakers in Britain

Friends House provided the conference venue.

Quakers in Britain responded to Reparation Nation Limited's inquiry on 7 October 2026.

Siobhán Haire stated that Quakers in Britain had not been involved or consulted about decisions or discussions concerning attendance at the APPG event.

That statement is important in allocating responsibility.

It indicates the position Quakers in Britain took concerning those particular attendance decisions.

It does not resolve the separate question of what safeguards applied within the conference organisers' own procedures.

Nor does it establish the GRH's internal safeguarding arrangements.

The investigation should preserve these separate institutional responsibilities.

17.21 Safeguards in event hosting and partnership arrangements

The GRH's London programme involved Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the conference organisers.

The investigation should establish whether formal agreements allocated responsibilities concerning equality, safeguarding, participant conduct, complaints and institutional communication.

A local organiser may possess responsibility for event operations while the international GRH retains responsibility for its own governance.

Where a complaint concerns the conduct of a particular session, more than one institution may hold relevant information.

The actual responsibility should be determined from the relevant agreements and documented arrangements.

It should not be inferred from public association alone.

17.22 Safeguards in communication

Institutional communication can affect the ability of a person to understand and challenge decisions.

Relevant safeguards may include a reliable official contact address, acknowledgement of inquiries, accurate identification of responsible officers and written responses to substantive questions.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH has such procedures.

It should also determine whether persons outside formal membership can request information concerning decisions that affect their participation.

The absence of a dedicated GRH contact verified in the present investigation makes this question particularly important.

A person should be able to distinguish a general event contact from an authorised governance contact.

17.23 Safeguards concerning correction of information

Institutional records may contain inaccuracies concerning identity, membership, affiliation or representation.

The investigation should establish how the GRH corrects such information.

For example, an organisation may dispute being described as a member or partner.

An individual may challenge a statement suggesting that they represented a constituency without authorisation.

A participant may request correction of how their contribution was summarised.

The relevant process should identify who receives correction requests and how decisions are recorded.

This is particularly important where AI-assisted systems are used to classify, summarise or distribute institutional information.

17.24 The preservation of original meaning

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This is a substantive communication safeguard.

A person's question about the possibility of racism must not be rewritten as an accusation that racism has been proved.

An expression of concern about the availability of safeguards must not be dismissed as irrelevant simply because no completed discrimination finding has been produced.

A cautious observation that an event *appears* to involve institutional confusion must not be presented as a definitive conclusion.

Equally, an organisation's response should be reproduced accurately and attributed to the institution issuing it.

Where AI assists in drafting or examining records, the original statements must remain available for comparison.

17.25 The distinction between evidence of a safeguard and evidence of its operation

A written policy establishes that an institution has adopted particular rules or commitments.

It does not automatically establish that the policy was applied in every relevant decision.

Operational evidence may include staff instructions, decision records, review outcomes, complaints statistics, training records, audits or other documented procedures.

The appropriate evidence depends on the institution and the question under examination.

The investigation should therefore seek both the formal safeguard and information concerning how it operates.

It should also distinguish the existence of procedures from their effectiveness.

Effectiveness may require examination of outcomes, implementation records and relevant experience.

No single document should be treated as conclusive where the question concerns an entire institutional system.

17.26 The possibility of indirect discriminatory outcomes

Institutional rules may be expressed in general terms while affecting different populations unequally.

The investigation should therefore establish whether the relevant institutions assess the potential consequences of their policies and procedures.

Questions may concern access requirements, communication methods, eligibility rules, administrative resources or discretionary decisions.

Such assessment should be grounded in the actual policy and available evidence.

The existence of a difference in outcomes does not automatically establish the legal character or cause of that difference.

However, examining whether procedures can produce racially unequal effects is a legitimate part of institutional safeguarding.

The report should distinguish evidence of disparity, evidence of causation and any eventual legal or institutional determination.

17.27 The role of institutional power

The safeguards inquiry must also consider the distribution of institutional power.

An organisation may possess authority over funding, membership, admission, programme participation or the publication of information.

Those powers can affect people and organisations seeking access to reparatory justice activities.

The investigation should establish how such powers are allocated, exercised and reviewed.

Where a person challenges a decision, the availability of a procedure independent of the original decision-maker may be particularly relevant.

The question is not simply whether a governing officer supports anti-racist principles.

It is whether the institution possesses mechanisms capable of identifying and addressing errors or discriminatory outcomes within the exercise of its powers.

17.28 Community ownership and safeguards

The GRH has been publicly described as community-owned.

The investigation should establish whether that model includes formal accountability to the communities concerned.

Relevant questions include whether members can elect or remove governing officers, request explanations, challenge decisions and obtain information about institutional performance.

The inquiry should also determine whether grassroots organisations possess a means of raising concerns without risking the automatic loss of membership or participation rights.

The precise arrangements must be established from the GRH's documents.

Community ownership is an institutional description whose practical governance consequences require verification.

17.29 Funding and resource allocation safeguards

Reparations initiatives may receive funding or allocate resources to programmes, researchers, partner organisations or other activities.

Where the GRH undertakes such functions, the investigation should establish the procedures for approving expenditure and addressing conflicts of interest.

It should also determine whether allocation decisions are examined for possible unequal treatment of Black/Afrikan grassroots organisations.

The report should distinguish direct GRH funding from financial support supplied by independent partner organisations.

The existence of funding from a particular institution does not automatically establish control or improper influence.

The actual terms and decision-making procedures require examination.

17.30 Safeguards relating to digital infrastructure

The GRH's published descriptions emphasise its function as a digital space for reparations movements.

The investigation should establish which digital functions are operational and what safeguards apply to those functions.

Relevant questions may concern account access, moderation, personal information, corrections, complaints and the prevention of abuse.

Where the platform records organisational relationships, it should be possible to distinguish confirmed membership from unverified affiliations.

Where it records personal identity, any applicable data protection and safeguarding arrangements should be identified.

These questions should be tailored to functions actually undertaken by the platform.

The investigation will not infer the existence of particular features merely from general publicity.

17.31 The IBIS safeguarding architecture

IBIS treats safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism as an explicit requirement of its architecture and development.

Its institutional principles distinguish identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

The project also seeks to separate public browsing from activities requiring identity and authorisation.

These distinctions are relevant to the control of access and institutional power.

Reparation Nation Limited has additionally developed the concept of a private security simulator intended to examine possible abuse, moderation, anonymous browsing and identity-required actions without immediately changing the live system.

The investigation should distinguish these design principles and testing proposals from safeguards that have been implemented and demonstrated to operate effectively.

The existence of a design objective is not equivalent to a completed independent security or equality assessment.

The same evidential standard should be applied to the GRH.

17.32 A fair comparison between GRH and IBIS safeguards

The GRH and IBIS should be assessed using consistent questions.

What risks have been identified?

Which safeguards have been designed?

Which have been implemented?

Which have been tested?

Who is responsible for their operation?

What evidence demonstrates that they work?

How may a person challenge an adverse decision or incorrect record?

The GRH may possess safeguards that have not yet appeared in the material examined.

IBIS may possess architectural provisions that remain under development.

The comparison should identify these differences accurately.

It should not award operational credit for untested proposals or treat missing public documentation as conclusive proof of institutional failure.

17.33 Questions requiring direct YES, NO or qualified answers

The investigation should seek clear answers to the following questions.

1. **Does the GRH accept that anti-Black racism can potentially affect its internal or external decision-making processes?**

2. **Does the GRH accept that Institutional Racism can potentially affect its governance, consultation, membership or other institutional processes?**
3. Has the GRH formally adopted written safeguards addressing those possibilities?
4. Do those safeguards expressly refer to anti-Black racism?
5. Do they expressly refer to Institutional Racism?
6. Is a governing body or officer responsible for applying them?
7. Do the safeguards apply to decisions concerning membership?
8. Do they apply to the selection of governing representatives?
9. Do they apply to consultation with grassroots organisations?
10. Do they apply to the selection of event speakers and partners?
11. Do they apply to decisions concerning representation and institutional authority?
12. Do they apply to any funding or resource allocation undertaken by the Hub?
13. Do they apply to external persons and organisations as well as formal members?
14. Are reasons recorded for decisions adversely affecting participation?
15. May an affected person request reconsideration or review?
16. Can review be conducted by a person independent of the original decision-maker?
17. Does the GRH maintain an accessible complaints procedure?
18. Can inaccurate racial, ethnic, membership or representation records be corrected?
19. Does the GRH monitor whether its procedures produce racially unequal outcomes?
20. Have its safeguards been reviewed or evaluated?
21. What documentary evidence demonstrates implementation?
22. Who may provide an authoritative written answer to these questions?

Where an institution answers that a particular question is not applicable, the response should explain why and identify the relevant institutional function.

A qualified answer should not be forcibly converted into YES or NO where doing so would distort its meaning.

17.34 Questions concerning the London conference decision-making processes

The following questions should be addressed to the responsible conference institutions.

1. Do the conference organisers accept the possibility of anti-Black racism affecting their decisions?
2. Do they accept the possibility of Institutional Racism affecting their procedures?
3. What specific safeguards operated for conference admission decisions?
4. Who was responsible for implementing those safeguards?
5. Were the rules governing admission and restrictions available in writing?
6. Were decision-makers required to record reasons?
7. Did any procedure permit an affected person to challenge the factual basis of a decision?
8. Was an independent review mechanism available?
9. What procedure applied when safeguarding questions were raised before the event?
10. Which institution possessed authority to answer those questions?
11. Did the conference maintain procedures for handling complaints concerning racial disadvantage?
12. Were those procedures distinct from the internal governance arrangements of the GRH?

The answers should concern the actual conference arrangements rather than general statements concerning other events.

17.35 Questions concerning the GRH launch

The GRH and the London organisers should additionally be asked:

1. What safeguards governed consultation with established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations?
2. Who determined which organisations would be invited to participate?
3. Were the criteria documented?
4. Could an organisation request inclusion or reconsideration?

5. What safeguards governed the appointment of session chairs and representatives?
6. Were participants informed of the GRH's official governance and contact arrangements?
7. What procedures existed for submitting questions after the workshop?
8. Who was responsible for considering those questions?
9. Was any safeguard available where a person disputed being represented by the GRH?
10. What formal complaints or review procedures applied to London GRH activities?

These inquiries seek evidence of the actual procedures used.

17.36 The standard of response required

For each safeguard identified, the investigation should request four forms of information where applicable.

First, the name or description of the safeguard.

Second, the document establishing it.

Third, the person or body responsible for implementation.

Fourth, the evidence showing how it operates.

Where a safeguard has been adopted but not yet implemented, that distinction should be expressly stated.

Where a procedure exists but does not apply to the particular decision under examination, the limits of its application should be explained.

Where no specific procedure exists, the institution should be invited to state that accurately rather than substitute a general values statement.

The objective is clarity, not the production of a predetermined answer.

17.37 Consolidated safeguarding evidence matrix

Area	Evidence currently established	Further evidence required
GRH international governance	Organisational structure publicly described	Safeguarding policies and responsible officers
GRH membership	General membership identified	Eligibility, equality and review procedures

GRH consultation	International meetings reported	Selection criteria and consultation safeguards
GRH representation	Public participants and affiliations identified	Authority-verification procedures
GRH community ownership	Publicly described	Accountability and review rights
London GRH launch	Hosts, organisers and participants advertised	Event-specific safeguarding responsibilities
Conference attendance	Decision and correspondence documented	Applicable rules, reasons and review procedures
Venue involvement	Quakers' written response concerning attendance	Any separate relevant venue responsibilities
GRH digital platform	Digital purpose publicly described	Operational safeguards and testing evidence
IBIS	Explicit architectural distinctions and safeguarding objectives	Implementation and test evidence for each function

This matrix records the current state of the documentary investigation.

It does not equate an unverified safeguard with a nonexistent safeguard.

17.38 Evidential standards and independent examination

The investigation should distinguish source statements, policy documents, operational records and independent evaluations.

A policy document may demonstrate institutional intention.

A decision record may demonstrate how the policy was applied in one instance.

A series of records may reveal broader patterns.

An independent review may provide additional information concerning effectiveness.

These forms of evidence should not be confused.

Where a person reports an experience involving possible racial disadvantage, that report should be preserved accurately.

Where an institution supplies an explanation, that explanation should also be preserved.

The investigation should identify agreements and disagreements between the accounts and seek further evidence where necessary.

The aim is to establish reliable findings rather than replace uncertainty with unsupported assertions.

17.39 Safeguarding responsibilities across several institutions

The London GRH launch involved an international initiative, local programme organisers, conference organisers and a venue provider.

Safeguarding responsibilities may therefore have been allocated among several institutions.

The investigation should establish which institution was responsible for each type of decision.

A complaint concerning GRH membership may belong to the international governing body.

A complaint concerning Eventbrite registration may involve the event organiser.

A conference attendance decision may involve the conference authority.

A venue-related matter may involve the venue operator.

The existence of multiple institutions should not prevent identification of the responsible decision-maker.

Nor should their involvement be treated as evidence that they all exercised authority over the same decision.

17.40 Preserving the right to ask questions

The investigation places particular importance on the ability to ask whether institutional racism is possible and what safeguards exist.

Such questions are distinct from findings that racism has occurred.

They may be raised before any individual discriminatory act has been established.

They may also be relevant when a person experiences administrative difficulty, inconsistent communication or a decision whose underlying procedures are unclear.

The appropriate institutional response is to address the question according to the evidence and applicable responsibilities.

A request for safeguards should not be rewritten as a claim that wrongdoing has already been proved.

Equally, the request should not be rendered meaningless by requiring the questioner to establish wrongdoing before the existence of safeguards can be discussed.

17.41 The position maintained by Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited seeks evidence of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within the relevant institutional processes.

Its inquiry is framed through the possibility of racism affecting decisions and the need for effective protections.

It does not require the report to attribute an unverified motive to a named individual.

The investigation will maintain the distinction between risk, concern, evidence, findings and conclusions.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing and has reached no conclusions concerning the conduct or motivations of the individuals and institutions examined.

Those qualifications do not diminish the seriousness of its request for clear answers and documentary evidence.

17.42 Principal documentary sources

Source 17A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Documents the GRH's reported foundation and international organisational structure. It does not, within the sections examined, provide a complete set of anti-Black racism safeguarding procedures.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 17B — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, Eventbrite.

Documents the description of a community-owned digital space and identifies the London event organisers.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 17C — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the conference programme and the GRH launch session.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 17D — Reparation Nation Limited, formal inquiry dated 25 September 2026.

Original correspondence containing 71 questions concerning decision-making, conference admission and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

Source 17E — Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, response dated 25 September 2026.

Original written decision concerning conference attendance and the limits stated on further correspondence.

Source 17F — Reparation Nation Limited, inquiry to Friends House and Quakers in Britain, and response dated 7 October 2026.

Original correspondence concerning institutional involvement in attendance decisions.

Source 17G — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Provides a contemporary account of the GRH launch and questions concerning consultation, participation and institutional information.

Source 17H — IBIS architecture and Reparation Nation Limited development records.

Documents the project's separation of identity, membership, representation and safeguarding functions, subject to verification of actual implementation.

These sources should be preserved with clear distinctions between public organisational descriptions, original correspondence and independently verified operational evidence.

17.43 Closing assessment

Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism are a substantive subject of the investigation because the institutions examined exercise, or may exercise, authority affecting Black/Afrikan persons, organisations and reparatory justice activities.

The international GRH has a publicly described organisational structure and a stated purpose involving reparatory justice and grassroots participation.

The available materials do not yet provide a complete verified account of the specific safeguards operating within its governance, consultation, membership, representation and decision-making arrangements.

Reparation Nation Limited's earlier conference correspondence separately documents explicit requests for such safeguards and the subsequent attendance decision communicated by Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP.

The relevant inquiry must distinguish these different institutions, their powers and their decisions.

The principal question is whether the institutions accept the possibility of anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within their decision-making processes, and what documented, operational safeguards exist to address that possibility.

A complete answer requires more than a general statement of opposition to discrimination.

It requires identification of the procedures, responsible officers, applicable rules, review arrangements and evidence of implementation.

The investigation will preserve the original meaning of every question and response, distinguish possible risks from established findings, and avoid converting gaps in available information into definitive conclusions.

The IBIS architecture provides an explicit safeguarding framework for comparison, although its operational implementation and testing must be evaluated separately.

The next section examines Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence and the decision-making record concerning attendance, with particular attention to documentary accountability and the preservation of its independent institutional position.

End of Section 17 — Safeguards Against Anti-Black Racism and Institutional Racism: Governance, Consultation, Decision-Making and Accountability.



SECTION 18 — REPARATION NATION LIMITED'S CONFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE, THE ATTENDANCE DECISION AND DOCUMENTARY ACCOUNTABILITY

18.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the correspondence between Reparation Nation Limited, the organisers of the UK Reparations Conference 2026, Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, Quakers in Britain and other institutions contacted concerning conference arrangements, decision-making responsibilities and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The investigation focuses principally on the exchanges dated 25 September 2026 and the subsequent written response received from Quakers in Britain on 7 October 2026.

Its purpose is to establish what questions were raised, what decisions were communicated, which institutions possessed responsibility for those decisions, what information was provided, and what remains unresolved.

The correspondence is relevant to the wider investigation because the UK Reparations Conference subsequently provided the platform for the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) on 17 October 2026.

However, the conference attendance dispute and the GRH's international formation are separate institutional matters.

The investigation must not presume that the GRH, its founders, its London participants or its international governing bodies participated in the attendance decision concerning Derrick Lynch.

Any such connection would require specific documentary evidence.

The present section therefore examines conference governance and institutional accountability while preserving the independence of the GRH identity investigation.

18.2 The identity of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited is an independent organisation concerned with developing approaches to international reparatory justice.

Its projects include IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping.

The organisation's registered company number is 14761041.

Its institutional identity is separate from that of the APPG for Afrikan Reparations, the Global Reparations Hub, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the other organisations involved in the UK Reparations Conference.

Reparation Nation Limited may seek information, propose cooperation, examine institutional safeguards and contribute to public debate without becoming a member or representative of those organisations.

Its participation in correspondence does not automatically create any further institutional relationship.

The investigation will preserve this independence.

18.3 The UK Reparations Conference 2026

The conference was publicly advertised under the title *From Resolution to Repair*.

It took place on Saturday 17 October 2026 at Friends House, Euston Road, London.

The published conference information described it as an event bringing together grassroots organisers, campaigners, policymakers, legal experts and international partners concerned with reparatory justice.

The official agenda included plenary discussions, workshops and the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub.

The registration material stated that the conference was free to attend and open to all.

This is relevant to the documentary inquiry because the subsequently communicated restriction on Derrick Lynch's attendance must be examined alongside the general terms of admission and any specific rules or discretionary powers applied.

A general public invitation does not necessarily remove an organiser's ability to apply lawful attendance conditions.

However, the scope, source and exercise of any such authority are legitimate subjects for documentary clarification.

18.4 The APPG for Afrikan Reparations

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations was publicly identified as the conference's principal parliamentary organisation.

The conference registration confirmation listed the APPG as sponsor and Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP as an additional sponsor.

The parliamentary register identifies Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP as Chair and Registered Contact of the APPG.

It also identifies the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) as the group's secretariat.

This secretariat relationship is particularly important because it provides a formally recorded institutional route for investigating the administration of the APPG's conference activities.

The role of a secretariat must nevertheless be distinguished from the independent authority of the group's parliamentary officers.

The investigation should establish which attendance and programme decisions the secretariat administered and which decisions were reserved to other persons or bodies.

18.5 AFFORD's registered secretariat role

The parliamentary Register of All-Party Parliamentary Groups identifies AFFORD as the secretariat of the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

This provides a stronger documentary foundation for examining AFFORD's institutional role than the appearance of its representatives on the conference programme alone.

However, the register does not, by itself, establish that AFFORD made the particular decision concerning Derrick Lynch's attendance.

The investigation should seek clarification of the secretariat's responsibilities for conference registration, communications, record-keeping, programme administration and decisions affecting participation.

It should also determine whether the secretariat held the information and policies requested in Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence.

This distinction allows the investigation to identify AFFORD's registered role without attributing an unverified decision to it.

18.6 The initial attendance-related communication

The correspondence examined in the earlier stages of this investigation indicates that Reparation Nation Limited received communication concerning restrictions on the use of signs and placards at the conference.

The communication stated that the signs and placards had not been approved by the conference organisers and indicated that bringing them could result in refusal of admission.

This created several questions.

Who were the conference organisers referred to?

Who possessed authority to approve or refuse approval of signs and placards?

What published rules governed those decisions?

Were the restrictions general or specific to the circumstances identified?

What procedure existed for requesting approval, clarification or review?

The investigation should preserve the complete original communication, including its sender, date, recipients and exact wording.

A summary of its substance should not replace the original documentary record.

18.7 The formal inquiry of 25 September 2026

On 25 September 2026, Reparation Nation Limited sent a formal written inquiry concerning the conference attendance arrangements and the decision-making processes involved.

The correspondence was directed to the Office of Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP and copied to other relevant institutional contacts.

The inquiry contained 71 numbered questions.

It sought clarification of organisational responsibility, the rules governing the attendance conditions, the authority of decision-makers, the evidence considered, available review procedures and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

This was a substantial request for institutional information.

The investigation should preserve the complete inquiry as a separate appendix and maintain its original question numbering.

The existence of 71 questions should not be interpreted as evidence of the substantive correctness or incorrectness of any individual question.

Their significance is that they establish precisely what information was requested before the subsequent attendance decision.

18.8 The purpose of the 71 questions

The questions were intended to obtain a detailed account of the decision-making framework.

They concerned the identities of the responsible persons and organisations, the authority under which decisions were made, the criteria applied and the safeguards operating within the relevant institutional processes.

Their purpose was broader than seeking permission to bring signs or placards.

They also sought to establish whether the institution accepted the possibility of anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism affecting decisions and what protections existed against that possibility.

The investigation must preserve that distinction.

A request for evidence of safeguards is not necessarily an assertion that racism has already occurred.

Likewise, asking whether a particular decision could have been affected by racial bias is distinct from asserting that the decision-maker possessed a racist motive.

18.9 The significance of the timing

The formal inquiry was sent before the scheduled conference.

The subsequent attendance decision was communicated later on 25 September 2026.

The chronology is important because the inquiry and decision occurred in close succession.

However, temporal proximity alone does not establish the reasons for the decision.

The investigation should therefore examine the actual wording of the correspondence and any relevant decision records.

Where the decision-maker identified reasons, those reasons should be preserved accurately.

Where additional information is required to understand the chronology, it should be requested rather than inferred.

18.10 The attendance decision communicated by Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP subsequently communicated that Derrick Lynch's invitation, registration or permission to attend the conference was withdrawn.

The correspondence also stated that he was not permitted to enter the venue or its grounds for the event.

It extended the restriction to events hosted or organised by herself or the APPG for Afrikan Reparations.

The communication referred to concerns about his conduct and to principles concerning dignity, equality and respect.

It described the decision as final and stated that further correspondence concerning the matter would not be entertained.

These points form the essential substance of the decision as described in the earlier documentary review.

The complete original message should be preserved to establish its precise wording, scope and authority.

18.11 The distinction between the decision and its justification

A decision and its justification are separate components of the documentary record.

The attendance decision communicated an identifiable restriction.

The justification concerned the reasons advanced for imposing that restriction.

The investigation should establish which specific conduct, events or information the decision-maker relied upon.

It should also identify the applicable rules and the authority under which they were applied.

Where the reasons were expressed generally, the report should preserve that general wording without inventing further particulars.

Where the original correspondence contains specific particulars, those details should be reproduced accurately in the evidence appendix.

The purpose is to permit the decision to be examined against the reasons actually supplied.

18.12 Who possessed authority to make the decision?

The parliamentary register identifies Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP as Chair and Registered Contact of the APPG.

However, the precise power to exclude a person from an APPG-associated conference is a separate question.

The investigation should determine whether that authority was exercised personally, on behalf of the APPG, under delegated event-organising powers or through another arrangement.

It should also establish whether the conference organisers, secretariat or venue provider participated in making or implementing the decision.

These are distinct questions.

The fact that Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP communicated the decision establishes her role in conveying it.

The complete decision-making and implementation arrangements require examination of the relevant correspondence, conference procedures and applicable authority.

18.13 The meaning of the word organisers

The original correspondence referred to decisions made by conference organisers.

That expression requires clarification.

The public records identify the APPG as a conference sponsor and AFFORD as its parliamentary secretariat.

Other institutions participated in the programme or provided facilities.

The investigation should establish precisely which persons or bodies were included within the expression *conference organisers* when the attendance restrictions were communicated.

It should also identify whether the same persons approved signs and placards, administered registration and made exclusion decisions.

A general organisational description should not obscure the identity of the person or body responsible for a specific decision.

18.14 The registered APPG structure

The parliamentary register provides a formal source for identifying the APPG's officers and secretariat.

A published 2025 register identifies Bell Ribeiro-Addy as Chair and Registered Contact, Clive Lewis as Vice Chair, and Carla Denyer and Baroness Verma as officers.

It identifies AFFORD as secretariat.

The report should preserve the relevant register edition and verify whether these details remained unchanged on the date of the conference-related correspondence.

A parliamentary register is a stronger source for the group's declared institutional arrangements than an inference drawn from the conference speaker list.

However, the register does not automatically determine the precise authority exercised in an individual attendance decision.

18.15 The question of written rules

The inquiry should identify the rules governing signs, placards and admission.

Relevant sources may include conference terms and conditions, registration agreements, conduct policies, venue rules, security arrangements and decisions made under an organiser's discretionary powers.

The investigation should determine whether the rules were publicly available before registration.

It should also establish whether applicants were notified of particular restrictions and how approval could be requested.

The existence of discretion does not necessarily eliminate the need to identify its source or the procedure through which it was exercised.

Conversely, the absence of a particular public rule from the materials examined does not prove that no relevant rule existed.

The actual documentary basis requires verification.

18.16 The question of proportionality

The investigation should establish the relationship between the concerns identified by the decision-maker and the scope of the restriction communicated.

The record indicates that the decision extended beyond attendance at the specific conference.

That wider scope is relevant to examining the source of authority and the basis of the decision.

The inquiry should therefore ask whether the restriction was intended to be temporary or indefinite and whether a procedure existed for reconsideration.

It should also determine whether the institutions concerned distinguished restrictions applying to a particular event from those applying to later events.

These questions should be examined through the relevant rules and any applicable legal principles rather than through speculation about motives.

18.17 The significance of the decision being described as final

The correspondence described the attendance decision as final.

The investigation should establish what that statement meant within the relevant institutional procedures.

It may have been intended to indicate that the decision-maker would not reconsider the particular attendance request through further correspondence.

That does not automatically determine the availability of every separate complaint, parliamentary standards, equality or legal route that might apply.

The existence and applicability of any external remedy require separate legal examination.

The report should not treat a declaration of finality as conclusive evidence that every possible means of scrutiny has been extinguished.

Nor should it assume that a particular external procedure is necessarily available without verifying its jurisdiction and criteria.

18.18 The refusal of further correspondence

The statement declining further correspondence is a separate matter from the attendance decision itself.

It concerns access to continuing institutional communication.

The investigation should preserve the exact scope of that statement.

A refusal to correspond further about one attendance decision does not automatically establish that every institution associated with the conference refuses to answer questions about governance, finance, safeguarding or the GRH launch.

The inquiry should therefore distinguish the decision-maker's stated communication position from the responsibilities of other organisations.

However, further approaches should be proportionate, directed through appropriate authorised channels and respectful of any lawful communication restrictions.

The purpose is to obtain institutional clarification, not to repeat correspondence without a clearly defined evidential objective.

18.19 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

A principal aspect of Reparation Nation Limited's inquiry was the request for evidence of safeguards.

The relevant questions concern whether the organisers accept the possibility that anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism can affect their decisions, what policies address those risks and how those policies are applied.

This is distinct from making a finding that the attendance decision was racially discriminatory.

The investigation should identify the safeguards applicable to conference admission, participation, discretionary restrictions, recorded reasons and review procedures.

It should also determine whether the safeguards were operational when the relevant decisions were made.

General declarations of equality should be recorded, but their existence should not automatically be treated as a complete answer to questions concerning operational safeguards.

18.20 The possibility of discrimination and the demand for evidence

Reparation Nation Limited's position places emphasis on the possibility of racism affecting institutional processes.

The relevant question is not confined to whether intentional racial hostility can already be proved.

It includes whether an institution recognises that its procedures, judgments or rules may create racial disadvantage and what systems exist to identify and correct that possibility.

The inquiry can therefore ask for safeguarding evidence before any definitive finding concerning discrimination.

Such a request is compatible with preserving an open evidential position.

The report should maintain the distinction between risk, suspicion, documentary evidence and an established conclusion.

The possibility being examined should not be silently converted into either a proven accusation or a dismissed concern.

18.21 The relationship between safeguards and decision-making evidence

Safeguards should be examined through the procedures relevant to the actual decision.

Possible evidence includes rules establishing decision-making authority, criteria for exercising discretion, records of reasons, requirements to consider relevant information, review procedures and arrangements for correcting mistakes.

Where decisions affect access to public or institutional activities, these procedures may be especially significant.

The investigation should seek confirmation of whether they existed and applied to the conference.

A policy's existence should be distinguished from evidence that it was followed.

A policy's absence from the documents presently examined should be distinguished from evidence that the institution had no policy.

The objective is to establish what actually operated.

18.22 The correspondence with Friends House and Quakers in Britain

Reparation Nation Limited also sought clarification from Friends House and Quakers in Britain concerning their responsibilities in connection with the conference.

The inquiry arose partly because Friends House was the venue and publicly recorded in-kind support had previously been provided to the APPG.

The questions sought to identify whether the venue or Quakers in Britain participated in the relevant attendance decisions.

This was a separate inquiry into institutional responsibility.

The distinction is important because the provision of conference facilities does not necessarily confer control over admission policy or programme content.

The actual division of responsibility must be established through the relevant institutional statements and agreements.

18.23 The Quakers in Britain response of 7 October 2026

On 7 October 2026, Siobhán Haire, Deputy Recording Clerk at Quakers in Britain, supplied a written response.

The response stated:

“Quakers in Britain have not been involved or consulted about any decisions or discussions relating to attendance at the APPG event taking place later this month.”

It also referred to Friends House bookings being subject to the venue's lettings policy.

This is a significant documentary statement concerning responsibility.

It expressly identifies the position of Quakers in Britain regarding attendance-related decisions and discussions.

The statement should be preserved verbatim in the original correspondence appendix.

Its evidential scope should not be expanded beyond attendance arrangements.

18.24 What the Quakers response establishes

The response establishes that Quakers in Britain expressly denied having been involved or consulted about decisions or discussions concerning attendance at the relevant APPG event.

That is an attributable institutional statement.

It provides a basis for distinguishing the attendance decision from the venue provider's stated role.

However, the response does not independently establish every detail of the relationship between Friends House and the conference organisers.

It does not answer whether Quakers in Britain knew about the GRH launch, participated in programme decisions or held particular responsibilities under venue arrangements.

Those matters would require separate questions.

The report should not attribute answers to the institution that it did not provide.

18.25 Parliamentary records concerning conference support

The parliamentary Register of All-Party Parliamentary Groups identifies a benefit in kind supplied by Friends House for a conference on 18 October 2025.

The recorded value was within the band £12,001–£13,500.

The 2025 record also identifies a financial benefit from Common Wealth valued at £2,500.

These are published records of support associated with the APPG during the relevant reporting period.

Their significance is that they demonstrate publicly recorded financial or in-kind relationships requiring accurate description.

The Friends House entry is expressly dated 18 October 2025 and must not be silently presented as proof of the financial value of the conference held on 17 October 2026.

Any support specific to the 2026 conference requires evidence from the applicable reporting period and relevant institutional records.

This distinction is essential to preventing confusion between successive annual events.

18.26 Financial support is not decision-making authority

An institution may supply funds, facilities or services to an event without possessing authority to determine every aspect of its programme.

Likewise, financial sponsorship may carry contractual rights or conditions that differ from those of an ordinary venue provider.

The investigation should therefore establish the terms of each relationship rather than infer control from the existence of support.

The Friends House register entry does not itself establish involvement in Derrick Lynch's attendance decision.

Nor does it establish control over the GRH's international governance.

The relevant source of authority must be found in the actual organisational arrangements and decision records.

18.27 The role of AFFORD in communication and administration

Because AFFORD is identified as the APPG's secretariat in parliamentary records, it is an important possible source of information concerning administrative procedures.

The investigation should determine whether AFFORD administered registration, prepared communications, maintained conference correspondence or assisted with programme arrangements.

It should also establish whether any of the 71 questions fell within its responsibilities.

If AFFORD did not make the relevant decision, it may still possess documents identifying the decision-maker or governing procedure.

The report should distinguish access to administrative information from personal responsibility for making the decision.

The objective is to obtain an accurate institutional explanation.

18.28 The GRH must remain separate from the attendance dispute

The Global Reparations Hub was publicly launched at the conference on 17 October 2026.

The attendance decision communicated to Derrick Lynch occurred in September.

The present evidence does not establish that Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, the GRH's international Core Group or the London GRH participants made that decision.

The investigation therefore must not use the attendance correspondence as proof of wrongdoing by the GRH.

The correspondence may nevertheless be relevant to the wider comparison of institutional safeguards and accountability because it concerns the conference that hosted the London launch.

The evidential relationship is contextual rather than automatically causal or organisational.

This distinction should be maintained throughout the report.

18.29 Reparation Nation Limited's independent position

Reparation Nation Limited was seeking information concerning attendance, decision-making and safeguards.

Its inquiries did not depend upon membership of the APPG or the GRH.

Nor did its communication constitute an application to transfer organisational independence to another institution.

The IBIS project maintains specific distinctions between identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

Those distinctions also govern Reparation Nation Limited's own relationship with the institutions examined.

An organisation can request accountability without becoming a member.

It can question safeguards without claiming authority over the institution being questioned.

It can contribute research without consenting to be represented by another organisation.

The investigation should preserve these separate institutional positions.

18.30 The significance of records created before the conference

Contemporary documents created before an event may possess particular evidential value because they record questions, concerns and communications before later developments occurred.

The 25 September inquiry is therefore important.

It establishes what Reparation Nation Limited asked before the conference.

The subsequent response establishes what was communicated after the questions were raised.

The 7 October Quakers response supplies a further contemporaneous institutional clarification.

Together, these records permit the chronology to be reconstructed without relying exclusively upon later recollection.

Their original dates, recipients, attachments and complete wording should be preserved.

18.31 A precise chronology of the correspondence

Date	Documentary event	Principal evidential significance
Before 25 September 2026	Communication concerning signs and placards	Establishes the original attendance-related issue
25 September 2026	Reparation Nation Limited's formal inquiry containing 71 questions	Records requests for decision-making and safeguarding information
25 September 2026	Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP's attendance decision	Records withdrawal of permission and stated communication restrictions
25 September 2026	Related inquiry involving Friends House and Quakers in Britain	Seeks clarification of venue and institutional responsibility
7 October 2026	Written response from Siobhán Haire	Records Quakers in Britain's position concerning attendance decisions
17 October 2026	UK Reparations Conference at Friends House	Establishes the event to which the correspondence related

17 October 2026	Conference programme includes London GRH launch	Establishes the connection between the conference and the wider GRH investigation
18 October 2026	Empress Judah's email concerning the GRH launch	Separate contemporary account of the launch and consultation questions

The precise times and complete wording of the private communications should be verified from the original messages before inclusion in a final evidential chronology.

18.32 Documentary questions concerning the initial restrictions

The investigation should seek written answers to the following questions.

1. Who imposed the initial restriction concerning signs and placards?
2. What was the full official designation of the decision-making body?
3. Under which published rule or authority was the restriction imposed?
4. Did the restriction apply to all attendees or to particular circumstances?
5. What approval procedure existed?
6. Who possessed authority to grant approval?
7. What information was considered when approval was withheld?
8. Were reasons recorded?
9. Was an opportunity provided to clarify the intended signs and placards?
10. Was a review procedure available?

These questions concern the source and operation of the initial restriction.

18.33 Documentary questions concerning the exclusion decision

The following additional questions concern the subsequent attendance decision.

1. Who made the decision to withdraw Derrick Lynch's permission to attend?
2. Was the decision made personally or on behalf of a defined institution?
3. What rule or authority permitted the decision?
4. Which specific conduct or information was considered?
5. What records were created concerning the reasons?
6. Who was consulted before the decision?

7. What role, if any, did AFFORD exercise?
8. What role, if any, did the venue provider exercise?
9. What was the intended duration of the restriction?
10. What authority supported its application to other events?
11. Was any review procedure available?
12. Who was responsible for communicating the restriction to relevant event staff?
13. What safeguards applied to the decision?
14. Was an assessment undertaken of possible discriminatory effects?
15. What procedure existed for correcting any factual error?

The investigation should preserve the answers in their original wording.

18.34 Documentary questions concerning Institutional Racism

The following questions should be answered separately from any determination concerning the particular attendance decision.

1. Does the APPG accept the possibility that Institutional Racism may affect its decisions?
2. Does AFFORD accept the possibility that Institutional Racism may affect processes it administers?
3. Do the conference organisers accept the possibility that anti-Black racism may affect conference participation decisions?
4. What written safeguards address those possibilities?
5. Who is responsible for implementing them?
6. Were they in force in September 2026?
7. Did they apply to discretionary attendance restrictions?
8. Were decision-makers required to consider potential discriminatory effects?
9. Could an affected Black person request a review of the process?
10. What documentary evidence demonstrates how the safeguards operated?

These questions concern institutional protection and accountability.

They should not be replaced by an unsupported conclusion concerning the motives of a named individual.

18.35 Documentary questions concerning the Quakers relationship

The relevant questions for Friends House and Quakers in Britain should remain confined to matters within their responsibility.

These include identifying the venue arrangement, the party responsible for hiring or organising the conference, and any division of responsibility concerning attendance or security.

The earlier response already states that Quakers in Britain was not involved or consulted in attendance decisions or discussions.

Further questions should acknowledge that response rather than simply repeat an already answered question.

Where a separate inquiry concerns the GRH launch or the venue's role in programme arrangements, it should be identified as a distinct question.

This avoids confusing the different institutional issues.

18.36 Documentary questions concerning AFFORD's secretariat role

The parliamentary registration of AFFORD as the APPG's secretariat provides a basis for seeking clarification of its administrative functions.

Relevant questions include which records the secretariat maintained, who authorised communications concerning participation, and which officers approved decisions extending beyond routine registration.

The investigation should establish whether the secretariat was responsible for responding to inquiries about conference policies.

It should also determine whether it held any documents identifying the source of authority for the restriction communicated to Derrick Lynch.

These questions should distinguish the existence of the secretariat relationship from any unverified participation in a particular decision.

18.37 Evidence required for a complete assessment

A complete documentary assessment would benefit from obtaining the original correspondence, all attachments, any published event terms, relevant conference policies, applicable decision-making procedures and any records explaining the restriction.

The inquiry should also seek an authorised explanation of the institutional responsibilities of the APPG officers and secretariat.

Where records cannot be disclosed, the responsible institution should be invited to identify the applicable reason and provide an appropriate explanation or summary where possible.

The investigation should distinguish information actually withheld from information that has simply not yet been requested or obtained.

The purpose is to establish the evidence rather than assume an outcome.

18.38 A consolidated responsibility matrix

Institution	Established relationship	Matters requiring clarification
Reparation Nation Limited	Originator of formal inquiries	Preservation of its questions and correspondence
Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP	APPG Chair and communicator of attendance decision	Precise decision-making authority and applicable procedures
APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Conference sponsor and programme publisher	Conference governance and delegation of responsibilities
AFFORD	Registered APPG secretariat	Administrative functions and relevant records
Friends House	Conference venue	Applicable venue arrangements and operational responsibilities
Quakers in Britain	Institution providing written response	Scope of responsibilities beyond the attendance question already answered
Global Reparations Hub	Featured in conference programme	Any actual involvement in conference administration, if established
Building Trust Consortium	Host of original London GRH programme	GRH event arrangements, distinct from the attendance decision
Black History Studies	Original London GRH Eventbrite organiser	GRH publicity and registration, distinct from the attendance decision

The matrix identifies relationships and unresolved responsibilities.

It does not assign culpability or infer decision-making authority from public association alone.

18.39 The importance of separating three documentary files

The investigation should maintain three clearly distinct documentary records.

File A: Conference attendance and restrictions. This concerns Reparation Nation Limited's inquiries, the correspondence with Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, and the attendance decision.

File B: Conference institutional administration. This concerns the APPG, AFFORD, Friends House, Quakers in Britain, sponsorship, registered responsibilities and applicable administrative procedures.

File C: Global Reparations Hub institutional identity and launch. This concerns the international GRH, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies, the conference programme, Empress Judah's account and questions about consultation.

The files may be cross-referenced where relevant.

However, evidence belonging to one file must not be silently transferred into another as proof of a relationship that has not been established.

This is essential to maintaining the reliability of the report.

18.40 The right to ask questions without surrendering meaning

This investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle applies directly to Reparation Nation Limited's safeguarding inquiries.

Asking whether Institutional Racism is possible within a decision-making process must not be rewritten as a claim that every decision-maker is racist.

Asking what safeguards exist must not be rewritten as a conclusion that none exists.

Identifying an apparent procedural difficulty must not be converted into a definitive legal finding without evidence.

Equally, the questions must not be weakened or dismissed by imposing a conclusion that the person asking them did not reach.

The original wording of each communication should remain available.

Any analysis should distinguish the source text from subsequent interpretation.

18.41 The evidential position maintained by Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited's position is that the existence and operation of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism are legitimate matters for institutional examination.

The inquiry concerns the possibility of discrimination affecting decision-making processes.

It seeks evidence concerning rules, responsible decision-makers, reasons, review mechanisms and relevant protections.

The organisation has not reached a conclusion concerning the motivations of the individuals involved.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and has come to no conclusions concerning the conduct or motives of the persons and institutions examined.

This position does not prevent it from identifying unanswered questions or requesting documentary accountability.

18.42 Application to the IBIS comparison

The attendance correspondence provides an example of why IBIS distinguishes identity, membership, authorisation and decision-making authority.

A person may be identifiable while their permission to attend a particular institutional event remains subject to a separate decision.

An organisation may possess an independent identity without being a member of the body organising that event.

A restriction must be distinguished from the authority and procedures under which it is imposed.

The person communicating a decision must be distinguished from any wider institution involved in making it.

Safeguards should be examined as operational protections rather than general statements.

IBIS's architectural principles provide a means of organising these questions.

However, any comparison of operational effectiveness must distinguish designed, implemented and tested procedures.

18.43 Principal documentary sources

Source 18A — Reparation Nation Limited, formal inquiry dated 25 September 2026.

Original correspondence containing 71 questions concerning conference attendance, decision-making authority and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

Source 18B — Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, attendance-related response dated 25 September 2026.

Original communication withdrawing permission to attend the conference and setting out the stated position on further correspondence.

Source 18C — Reparation Nation Limited, inquiry to Friends House and Quakers in Britain.

Original correspondence concerning venue involvement, institutional responsibility and safeguarding information.

Source 18D — Siobhán Haire, Quakers in Britain, written response dated 7 October 2026.

Original statement concerning non-involvement in attendance decisions and reference to the Friends House lettings policy.

Source 18E — UK Parliament, Register of All-Party Parliamentary Groups, Afrikan Reparations, 1 December 2025.

Provides the registered officers, the AFFORD secretariat relationship and declared financial and in-kind support.

https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmallparty/251201/afrikan-reparations.htm

Source 18F — UK Parliament, Registers published in 2026.

Official source for checking the APPG's recorded institutional arrangements during the relevant year.

https://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-financial-interests/parliamentary-commissioner-for-standards/registers-of-interests/register-of-all-party-party-parliamentary-groups/registers-published-in-2026/

Source 18G — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 registration and agenda.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-register

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 18H — Action Network, conference registration confirmation.

Identifies the published sponsors and attendee check-in arrangements.

https://actionnetwork.org/events/uk-reparations-conference-2026/thankyou

Source 18l — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Separate contemporary account concerning the Global Reparations Hub launch and community consultation.

The complete private correspondence should be appended from the original records. The substantive descriptions in this section draw upon the earlier documentary reviews; the original attachments were not independently re-examined in this drafting turn.

18.44 Closing assessment

The documentary history establishes that Reparation Nation Limited raised detailed questions about the governance and safeguarding arrangements of the UK Reparations Conference before the event took place.

The formal inquiry of 25 September 2026 contained 71 questions concerning institutional identity, authority, attendance restrictions, procedural safeguards and the possibility of anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within the relevant decision-making processes.

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP subsequently communicated a decision withdrawing Derrick Lynch's permission to attend.

The decision and the response to the safeguarding questions must be assessed as distinct documentary matters.

Quakers in Britain later provided written clarification that it had not participated or been consulted in discussions or decisions concerning attendance at the APPG event.

The parliamentary register additionally identifies AFFORD as the APPG's secretariat, providing a formal institutional route for examining administrative responsibilities.

These facts permit several organisations and responsibilities to be identified.

However, the available record does not yet provide a complete verified account of every decision-making procedure, safeguard and review mechanism applicable to the attendance restriction.

Nor does it establish that the international Global Reparations Hub participated in the decision.

The central finding of this section is that the attendance decision is documented, the responsible conference institutions are identifiable, and substantial safeguarding questions were raised, but the complete procedural and accountability record remains to be established.

The investigation must preserve Reparation Nation Limited's questions in their original meaning and maintain a clear distinction between the possibility of racism, evidence concerning particular decisions and any eventual conclusion.

The conference attendance record also must remain separate from Empress Judah's independent inquiry concerning the formation, consultation and public presentation of the GRH.

This distinction protects the accuracy of both investigations.

The following section will examine the organisations and activists included in Empress Judah's distribution list, distinguishing dedicated reparations organisations, established campaigners, supporting civil-society bodies and individual correspondents.

End of Section 18 — Reparation Nation Limited's Conference Correspondence, the Attendance Decision and Documentary Accountability.

SECTION 19 — EMPRESS JUDAH'S DISTRIBUTION LIST: ORGANISATIONS, HISTORICAL ACTIVISTS, DEDICATED REPARATIONS BODIES AND WIDER CIVIL-SOCIETY INTERESTS

19.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines the persons, organisations, movements and institutional interests identified in, associated with or relevant to Empress Judah's email of Sunday 18 October 2026 concerning the London launch of the Global Reparations Hub (GRH).

Its central purpose is to distinguish organisations established specifically to pursue reparatory justice from wider civil-society organisations, community initiatives, individual activists and institutions whose activities may include reparations among several objectives.

The investigation also distinguishes the actual recipients of Empress Judah's correspondence from the organisations and individuals named in its body.

These are separate categories of evidence.

A person receiving correspondence is not necessarily an active reparations campaigner.

An organisation mentioned in a message is not necessarily a recipient.

An individual with a longstanding history of reparations campaigning is not automatically authorised to represent every organisation with which they have been associated.

An organisation expressing an interest in reparatory justice is not necessarily constituted principally or exclusively for that purpose.

These distinctions are fundamental to understanding the scale, history and institutional composition of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement.

They are also relevant to the GRH's public descriptions of grassroots leadership, community ownership and international representation.

The investigation seeks to establish which organisations were approached during the GRH's development, which participated, which were merely informed and which possess independent institutional mandates concerning reparations.

19.2 The documentary status of Empress Judah's email

The principal private source is Empress Judah's email dated Sunday 18 October 2026 at approximately 00:50, following the London GRH launch.

Its subject identifies the London Global Reparation Hub launch at the Reparations Conference on Saturday 17 October 2026 at Friends House, Euston.

The correspondence was distributed to a group of recipients associated with reparations and related Black/Afrikan community interests.

The earlier examination identified Reparation Nation Limited among the recipients and references to Global Afrikan Congress UK and other organisations.

However, the complete original message-header recipient list has not been reproduced in the evidence available for this section.

Accordingly, this section will not invent a complete list of email addresses or present persons named within the message as confirmed recipients.

The complete To, Cc and any other visible recipient fields should be copied directly from the original email into the documentary appendix.

That appendix should preserve the original order, address spelling, display names and correspondence date.

The analytical work below concerns the organisations and individuals whose involvement or relevance can presently be established.

19.3 Why the distribution list matters

A contemporary distribution list can provide evidence of the community of interest to which a person directed particular questions.

It can identify organisations and individuals whom the sender considered relevant to the subject.

It may also provide a starting point for locating historical knowledge, correspondence, records and independent perspectives.

However, a distribution list is not a membership register.

It is not necessarily a list of organisations consulted by the GRH.

It is not proof that every recipient read the email.

It is not evidence that every recipient agreed with the sender.

Nor does it establish that recipients authorised the sender to represent them.

The evidential value lies in identifying the communication and its intended recipients, while preserving the independent position of each person or organisation.

19.4 The four principal categories of participant

The investigation should distinguish four principal categories.

Dedicated reparations organisations are bodies whose founding purposes or principal programmes concern reparatory justice.

Historical reparations movements and campaigns are organised activities with a documented reparations history, including movements that may no longer operate through the same structure.

Wider civil-society organisations are institutions whose work may support reparations but also encompasses other educational, cultural, political, religious, human rights or community activities.

Individual activists and correspondents are persons whose contributions must be established independently of any assumed organisational representation.

These categories may overlap.

An individual activist may be associated with a dedicated reparations organisation and a wider civil-society body.

An organisation may evolve over time.

A historic campaign may be succeeded by several independently constituted initiatives.

The register must therefore preserve the relevant dates and institutional relationships.

19.5 The difference between reparations interest and reparations purpose

One of the central questions raised by this investigation is whether an organisation's interest in reparations establishes that reparatory justice is its principal institutional purpose.

It does not necessarily do so.

A cultural organisation may host reparations discussions.

A university may conduct research concerning colonialism.

A faith institution may investigate historical financial links with enslavement.

A political organisation may support reparations legislation.

A human rights NGO may assist with legal research or international campaigning.

All may make meaningful contributions to reparatory justice.

However, those activities do not automatically make each organisation a dedicated reparations body.

The investigation should therefore examine the organisation's founding documents, principal objectives, continuing activities and formal governance.

The question is one of institutional identity rather than an assessment of the moral worth of its contribution.

19.6 Why the historical record must be preserved

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement has a documented history substantially preceding the establishment of the GRH in August 2024.

This historical context is essential to understanding Empress Judah's consultation concerns.

A new network may offer useful coordination, but its existence does not establish that it created the wider movement.

Likewise, the emergence of new institutions does not erase the historical contributions of existing organisations and activists.

The investigation should therefore preserve documentary evidence of earlier campaigns, their founders, organisational arrangements, geographical reach and continuing institutional influence.

This will help distinguish historical recognition from contemporary membership or representative authority.

19.7 Bernie Grant and the African Reparations Movement

The Bernie Grant Archive identifies the African Reparations Movement UK as a major development in British reparations organising.

It records the movement's establishment in 1993 following the First Pan-African Conference on Reparations held in Abuja, Nigeria, in April of that year.

The African Reparations Movement was officially launched at a Birmingham conference on 11 December 1993.

The historical record identifies Bernie Grant, Linda Bellos, Sam Walker, Stephen Small, Dorothy Kuya and other participants in its development.

It also records campaigning concerning enslavement, colonialism, education, museums, restitution and broader reparatory justice.

These records demonstrate that organised reparations activity in Britain preceded the GRH by more than three decades.

The inquiry should preserve that history when examining claims concerning the representation or coordination of the British reparations movement.

19.8 Historical identity does not establish current membership

The African Reparations Movement's historical importance should not be confused with its current organisational status.

The Bernie Grant Archive records that the movement ceased activity following Bernie Grant's death in 2000.

Its historical records remain relevant to the development of later reparations campaigns.

However, the organisation should not be listed as an active GRH member without specific evidence of a current institutional successor or authorised relationship.

Likewise, historical contributors should not automatically be described as representatives of contemporary institutions.

The investigation should preserve the historical organisation's identity and distinguish it from present-day bodies.

19.9 The Abuja Proclamation and historical international organising

The First Pan-African Conference on Reparations in Abuja in April 1993 provides a wider international context.

The Abuja Proclamation was associated with efforts to develop a common reparations agenda concerning Africa and people of African descent.

Bernie Grant subsequently tabled an Early Day Motion welcoming the Proclamation on 10 May 1993.

These events demonstrate that international coordination of reparations movements is not a new concept.

The GRH may seek to develop additional infrastructure or a different method of international cooperation.

However, the investigation should distinguish the creation of a new coordination platform from the historical development of the movement itself.

Historical continuity and institutional innovation can be examined together without treating them as identical.

19.10 Global Afrikan Congress UK

Global Afrikan Congress UK (GACuk) is particularly relevant to the present investigation.

Its April 2021 submission concerning the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent identifies GACuk as the United Kingdom chapter of an international reparations organisation.

The submission describes its relationship with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its engagement with international human rights processes.

This provides direct documentary evidence of a dedicated reparations identity.

GACuk should therefore be distinguished from organisations whose engagement with reparations is secondary to a broader institutional mission.

Its published records provide an appropriate foundation for asking whether it was consulted during the GRH's formation and development.

The investigation should identify its current governing officers and authorised representatives from its own institutional sources.

19.11 Judy Richards and GACuk

Empress Judah's email identifies Judy Richards of Global Afrikan Congress UK as a contributor during the London GRH workshop.

The published UK Reparations Conference programme separately identifies Judy L Richards as General Secretary of Global African Congress in another conference session.

These records establish a contemporary organisational affiliation and reported participation.

However, a person's participation at the conference does not automatically establish that their organisation was consulted during the GRH's foundation in 2024.

The investigation should therefore ask GACuk whether it received invitations, participated in development meetings or authorised any representative to take part in the GRH's governing arrangements.

Any response should distinguish Judy Richards' personal participation from formal organisational representation.

The spelling of the organisation's name should follow its own official records, while variations appearing in other source material should be preserved.

19.12 The Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March

Empress Judah identifies the annual August Reparations March and its organisers as important to the consultation inquiry.

The march represents a significant form of grassroots reparations mobilisation in Britain.

However, the investigation should distinguish the event itself from the bodies responsible for organising it.

The name of a march does not necessarily establish one permanent legal organisation with authority over every participant.

The relevant organising committee, its historical development and any subsequent organisational changes should therefore be established.

The inquiry should determine which persons or organisations were responsible for the march at the time of the GRH's development and whether they were approached.

Attendance at the march by a GRH participant would not automatically establish formal consultation with its organisers.

19.13 The significance of the 2014 mobilisation

The modern Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March is associated with organised mobilisation beginning in London on 1 August 2014.

This provides a documented period of activity preceding the establishment of the international GRH.

The investigation should preserve the march's historical objectives, organising arrangements and links with broader reparations networks.

It should also examine whether the GRH recognised this existing campaigning infrastructure when developing its UK activities.

Recognition, consultation, membership and representation should remain separate questions.

The purpose is to establish historical and institutional relationships, not to presume that the existence of earlier campaigning prevents the establishment of new initiatives.

19.14 RasTafari organisations and reparations

Empress Judah identifies RasTafari organisations as relevant to the consultation of longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations movements.

The historical relationship between Rastafari, African liberation, repatriation and reparatory justice is recognised within the wider movement's history.

However, Rastafari does not operate as one universally centralised organisation capable of representing every adherent or associated group.

The investigation should therefore identify the particular RasTafari organisations concerned.

It should examine their published purposes, governance arrangements and reparations activities.

Where the GRH reports consultation with RasTafari representatives, the exact organisations and the authority of those representatives should be established.

Consultation with one organisation should not automatically be treated as consultation with all RasTafari communities.

19.15 Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement

Empress Judah also identifies the Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement.

Its inclusion provides a specific lead for examining whether organisations associated with African historical identity, cultural renewal and community mobilisation were considered during GRH consultation.

The investigation should obtain the movement's own description of its identity and objectives.

It should establish whether reparatory justice is a principal purpose, an associated objective or one part of a broader programme.

The movement's legal or organisational status should not be inferred from its name alone.

Its relationship with the GRH, if any, requires direct verification.

19.16 Kwaku Bonsu

Empress Judah identifies Kwaku Bonsu among persons she considers relevant to the reparations movement.

The investigation should preserve the name as it appears in her correspondence and establish the person's historical and current organisational associations from reliable sources.

It should determine whether the person was identified as a potential participant, an existing campaigner, an organisational representative or in another capacity.

The inclusion of a name in the email does not automatically establish that the person received the message or held an appointment within the GRH.

Any further biographical account should be supported by independent evidence.

The report should not invent a representative mandate.

19.17 Queen Nzingha

Empress Judah also identifies Queen Nzingha.

The investigation should preserve this designation exactly as supplied and establish the identity and relevant organisational relationships of the person intended.

The name alone should not be used to infer a particular legal identity, geographic association or institutional appointment.

The investigation should determine the person's documented participation in reparations campaigning and whether the GRH engaged with them during its development.

Any formal representative status must be distinguished from individual activism.

This precaution is especially important where names or titles may be used by different persons in different contexts.

19.18 Reparation to this Afrikan Generation

Empress Judah refers to an initiative identified as Reparation to this Afrikan Generation.

The report should preserve the wording used in the original correspondence.

The investigation should establish whether the name refers to a formally constituted organisation, campaign, programme or another initiative.

Its founding date, organisational leadership, objectives and current activity should be verified.

Its presence in the correspondence establishes its relevance to Empress Judah's inquiry.

It does not establish formal GRH membership or consultation.

19.19 Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited is a separately identifiable UK company, company number 14761041.

Its stated activities include developing IBIS as an architecture for international reparatory justice and Reparation Nation Shipping as a method of recording and following reparatory activity.

The organisation should be categorised according to its own institutional purpose rather than the purposes of the organisations to which it writes.

Reparation Nation Limited's appearance among the recipients of Empress Judah's email establishes a communication relationship.

It does not establish membership of the GRH.

Nor does its separate conference correspondence establish that it was involved in founding or governing the international Hub.

Any future relationship would require its own authorisation and documentation.

19.20 The IBIS Reparations Hub

IBIS is an architecture developed through Reparation Nation Limited.

Its institutional design distinguishes identity, membership, recognition, representation, authorisation and consent.

The Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are separate architectural components.

IBIS should not be treated as another historical grassroots organisation simply because it concerns reparatory justice.

It is a specific architecture and associated project intended to address particular problems in international reparations administration.

The investigation should distinguish its documented design, website implementation and tested functions.

This is important when the report subsequently juxtaposes IBIS with the GRH.

19.21 Reparation Nation Shipping

Reparation Nation Shipping is another distinct project associated with Reparation Nation Limited.

Its principal purpose is to record, follow and preserve information concerning reparatory activities and their delivery.

Its conceptual framework distinguishes organisations as vessels, programmes as voyages, reparatory value as cargo and evidence of movement or receipt.

It also distinguishes an announcement from a commitment, a commitment from an allocation, an allocation from receipt and receipt from verified receipt.

This project should not be categorised as an independent grassroots movement merely because it concerns reparations.

Its institutional status and administrative relationship with Reparation Nation Limited should be recorded accurately.

19.22 The relationship between the GRH and dedicated reparations organisations

The GRH has been publicly described as an international network intended to connect reparations movements.

Such a purpose creates a reasonable basis for examining its relationships with established dedicated reparations organisations.

The investigation should seek a register identifying those organisations that participated in the GRH's founding and governance.

It should distinguish founding participants, formal members, supporting organisations, partners and persons who were merely consulted.

The existence of a dedicated reparations organisation outside the GRH does not automatically establish that the Hub was obliged to admit it.

However, where the GRH describes itself as grassroots-led or community-owned, the scope of its consultation and participation arrangements becomes a substantive institutional question.

The report should examine those claims against the actual records.

19.23 Wider Black community organisations

Many Black community organisations contribute to public awareness of reparatory justice.

Their activities may include education, cultural preservation, community development, anti-racist campaigning, heritage work, political participation and institutional accountability.

Their contributions may be important even where reparations is not their principal constitutional purpose.

The investigation should therefore avoid treating wider civil-society participation as irrelevant.

However, such participation should be categorised accurately.

The presence of a community organisation at a reparations event does not automatically establish that it possesses the same institutional history or mission as a dedicated reparations body.

A useful organisational register should identify both the primary purpose and the documented reparations-related activities.

19.24 Human rights organisations

Human Rights Watch is an example of a wider human rights organisation with documented involvement in the GRH's creation.

Its international mandate encompasses numerous human rights subjects.

Its contribution to reparatory justice does not automatically convert its entire institutional purpose into one exclusively concerned with Black/Afrikan reparations.

The investigation should therefore distinguish its broad institutional identity from its specific role in developing the GRH.

The same principle applies to other human rights organisations that may participate in reparations initiatives.

Particular activities should be documented without silently redefining the entire institution.

19.25 Educational and historical organisations

Black History Studies was a named organiser of the original London GRH launch.

Its publicly described work concerns Black history, education and associated public activities.

Its contribution to reparations-related events may be substantial.

However, its role as an event organiser should remain separate from the question of whether it is itself constituted as a dedicated reparations organisation.

The investigation should examine the institution's stated objectives and any formal GRH relationship.

An educational organisation may help establish or present a reparations network while retaining its own wider institutional purpose.

These relationships are not contradictory.

They require accurate classification.

19.26 Faith organisations

Faith organisations may engage with reparations through historical research, institutional acknowledgement, restitution, funding commitments or community programmes.

Quakers-related representatives were publicly associated with the London conference and GRH launch.

The Church of England was also referenced in the wider correspondence concerning institutional roles and reparatory activity.

However, a faith organisation's general religious purpose must be distinguished from its particular reparations initiatives.

An internal reparations working group may possess a more specific mandate than the parent institution.

The investigation should therefore identify which institution, committee or representative participated in a particular activity.

The provision of conference facilities should not be confused with formal membership of the GRH.

19.27 Parliamentary and political bodies

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations is explicitly concerned with reparations within a parliamentary setting.

Its institutional character differs from that of a grassroots membership organisation or an independent reparations company.

An APPG is an informal parliamentary group, not automatically a separate incorporated organisation.

Its representatives may contribute to reparations policy and public discussion without governing the international GRH.

Political parties and elected representatives may also participate in reparations events without establishing party-wide endorsement of every participating institution.

The report should distinguish official institutional roles from individual political participation.

19.28 Academic institutions and researchers

Universities and researchers may contribute historical evidence, legal analysis, policy research and technical expertise.

Dr Chevy Eugene's advertised affiliation with Dalhousie University provides an example within the GRH programme.

However, an academic affiliation does not automatically establish that the university formally sponsors, owns or governs the network.

The investigation should establish whether participation was undertaken in an individual professional capacity or through an institutional agreement.

It should also distinguish academic expertise from representative authority over affected communities.

These differences are important when evaluating the composition of a reparations hub.

19.29 Professional influence versus grassroots authority

Individuals may possess substantial professional knowledge, public recognition or institutional influence.

Those qualities may explain invitations to participate in international initiatives.

However, professional influence is not automatically a substitute for authorisation by grassroots organisations or affected communities.

The investigation should therefore distinguish the expertise of invited speakers from the representative mandates of participating organisations.

This is especially relevant where a programme is described as grassroots-led.

The question is not whether professional contributors should participate.

It is how the institution defines leadership, participation and decision-making authority.

19.30 The difference between an activist and an organisation

A longstanding activist may be associated with several campaigns over many years.

Those associations may change.

The activist may hold formal office in one organisation, informal influence in another and participate independently elsewhere.

The investigation should therefore identify individuals separately from their organisational affiliations.

Where a person is listed as a correspondent, the record should not automatically assign them organisational authority.

Where a person is named in Empress Judah's message, the investigation should determine whether the reference concerns historical contribution, current organisational office, consultation or possible participation in a future meeting.

Each relationship requires its own evidence.

19.31 The problem of assuming collective endorsement

The distribution of an email to several organisations does not establish that those organisations share one position.

The same applies to a public conference.

Participants may agree on the general importance of reparatory justice while holding different positions concerning institutional governance, consultation, remedies and strategy.

The investigation should therefore preserve independent responses.

An organisation's silence should not automatically be classified as agreement or disagreement.

An acknowledgement of receipt should not be classified as endorsement.

A request for information should not be classified as opposition.

A willingness to meet should not be classified as membership.

The purpose is to preserve the meaning of actual communications.

19.32 A proposed organisation classification system

The report should maintain a classification system distinguishing an organisation's underlying institutional identity from its relationship with the GRH.

Classification	Meaning	Evidence required
Dedicated reparations body	Reparatory justice is a principal institutional purpose	Founding documents and programmes
Historical reparations organisation	Documented reparations activity in an earlier period	Archival records
Reparations campaign or movement	Organised activity pursuing reparations objectives	Campaign records and organising identity
Wider civil-society body	Reparations forms part of broader work	Official objectives and activities
Academic or research institution	Provides research or specialist expertise	Institutional records
Faith organisation	Engages through faith-related or institutional activities	Relevant committee or programme documents
Parliamentary or political body	Participates through policy or political processes	Official institutional records
Individual activist	Personally contributes to relevant activities	Reliable biographical and activity evidence
Project or digital architecture	Provides a defined institutional or technical function	Project documentation
GRH member or partner	Holds a specific formal relationship with the Hub	Membership or partnership evidence

The classifications can overlap but should not be conflated.

19.33 Preliminary organisation matrix

Organisation or initiative	Present documentary identity	Relationship with GRH requiring confirmation
Global Afrikan Congress UK	Identifies itself as a chapter of an international reparations organisation	Consultation, membership or other relationship

African Reparations Movement UK	Historical reparations organisation established in 1993	Historical recognition, not presumed current membership
Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March	Longstanding reparations mobilisation	Consultation with current organising bodies
RasTafari organisations	Distinct religious, cultural and liberation-oriented bodies, some with reparations activity	Identification of particular organisations consulted
Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement	Named in Empress Judah's correspondence	Institutional purpose and consultation status
Reparation to this Afrikan Generation	Named initiative requiring further verification	Organisational identity and consultation status
Reparation Nation Limited	Independent reparatory justice company	Any GRH relationship must be documented
IBIS	Reparatory justice architecture associated with Reparation Nation Limited	Potential comparison or cooperation, not presumed membership
Reparation Nation Shipping	Reparatory activity tracking project	Potential functional relationship, not presumed membership
Human Rights Watch	International human rights organisation	Founding involvement publicly acknowledged
Decolonize Berlin	Decolonial organisation and GRH Core Group participant	Formal Core Group responsibilities
Building Trust Consortium	London GRH programme host	Formal international membership or delegated authority
Black History Studies	London event organiser and educational organisation	Formal GRH relationship

APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Informal parliamentary group	Conference role, not presumed GRH membership
Quakers Reparations Working Group	Faith-related reparations working group	Nature of individual and organisational participation

This table records evidence and questions rather than establishing complete membership or consultation status.

19.34 Recipient classification must be undertaken separately

The original email recipient list should be reproduced in a separate appendix.

Each recipient should then be matched, where possible, to an individual or organisation.

The investigation should preserve the distinction between an email address and an institutional identity.

For example, an address using a general email provider does not automatically establish an organisation's legal name or the authority of the person using it.

Similarly, a display name may contain an abbreviation whose meaning requires verification.

The classification process should not silently expand abbreviations or infer official positions.

Where the recipient's identity cannot be established reliably, the entry should remain marked as unverified.

19.35 Proposed distribution-list register

Field	Information to preserve
Recipient number	Position within original email header
Email address	Exact address shown
Display name	Exact original text
To or Cc	Original recipient field
Individual or institution	Verified identity where available
Principal institutional purpose	Supported by relevant records

Reparations-related activity	Documented activities
Dedicated reparations status	Established, uncertain or not applicable
GRH relationship	Verified, reported or unverified
Consultation history	Evidence of relevant invitations or participation
Representative authority	Source and scope where relevant
Response to Empress Judah	Actual correspondence received
Evidence reference	Original email or independent source

The register should be completed from the source email rather than reconstructed through inference.

19.36 Direct questions for distribution-list recipients

Recipients may be invited to provide independent information concerning their organisations and their relationship with the GRH.

Relevant questions include:

1. What is the full official name of your organisation?
2. What year was it established?
3. Is reparatory justice its principal institutional purpose?
4. What historical reparations activities has it undertaken?
5. Was it approached concerning the international GRH before October 2026?
6. If YES, by whom and when?
7. Did it participate in any GRH consultation meetings?
8. Was it invited to become a member?
9. Did it formally become a member?
10. Did it authorise any person to represent it within the GRH?
11. Was it invited to the London launch?
12. Did it receive advance information concerning the Hub's governance?
13. Does it recognise the GRH as representing its organisation?
14. Would it welcome a separate community meeting to clarify the institutional arrangements?

15. Does it wish to supply documentary evidence or an independent statement for the report?

The answers should be recorded separately for each organisation.

19.37 The importance of direct organisational confirmation

The GRH's account of consultation should be compared with responses from organisations it identifies as having participated.

Both sources may provide relevant information.

A GRH record may establish that an invitation was sent.

The recipient may confirm whether it was received and whether the organisation participated.

Minutes may establish what was discussed.

An organisational resolution may establish whether a participant possessed representative authority.

These records should be compared without assuming that any one source automatically resolves every question.

Where differences exist, the investigation should record the precise issue and supporting evidence.

19.38 The significance of organisations not appearing in a list

The absence of an organisation from one event programme or mailing list does not automatically establish that it was excluded from the entire GRH development process.

An organisation may have been consulted through another meeting or representative.

Conversely, appearance on a public programme does not establish participation in earlier founding decisions.

The investigation should therefore avoid treating any single list as a complete consultation record unless the responsible institution confirms that it is complete.

The appropriate question is whether the GRH maintains a consolidated record of its consultation and organisational membership.

That record should then be compared with the information supplied by independent organisations.

19.39 Geographical coverage of the distribution-list inquiry

Empress Judah's correspondence identifies concerns extending beyond London.

The investigation should therefore examine the presence of reparations organisations in Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and other relevant locations.

The objective is not to presume that every community must be represented through one central organisation.

It is to determine whether the GRH's stated international or UK consultation arrangements included geographically diverse grassroots participation.

The consultation register should distinguish the geographical location of an organisation from the population or historical constituency it serves.

An organisation operating in London may have international members.

An organisation operating regionally may possess a wider historical mandate.

These characteristics should be documented individually.

19.40 Community consultation and the problem of visibility

Organisations with established websites, professional staff and funding may be more visible to international institutions.

Smaller volunteer-led organisations may possess longstanding community relationships without maintaining comparable administrative infrastructure.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH considered these differences when identifying potential participants.

This includes examining whether invitations were distributed through existing grassroots networks, direct correspondence, public notices or organisational intermediaries.

The question is not whether professional institutions should be excluded.

It is whether the consultation process was designed to identify the range of organisations relevant to the Hub's stated purpose.

This is a matter for documentary examination rather than assumption.

19.41 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

The selection of organisations for consultation, membership and representation is directly relevant to the safeguarding questions examined in Section 17.

The investigation should establish whether the GRH possesses procedures intended to prevent anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within those processes.

It should also determine whether the selection of participating organisations was governed by published or documented criteria.

Where grassroots organisations seek clarification of their non-participation, the appropriate procedure for obtaining an explanation should be identified.

This inquiry does not establish that any particular organisation was excluded because of racial discrimination.

It examines the safeguards operating within the institutional processes.

19.42 The right of organisations to maintain their independence

An organisation may support reparatory justice and recognise the usefulness of international coordination without agreeing to join the GRH.

It may also support a particular GRH activity while retaining a separate position concerning governance, strategy or representation.

The investigation should preserve these distinctions.

No organisation should be described as a GRH member merely because it was included in Empress Judah's distribution list.

No individual should be described as an authorised representative without supporting evidence.

Participation in this investigation should not itself constitute endorsement of either the GRH or IBIS.

The objective is to establish reliable facts while respecting independent institutional identity.

19.43 Empress Judah's proposal for a separate meeting

Empress Judah proposes a further community meeting at which the GRH's formation and arrangements could be explained.

The distribution list may assist in identifying persons and organisations who could contribute to such a discussion.

However, an invitation list for the meeting should not automatically be treated as a list of representative organisations.

The organisers should identify the purpose of the meeting and distinguish open attendance from formal institutional representation.

The GRH should be invited to identify the authorised persons capable of explaining its formation, governance and consultation history.

Participating organisations should have the opportunity to state their own positions.

The meeting would then provide a forum for clarification without requiring participants to surrender their independent status.

19.44 Documentary information to circulate before a meeting

A constructive meeting would benefit from advance circulation of the relevant institutional documents.

These should include the GRH's official name, founding history, governing structure, membership rules, community-ownership arrangements, consultation record and official contact details.

The participants should also receive the specific questions requiring answers.

This would allow longstanding organisations to contribute historical evidence and identify any factual gaps.

A written record should distinguish questions asked, answers given and matters remaining unresolved.

Any post-meeting institutional relationships should be recorded separately and should not be presumed from attendance.

19.45 Preserving the historical contributions of grassroots activists

The history of reparations organising includes individuals whose contributions may not have been recorded through contemporary digital platforms.

The investigation should therefore consider archival correspondence, photographs, conference programmes, campaign documents, petitions, recordings and oral testimony.

These sources may assist in establishing the history of organisations named by Empress Judah.

Where oral testimony is used, it should be attributed to the speaker and distinguished from independently corroborated records.

The objective is to preserve historical contributions accurately.

It is not to award representative authority automatically on the basis of historical reputation.

19.46 The relationship with Reparation Nation Shipping

Reparation Nation Shipping offers a method of recording reparatory institutions and their programmes without treating every participant as part of a single organisation.

A dedicated reparations organisation may be recorded as a vessel.

Its programme may be recorded as a voyage.

Relevant reparatory commitments or value may be recorded as cargo.

Movements and verified delivery may be recorded separately.

This approach may assist in documenting diverse organisations while preserving their separate identities.

However, inclusion in a public directory or shipping register should not automatically imply membership, endorsement or authorisation to represent the recorded institution.

Those relationships must be distinguished in the underlying data and public descriptions.

19.47 The relationship with IBIS

IBIS provides a framework for distinguishing organisational identity, membership, recognition, representation, authorisation and consent.

These distinctions are particularly useful when examining distribution lists and international networks.

An organisation may be identified and recognised without joining a Hub.

A recipient may be contacted without becoming a member.

An activist may participate independently without representing an organisation.

A membership relationship may exist without unlimited representative authority.

Any subsequent comparison between the GRH and IBIS should examine how each system records and protects these distinctions.

The comparison must also distinguish architectural design from implementation and verified operation.

19.48 Preserving the original meaning of correspondence

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle is particularly important when analysing distribution lists.

The sender's selection of recipients must not be transformed into an assertion that they all share one position.

The mention of an organisation must not be transformed into a finding that it participated in the GRH's formation.

An expression of interest must not be converted into endorsement.

A historical association must not be converted into a current institutional appointment.

A person's question must not be rewritten as an allegation or conclusion.

The report should preserve the exact source text and identify analytical classifications separately.

19.49 Consolidated outstanding questions

The present investigation requires answers to several related questions.

Which persons and organisations were included in the original email recipient fields?

Which were merely named in the correspondence?

Which are dedicated reparations organisations?

Which are broader civil-society bodies?

Which possess a documented historical relationship with the reparations movement?

Which were consulted before the GRH's international foundation or London launch?

Which participated as individuals?

Which participated as formally authorised organisational representatives?

Which became GRH members?

Which entered partnership agreements?

Which retain no formal GRH relationship?

Which have expressed interest in a separate community meeting?

The answers should be established independently and recorded with appropriate documentary references.

19.50 Principal documentary sources

Source 19A — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Primary source for the original distribution list, organisations named, consultation concerns and proposed community meeting.

The complete message headers are required to produce an authoritative recipient register.

Source 19B — Global Afrikan Congress UK, submission concerning the UN Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, April 2021.

Documents GACuk's stated identity as the UK chapter of an international reparations organisation.

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

Source 19C — The Bernie Grant Archive, Reparations.

Provides the historical record of the African Reparations Movement UK, its foundation, purposes and principal activities.

https://berniegrantarchive.org.uk/reparations/

Source 19D — The Bernie Grant Archive, African Reparations Movement conference records.

Includes records concerning the December 1993 Birmingham conference and earlier international reparations activity.

https://berniegrantarchive.org.uk/bgarm534/

Source 19E — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Provides the international GRH's reported founding history, organisational structure and public network purpose.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 19F — APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies persons and affiliations advertised for the London GRH launch and other conference activities.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 19G — Reparation Nation Limited institutional and IBIS project records.

Provides the organisational identity and architectural distinctions relevant to the comparison.

These records should be registered separately from Empress Judah's original correspondence.

19.51 Closing assessment

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 identifies an important group of persons and organisations relevant to the history and contemporary development of Black/Afrikan reparatory justice.

Her distribution list and the organisations mentioned within the message provide a starting point for examining the breadth of the movement and the extent of consultation undertaken before the London GRH launch.

The available independent records establish that dedicated reparations organising in Britain substantially predates the formation of the international GRH in August 2024.

The African Reparations Movement UK emerged in 1993, while Global Afrikan Congress UK has separately documented its identity as part of an international reparations organisation.

Other campaigns, movements, individual activists and wider civil-society institutions form part of the historical and contemporary field.

However, their institutional purposes and relationships must not be treated as identical.

The existence of an email distribution list does not establish that every recipient is a dedicated reparations organisation or a member of the GRH.

Nor does the naming of an organisation establish that it was consulted, excluded, represented or authorised another institution to act on its behalf.

The central finding of this section is that the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement contains independently identifiable organisations, historical campaigns, wider civil-society interests and individual activists whose identities and contributions must be preserved separately from any membership or representative relationship with the Global Reparations Hub.

The original complete distribution list remains a specific documentary requirement for the final report.

A reliable recipient-by-recipient classification must be completed from the original email headers rather than inferred from names mentioned in the correspondence.

The investigation should then compare the resulting register with the GRH's own records of consultation, membership and participation.

This will provide a more accurate basis for assessing the community consultation questions raised by Empress Judah and considering potential cooperation between established reparations organisations, the GRH and IBIS.

End of Section 19 — Empress Judah's Distribution List: Organisations, Historical Activists, Dedicated Reparations Bodies and Wider Civil-Society Interests.


02:32
ic3csi.com/IBI
15
100
HOME
COMMUNITY CHAT
PUBLIC USER DIRECTORY
SHIPPING
CREATE IDENTITY
LOGIN
REPARATIONS WORLDWIDE
REPARATION NATION
IC3
CARICOM
N'COBRA
AFRODESCENDANT NATION
HEIRS OF SLAVERY
AFFORD
NAARC
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
appg
QUAKERS
THE UBELE INITIATIVE
UNHRC
THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL OF UNIVERSAL PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE
NAACP
GLOBAL AFRIKAN CONGRESS
BS
THE Repair CAMPAIGN
Independent organisations and resources. External links do not imply affiliation or endorsement.
IBIS INSTITUTIONAL SIMULATION - REPARATION HUB
Development Environment — Institutional Architecture Under Development and Testing
IBIS Institutional Simulation - REPARATION HUB
A development environment for constructing, testing, challenging and revising the proposed institutional architecture of IBIS.
Development status notice

https://ic3csi.com/IBIS/index.php

SECTION 20 — REPARATION NATION LIMITED AND IBIS: INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE, IDENTITY ENGINE, FIVE-FACTOR ENGINE, SAFEGUARDS AND REPARATORY JUSTICE ARCHITECTURE

20.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS as a distinct institutional and architectural approach to international reparatory justice.

Its purpose is to establish the identity of the organisation responsible for developing IBIS, explain the principal distinctions within its architecture, identify its intended beneficiaries, examine its safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism, and distinguish the system's intended functions from its documented implementation.

The section also introduces the basis for comparing IBIS with the Global Reparations Hub (GRH).

The comparison is necessary because both initiatives concern reparatory justice, international cooperation and the interests of historically affected populations.

However, their publicly stated purposes and apparent operational approaches are not necessarily identical.

The GRH has been presented principally as an international network and collaborative digital space connecting reparations movements.

IBIS has been developed as an architecture intended to address questions concerning identity, institutional relationships, reparatory justice processes and the accountability of reparatory delivery.

These descriptions identify potentially different institutional functions.

The investigation must determine where they overlap, where they differ and whether their respective approaches could operate together.

It will not presume that either approach is superior merely because of its name, organisational form or technological ambition.

The comparison must be based upon documented architecture, identifiable organisational responsibilities and verified operational evidence.

20.2 The legal identity of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited is a company registered in England and Wales.

The official Companies House register identifies:

Company name: REPARATION NATION LIMITED

Company number: 14761041

Company type: Private limited company

Incorporation date: 27 March 2023

Current registered status: Active

The registered details provide an independently verifiable legal identity for the company.

The current public register records its Standard Industrial Classification as 64209, activities of other holding companies not elsewhere classified.

This classification is a filing designation and should not be treated as a complete description of the company's wider projects or aspirations.

The company's legal existence must also be distinguished from the existence, maturity or independent legal status of individual projects developed through it.

The incorporation of Reparation Nation Limited does not automatically establish that IBIS is a separately incorporated organisation.

Similarly, the existence of a registered company does not prove that every feature of IBIS has been implemented or tested.

These are separate evidential questions.

20.3 The significance of a verifiable company identity

The company's registration number provides a stable reference through which interested persons may examine public company records.

These include the registered office, officers, filing history and available accounts.

This creates a defined starting point for institutional accountability.

A person seeking to identify the legal company responsible for developing IBIS can refer to an official government register rather than rely entirely upon event publicity or informal correspondence.

However, the existence of a company registration does not itself establish the quality of its governance, the effectiveness of its safeguards or the success of its projects.

Those matters require separate examination.

The GRH comparison should preserve the same distinction.

If the GRH operates through a network without separate legal personality, its governance may be explained through founding agreements or administrative arrangements rather than a company registration.

The correct comparison is therefore between the actual institutional responsibilities of the two initiatives, not simply whether they have identical legal forms.

20.4 Reparation Nation Limited's stated institutional purpose

Reparation Nation Limited's wider programme concerns the development of approaches to reparatory justice.

Its projects seek to address problems involving identity, historical injury, institutional responsibility, representation, claims, reparatory value and the practical delivery of reparations.

A principal concern is the difference between declaring support for reparations and establishing systems through which reparatory activity can be identified, documented, examined and followed.

The organisation's approach therefore includes both institutional architecture and public accountability.

IBIS forms part of that architecture.

Reparation Nation Shipping provides a further project concerned with recording reparatory organisations, programmes and the movement of value.

The projects should be examined as related but distinct components.

The present report must not treat every Reparation Nation Limited project as an independent legal institution.

20.5 The identity of IBIS

IBIS is a reparatory justice architecture associated with Reparation Nation Limited.

Its development is connected with the book:

IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice.

The book provides an important statement of the project's purpose, terminology, architecture and intended sequence of development.

The project's website provides a separate source for examining its public presentation and implemented functions.

These sources serve different purposes.

The book establishes the intended architecture and its conceptual relationships.

The website provides evidence concerning what has been implemented and made accessible.

Actual testing is required to establish whether a particular implemented function operates correctly.

A feature described in the book must therefore not automatically be represented as a fully functioning feature of the website.

The investigation should preserve the distinction between design authority, implementation evidence and verified operation.

20.6 IBIS is not simply another reparations organisation

The distinction between an organisation and an architecture is central to this section.

Reparation Nation Limited possesses a registered company identity.

IBIS is an architecture and associated project developed through that organisation.

It should not automatically be classified as a conventional campaigning organisation, an informal coalition or a separate membership body.

Its purpose includes the design of systems and procedures intended to address particular problems associated with international reparatory justice.

This does not prevent IBIS from incorporating organisational directories, community participation, identity-related functions or other institutional mechanisms.

However, the existence of such mechanisms does not transform every user, participating organisation or listed institution into a member of one overarching organisation.

The legal identity of Reparation Nation Limited and the functional identity of IBIS must remain separate.

20.7 The architecture as the controlling framework

The IBIS book supplies the controlling terminology and intended architectural relationships.

The website should be examined against those definitions rather than treated as an independent authority capable of silently redefining the project.

This principle matters because a developing technical system may undergo changes in implementation.

Such changes should not automatically alter the underlying distinctions concerning identity, membership, representation and recognition.

Where implementation differs from the book's architecture, the discrepancy should be identified and resolved through an authorised project decision.

The investigation should not introduce new definitions merely to make the architecture resemble the GRH or another existing initiative.

The purpose of the comparison is to understand each institution according to its actual design.

20.8 IBIS and the intended beneficiary population

IBIS has been developed with a particular concern for reparatory justice affecting Black and Mixed-Black people.

This beneficiary focus should be distinguished from the broader institutional question of who may access its public information.

A person may browse public material without thereby asserting eligibility for a particular reparations claim.

An organisation may appear in a public directory without becoming a member.

A researcher may examine the system without possessing authority to represent any affected population.

The investigation should therefore distinguish the project's intended beneficiaries from website users, institutional participants, members and authorised representatives.

These are not interchangeable categories.

The precise criteria applicable to any future claims administration or beneficiary verification must be established from the relevant architecture and implemented procedures.

20.9 The IBIS Identity Engine

The Identity Engine is a distinct component of the IBIS architecture.

Its concern is identity and the procedures through which identity-related information and relationships are treated within the system.

Its existence as an architectural component must not be confused with the Five-Factor Engine.

The investigation should examine the Identity Engine according to the definitions and safeguards established in the controlling IBIS documentation.

Particular questions concern how identity is described, what evidence may be relevant, how records are corrected and how identity-related actions are distinguished from general public use.

The present section does not invent an exhaustive list of functions where the underlying technical specification has not been supplied.

Its purpose is to preserve the engine's defined architectural independence and identify the documentation needed for a fuller functional examination.

20.10 The Five-Factor Engine

The Five-Factor Engine is another distinct IBIS component.

It must not be renamed, merged with or described as equivalent to the Identity Engine.

The available project history establishes that IBIS includes a Five-Factor framework and that its associated website page has been restored during development.

However, that history does not supply a complete, authoritative definition of each factor and its precise computational or evidential role.

The investigation will therefore not invent the names, criteria or weighting of the five factors.

The definitive specification should be taken from the IBIS book and the relevant project documentation.

Any comparison with GRH eligibility or identity procedures must use that verified specification.

This is essential to protecting the internal logic of the IBIS architecture.

20.11 Why the two engines must remain distinct

Identity and the operation of a separate five-factor framework involve different architectural questions.

Combining them without authorisation could alter the meaning of project records, eligibility decisions or other system outputs.

The investigation should therefore preserve separate documentation for each engine.

It should establish what each component is intended to do, which data it requires, how it interacts with other components and what safeguards govern its operation.

Only functions supported by the actual specification should be attributed to either engine.

Where the relationship between the components requires further detail, that detail should be obtained from the controlling book or technical records.

The comparison with the GRH must not be used as a reason to rewrite IBIS terminology.

20.12 Identity is not membership

One of IBIS's fundamental principles is:

Identity is not membership.

An individual may possess a personal, racial or ethnic identity independently of membership in any reparations organisation.

The existence of an identity record does not automatically establish membership of IBIS, Reparation Nation Limited or another institution.

Conversely, organisational membership does not automatically determine the full identity of the member.

This distinction is relevant to international reparatory justice because affected persons may be associated with different jurisdictions, communities and organisations.

The investigation should examine how IBIS preserves this distinction within its architecture and implemented records.

The GRH comparison should ask whether the Hub similarly distinguishes the identities of affected persons from the membership of its international network.

20.13 Membership is not citizenship

IBIS also distinguishes membership from citizenship.

Citizenship concerns a relationship recognised under the applicable laws of a state or another relevant political jurisdiction.

Membership in an organisation or digital platform is a different institutional relationship.

Neither should be substituted for the other.

This matters where international reparatory justice concerns populations with different nationalities, residence histories and ancestral relationships.

The architecture should not silently treat membership of an online reparations platform as the creation or recognition of citizenship.

The investigation will preserve that distinction in all descriptions of IBIS.

20.14 Membership is not representation

A further principle is:

Membership is not representation.

Membership may confer rights to participate in an organisation without granting authority to speak or act for other members.

A person may join a network while retaining an independent position.

An organisation may participate in a collaborative programme without transferring representative authority over its own members.

The investigation should examine how IBIS records or proposes to record the distinction between participation and authorisation.

This principle is particularly relevant to the GRH because its international programme has involved numerous people and organisations.

The presence of a participant should not automatically establish that the participant represents every person associated with the same community or institution.

20.15 Recognition is not membership

IBIS also distinguishes recognition from membership.

Recognising the existence or historical contribution of an organisation does not automatically incorporate that organisation into IBIS.

An institution may appear in a public directory because its activity is relevant to reparatory justice.

That appearance should not be treated as evidence that it has joined a network, consented to representation or endorsed a particular initiative.

This principle is directly applicable to Reparation Nation Shipping and its records of reparations organisations.

It is also relevant to the GRH's public statements concerning grassroots movements and participating organisations.

The investigation should examine how both initiatives distinguish recognition, directory inclusion, participation and formal membership.

20.16 Identity is not recognition

A person's or organisation's identity exists independently of whether another institution has formally recognised it.

Recognition may affect a particular institutional process, but it should not be treated as the creation of the underlying identity.

The same distinction applies to Black/Afrikan historical identity and claims concerning reparatory justice.

IBIS's architecture seeks to preserve these conceptual separations.

The report should avoid implying that a database entry or institutional recognition automatically determines a person's complete identity or entitlement.

The relevant evidence and authority must be examined according to the function being performed.

20.17 Recognition is not representative authority

An organisation may be recognised as part of the reparations movement without authorising IBIS, Reparation Nation Limited or the GRH to act on its behalf.

Recognition may concern historical contribution, institutional existence or relevance to a particular programme.

Representation requires a separate source of authority.

This distinction protects the independence of established grassroots reparations organisations.

It also reduces the risk of describing organisations as supporters or members merely because they have been included in a public directory or research report.

The investigation should apply the same evidential requirement to both GRH and IBIS records.

20.18 Public access and identity-related actions

The IBIS development approach distinguishes public browsing from actions requiring identity or authorisation.

This permits a person to examine public material without automatically entering an identity-verification or membership process.

It also allows more consequential actions to be considered separately under their own rules.

The investigation should determine which public functions are currently available and which actions require registration or other authorisation.

The design distinction is established within the project requirements.

However, each actual technical restriction requires examination and testing before it can be described as reliably operational.

A public page being accessible does not prove that all protected actions are secure.

Likewise, the presence of a login mechanism does not establish that every authorisation rule is correctly implemented.

20.19 The IBIS public website

The IBIS website associated with the project is:

https://ic3csi.com

The project's development records identify work concerning public pages, identity-related visibility, a Five-Factor page, organisational directory images and public navigation.

The site is intended to support public examination of aspects of the IBIS architecture.

However, the investigation must distinguish the existence of a public website from proof that all proposed architectural components have been implemented.

Website content may demonstrate public availability.

Screenshots may establish how a page appeared at a particular time.

Testing may establish whether specific actions operated correctly under defined conditions.

The report should record the date and method of any such examination.

20.20 Public organisational directories

The IBIS website has included a directory presenting organisations through a visual grid.

The project history identifies a layout containing 18 images arranged in a six-column grid.

This provides a concrete example of website implementation work.

However, the display of an organisation in a directory must not automatically imply that it is an IBIS member or has authorised Reparation Nation Limited to represent it.

Directory inclusion and institutional membership are separate questions.

The investigation should establish what inclusion signifies, which evidence supports the entry and what procedures exist for corrections.

These distinctions are particularly relevant when comparing an organisational directory with the GRH's international membership or supporting-organisation structure.

20.21 Public race and ethnicity information

The IBIS development requirements have included public visibility of race and ethnicity information and links to the relevant Five-Factor profile.

These requirements raise questions concerning the source, interpretation, accuracy and governance of identity-related information.

The investigation should establish which information is actually published, the basis on which it is recorded and the procedures for correcting disputed or inaccurate entries.

It should also distinguish information supplied by an individual from institutional classifications and any AI-assisted interpretation.

Public visibility is an architectural and implementation requirement, not independent proof of accuracy.

The presence of personal or potentially sensitive information may also engage applicable data protection obligations.

The report should examine the actual processing arrangements before describing their legal compliance or operational effectiveness.

20.22 The importance of preserving terminology

IBIS uses a defined vocabulary that forms part of its architecture.

Terms such as Identity Engine, Five-Factor Engine, membership, recognition and representation should retain their intended meanings.

Changes to a website should not silently alter those definitions.

Similarly, a comparative report should not substitute terminology taken from the GRH for terminology established within IBIS.

The purpose is to compare two initiatives accurately, not redesign one to resemble the other.

Where the GRH uses terms such as community ownership, general membership or grassroots leadership, those should be examined according to the GRH's own documents.

The resulting comparison can then identify genuine functional similarities and differences.

20.23 IBIS safeguards against anti-Black racism

The IBIS project explicitly identifies safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism as a substantive requirement.

The concern extends beyond general expressions of support for equality.

It includes the need to examine institutional processes capable of affecting identity, participation, representation and decision-making.

The investigation should identify which safeguards are defined in the architecture, which are implemented within the website and which have been tested.

It should also establish what procedures are available for reporting errors, correcting records and challenging decisions.

The existence of a safeguarding requirement does not by itself establish that the complete system satisfies it.

The report should therefore distinguish the principle from its actual implementation.

20.24 Institutional Racism as a systems question

IBIS's safeguarding framework treats the possibility of Institutional Racism as relevant to the design of decision-making systems.

Institutional processes may involve classifications, eligibility rules, discretionary decisions, automated outputs and administrative procedures.

The investigation should examine how such processes can be reviewed and how affected persons may obtain explanations or corrections.

The relevant question is not limited to whether an individual decision-maker possesses discriminatory intent.

It also concerns whether the architecture recognises possible institutional risks and provides mechanisms for examining them.

The same inquiry will be applied to the GRH's governance and membership processes.

The comparison should identify actual evidence rather than infer effectiveness from institutional mission statements.

20.25 The private security simulator

The IBIS development programme has included plans for a private security simulator.

Its intended purpose is to examine possible abuse without modifying the live public website.

The proposed testing includes anonymous browsing, identity-required posting, chat abuse, moderation and pass/fail reporting.

This provides evidence of a defined approach to testing particular operational risks.

However, the available project history does not establish that every proposed test has been completed successfully.

The investigation must therefore distinguish a simulator's specification, its implementation, the execution of tests and the results obtained.

A reported pass should identify the test conditions and evidence supporting the result.

The existence of a proposed simulator should not be represented as proof of a completed independent security assessment.

20.26 Protection of existing working functions

The IBIS development approach places importance on preserving working code and avoiding unnecessary redesign.

It requires changes to be made incrementally, with attention to the smallest plausible cause of a reported problem.

It also distinguishes a file being saved from a function being tested and confirmed working.

These principles matter because architectural stability and operational reliability are different from the appearance of a completed website.

A technical alteration may appear successful while changing an unrelated function.

The project therefore requires careful examination of actual results.

The investigation should preserve these development principles when assessing implementation progress.

They form part of the project's operational methodology, not a claim that every safeguard has already been demonstrated.

20.27 Records, evidence and accountability

A reparatory justice architecture may need to preserve records concerning persons, organisations, claims, decisions and institutional activities.

IBIS's distinctions concerning identity and authority are relevant to determining who may create, amend, verify or challenge particular records.

The investigation should establish which record-management functions have been specified and implemented.

It should also examine whether sources are distinguishable from interpretations or decisions.

Where AI-assisted analysis is used, the original records should remain identifiable.

This requirement connects directly with the wider documentary methodology of the present report.

The value of a record depends not merely on its existence but also on its meaning, source, accuracy and accountability.

20.28 The principle of preserving the user's meaning

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle has particular importance within IBIS.

A person's racial or ethnic self-description should not be silently replaced by another category.

A question concerning the possibility of anti-Black racism should not be converted into an assertion that racism has been proved.

A claim concerning membership should not be transformed into a claim concerning citizenship.

Recognition should not be substituted for representation.

An organisation's appearance in a directory should not be transformed into evidence of consent to membership.

An AI-generated interpretation should be distinguishable from the original source material.

This principle applies equally to the comparison with the GRH.

20.29 The distinction between a promise and delivery

Reparation Nation Limited's wider approach distinguishes a promise of reparations from actual delivery.

A public announcement may establish political intention.

A commitment may establish a more specific undertaking.

An allocation may identify resources designated for a purpose.

A transfer may demonstrate movement.

A receipt may demonstrate that value reached a recipient.

Verified receipt requires additional evidence sufficient to substantiate that outcome.

These distinctions are central to Reparation Nation Shipping.

They also provide a useful comparison with the GRH's public mission of strengthening the international reparations movement.

A network that supports advocacy may contribute substantially to reparatory justice without administering the delivery of reparatory resources itself.

The report should distinguish these functions rather than treat them as interchangeable.

20.30 Reparation Nation Shipping as a related but distinct component

Reparation Nation Shipping uses maritime concepts to organise information about reparatory activity.

Organisations may be recorded as vessels.

Programmes may be recorded as voyages.

Reparatory value may be represented as cargo.

Routes, destinations, hazards, movements and safe harbour provide additional ways of describing the progress and outcomes of activity.

The objective is to make reparatory delivery more visible and subject to examination.

The project's database structure and website form a separate implementation subject to be examined in Section 21.

The present section establishes its relationship to the wider Reparation Nation Limited programme.

Shipping should not be silently incorporated into the Identity Engine or Five-Factor Engine.

It has its own purpose within the wider architecture.

20.31 The GRH's documented principal purpose

The GRH's published material emphasises international cooperation, knowledge-sharing, community participation and the strengthening of reparations movements.

Decolonize Berlin's annual report provides evidence of regular international meetings and a structure intended to connect participating organisations and activists.

The London publicity described the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

These descriptions are consistent with an international networking and coordination purpose.

However, the investigation has not yet established the complete operational functionality of the GRH's digital platform.

It should therefore avoid assuming that the GRH either possesses or lacks identity engines, claims administration procedures or delivery-verification systems without reviewing the relevant documents.

The comparison with IBIS must be grounded in what each initiative actually documents.

20.32 The difference between connecting movements and administering justice

Connecting reparations movements and administering reparatory processes are related but distinct functions.

International coordination may enable organisations to share research, develop campaigns, compare strategies and obtain wider visibility.

A reparatory justice architecture may additionally seek to structure identity, claims, records, institutional decisions or delivery processes.

Neither function automatically replaces the other.

A well-developed international network may benefit from reliable administrative systems.

A technical architecture may benefit from cooperation with established grassroots organisations.

The investigation should determine whether the GRH and IBIS offer complementary capabilities or overlapping solutions.

That question requires operational evidence rather than assumptions concerning institutional superiority.

20.33 The legal entity versus the technical project

A major distinction within the IBIS comparison concerns the separation between Reparation Nation Limited and its technical project.

The company is a registered legal entity.

IBIS is the architecture being developed.

Reparation Nation Shipping is a related project.

This arrangement permits the legal identity of the developer to be identified without pretending that each project is a separately incorporated institution.

The GRH's international arrangements may differ.

It may operate through an international network, partnerships or a separate legal body.

The purpose of the comparison is to make those arrangements explicit.

The presence or absence of one particular legal form should not automatically determine an assessment of the initiative's substantive usefulness.

20.34 Comparative institutional identity matrix

Subject	Reparation Nation Limited / IBIS	Global Reparations Hub

Responsible legal entity	Reparation Nation Limited identified through Companies House	Complete separate legal identity not yet verified
Founding period	Company incorporated 27 March 2023	International initiative reported founded August 2024
Principal institutional description	Company developing reparatory justice architecture	International reparations network and collaborative digital space
Core project	IBIS	Global Reparations Hub
Intended population	Specific concern for Black and Mixed-Black people	Strong published focus on People of African Descent
Identity architecture	Identity Engine explicitly distinguished	Formal equivalent not yet established
Five-Factor framework	Separately identified Five-Factor Engine	Equivalent framework not established
Membership	Explicitly separate from identity	General membership publicly described
Representation	Explicitly separate from membership	Formal representative procedures require examination
Recognition	Explicitly distinguished from membership	Formal recognition procedures require examination
Public website	IBIS project website identified	Complete official platform details require verification
Safeguards	Explicit project requirements	Specific operational safeguards require documentary examination
Delivery tracking	Reparation Nation Shipping project	Equivalent functionality not yet verified

This table compares documented identities, stated architecture and presently available evidence.

It does not establish that every IBIS component is fully operational or that an unverified GRH component does not exist.

20.35 The need for a functional comparison rather than a promotional comparison

A meaningful comparison should not simply place institutional mission statements beside one another.

It should examine actual functions.

For each claimed or proposed function, the investigation should establish whether it is defined, documented, implemented, accessible and tested.

Where the GRH provides a digital networking system, the comparison should examine the features actually available.

Where IBIS provides an identity-related function, the comparison should examine the implemented procedure and its safeguards.

Where either project proposes an additional capability, the proposal should be identified as such.

A conceptual design may be valuable without being operational.

A functioning website may be useful without providing every architectural feature claimed for the wider project.

The report should preserve these distinctions consistently.

20.36 A proposed functional verification scale

The following status descriptions should be applied to both initiatives.

Status	Meaning
Stated objective	The function is described as an intended purpose
Architecturally defined	The function is described in a specification or equivalent document
Publicly demonstrated	Evidence shows a visible demonstration
Implemented	The relevant software or process has been put in place
Tested	A defined test has been carried out
Tested and working	The relevant test produced a documented successful result
Independently verified	Evidence has been examined by an appropriate independent party

Operationally maintained	Continuing operation and relevant controls are documented

A function may satisfy more than one description.

The dates, scope and limitations of the evidence should be recorded.

An old successful test should not automatically be treated as proof that an altered system remains working.

20.37 Safeguards verification matrix

Safeguarding subject	**IBIS architectural position**	**Evidence needed for operational verification**
Identity distinction	Identity is separate from membership	Database and interface behaviour
Five-Factor distinction	Separate from Identity Engine	Authoritative factor specification and tests
Representation	Membership does not automatically confer representation	Authorisation rules and tests
Recognition	Recognition does not automatically create membership	Record structure and interface behaviour
Public browsing	Intended to remain separate from identity-required actions	Access-control tests
Abuse prevention	Security simulator planned	Test records and results
Moderation	Included in simulator requirements	Moderation tests and decision records
Anti-Black racism	Explicit safeguarding requirement	Policies, implemented controls and review evidence
Correction of records	Relevant to identity and accountability	Implemented correction process and tests
Source preservation	Essential to evidential integrity	Data provenance and audit records

This matrix identifies areas requiring technical and institutional evidence.

It does not certify that every listed control has been completed.

20.38 The GRH's possible contribution to IBIS

An international GRH network could potentially provide opportunities to connect IBIS with established reparations organisations, researchers and community participants.

Such cooperation might assist in testing the architecture against different institutional contexts.

It could also provide opportunities to examine how identity, membership, governance and representative authority are treated across countries.

However, cooperation should not be presumed.

It would require an agreed institutional relationship identifying the purpose, participants and authority involved.

Reparation Nation Limited should retain its independent legal and architectural identity unless it expressly authorises another arrangement.

The same respect should apply to the GRH and its participating organisations.

20.39 IBIS's possible contribution to the GRH

IBIS may provide a framework for examining institutional identity, membership, recognition and representative authority within international reparations networks.

Its separation of these concepts could support discussions concerning accurate organisational records and accountability.

Reparation Nation Shipping may provide a separate method of recording reparatory activities and distinguishing announcements from verified delivery.

These possibilities should be presented as proposals for examination rather than claims that the GRH requires or has agreed to adopt IBIS.

The GRH's own architecture should first be documented.

Any proposed cooperation should identify the actual institutional problem being addressed and the evidence that a particular function can assist.

20.40 The importance of independent institutional ownership

The potential usefulness of cooperation does not eliminate questions of ownership.

Reparation Nation Limited retains its independent legal identity.

IBIS remains a project developed under its own architectural framework.

The GRH's governing authority and ownership arrangements require separate verification.

Any shared technical development, membership arrangement, data exchange or joint programme should therefore be supported by an appropriate agreement.

The agreement should distinguish intellectual property, operational responsibilities, personal information, decision-making authority and dispute procedures.

This is particularly important where organisations serve affected communities and hold potentially sensitive records.

20.41 Community participation without loss of independence

The proposed comparison should respect the autonomy of established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

A dedicated reparations organisation may find IBIS useful without becoming a member of Reparation Nation Limited.

It may find the GRH useful without authorising the GRH to represent its members.

It may participate in both initiatives.

It may choose to participate in neither.

These relationships must remain distinct.

The existence of a common objective does not automatically create a common governing authority.

A meaningful architecture for cooperation should make those boundaries visible rather than obscure them.

20.42 The role of historical movements

The earlier sections documented reparations organising in Britain extending back through the African Reparations Movement in 1993 and subsequent grassroots activity.

Neither IBIS nor the GRH should be described as having originated that historical movement.

Each represents a contemporary initiative developed within a much longer field of activity.

A useful comparison should therefore recognise the contributions of established organisations and activists.

It should also examine how both projects identify and engage with those organisations.

Historical recognition should remain separate from membership, representation and ownership.

20.43 Questions concerning the IBIS architecture

A full documentary examination of IBIS should establish:

1. Which edition of the book controls the current architecture?
2. What is the authoritative definition of the Identity Engine?
3. What is the authoritative definition of the Five-Factor Engine?
4. What are the five factors and their specified roles?
5. How are the two engines intended to interact?
6. Which functions have been implemented on the public website?
7. Which functions remain in development?
8. Which functions have been tested?
9. What evidence supports claims that implemented functions are working?
10. How are identity and membership distinguished within stored records?
11. How are representation and authorisation recorded?
12. How are inaccurate records corrected?
13. What safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism are architecturally specified?
14. Which safeguards are currently operational?
15. What security simulator tests have been completed?
16. How are original evidence and user-authored meanings preserved?
17. How does IBIS relate to Reparation Nation Shipping?
18. What authority governs changes to the architecture?

These questions should be answered from the controlling project documents and implementation evidence.

20.44 Questions concerning the GRH comparison

The GRH should be invited to explain whether its functions include identity-related records, organisational membership, representative authorisations, claims administration or reparatory delivery verification.

It should also identify which of those functions are currently operational.

The inquiry should establish whether its digital platform acts principally as a communications network, a shared information resource, a coordination mechanism or an administrative system performing additional functions.

These questions should not presume that the GRH possesses or lacks equivalents of the IBIS engines.

The comparison should be based on documents and demonstrations supplied by the institution.

20.45 Questions concerning possible cooperation

The following questions may be put to both initiatives.

1. Could an international coordination network and a reparatory justice architecture perform complementary functions?
2. What specific problems would cooperation seek to address?
3. Which organisations would participate?
4. What authority would each retain?
5. Would cooperation involve technical systems, research, consultation or another defined activity?
6. Would membership of one initiative be required for participation in the other?
7. How would affected persons and grassroots organisations retain control over their institutional identities?
8. What safeguards would govern personal information and representative authority?
9. How would disagreements or corrections be handled?
10. What evidence would be required to establish that a proposed collaboration was useful?

The purpose is to invite practical examination rather than presume agreement.

20.46 Documentary authority and evidence limitations

The official Companies House record independently verifies the legal identity, incorporation date and current registration status of Reparation Nation Limited.

The account of IBIS's architecture in this section derives from established project requirements, previous development discussions and the identified book.

The full book and latest technical files have not been independently examined during the preparation of this section.

Accordingly, the report does not claim to provide the complete technical specification of either the Identity Engine or the Five-Factor Engine.

Nor does it certify the current operational state of every website function.

A final technical annex should examine the controlling book, current website files, relevant database structure and test records before making implementation-specific findings.

This limitation does not alter the distinction between the engines or the project's stated architectural principles.

It identifies the additional evidence required for a complete technical assessment.

20.47 Principal documentary sources

Source 20A — Companies House: Reparation Nation Limited

Official company registration record.

https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/14761041

Source 20B — IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice

Principal architectural book associated with the IBIS project.

The applicable edition and relevant chapters should be identified in the final evidence register.

Source 20C — IBIS public website

https://ic3csi.com

Source for examining the public implementation of the IBIS project, subject to page-specific verification and dated testing.

Source 20D — IBIS development records and handover documentation, October 2026

Relevant records include website development, the restored Five-Factor page, public directory work, identity-related visibility, chat functionality, safeguarding requirements and the proposed private security simulator.

The original files and test evidence should be preserved in the technical appendix.

Source 20E — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025

Provides the international GRH's reported founding history and network structure.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 20F — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub, October 2026

Describes the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 20G — Reparation Nation Shipping project documentation

Relevant architectural descriptions, database structure, development records and public website materials.

These materials form the principal basis for Section 21.

20.48 Closing assessment

Reparation Nation Limited possesses an independently verifiable UK company identity and is developing IBIS as an architecture for international reparatory justice.

Its approach places particular emphasis on distinguishing identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

The Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are separate architectural components and must not be merged or redefined.

The project also explicitly identifies safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism as a substantive requirement.

Its wider programme includes Reparation Nation Shipping, which addresses the documentation and verification of reparatory activity.

The Global Reparations Hub presents a different publicly documented emphasis: international networking, collaboration, knowledge-sharing and support for reparations movements.

These functions may overlap with parts of IBIS, but they should not be presumed identical.

The evidence presently available establishes the broad institutional and architectural distinctions.

It does not independently verify the complete implementation of every IBIS component or the full operational scope of the GRH's digital platform.

The central finding of this section is that Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS offer an identifiable, separately governed architectural approach to reparatory justice whose identity, membership, safeguarding and delivery functions can be examined

alongside — rather than confused with — the GRH's international networking model.

A meaningful comparison must distinguish design from implementation, implementation from testing, and testing from demonstrated effectiveness.

Neither initiative should receive credit for functionality that has not been established through evidence.

Equally, the absence of a feature from the materials examined should not be treated as conclusive proof that the feature does not exist.

The purpose of the investigation remains to identify the strongest available approaches to international reparatory justice, encourage constructive challenge, preserve the independence of participating organisations and establish whether cooperation could improve practical outcomes for Black and Mixed-Black people.

The following section will examine Reparation Nation Shipping in detail, including its vessels, voyages, cargo, movements, source records, corrections and the distinction between promises and verified reparatory delivery.

End of Section 20 — Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS: Institutional Purpose, Identity Engine, Five-Factor Engine, Safeguards and Reparatory Justice Architecture.

SECTION 21 — REPARATION NATION SHIPPING: VESSELS, VOYAGES, CARGO, MOVEMENT, VERIFIED DELIVERY AND INTERNATIONAL REPARATIONS ACCOUNTABILITY

21.1 Introduction and investigative purpose

This section examines Reparation Nation Shipping, a project developed through Reparation Nation Limited as part of its wider approach to international reparatory justice.

Its principal purpose is to establish how reparatory activity can be identified, recorded, followed, examined and distinguished from the actual delivery of reparations.

The project addresses a fundamental problem within international reparations activity: **announcing reparations is not the same as delivering reparations.**

A declaration may express an intention.

A commitment may establish a proposed obligation.

An allocation may identify resources intended for a particular purpose.

A transfer may demonstrate movement of resources.

A receipt may indicate that a recipient obtained something.

Verified receipt requires evidence sufficient to establish what was actually received, by whom, when and under what conditions.

Reparation Nation Shipping seeks to make these distinctions visible through a structured system of organisations, programmes, reparatory value, destinations, movements and supporting records.

The section examines the project's maritime terminology, database architecture, website functions, evidential requirements, safeguards, accountability arrangements and possible relationship with the Global Reparations Hub (GRH).

It also distinguishes the project's intended architecture from implementation that has been documented or tested.

21.2 The central concept: reparatory justice as shipping

Reparation Nation Shipping uses the language of maritime transport as an organising framework for reparations activity.

An organisation becomes a vessel.

A programme or undertaking becomes a voyage.

The value associated with that programme becomes cargo.

The intended beneficiary or recipient becomes a destination.

The means by which delivery is expected to occur becomes a route.

Obstacles and risks may be identified as hazards.

Progress can be recorded as movement.

An appropriately evidenced outcome may be recorded through a safe-harbour framework.

The analogy is intended to create a practical distinction between announcing a journey and completing it.

A ship can be named and registered without sailing.

A voyage can be announced without departing.

Cargo can be described without being loaded.

A route can be published without being followed.

A vessel can arrive without establishing that its intended cargo was delivered to its intended recipient.

These distinctions are relevant to international reparatory justice because public announcements often occur long before practical benefits reach affected persons or communities.

21.3 Why the maritime analogy matters

The maritime framework is not merely decorative terminology.

It provides a structured way to ask who is undertaking reparatory activity, what they propose to deliver, where the value is intended to go and what evidence demonstrates progress.

The framework also creates an opportunity to examine programmes across different institutions.

A government, church, university, civil-society organisation or international body may be associated with a reparatory programme.

However, their announcements and actions may involve different forms of value and different delivery procedures.

Reparation Nation Shipping seeks to accommodate that diversity without treating every statement as an accomplished reparations outcome.

The system therefore focuses upon identifiable institutional activity and supporting evidence.

Its practical value depends on the accuracy of its records and the reliability of the procedures used to update and verify them.

21.4 The relationship with Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Shipping is developed through Reparation Nation Limited.

The company provides an independently identifiable legal organisation associated with the project.

The Shipping system should nevertheless be distinguished from the company itself.

The company may develop several projects.

Shipping is one particular framework concerned with following reparatory activity.

IBIS supplies the wider reparatory justice architecture.

The relationship between these components should remain clear.

The existence of the shipping project does not automatically establish that it is a separately incorporated institution.

Likewise, the recording of an external organisation within Shipping does not make that organisation part of Reparation Nation Limited.

21.5 Vessel: the organisation undertaking reparatory activity

A vessel represents an organisation associated with an identifiable reparations initiative.

Examples may include governments, regional institutions, charities, churches, universities, reparations campaigns or other bodies.

The vessel entry is intended to preserve the organisation's own identity.

Its name, institutional type, official website and relevant supporting documents should be recorded where available.

A vessel entry should distinguish the organisation's independent existence from its participation in a particular programme.

The same organisation may undertake more than one reparatory initiative.

The maritime framework therefore separates vessels from voyages.

The inclusion of an organisation in the system should not automatically establish its endorsement of Reparation Nation Shipping, membership of IBIS or consent to representation by Reparation Nation Limited.

Public documentation and formal institutional relationships must remain separate.

21.6 Voyage: the programme or undertaking

A voyage represents a particular reparatory undertaking associated with a vessel.

It may concern compensation, restitution, research, education, cultural restoration, land-related measures, institutional reform or another identifiable reparatory activity.

The investigation should distinguish the general purpose of an organisation from the specific purpose of each voyage.

An institution may issue a statement supporting reparations while undertaking no separately identifiable delivery programme.

Where a programme exists, its objectives, dates, status, responsible institution and supporting records should be established.

The same vessel may operate several voyages.

Conversely, a collaborative voyage may involve more than one institution, requiring clear identification of each participant's actual role.

The record must not invent joint responsibility merely because organisations appeared together at an event.

21.7 Cargo: the reparatory value involved

Cargo represents the value associated with a reparatory undertaking.

That value need not consist exclusively of money.

Depending upon the programme, cargo may involve financial resources, land, cultural property, educational facilities, research, institutional commitments, services or other defined reparatory measures.

The type of cargo should be described according to the institution's actual undertaking.

A promise to provide money is not the same as money allocated.

Money allocated is not necessarily money transferred.

Money transferred to an intermediary is not necessarily money received by the intended beneficiary.

Likewise, an announced return of cultural property is distinct from completed transfer of custody, title or possession.

The cargo record should preserve these distinctions.

Its purpose is to identify what is being promised, moved or delivered without exaggerating the status of the undertaking.

21.8 Destination: the intended recipient

A destination represents the intended recipient or location of a reparatory benefit.

The destination may be an individual, community, institution, jurisdiction or other defined beneficiary, depending on the programme.

The investigation should establish whether the proposed destination is identified in the original source.

A reparations announcement may name a country or institution without identifying the ultimate affected persons.

Those are different levels of destination.

For example, resources may be transferred to an administrative institution that is responsible for distributing them further.

Such a transfer may constitute receipt by that institution without establishing final receipt by the intended beneficiaries.

The shipping system should distinguish intermediary destinations from final intended outcomes.

Where a destination remains unspecified, the record should say so.

21.9 Route: the proposed path to delivery

A route describes how an undertaking is expected to reach its destination.

This may involve legal procedures, administrative mechanisms, funding agreements, negotiations, institutional approvals or distribution arrangements.

The route should be derived from available documents rather than invented to complete a record.

Some programmes may have clearly published delivery procedures.

Others may have only broad objectives.

The system should distinguish the two.

A proposed route may change as an initiative develops.

Where that occurs, the record should preserve the original route, identify the change and cite the relevant evidence.

The purpose is to reconstruct the undertaking's progress rather than silently rewrite its history.

21.10 Hazard: obstacles and risks

A hazard represents a relevant obstacle, uncertainty or risk affecting a voyage.

Potential hazards may include unresolved legal questions, unavailable funding, disputed beneficiary identification, administrative delays, changes in government, institutional disagreements or lack of reliable information.

However, a hazard should not be recorded as an established event merely because it is theoretically possible.

The system should distinguish documented obstacles from anticipated risks and unverified concerns.

This is particularly important when recording sensitive institutional matters.

A question concerning possible anti-Black racism or Institutional Racism should not automatically be transformed into a finding that a particular organisation has acted discriminatorily.

The precise status of the information should be preserved.

21.11 Movement: recording observable progress

Movement is one of the central concepts within Reparation Nation Shipping.

It concerns identifiable changes in a voyage's actual progress.

A movement may involve publication of a formal commitment, allocation of funding, completion of a required agreement, transfer of an asset or documented receipt.

Each movement should identify the relevant date, source and significance.

The record should distinguish administrative progress from the delivery of reparatory value.

For example, the establishment of a committee may constitute organisational activity without establishing that compensation has been paid.

A new policy may constitute a significant institutional development without proving that all intended benefits have reached recipients.

The system should preserve the actual nature of the movement.

21.12 Safe Harbour: examining completion and receipt

Safe Harbour concerns the evidential examination of an intended delivery outcome.

Its importance lies in distinguishing the end of publicity or programme administration from the completion of reparatory delivery.

A public announcement that a programme has been completed may be relevant evidence.

However, that statement does not necessarily establish who received the benefit or whether it corresponded to the original undertaking.

The investigation should establish the applicable criteria for recording a voyage as having reached Safe Harbour.

These criteria may differ according to cargo type.

The project should distinguish a programme reported as completed from one supported by evidence of receipt.

A Safe Harbour designation should not conceal unresolved questions concerning beneficiaries, value or delivery conditions.

21.13 Promise is not delivery

The foundational shipping distinction can be expressed as follows:

Promise ≠ delivery.

A promise may create a public expectation.

It may provide a basis for scrutiny or future claims.

However, it does not demonstrate that resources, property or other benefits have been transferred.

The system should therefore record the promise according to its actual status.

An announcement should not be represented as a completed voyage merely because it uses strong language concerning reparations.

The original source should be preserved so that readers can examine what was actually promised.

21.14 Announcement is not commitment

An announcement may describe an aspiration, intention, policy proposal or programme.

A commitment may involve a more specific undertaking by an identifiable institution.

The two may overlap, but they are not automatically equivalent.

The investigation should establish whether the responsible institution formally adopted the announced action.

It should identify any conditions attached to the undertaking.

For example, a proposal subject to legislative or funding approval should not be described as an unconditional obligation.

The shipping record must preserve the original terms.

21.15 Commitment is not allocation

A commitment may state that resources will be provided.

Allocation concerns the designation of particular resources to the intended purpose.

The investigation should seek evidence of the allocation where relevant.

This may include an approved budget, funding agreement or another authoritative financial record.

A public commitment to a monetary amount does not necessarily establish that the amount has been allocated.

Where allocation remains unverified, the record should say so.

The system should not advance the programme's status merely because a large amount has been announced.

21.16 Allocation is not transfer

An allocation may identify resources available for a programme.

It does not necessarily establish that those resources have moved to their intended recipient.

The investigation should therefore distinguish an approved budget from an actual payment or transfer.

Relevant evidence may include payment confirmations, audited statements, transfer documents or recipient acknowledgements.

The appropriate evidence depends upon the cargo type.

An allocation that remains unspent or untransferred should retain that status.

21.17 Transfer is not final receipt

A transfer may occur between institutions before a benefit reaches the ultimate intended recipient.

For example, funding may move from a donor to a programme administrator.

The administrator may then be responsible for distributing it to beneficiaries.

The first transfer does not automatically establish completion of the second.

The shipping record should therefore identify the sender, immediate recipient, intended final beneficiary and evidence of each relevant stage.

This prevents administrative transfers from being confused with final reparatory outcomes.

21.18 Receipt is not verified receipt

A report that something has been received may provide evidence of progress.

However, verification requires examining whether the receipt is supported by sufficiently reliable information.

The required standard may vary according to the cargo and circumstances.

A recipient's official acknowledgement may provide relevant evidence.

A financial audit, transfer record or other independent documentation may strengthen the record.

The system should distinguish a receipt reported by an interested institution from one independently substantiated.

The absence of independent verification does not necessarily mean the receipt did not occur.

It means that the available evidence does not yet establish it to that standard.

21.19 The complete delivery sequence

The principal distinctions can be summarised as follows.

Stage	What may be established	What is not automatically established
Announcement	A public statement was made	Binding commitment
Commitment	An undertaking was adopted	Resources allocated
Allocation	Resources were designated	Transfer completed
Transfer	Value moved between identified parties	Final beneficiary received it
Receipt	Recipient reported or documented receipt	Independent verification
Verified receipt	Delivery supported by the applicable verification evidence	Every wider reparatory objective has necessarily been achieved

This sequence should be treated as an evidential framework.

Not every reparations programme will follow precisely the same administrative path.

The underlying principle is that the system should not assign a later stage without supporting evidence.

21.20 Organisational identity and independence

Shipping records must preserve the independent identity of each vessel.

An organisation may be recorded because it has publicly undertaken a reparations programme.

That does not automatically make it a member of Reparation Nation Limited or IBIS.

It also does not establish consent for the organisation to be represented by either initiative.

A directory entry should identify the basis on which the organisation is included.

Where the entry relies on public information, its status should be described accordingly.

Where a formal partnership exists, that relationship should be recorded separately.

This distinction protects institutional independence and reduces the risk of confusing public research with membership or endorsement.

21.21 Examples of potential vessels

The project has identified several major organisations or institutions as potential vessels for research and recording.

These include CARICOM, the African Union, Quakers and the Church of England.

Each has a different institutional identity and a different relationship with reparatory justice.

CARICOM is a regional intergovernmental organisation.

The African Union is a continental intergovernmental organisation.

Quakers and the Church of England are religious institutions with distinct governing arrangements.

Their activities cannot automatically be treated as equivalent.

The investigation must identify a particular reparatory undertaking before assigning a voyage.

The existence of an organisation's general support for reparations is not proof that it has delivered a specific reparatory benefit.

21.22 CARICOM as a possible vessel

CARICOM's work concerning reparatory justice provides a potential subject for the shipping framework.

Its Reparations Commission and Ten-Point Plan identify an organised regional approach.

However, the plan itself should be distinguished from the implementation of particular programmes.

The system should identify which CARICOM body has responsibility for an activity, what undertaking was made and what evidence demonstrates progress.

A regional policy statement may be relevant cargo documentation without constituting a completed delivery.

Where action is undertaken by an individual member state, that state's institutional identity should be recorded separately from CARICOM's regional role.

The shipping framework should preserve those differences.

21.23 The African Union as a possible vessel

The African Union is another relevant institution for examining reparatory justice activity.

The investigation should identify specific AU decisions, programmes or commitments before creating voyages.

It should distinguish continental policy positions from the implementation of programmes by member states or other bodies.

The existence of an African Union position does not automatically establish that every member state has undertaken the same action.

The shipping record should therefore identify the responsible institution for each movement.

Any connection to a particular national programme should be supported by its own evidence.

21.24 Quakers as a possible vessel

Quaker organisations may undertake reparations-related research, commitments or programmes.

The investigation should identify the particular legal or institutional body responsible.

Different Quaker organisations and working groups may possess different responsibilities.

A statement by an individual Quaker participant should not automatically be treated as a binding commitment by the wider organisation.

Likewise, the provision of conference facilities is not automatically equivalent to reparatory delivery.

The shipping record should distinguish charitable support, organisational activity and specifically identified reparations programmes.

These distinctions are relevant to the wider report's examination of institutional roles.

21.25 The Church of England as a possible vessel

The Church of England has publicly examined historical connections involving enslavement and institutional wealth.

Such activity provides possible material for a shipping record.

However, the investigation should distinguish different Church bodies, trusts, commissioners, dioceses and programmes where relevant.

The announcement of funding or a long-term commitment should be recorded at its actual stage.

The system should not assume that the stated total has been immediately transferred or received by final beneficiaries.

Each identifiable movement should be supported by the appropriate source.

21.26 Global Afrikan Congress UK as a recorded vessel

The Shipping development work has included the examination of Global Afrikan Congress UK as a reparations vessel.

The project sought to identify an official or suitable public documentary reference and considered a 2021 United Nations submission concerning the organisation.

The submission provides historical and organisational information relevant to the vessel's identity.

However, such a document should not automatically be treated as proof of a current funding commitment or delivery.

The vessel's supporting documents should be distinguished from voyage-specific evidence.

The investigation should also preserve the difference between a document link and an organisation's official website.

A United Nations-hosted PDF containing information about an organisation is not necessarily the organisation's own website.

21.27 The importance of the original source

Every material shipping entry should be traceable to the document or communication supporting it.

A public announcement should be cited to its original source where available.

A financial commitment should be supported by an official document or another appropriately reliable record.

A reported transfer should identify its source.

A receipt should identify the evidence supporting it.

The original wording matters because reparations announcements may contain conditions, limitations, dates or qualifications.

A summary should not silently remove those qualifications.

The source record should therefore remain accessible for examination.

21.28 The sources register

The Shipping project's database design includes a sources component.

The relevant table is identified as:

rn_sources

This provides a distinct place for documentary evidence associated with shipping activity.

The sources register is conceptually separate from the organisations, voyages, cargo and movements being recorded.

That distinction is important because an institutional fact and the source supporting that fact are not the same thing.

The investigation should establish the actual fields, relationships and validation procedures in the implemented database.

The existence of a planned or named source table does not, by itself, establish that every displayed record has a valid source.

That requires inspection and testing.

21.29 The corrections register

The database design also includes:

rn_corrections

This reflects the importance of correcting and preserving information.

A reparatory activity record may change because new evidence becomes available, a previously announced programme is amended, a source is corrected or an institution disputes a description.

The corrections process should distinguish new evidence from a change in interpretation.

It should also record what information was changed and why.

The objective is to preserve a transparent history.

A correction should not silently remove the fact that an earlier statement appeared in the public record.

However, the appropriate level of public retention must also respect privacy, accuracy and applicable legal obligations.

21.30 The core database architecture

The identified Shipping database design includes the following principal tables.

Table	Intended subject
rn_organisations	Institutional identity records
rn_vessels	Vessels associated with reparatory activity
rn_voyages	Identifiable programmes or undertakings
rn_cargo	Reparatory value or subject matter
rn_movements	Recorded progress and transfers
rn_sources	Supporting documents and evidence
rn_corrections	Corrections and amendments

These table names form part of the project's documented development architecture.

The precise implemented fields and relationships require examination of the current database.

The list should therefore not be treated as a verified complete database schema.

21.31 The relationship between organisations and vessels

The presence of separate organisation and vessel tables indicates an architectural distinction between the identity of an institution and its shipping representation.

An organisation may exist independently of any shipping programme.

A vessel may provide the project's maritime representation of that organisation.

The investigation should establish whether this distinction is consistently implemented within the database.

It should also determine how duplicate organisation entries are prevented or corrected.

A change in an organisation's public name should not automatically destroy the history of its earlier voyages.

The system should preserve the relevant institutional continuity where evidence supports it.

21.32 The relationship between vessels and voyages

A vessel may undertake multiple voyages.

The database should therefore identify which voyages belong to or are associated with a particular vessel.

The implementation should also distinguish the organisation initiating a programme from other participating institutions.

A programme involving several organisations may require a clearly defined relationship rather than forcing all responsibility onto one vessel.

The investigation should examine how such relationships are represented in the actual database.

The architecture should not imply institutional responsibility beyond what the sources establish.

21.33 The relationship between voyages and cargo

A voyage may involve one or more forms of cargo.

For example, a programme might combine financial support with educational measures or the return of cultural materials.

The database should preserve each form of value clearly.

It should also distinguish intended cargo from cargo actually allocated, moved or received.

A stated monetary amount should not automatically be represented as a delivered monetary amount.

Non-monetary cargo may require descriptive or documentary verification rather than a financial calculation.

The investigation should examine whether the implemented database supports these distinctions.

21.34 The relationship between cargo and movements

Movement records should permit the progress of reparatory value to be examined over time.

The system should identify what changed, when, under whose responsibility and according to which source.

Not every movement will concern the same type of cargo.

Financial movements may require amount and currency information.

Cultural-property movements may require custody or title documentation.

Programme-related movements may require evidence of implementation.

The investigation should establish whether the current implementation accommodates the relevant differences without converting all outcomes into one unsupported metric.

21.35 The public Shipping website structure

The project's documented page architecture includes a Shipping home page, fleet, voyages, cargo, activity, Safe Harbour, map, register, search, reports, sources, methodology, status, corrections, about and help.

These pages are intended to serve different public-information functions.

The fleet page concerns organisations represented as vessels.

Voyage pages concern specific undertakings.

Cargo pages concern the reparatory value involved.

Activity and timeline functions concern changes over time.

Safe Harbour concerns delivery outcomes.

Sources and corrections support evidential accountability.

Methodology and status pages are intended to explain how records should be interpreted.

The existence of these planned pages does not establish that every page is currently complete, publicly accessible or operationally verified.

21.36 Search and register functions

The proposed public register and search functions are intended to make shipping records discoverable.

A user may wish to find a particular organisation, programme, type of cargo or source.

The investigation should establish what search features are currently implemented.

It should also determine whether searches distinguish verified records from entries under review.

The ability to find a record does not automatically establish the accuracy of that record.

Relevant source and status information should therefore accompany the result.

The system should make it possible to understand what the record signifies.

21.37 The Shipping map

The project includes a proposed map function.

Its intended purpose is to support the geographical examination of vessels, voyages, routes, destinations or movements.

However, the geographic representation of reparations activity requires care.

An organisation's headquarters may be in a different country from the affected communities or intended beneficiaries.

The location of a transfer administrator may differ from the final destination of reparatory value.

The map should therefore distinguish institutional location from delivery destination.

The investigation should examine the actual implemented map before claiming that particular routes or movements are displayed correctly.

21.38 The Shipping activity and news function

The project has developed a workflow through which relevant news or documentary reports may be converted into shipping records.

The intended process is to identify the facts, translate them into the project's maritime categories and update the database.

This may involve distinguishing the announcement of a programme from evidence of a commitment or transfer.

The investigation should examine whether the records preserve the original source and the date of the underlying event.

Publication of a news article does not necessarily establish that the reported development occurred on the publication date.

The shipping entry should preserve that distinction.

21.39 The documented database update workflow

The development records identify a process involving extraction of relevant facts, preparation of database entries and updates through phpMyAdmin.

This is an administrative implementation method rather than evidence that all possible shipping activities are automatically recorded.

The process depends upon selecting reliable sources and entering the correct information.

The investigation should distinguish a record being entered into the database from its factual verification.

A successful database update proves that information was stored.

It does not, by itself, establish that the underlying reparations event occurred.

That distinction is essential.

21.40 Recent development work

The Shipping project underwent implementation work during October 2026.

The recorded development activity included changes concerning the addition of vessels, voyages and related administrative pages.

The handover history describes uploading updated files, reviewing screenshots and testing particular page interactions.

These activities provide evidence of active development.

However, the full current source files, database contents and test results have not been independently examined for this section.

Accordingly, the report will not certify that the complete Shipping system has been tested and is operational.

The correct status of individual functions should be determined from the latest verified development record.

21.41 Saved is not tested and working

The Shipping development methodology distinguishes a saved file from a tested and working function.

An updated page may be uploaded successfully without every relevant action having been tested.

A database record may appear in a form without its relationships being correct.

A successful preview may not establish that the live public page behaves identically.

The investigation should therefore record actual testing evidence.

For each significant function, the relevant test should identify what was attempted, what happened and what result was observed.

The report should not silently convert a successful upload into a successful operational test.

21.42 Administrative authority

The Shipping system includes administrative functions for creating and updating records.

Such functions require a distinction between public browsing and authorised changes.

The development records identify administrator-restricted pages and role-related checks.

The investigation should establish how those controls operate in the current implementation.

It should also examine whether unauthorised users can alter sources, movement records or corrections.

The existence of a role check in one file does not establish that all administrative functions are securely protected.

That requires comprehensive testing according to the applicable security requirements.

21.43 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

Shipping records may affect how reparations organisations, affected communities and programmes are publicly understood.

The system should therefore be examined for safeguards against inaccurate, discriminatory or misleading classifications.

Particular questions concern how organisations are selected for inclusion, how evidence is assessed, who may approve changes and how disputed records are corrected.

The inquiry should also examine whether racial or ethnic assumptions are introduced into organisational descriptions without source evidence.

A public register should preserve the distinction between the identity of an institution and the race or ethnicity of persons associated with it.

The possibility of Institutional Racism affecting decisions is a legitimate subject for examination.

The report should seek operational safeguards rather than rely exclusively on general commitments.

21.44 Correction and the right to challenge a record

An organisation recorded as a vessel may wish to correct its official name, website, programme description or relationship with a voyage.

An intended beneficiary may dispute whether value was actually received.

A researcher may identify an outdated source.

The corrections process should provide a means of recording these issues.

The investigation should establish whether corrections require supporting evidence and whether the original record remains traceable where appropriate.

A challenge should not automatically be treated as proof that the record is incorrect.

Equally, the existence of an earlier entry should not prevent correction when reliable evidence demonstrates a mistake.

21.45 Preserving original meaning

The report adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle is particularly relevant to the translation of ordinary news and institutional statements into Shipping terminology.

An organisation announcing an intention must not be represented as having completed delivery.

A conditional commitment must not be represented as unconditional.

A reported allocation must not be silently converted into a payment.

A possible hazard must not be described as an established institutional failure.

An organisation's inclusion in the fleet must not be represented as its consent to membership.

The original evidence must remain available for comparison with the shipping interpretation.

21.46 The role of AI-assisted classification

AI may assist in examining documents, identifying relevant facts and proposing classifications.

However, its interpretation should not replace the original source.

A model may misread an announcement, merge different institutions or infer a transfer that the source does not establish.

The Shipping system should therefore distinguish AI-generated suggestions from accepted and verified records.

Where material changes require human authorisation, the relevant procedure should be documented.

A source link should remain attached to any consequential claim.

The use of AI should support evidential examination rather than create an appearance of certainty unsupported by documents.

21.47 The GRH's possible relationship with Shipping

The Global Reparations Hub has been publicly described as an international network and digital space for cooperation among reparations movements.

Reparation Nation Shipping seeks to record and follow reparatory activity.

These functions may be complementary.

An international network may help identify organisations and programmes that warrant documentation.

A shipping register may help participating organisations examine whether announced reparations have progressed towards delivery.

However, this possible relationship does not establish that the GRH has agreed to participate in Shipping.

Nor does it establish that the GRH lacks an equivalent mechanism.

The investigation should first establish the GRH's documented technical and institutional functions.

21.48 Networking and delivery as separate functions

An international reparations network may contribute to advocacy, research and cooperation without directly administering reparations transfers.

A delivery-tracking system may document transfers without itself possessing authority to negotiate or administer every reparations agreement.

The two functions should therefore be distinguished.

The GRH may assist organisations in sharing knowledge.

Shipping may assist readers in following specific reparatory undertakings.

IBIS may provide broader architectural mechanisms concerning identity and institutional relationships.

These approaches should be compared according to their actual purposes.

Their possible cooperation should not be confused with institutional merger or common ownership.

21.49 The question of practical benefit

The investigation should ask what practical benefit a reparatory justice initiative provides to affected persons and organisations.

For Shipping, one proposed benefit is the ability to distinguish announcements from verified delivery.

The system may also help preserve historical activity that would otherwise be scattered across documents, press releases and institutional websites.

However, usefulness must be assessed through actual user needs and operational evidence.

A directory containing many entries is not necessarily valuable if those entries are inaccurate.

A sophisticated interface is not necessarily useful if recipients cannot determine what has been delivered.

The project should therefore be assessed through the clarity, reliability and practical relevance of its records.

21.50 A proposed public vessel record

A vessel record could provide a consistent description of an organisation.

It should identify the official organisation name, institutional type, relevant jurisdiction, official website or documentary contact, and source references.

Where the organisation is recorded because of a particular reparations programme, the relevant voyage should be linked separately.

The record should distinguish public-source inclusion from formal membership or cooperation.

It should also identify any verified correction or qualification.

The following structure illustrates the information to be examined, rather than claiming that every field is implemented in the current database.

Field	Intended purpose
Vessel name	Preserve official institutional identity
Organisation type	Distinguish institutional forms
Jurisdiction	Identify legal or administrative context
Official website	Provide direct institutional reference
Sources	Support material claims
Voyages	Identify relevant programmes
Status	Describe current documentary position
Corrections	Preserve verified amendments
Relationship to Shipping	Distinguish public listing from partnership

21.51 A proposed public voyage record

A voyage record should identify the particular reparatory undertaking.

Relevant information may include the responsible vessel, programme title, original announcement, stated objectives, relevant dates, intended beneficiaries and documentary status.

The record should identify any cargo and movements separately.

Where the programme is collaborative, the participating institutions should be distinguished according to their documented roles.

The voyage should not be described as complete solely because an administrative announcement states that it has concluded.

The status should reflect the actual evidence.

21.52 A proposed cargo record

Cargo records should identify the nature of the reparatory value under examination.

The record should preserve quantities, amounts, property descriptions or programme outputs where those details are established.

Monetary values should retain their currency and date.

Non-monetary cargo should not be assigned an invented financial equivalent.

The record should distinguish announced value from allocated, transferred and received value.

Any changes should be traceable to the relevant documentary source.

These requirements help prevent materially different undertakings from being compared as though they were equivalent.

21.53 A proposed movement record

A movement record should preserve a dated change in a particular undertaking.

It should identify the type of movement, responsible institution, source and significance.

Where a transfer is involved, the sender and recipient should be identified where the evidence permits.

Where the event concerns only an administrative decision, the description should not imply transfer of value.

The record should also identify whether the movement is confirmed, reported or awaiting verification.

The exact status vocabulary should follow the project's approved methodology.

A public movement timeline can then be examined without assuming that every entry represents delivery.

21.54 The importance of distinguishing numbers

Financial reparations announcements may contain substantial monetary amounts.

These should be recorded according to what the source actually establishes.

A multi-year commitment should not automatically be described as one immediate payment.

A programme budget should not automatically be described as compensation delivered to beneficiaries.

A proposed total should not be described as an amount already received.

A percentage of a fund should not be calculated without confirming the applicable base amount.

Where values are aggregated, the system should avoid counting the same resources more than once.

These are essential requirements for reliable reparatory financial accountability.

21.55 Avoiding double-counting

One reparations programme may be discussed in several announcements.

An initial commitment may be repeated in annual reports, speeches and press releases.

If each announcement is recorded as new cargo, the system may exaggerate the total value involved.

The investigation should therefore establish whether repeated sources refer to the same undertaking.

It should identify the relationship between an original commitment and later updates.

The existence of several documents does not necessarily establish several separate payments.

A reliable movement history should preserve new developments without multiplying the underlying cargo.

21.56 Distinguishing financial and non-financial delivery

Reparatory justice may involve more than financial compensation.

Programmes may concern education, institutional acknowledgement, land, heritage, cultural property, research, health, housing or other measures.

The criteria for delivery may differ.

A payment may be evidenced through financial records.

The return of an artefact may require evidence of custody or ownership.

An educational programme may require evidence of services actually provided.

The Shipping methodology should recognise these differences.

A single status label should not conceal the nature of the outcome being verified.

21.57 The relationship between delivery and beneficiary identity

Identifying the intended beneficiary is central to determining whether reparatory value reached its destination.

However, beneficiary identity may involve legal, historical, racial, ethnic or institutional questions requiring careful treatment.

Shipping should not silently determine an individual's reparations entitlement merely because a source identifies a broad affected population.

Such questions may belong to other components of the wider IBIS architecture.

The Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine should remain separate according to their approved specifications.

Shipping's function is to record and follow activity within the evidence available to it.

The system should not claim an identity-verification or adjudicative power that has not been established.

21.58 Institutional accountability without institutional control

A public register may examine what an organisation has announced or delivered without controlling that organisation.

Shipping can therefore function as an accountability and information system rather than an authority governing every vessel.

The distinction matters when recording governments, churches or international institutions.

Reparation Nation Limited's recording of a voyage does not automatically create contractual authority over the organisation concerned.

Nor does it establish a right to represent the intended beneficiaries.

The record's credibility depends on documentary accuracy and clear statements of institutional independence.

21.59 The importance of an explicit methodology

A public methodology should explain what qualifies an organisation for inclusion, how a voyage is identified, how cargo is classified and how movements are verified.

It should also identify the meaning of each status.

Without such explanations, readers may interpret a record as stronger evidence than it actually provides.

The methodology should distinguish observations, source statements, reported outcomes and independently verified conclusions.

It should also establish how the system handles uncertainty and conflicting records.

The Shipping project's planned methodology page provides an appropriate location for this explanation.

The implementation and completeness of that page require verification.

21.60 The importance of a status page

A public status page can distinguish records that are complete, under review, awaiting sources or subject to correction.

This would assist readers in understanding the current state of the database.

It could also help distinguish architectural plans from implemented features.

However, the actual terminology and rules should be formally defined.

A record should not be described as verified merely because it has been published.

Likewise, an unresolved record should not automatically be treated as incorrect.

The status should describe the evidence and procedures actually available.

21.61 Historical preservation

Reparatory justice programmes often develop over long periods.

Organisational leadership may change.

Websites may disappear.

Announcements may be revised.

Funding may be delayed.

Delivery may occur years after the original commitment.

A shipping record should preserve the relevant chronology so that later developments can be understood in their historical context.

The sources and corrections registers are therefore important components of the architecture.

Historical preservation should remain compatible with appropriate correction of inaccurate information.

The purpose is to maintain a reliable record rather than a permanently frozen interpretation.

21.62 The investigation's implementation limitations

The present section draws upon Reparation Nation Shipping's established project descriptions, database-table names, page architecture and development history.

A limited public web search did not independently establish the current state of its individual public pages.

The complete current database, source code, admin permissions and latest test results have not been examined in this drafting turn.

Accordingly, this section does not certify that every described feature is operational.

It does not claim that all vessel, voyage, cargo and movement relationships have been fully tested.

Nor does it establish that every planned source or correction function is available to the public.

Those matters require direct examination of current project files and live results.

The architecture and intended methodology can nevertheless be explained without presenting unverified implementation claims as facts.

21.63 Principal questions for the Shipping project

The following questions should govern a future technical and documentary assessment.

1. What is the current approved methodology for identifying vessels?
2. How is an organisation's independent identity verified?
3. How are voyages linked to vessels?
4. How are collaborative programmes recorded?
5. What types of cargo are supported?
6. How are announced values distinguished from allocated values?
7. How are transfers recorded?
8. How is recipient identity established where relevant?
9. What evidence qualifies a receipt as verified?
10. What criteria govern Safe Harbour?
11. How are hazards and uncertainties classified?
12. How are original sources preserved?
13. What procedures exist for correcting records?
14. What prevents duplicate counting of commitments or transfers?
15. Which public pages are implemented and tested?

16. Which administrative functions are operational?
17. What access controls protect database changes?
18. What safeguards apply to organisational and racial identity information?
19. How are AI-generated interpretations distinguished from source facts?
20. What evidence demonstrates that the system operates according to its approved methodology?

These questions should be answered from actual project documentation and implementation tests.

21.64 Questions for external organisations recorded as vessels

Where Shipping records the activities of external organisations, appropriate questions may include:

1. Does the record identify your organisation correctly?
2. Is the stated programme title accurate?
3. Does the source correctly describe the undertaking?
4. Were resources formally committed?
5. Were any resources allocated?
6. Were transfers completed?
7. Who was the immediate recipient?
8. Who was the intended final beneficiary?
9. What evidence establishes receipt?
10. Is the programme ongoing, completed or otherwise changed?
11. Are any material conditions missing from the record?
12. Does the organisation wish to supply a correction or additional source?

The responses should be preserved as statements from the relevant organisation.

An institution's correction may alter the record when supported by appropriate evidence, but it should not automatically override independently verifiable information without examination.

21.65 Questions for the Global Reparations Hub

The GRH should be invited to clarify whether its digital platform includes functions for tracking reparations commitments, allocations, transfers or verified delivery.

It should also identify whether its principal operational purpose is networking, research, advocacy, programme administration or another defined function.

If the GRH maintains a register of reparatory programmes, its methodology could be compared with Shipping.

If it does not undertake delivery tracking, the two initiatives may perform complementary functions.

The investigation should avoid assuming either answer before obtaining the relevant information.

Any proposed cooperation should preserve each initiative's independent identity, governing authority and data responsibilities.

21.66 The possibility of cooperation

A constructive relationship between an international reparations network and a delivery-tracking system could potentially improve the availability of reliable information.

Participating organisations could contribute public documentary records.

Shipping could organise those records by vessel, voyage, cargo and movement.

International network participants could examine the results and identify inaccuracies or missing information.

Such cooperation would require agreement concerning institutional responsibility, data protection, attribution, correction and public communication.

No such agreement should be presumed.

The potential value lies in connecting coordination with evidential accountability while retaining independent organisational authority.

21.67 Comparison of the three distinct functions

Function	Principal purpose
Global Reparations Hub	Publicly described international networking, knowledge-sharing and movement cooperation
IBIS	Reparatory justice architecture involving defined identity and institutional distinctions
Reparation Nation Shipping	Recording and following reparatory activity, value, movement and delivery evidence

These functions can be examined separately.

Their possible overlap requires operational evidence.

A network is not automatically a claims engine.

An identity architecture is not automatically a shipping register.

A delivery-tracking system is not automatically an institution authorised to administer or distribute reparations.

The value of any integration would depend on clearly defined responsibilities and safeguards.

21.68 A standard for assessing useful reparatory progress

The investigation proposes that reparatory progress be examined according to what can be demonstrated.

The announcement of an initiative may be meaningful.

The establishment of a programme may be a further development.

The allocation of resources may be more concrete.

Transfer and receipt may provide stronger evidence of delivery.

Verified receipt may establish a specific material outcome.

However, these stages do not necessarily measure every aspect of reparatory justice, including acknowledgement, dignity, historical repair and institutional change.

The Shipping model should therefore avoid presenting a single delivery metric as a complete measure of justice.

Its purpose is to make a crucial part of the process more visible and accountable.

21.69 Documentary sources

Source 21A — Reparation Nation Limited company record

https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/14761041

Identifies the registered legal organisation associated with the project.

Source 21B — IBIS public website

https://ic3csi.com

Provides the public project location. Individual Shipping pages and operational status require direct verification.

Source 21C — Reparation Nation Shipping project documentation, October 2026

Includes the architectural descriptions of vessels, voyages, cargo, destinations, routes, hazards, movements and Safe Harbour.

Source 21D — Reparation Nation Shipping database and implementation records

Includes the identified database tables rn_organisations, rn_vessels, rn_voyages, rn_cargo, rn_movements, rn_sources and rn_corrections, together with relevant development and handover records.

Source 21E — Global Afrikan Congress UK, United Nations submission, April 2021

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

Provides a documentary reference relevant to the organisational identity of GACuk, rather than proof of delivery under a particular reparations programme.

Source 21F — CARICOM Reparations Commission

https://caricomreparations.org

Provides an institutional source for examining CARICOM's reparations programme and related documentary records.

Source 21G — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Provides contextual evidence concerning the GRH's international networking purpose.

The final report should attach or reference the current Shipping methodology, implemented database schema and verified test results before making technical certification claims.

21.70 Closing assessment

Reparation Nation Shipping provides a distinctive framework for organising information about reparatory justice activity.

Its central contribution is the separation of institutions, programmes, promised or intended value, movements and verified outcomes.

The maritime terminology creates an accessible structure while preserving important evidential distinctions.

An organisation is not a programme.

A programme is not a delivery.

Cargo announced is not necessarily cargo allocated.

Cargo allocated is not necessarily cargo transferred.

Cargo transferred is not necessarily cargo received by the intended beneficiary.

Receipt reported is not necessarily receipt independently verified.

These distinctions are substantive rather than merely rhetorical.

They provide a basis for examining whether reparations initiatives progress beyond statements of intention towards actual benefits.

The project also identifies the importance of documentary sources, corrections and the preservation of institutional independence.

However, the present investigation distinguishes the Shipping architecture from the operational state of its website and database.

Not every described function has been independently verified during preparation of this section.

The Global Reparations Hub's publicly described emphasis upon international networking may be complementary to Shipping's delivery-tracking approach.

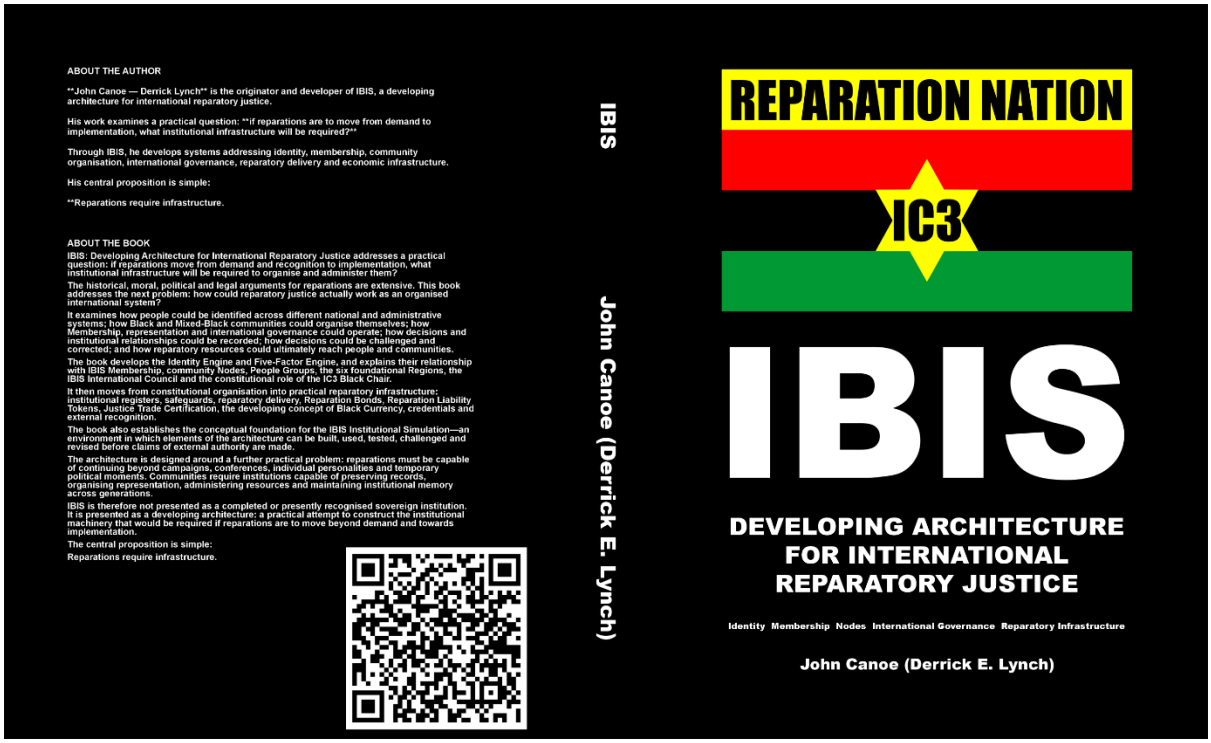
That possibility requires examination of the GRH's own technical functionality and any agreed institutional relationship.

The central finding of this section is that Reparation Nation Shipping offers an architectural method for distinguishing reparatory announcements and commitments from allocations, transfers, receipts and verified delivery, while preserving the independent identity of the organisations whose activities are recorded.

Its usefulness must ultimately be assessed through the reliability of its evidence, accuracy of its records, accessibility of its methodology and verified operation of its functions.

The following section will juxtapose the Global Reparations Hub and IBIS in a direct comparative framework, identifying their respective purposes, institutional structures, operational approaches, safeguards, evidence limitations and possibilities for cooperation.

End of Section 21 — Reparation Nation Shipping: Vessels, Voyages, Cargo, Movement, Verified Delivery and International Reparations Accountability.



https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/B0HLST71K3

SECTION 22 — THE GREAT REPARATIONS HUB CHALLENGE: GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB VERSUS IBIS — AN INSTITUTIONAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND OPERATIONAL JUXTAPOSITION

22.1 Introduction and purpose of the challenge

This section presents a direct comparison between the Global Reparations Hub (GRH) and the IBIS Reparations Hub developed through Reparation Nation Limited.

The comparison is intended to encourage critical examination, constructive disagreement, evidence-based debate and practical cooperation concerning the future of international reparatory justice.

The central purpose is not to declare a winner in advance.

It is to ask which problems the respective initiatives seek to solve, what institutional and technical mechanisms they have developed, what evidence demonstrates their usefulness, and whether their approaches could strengthen one another.

The comparison also seeks to encourage Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations, researchers, international institutions and intended beneficiaries to examine the structures being developed in their interests.

Both initiatives use the concept of a *hub*.

However, the use of a common word does not establish a common organisational identity, purpose, architecture, governance structure or operational capability.

The Great Reparations Hub Challenge asks a simple but demanding question: What exactly does each Hub do, who controls it, who benefits, what safeguards exist, and what verifiable reparatory justice outcomes can it demonstrate?

The answer should be developed through public evidence, institutional explanations, practical demonstrations and open examination.

22.2 The spirit of the challenge

The challenge is intended to be serious in substance and constructive in spirit.

It invites the participating institutions to explain their work clearly and make themselves available for informed questioning.

It does not require either initiative to accept the other's architecture.

It does not presume that there is room for only one reparations hub.

It does not presume that international coordination and technical administration are competing objectives.

The comparison should make it possible to identify differences without misrepresenting them as deficiencies.

Where one initiative addresses a problem the other does not seek to address, that distinction should be recorded.

Where both address the same problem, their approaches should be examined.

Where cooperation could improve practical outcomes, the relevant proposal should be tested.

The ultimate purpose is reparatory justice, not the promotion of institutional rivalry for its own sake.

22.3 The two initiatives under examination

The Global Reparations Hub is publicly described as an international network and collaborative digital space intended to connect reparations movements, strengthen knowledge-sharing and support international cooperation.

Decolonize Berlin reports that the initiative was founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

Its published organisational structure includes a Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

IBIS is an architecture for international reparatory justice developed through Reparation Nation Limited.

The company was incorporated in England and Wales on 27 March 2023 under company number 14761041.

IBIS expressly separates identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

Its Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are separate architectural components.

Reparation Nation Shipping provides a related system for documenting reparatory organisations, programmes, value, movements and evidence of delivery.

These descriptions establish different starting points for comparison.

22.4 Comparison must distinguish institutions from projects

The legal and organisational entities involved must be identified accurately.

Reparation Nation Limited is a registered company.

IBIS is a project and architecture developed through it.

Reparation Nation Shipping is another associated project.

The GRH is a publicly documented international initiative whose precise independent legal status and administrative arrangements have not yet been fully verified within this investigation.

These distinctions matter.

The registration of Reparation Nation Limited does not prove that every IBIS function works.

The international participation of the GRH does not establish its separate legal personality.

A project's technical architecture and its responsible legal entity are different subjects.

The comparison must therefore examine both the institution responsible and the functions being developed.

22.5 The principal comparison table

Question	Global Reparations Hub	IBIS / Reparation Nation Limited
Principal description	International reparations network and collaborative digital space	International reparatory justice architecture

Founding history	Reported foundation in August 2024	Reparation Nation Limited incorporated March 2023
Responsible legal identity	Separate legal form requires further verification	Reparation Nation Limited, company 14761041
Publicly stated priority	Connecting movements and strengthening cooperation	Structuring identity, institutional relationships and reparatory justice processes
Principal population	Strong public focus on People of African Descent	Explicit focus on Black and Mixed-Black people
International participation	International meetings and launches publicly documented	International architectural purpose; institutional participation requires verification
Governance	Core Group and committees publicly described	Company governance identifiable; IBIS operational governance requires documentation
Community ownership	Described publicly	Not to be presumed; ownership and participation must be separately identified
Identity Engine	Equivalent not established from records examined	Distinct architectural component
Five-Factor Engine	Equivalent not established	Distinct architectural component
Membership	General membership described	Identity and membership expressly distinguished
Recognition	Procedures require verification	Recognition expressly distinguished from membership
Representation	Formal authority rules require verification	Membership expressly distinguished from representation
Safeguards	Specific documented controls require examination	Explicit anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism requirements
Delivery tracking	Equivalent functionality not verified	Reparation Nation Shipping provides the stated tracking architecture

Technical implementation	Complete functionality not independently examined	Website development documented; individual functions require testing
Public accountability	Governance and contact arrangements require clarification	Legal company identity established; project outcomes require verification

The table is a documentary comparison, not a completed operational audit.

22.6 Challenge One: What problem is each Hub solving?

The GRH's published material identifies a problem of fragmentation within international reparations activity.

Movements may operate in different countries, possess limited resources and lack opportunities to exchange knowledge or coordinate strategy.

The GRH seeks to address that problem through international networking, shared information and collaborative activity.

IBIS addresses a different set of architectural questions concerning identity, institutional relationships, authority and reparatory justice processes.

Reparation Nation Shipping addresses the distinction between announcing reparations and demonstrating their delivery.

These problems are related but not identical.

The first challenge is therefore for each initiative to explain precisely which problem it considers itself responsible for solving.

An initiative should not be judged negatively merely because it does not perform a function outside its intended mission.

22.7 Challenge Two: Who established the Hub?

The GRH has a reported international founding history involving Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin.

However, the complete founding charter, legal structure and governing authority require clarification.

Reparation Nation Limited possesses an independently verifiable incorporation record.

The development and ownership of IBIS should additionally be established through its project documentation.

The challenge is for both initiatives to provide an accessible account of their origin, responsible institutions and present governance.

A founding history should distinguish those who conceived the project, those who supplied assistance, those who hold legal responsibility and those who currently govern it.

These relationships should not be silently combined.

22.8 Challenge Three: Who owns the Hub?

Ownership may concern legal entities, assets, names, software, domains, records or governance rights.

The GRH has been described as a community-owned digital space.

The investigation should establish what that expression means within its formal arrangements.

Reparation Nation Limited's company identity provides a clear legal reference, but the ownership and licensing arrangements applicable to particular IBIS assets should be established from the relevant records.

The challenge is therefore not simply to ask which institution uses the word *ownership*.

It is to establish what is owned, who possesses the relevant rights and how those rights are exercised.

Community participation and legal ownership should be distinguished.

22.9 Challenge Four: Who are the intended beneficiaries?

The GRH's published materials place substantial emphasis on People of African Descent and reparations concerning enslavement and colonialism.

IBIS has been developed with a specific focus on Black and Mixed-Black people.

The challenge is for both initiatives to explain the population they intend to serve.

It should also establish whether their institutional membership is restricted to intended beneficiaries or open to a wider group of participants.

A researcher, lawyer or supporting organisation may contribute to reparatory justice without personally qualifying for a particular reparations remedy.

The distinction between beneficiary identity and institutional membership should therefore be explicit.

22.10 Challenge Five: How is identity treated?

IBIS expressly identifies an Identity Engine within its architecture.

This is distinct from its Five-Factor Engine.

The GRH's published network descriptions do not yet establish a directly equivalent identity-related system.

However, that absence from the sources examined does not establish that the GRH lacks identity procedures.

The challenge is for each initiative to explain whether it collects, verifies, classifies or otherwise manages identity-related information.

It should also explain the purpose and limits of any such process.

Personal identity must not be treated as automatically equivalent to organisational membership, citizenship or eligibility for a reparations programme.

22.11 Challenge Six: What does the Five-Factor Engine do?

The Five-Factor Engine is a separately defined IBIS component.

It should be explained according to the authoritative IBIS book and technical specifications.

The present comparison does not invent its five factors or their rules.

The challenge is to establish what the engine is designed to accomplish, which evidence it uses and what safeguards govern its outputs.

If the GRH possesses a system serving an equivalent function, its design should be examined.

If it does not undertake that function, the distinction should be recorded without presuming inadequacy.

A network intended primarily for international communication may not require the same components as a reparatory justice architecture.

22.12 Challenge Seven: Who may become a member?

The GRH's reported structure includes general membership.

The investigation should establish its eligibility rules, admission process and rights.

IBIS distinguishes membership from identity.

The challenge is for both initiatives to explain whether membership is individual, organisational or both.

It should also establish whether members exercise governance rights, gain access to particular services or assume formal responsibilities.

Attendance at a launch or participation in an online discussion should not automatically be represented as formal membership.

22.13 Challenge Eight: Who may represent whom?

Representation is a central institutional accountability question.

A person may speak at an event without being authorised to represent the organisation named alongside their biography.

A member may participate in a network without possessing authority to speak for all other members.

An international hub may support grassroots organisations without automatically receiving authority to represent their entire movement.

IBIS expressly distinguishes membership from representation.

The challenge is for both initiatives to identify their procedures for verifying representative authority and limiting it to the appropriate scope.

This is particularly relevant to the GRH's use of the terms grassroots-led and community-owned.

22.14 Challenge Nine: How are longstanding organisations recognised?

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement has a history preceding both initiatives.

The African Reparations Movement UK was established in 1993.

Other organisations and campaigns have continued reparations activity over subsequent decades.

The challenge is for both Hubs to explain how they identify and acknowledge existing organisations.

Recognition should not automatically become membership.

Historical importance should not automatically become present governing authority.

A public directory should not falsely imply endorsement.

The purpose is to preserve independent organisational identities while enabling cooperation.

22.15 Challenge Ten: Who was consulted?

Empress Judah's email of 18 October 2026 raises questions concerning consultation with longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations before the London GRH launch.

The GRH should be invited to provide its consultation history from 2024 onwards.

IBIS should similarly be examined concerning the consultation undertaken during its own development.

The comparison should distinguish consultation before founding decisions from notification of completed activities.

It should also distinguish formal organisational participation from the attendance of individuals.

Neither initiative should claim representative authority solely from the fact that interested people attended an event.

22.16 Challenge Eleven: What safeguards exist against anti-Black racism?

The safeguards inquiry should be applied to both institutions.

The central question is whether each accepts that anti-Black racism may potentially affect its governance, membership, consultation, representation or decision-making processes.

If the possibility is accepted, what safeguards exist?

The GRH should identify relevant policies, responsible officers and review arrangements.

IBIS should identify its specified controls, implemented functions and test results.

The comparison should distinguish general commitments, documented safeguards and operational evidence.

A published anti-racist mission does not automatically prove that every decision-making procedure is safeguarded.

22.17 Challenge Twelve: What safeguards exist against Institutional Racism?

Institutional Racism concerns more than the possible intentions of individual officers.

The inquiry should consider policies, classifications, administrative rules, discretionary powers and institutional outcomes.

Both initiatives should explain how their systems permit examination of potentially discriminatory processes.

Relevant mechanisms may include recorded reasons, clear decision criteria, review procedures, corrections and accountable governance.

The existence of a question about Institutional Racism must not be converted into an accusation that it has been established.

Equally, the question must not be dismissed merely because a completed discrimination finding has not been produced.

22.18 Challenge Thirteen: Who controls decisions?

The GRH publicly describes an international structure involving several committees and membership categories.

The relationship between those bodies and the ultimate governing authority requires clarification.

Reparation Nation Limited has identifiable company governance, while IBIS-specific administrative permissions and procedures require separate examination.

The challenge is to establish who may admit members, authorise representatives, change institutional rules, approve partnerships and control funds.

Public prominence should not be confused with formal authority.

The person moderating a conference session does not automatically govern the institution being presented.

22.19 Challenge Fourteen: Can decisions be challenged?

Both initiatives should explain what happens when a person disputes a decision.

Can a membership refusal be reviewed?

Can an inaccurate representation record be corrected?

Can a person challenge a mistaken identity classification?

Can a grassroots organisation request an explanation for its exclusion from a consultation process?

What happens when a technical system produces an incorrect result?

The availability of a written review procedure is a substantive feature of institutional accountability.

It should be examined separately from general assurances concerning equality or good intentions.

22.20 Challenge Fifteen: What digital functions actually work?

The public existence of a website does not establish the operational status of every advertised function.

The GRH should be invited to demonstrate the principal functions of its digital platform.

IBIS should be examined through its current website, relevant files and tests.

The assessment should distinguish features that are planned, architecturally defined, implemented, tested and independently verified.

The same evidential standards should be applied to both.

An attractive presentation should not substitute for proof of functionality.

Neither should an incomplete system be described as fully operational.

22.21 Challenge Sixteen: How is source evidence preserved?

Both initiatives may encounter historical documents, institutional statements, research and personal testimony.

The challenge is to establish how they preserve the original source of a claim.

An interpretation should remain distinguishable from the underlying evidence.

An organisational statement should not be silently rewritten.

A correction should identify what changed.

Where AI assists in analysing records, its output should not replace the meaning of the original material.

Source preservation is essential to avoiding distortion within reparatory justice research.

22.22 Challenge Seventeen: How are false or disputed records corrected?

An organisation may dispute its classification, membership status or alleged representative relationship.

A person may challenge an identity record.

A reparations programme may change its objectives, funding or delivery arrangements.

Both initiatives should explain how such matters are corrected.

The GRH's procedures require documentary examination.

IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping have correction and safeguarding objectives whose implementation must be tested.

The ability to publish a record is not sufficient.

A credible system should also explain how the record can be challenged and corrected.

22.23 Challenge Eighteen: What happens after a reparations announcement?

The GRH's published purpose emphasises networking, international solidarity and cooperation.

Reparation Nation Shipping is designed to follow reparatory activity through distinct stages of progress.

The challenge is to identify whether either institution records what happens after an announcement.

Does it establish the responsible organisation?

Does it identify the undertaking?

Does it record allocation of resources?

Does it follow transfers?

Does it identify intended beneficiaries?

Does it distinguish reported receipt from verified receipt?

These questions concern the evidence of reparatory delivery.

A networking initiative may contribute valuable coordination without itself undertaking delivery verification.

That distinction should be recognised rather than obscured.

22.24 Challenge Nineteen: Who receives the reparations?

The ultimate intended recipient is a central question of reparatory justice.

An institution may announce a programme intended to benefit affected people.

However, resources may pass through several administrative bodies before reaching those people.

The challenge is to distinguish an intermediary recipient from the intended final beneficiary.

Reparation Nation Shipping expressly provides a framework for examining such movements.

The GRH should be asked whether its activities include comparable functions or whether it primarily supports organisations engaged in those processes.

The two initiatives should be evaluated according to their actual roles.

22.25 Challenge Twenty: How is delivery verified?

Verification concerns evidence supporting an outcome.

A public announcement of completion may not establish that the intended recipients received the promised value.

A programme administrator's report may be relevant but should remain attributable to its source.

The challenge is to establish what evidence each initiative requires before presenting delivery as verified.

Where no delivery-verification function is intended, that should be stated clearly.

A hub's usefulness may derive from coordination rather than direct verification.

The comparison should make those functional differences visible.

22.26 Challenge Twenty-One: How are institutional finances explained?

The GRH's complete financial administration and funding arrangements remain to be established through authoritative records.

Reparation Nation Limited has a verifiable registered company identity, but the resources devoted to individual projects require separate examination.

Both initiatives should identify the institutions responsible for receiving and administering funds associated with their activities.

They should also explain who authorises expenditure and how financial accountability operates.

The availability of company registration information does not by itself establish transparency concerning every project transaction.

A consistent evidential standard is required.

22.27 Challenge Twenty-Two: What does community ownership mean?

The GRH publicity uses the expression community-owned.

The challenge is to determine whether that refers to legal ownership, participatory governance, collective stewardship or another arrangement.

IBIS should be examined concerning the separate question of how affected persons and independent organisations can participate without surrendering their own authority.

Neither description should be treated as self-explanatory.

The relevant rights should be identified.

The comparison should ask who may vote, appoint representatives, change rules, control assets, correct records and challenge decisions.

22.28 Challenge Twenty-Three: Can the public identify an authorised contact?

Empress Judah's correspondence raises the availability of a direct official GRH contact as an outstanding concern.

The GRH should identify its authorised governance and public communication channels.

Reparation Nation Limited should likewise maintain clear contact arrangements for questions concerning IBIS and Shipping.

The challenge is practical.

Can an interested organisation ask a substantive question and obtain an answer from an identifiable institution?

Can it distinguish an event organiser from a governing body?

Can it establish who is authorised to make a commitment on behalf of the project?

These are necessary features of reliable institutional communication.

22.29 Challenge Twenty-Four: Can the initiatives cooperate without merging?

A particularly important question is whether the GRH and IBIS can cooperate while preserving their separate identities.

International networking and technical architecture need not be mutually exclusive.

A network may identify organisations and facilitate communication.

An architecture may support structured information and defined institutional relationships.

A shipping system may provide additional accountability concerning reparatory activity.

However, cooperation should not automatically entail common ownership, membership or representative authority.

Any practical partnership should be based on clearly defined purposes, responsibilities and safeguards.

22.30 The most important functional differences

The available evidence suggests three principal functional emphases.

Initiative	Principal emphasis	Practical question
Global Reparations Hub	Connecting organisations and supporting international reparations cooperation	Can reparations movements communicate and collaborate more effectively?

IBIS	Developing structured reparatory justice architecture	Can identity, membership, recognition and authority be treated through clearly differentiated processes?
Reparation Nation Shipping	Recording and following reparatory activity	Can promises, commitments, allocations, transfers and verified delivery be distinguished?

These emphases are not necessarily exclusive.

The GRH may possess additional functions that have not yet been verified.

IBIS may incorporate networking functions.

Shipping may support public communication and research.

The purpose of the comparison is to identify demonstrated capabilities rather than confine the initiatives to artificially narrow descriptions.

22.31 The challenge of institutional maturity

Different initiatives may be at different stages of development.

One may have a wider international participant network.

Another may possess more detailed technical specifications.

One may have a registered legal entity.

Another may operate through collaborative governance.

These characteristics do not automatically establish the maturity of every operational function.

The comparison should therefore assess each function separately.

A wide network is evidence of reach, not necessarily delivery.

A detailed architecture is evidence of design, not necessarily implementation.

An implemented feature is evidence of development, not necessarily reliable operation.

A completed test provides evidence of a particular result, not universal performance.

This standard should be applied equally.

22.32 The proposed operational evidence scale

Evidence stage	Meaning	Appropriate description

1. Announced	An intention or feature has been publicly stated	Proposed or announced
2. Documented	A specification or policy exists	Defined
3. Implemented	A function or procedure has been put in place	Implemented
4. Demonstrated	A functioning example has been shown	Demonstrated
5. Tested	Defined tests have been performed	Tested
6. Verified	Sufficient evidence confirms the specified result	Verified within the stated scope
7. Independently assessed	An appropriate independent party has examined the result	Independently assessed

This scale is proposed for the comparison.

It is not a certification system already adopted by either institution.

A later report should identify the evidence supporting each rating.

22.33 No invented numerical winner

A comparison of this kind may tempt researchers to assign arbitrary scores.

However, a numerical score can create a misleading appearance of precision when the underlying evidence is incomplete.

The present investigation has not independently audited every relevant GRH or IBIS function.

It would therefore be premature to declare one initiative the winner through an invented rating.

A future assessment may use published criteria and evidence-based scoring.

The criteria should be agreed or at least disclosed before the results are calculated.

An unanswered question should be recorded as unverified rather than automatically assigned a failing score.

This protects the integrity of the challenge.

22.34 The importance of grassroots scrutiny

The challenge should not be restricted to the founders or public speakers of the two initiatives.

Longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations should have opportunities to examine the respective approaches.

Their historical knowledge and practical experience may identify problems not apparent from institutional publicity.

The investigation should seek informed contributions from dedicated reparations organisations, wider civil-society participants and potential beneficiaries.

Participation in scrutiny should not be treated as consent to membership.

Criticism should not automatically be treated as opposition to reparatory justice.

The purpose is to improve the reliability and usefulness of the initiatives being examined.

22.35 The position of Empress Judah

Empress Judah's correspondence provides a valuable starting point for community scrutiny.

Her concerns concern consultation, communication, institutional identity and the ability of established organisations to understand the GRH being introduced.

The Great Reparations Hub Challenge can incorporate those questions without transforming them into accusations.

It can also broaden the examination to include IBIS's own governance, implementation and safeguarding evidence.

This is important to the fairness of the comparison.

An institution requesting transparency from another should be willing to explain its own relevant arrangements.

Empress Judah's independent position must be preserved throughout.

The challenge should not present her as endorsing IBIS or Reparation Nation Limited merely because her questions have contributed to the investigation.

22.36 The position of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited is entitled to explain and submit its architecture for scrutiny.

It may invite the GRH and other organisations to examine whether its systems could contribute to international reparatory justice.

However, its own legal identity and technical development do not exempt it from examination.

The company should distinguish its registered status from the maturity of its projects.

It should identify which IBIS features are implemented and which remain in development.

It should make clear what evidence supports claims concerning safeguards and functionality.

The same expectation should apply to the GRH.

The challenge should therefore be reciprocal.

22.37 A proposed public challenge format

The two initiatives could be invited to participate in a structured comparison organised around their actual functions.

Each would receive the same principal institutional questions.

Each would be invited to submit founding documents, governance explanations, technical demonstrations and relevant safeguarding evidence.

Where their functions differ, the questions could be adapted transparently.

Independent grassroots organisations could then examine the responses and identify matters requiring clarification.

The discussion should distinguish documented facts from proposals and personal opinions.

Any disagreement should remain linked to the specific evidence under discussion.

The purpose would be to assist participants in understanding what each initiative actually offers.

22.38 A proposed evidence-first meeting

A constructive meeting would benefit from advance circulation of the relevant documents.

For the GRH, these would include its founding statement, organisational chart, membership rules, community-ownership explanation, official contact details and description of its digital platform.

For IBIS, the relevant materials would include the controlling architectural book, project definitions, website implementation records, technical demonstrations and available test results.

For Shipping, they would include the methodology, data structure, public records and evidence distinguishing delivery stages.

Participants should be informed of which documents have been verified and which remain incomplete.

The meeting should not require the parties to agree on institutional superiority before examining the evidence.

22.39 The proposed direct questions to both initiatives

The following questions should be answered separately by the GRH and IBIS representatives.

1. What problem is your initiative principally intended to solve?
2. Who established it?
3. Which institution is legally or administratively responsible?
4. Who governs it?
5. Who owns its principal assets and intellectual property?
6. Who may become a member or participant?
7. Who are its intended beneficiaries?
8. How are identity and membership distinguished?
9. How is representative authority established?
10. What consultation preceded its establishment?
11. How are established grassroots reparations organisations involved?
12. What safeguards exist against anti-Black racism?
13. What safeguards exist against Institutional Racism?
14. What procedures permit review and correction of decisions?
15. What digital functions are presently operational?
16. Which functions have been tested?
17. What evidence demonstrates their usefulness?
18. What funding arrangements support the initiative?
19. What official contact is authorised to answer questions?
20. How does the initiative measure practical reparatory outcomes?
21. Does it record or verify reparations delivery?

22. How can an independent organisation cooperate without surrendering its authority?
23. Which limitations or development needs does the initiative acknowledge?
24. What specific form of cooperation with the other initiative would it consider useful?

The answers should identify supporting evidence wherever practicable.

22.40 Questions specifically for the GRH

In addition to the common questions, the GRH should clarify the institutional relationship between its international foundation and the London launch.

It should identify its governing authority, the meaning of community ownership and the status of its UK organisers.

It should explain how grassroots organisations are admitted, consulted or represented.

It should also clarify whether its digital platform performs any administrative or delivery-verification functions beyond networking and information-sharing.

These questions arise directly from the public documentary record.

They are not presumptions that the GRH lacks the relevant arrangements.

22.41 Questions specifically for IBIS

IBIS should provide the authoritative definition of its Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine.

It should distinguish both from other components of the architecture.

It should identify which safeguards are designed, implemented and tested.

It should also explain the relationship between public browsing, identity-required actions and institutional authorisation.

The project should make clear which parts of the architecture are documented in the book and which are currently operational on the website.

The Shipping system should be examined separately according to its own methodology.

These questions are necessary to avoid representing architectural ambition as completed functionality.

22.42 Questions specifically for Shipping

Reparation Nation Shipping should explain how organisations are identified as vessels, how programmes become voyages and what qualifies as cargo.

It should demonstrate the distinction between announcements, commitments, allocations, transfers, receipts and verified receipt.

It should also identify how sources are recorded, corrections are made and duplicate counting is prevented.

Where Safe Harbour is used to describe a completed outcome, the evidence required for that status should be explained.

These questions will allow observers to assess whether the maritime architecture creates useful evidential accountability.

22.43 A proposed cooperation model

One possible cooperation model would preserve three independent functions.

The GRH could provide international communication and connections among reparations organisations.

IBIS could provide architectural mechanisms for distinguishing identity, membership, recognition and representation.

Reparation Nation Shipping could provide structured records of reparatory programmes and delivery evidence.

Such an arrangement would not require the institutions to merge.

It would require specific agreements concerning data, intellectual property, decision-making authority, safeguarding and corrections.

No institution should be presumed to have accepted this model.

It is presented as a possibility for discussion and testing.

22.44 Risks requiring examination before cooperation

Any proposed collaboration should identify its risks.

These may concern confusion over ownership, unverified representative authority, inconsistent terminology, inaccurate records, data protection, technical integration, disputed decisions and unequal influence between participating organisations.

The parties should establish how those risks would be managed.

In particular, an organisation's membership in one initiative should not automatically be treated as membership in another.

Information recorded in one system should not automatically become an authoritative fact in a second system without appropriate verification.

A technical integration should preserve the source and meaning of the underlying records.

22.45 Safeguards for independent grassroots organisations

A cooperative arrangement should respect the independence of grassroots organisations.

Participation should not silently transfer their identities, assets or representative authority.

An organisation should be able to understand what information will be recorded about it and what institutional relationship, if any, is being proposed.

Relevant agreements should identify the scope of participation.

The existence of an international network should not eliminate the independent voice of its participants.

Similarly, the use of a technical architecture should not automatically confer authority upon its developer to represent every organisation recorded within it.

These principles protect the integrity of cooperation.

22.46 Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism

Any comparison or proposed cooperation should include specific safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The inquiry should examine how decisions concerning participation, funding, data, representation and complaints are made.

It should identify the persons responsible and the available review mechanisms.

The institutions should be invited to state whether they accept the possibility that such racism could affect their processes.

They should then provide evidence of safeguards addressing that possibility.

A declaration of good intentions should be distinguished from operational protections.

The comparison should evaluate both initiatives against the same principles.

22.47 The role of evidence in disagreement

Constructive disagreement may concern architecture, institutional mission, historical interpretation, governance, technical functionality or the most effective route to reparatory justice.

Such disagreements should be encouraged where they are relevant and supported by evidence.

Participants should be able to challenge a particular claim without being required to reject the entire initiative.

A criticism of governance is not necessarily a criticism of the organisation's stated reparatory objectives.

A question concerning technical implementation is not necessarily a rejection of the architecture.

The challenge should preserve these distinctions.

The purpose is to make the initiatives more accountable and useful through informed examination.

22.48 The problem of premature conclusions

The available record establishes substantial public information concerning the GRH's international development and London presentation.

It also establishes the registered legal identity of Reparation Nation Limited and important architectural principles of IBIS.

However, the investigation has not yet obtained the complete governance and technical records needed for a definitive comparison of operational capability.

A premature declaration that one initiative is superior would therefore exceed the current evidence.

The same applies to a conclusion that the initiatives are incompatible.

The appropriate present finding is that their documented emphases differ and their possible complementarity deserves structured examination.

That conclusion can be refined as further evidence becomes available.

22.49 Preserving the original meaning of each initiative

The comparison adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This applies to the GRH, IBIS, Empress Judah and every organisation or person contributing to the investigation.

The GRH's description of community ownership should not be silently rewritten into a legal ownership claim without evidence.

IBIS's Identity Engine must not be merged with its Five-Factor Engine.

A proposal for cooperation must not be described as an agreement.

A question about safeguards must not be converted into an accusation that wrongdoing has occurred.

An architectural objective must not be represented as a successfully tested function.

The comparison must preserve each initiative's own terminology while examining its meaning.

22.50 A public evidence matrix for the challenge

Subject	GRH documentary evidence	IBIS documentary evidence	Outstanding assessment
Founding	Decolonize Berlin and HRW material	Companies House and project records	Complete respective founding arrangements
Governance	International committees described	Company identity established	Detailed project and network decision-making
Beneficiaries	People of African Descent emphasised	Black and Mixed-Black focus	Formal definitions and programme application
Consultation	International meetings and public events	Project development history	Complete stakeholder and consultation records
Membership	General membership described	Conceptually separate from identity	Actual rules and systems
Representation	Public participants identified	Explicit architectural distinction	Authorisation procedures
Technical functions	Digital networking purpose described	Website and architectural components identified	Demonstrations and testing
Safeguards	Specific policies require examination	Explicit safeguarding requirement	Implemented and verified controls
Delivery	Equivalent mechanisms unverified	Shipping methodology defined	Actual delivery records and verification tests

Corrections	Procedures require examination	Correction architecture identified	Operational demonstrations
Public communication	London organiser routes documented	Project website identified	Official contacts and accountable responses
Cooperation	Not established	Possible subject for discussion	Formal agreement, if pursued

This matrix should be updated as original documents and operational evidence become available.

22.51 Proposed documentary challenge rules

To ensure that the exercise remains constructive, each participating initiative should be assessed through the same general standards.

The first is accurate identification of the organisation or project concerned.

The second is preservation of the source documents.

The third is separation of stated objectives from operational evidence.

The fourth is recognition of institutional independence.

The fifth is disclosure of the basis for material claims.

The sixth is the opportunity to correct inaccuracies.

The seventh is the distinction between consultation, membership and representative authority.

The eighth is the examination of specific safeguards.

The ninth is the avoidance of invented ratings or unsupported conclusions.

The tenth is a commitment to identifying practical improvements and possible cooperation.

These are proposed rules for the challenge, not rules already accepted by the GRH.

22.52 The role of affected communities in assessing usefulness

Ultimately, the practical value of a reparations hub should be examined in relation to the needs of the persons and communities whose interests it seeks to advance.

An institution may be effective at international coordination while possessing limited direct involvement in delivery.

Another may possess useful technical architecture while still requiring broader participation and testing.

A delivery register may improve accountability without itself creating the reparatory resources being tracked.

Affected communities may therefore value different functions.

The challenge should permit those perspectives to be heard without presuming that a single institutional model must satisfy every need.

The most useful outcome may be a division of functions, an improved design, a new partnership or recognition that several independent approaches are necessary.

22.53 The importance of practical demonstration

A public discussion could be strengthened by practical examples.

The GRH could demonstrate how an organisation joins, communicates or accesses its international resources.

IBIS could demonstrate an implemented function illustrating its architectural distinctions.

Shipping could demonstrate a voyage record supported by original sources and a clearly identified movement status.

Each demonstration should identify its limitations.

A demonstration should not be presented as a complete independent audit.

However, it can provide useful evidence that a particular function has moved beyond description into observable operation.

22.54 What would count as progress?

Progress in the Great Reparations Hub Challenge would not consist solely of a public debate or a declaration of agreement.

Useful outcomes could include the publication of clearer governance information, correction of inaccurate records, improved safeguarding procedures, better consultation with grassroots organisations or a tested cooperative project.

The investigation should record such developments according to their actual evidential status.

An announced intention to cooperate should be distinguished from an agreed partnership.

A signed agreement should be distinguished from implemented activity.

Implemented activity should be distinguished from demonstrated benefit.

The same delivery discipline that informs Reparation Nation Shipping can therefore be applied to the challenge itself.

22.55 A proposed first practical cooperation test

One possible limited test would involve the documentation of a single publicly identifiable reparatory undertaking.

An appropriate organisation could supply or identify an official source concerning the undertaking.

The GRH could explain how its network would communicate or share that information.

IBIS could identify any relevant institutional identity and authorisation requirements.

Shipping could demonstrate how the undertaking would be recorded as a voyage with its sources, cargo and movements.

The participating organisations could then examine whether the resulting public record accurately reflects the original evidence.

This would be a controlled comparative exercise rather than an immediate institutional merger.

Any use of personal or protected data would require an appropriate separate assessment.

22.56 Principal questions for a public panel

A public panel involving the two initiatives could begin with five overarching questions.

First: What is your Hub intended to deliver that does not already exist?

Second: Who gave your institution authority to act, and what is the limit of that authority?

Third: What safeguards protect Black and Mixed-Black people and grassroots organisations from anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within your own processes?

Fourth: What can you demonstrate is actually working, rather than merely planned or announced?

Fifth: How could your initiative cooperate with another organisation without compromising its independent identity, authority or mission?

These questions would provide an accessible foundation for a detailed public discussion.

22.57 Principal documentary sources

Source 22A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025.

Documents the reported founding and international network structure of the GRH.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 22B — Global Reparations Hub London convening, 12 October 2026.

Describes the London programme and identifies the GRH, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies as hosts.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 22C — Original London GRH launch advertisement, 17 October 2026.

Describes the GRH as a collaboratively developed, community-owned digital space.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 22D — UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda.

Identifies the GRH launch within the published conference programme.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 22E — Companies House: Reparation Nation Limited.

Provides the company's official legal identity and incorporation details.

https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/14761041

Source 22F — IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice.

The controlling architectural book for the IBIS project.

The relevant edition and technical definitions should be examined for the final comparative annex.

Source 22G — IBIS public website and project implementation records.

https://ic3csi.com

The website and October 2026 development records provide the basis for examining implemented features, subject to direct verification and testing.

Source 22H — Reparation Nation Shipping methodology and development records.

Documents the maritime categories, database architecture and proposed verification of reparatory delivery.

Source 22I — Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026.

Provides the contemporary community consultation and institutional communication questions informing the challenge.

The private project records and original correspondence should be preserved in the documentary appendices.

22.58 Closing assessment

The Great Reparations Hub Challenge establishes a framework for a direct, constructive and evidence-based comparison between the Global Reparations Hub and IBIS.

The available documents identify different institutional emphases.

The GRH is publicly associated with international networking, collaboration, knowledge-sharing and grassroots participation.

IBIS is developed as an architecture for international reparatory justice, explicitly distinguishing identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

Reparation Nation Shipping adds a method for recording reparatory undertakings and distinguishing announcements from verified delivery.

These functions are potentially complementary.

However, the evidence presently examined is insufficient to establish the complete operational effectiveness of either initiative or to make a definitive institutional ranking.

The appropriate comparison must examine what is stated, what is documented, what has been implemented, what has been tested and what can be independently verified.

It must also examine the safeguards governing each institution's decisions.

The central finding of this section is that the GRH and IBIS should be judged by the actual problems they address, the authority under which they operate, the protections they provide, the reliability of their functions and their demonstrable contribution to reparatory justice — not by their names, publicity or competing claims of importance.

The purpose of the challenge is to invite informed scrutiny, encourage improvements and explore possible cooperation.

Neither initiative should be required to surrender its independent identity merely to participate.

Nor should established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations be treated as members or represented constituencies without their own authority and agreement.

The challenge should remain open, constructive and capable of being revised as new evidence becomes available.

The next section will consolidate the documentary findings from the investigation into a structured evidence matrix, distinguishing established facts, attributed statements, unresolved questions, responsible institutions and the additional documents required.

End of Section 22 — The Great Reparations Hub Challenge: Global Reparations Hub Versus IBIS — An Institutional, Architectural and Operational Juxtaposition.

SECTION 23 — CONSOLIDATED EVIDENCE MATRIX: ESTABLISHED FACTS, REPORTED STATEMENTS, DOCUMENTARY GAPS AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

23.1 Introduction and purpose

This section establishes a consolidated evidence register for the investigation entitled *Global Reparations Hub — International and London Institutional Identity, Governance and Accountability Investigation 2024–2026*.

The preceding sections examined the international Global Reparations Hub, its reported foundation in August 2024, its publicly documented relationships with Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin, its European launch in November 2025, and its London programme in October 2026.

They also examined the UK Reparations Conference, Empress Judah's correspondence, questions concerning longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, Reparation Nation Limited's independent conference correspondence, safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism, and the comparison with IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping.

The present section brings those investigations into one documentary framework.

It is intended to prevent established facts from becoming confused with interpretations, reported experiences, institutional claims or unresolved questions.

The evidence register should remain open to correction and supplementation.

Its purpose is not to impose conclusions upon persons or institutions before the relevant evidence has been obtained.

23.2 The four principal evidence categories

The report adopts four principal classifications.

Established documentary fact: Information directly supported by an identifiable official record, original document or other sufficiently reliable source.

Attributed statement or account: Information that a named person or institution has stated, reported or described. The attribution can be established without necessarily proving every underlying assertion.

Provisional interpretation: A reasoned explanation or inference supported by identified evidence but not yet established as a definitive institutional finding.

Outstanding verification requirement: A question whose answer requires further documentation, authorised explanation or independent examination.

These categories are essential to preserving documentary accuracy.

For example, the fact that Empress Judah reported an exchange at the GRH launch is distinguishable from independent verification of the complete exchange.

Likewise, the documented existence of a London launch advertised under the GRH name is distinguishable from verification of the legal agreement authorising that event.

23.3 Standards for including evidence

Every substantive entry should identify its source, date and relevance.

Where possible, the report should preserve the original document rather than rely exclusively upon a summary.

A public website may establish that particular information was published.

It does not necessarily establish that every description contained within the website is complete or legally authoritative.

A conference programme establishes the advertised programme.

It does not, without further evidence, establish that every speaker attended or that every advertised activity occurred exactly as planned.

An individual's account establishes the content of that person's report.

It may require additional evidence before a particular event or statement can be treated as independently verified.

An institutional response may provide authoritative information within the institution's responsibilities.

Its authority should not automatically be extended to decisions belonging to other institutions.

23.4 Preserving the original meaning of evidence

The investigation adopts the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This principle governs the classification and presentation of every source.

A question must not be converted into an accusation.

A possibility must not be converted into a conclusion.

An institutional association must not be converted into legal ownership.

Attendance must not be converted into membership.

Recognition must not be converted into representation.

Consultation must not be converted into consent.

A proposed system function must not be converted into an implemented and tested function.

The original wording should remain available so that any later interpretation can be examined against its source.

23.5 The principal international GRH evidence

Decolonize Berlin's 2025 annual report identifies the Global Reparations Hub as an international initiative founded in August 2024 in close cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

It also reports regular international online meetings beginning in September 2024.

The report describes an organisational arrangement involving a Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, supporting organisations, working groups and general membership.

These statements are significant evidence of the GRH's publicly documented international history.

However, the published report does not supply the complete underlying founding agreement or establish every relevant legal and governance relationship.

The original constitutional documents and authorised institutional explanations therefore remain necessary.

23.6 Consolidated international foundation matrix

Question	Evidence identified	Evidential status	Further verification
Was the GRH publicly described as founded in August 2024?	Decolonize Berlin Annual Report 2025	Established as a published institutional account	Original founding document
Was Human Rights Watch involved?	Decolonize Berlin and HRW publicity	Publicly acknowledged founding involvement	Formal founding role and current responsibilities
Did international meetings begin in September 2024?	Decolonize Berlin annual report	Established as a published institutional account	Meeting records

Was there an international Core Group?	Decolonize Berlin annual report	Publicly documented structure	Membership and terms of reference
Was a Steering Committee described?	Decolonize Berlin annual report	Publicly documented structure	Membership and decision-making powers
Was an Advisory Committee described?	Decolonize Berlin annual report	Publicly documented structure	Appointments and responsibilities
Was general membership described?	Decolonize Berlin annual report	Publicly documented structure	Membership rules
Did the GRH possess independent legal personality?	Complete legal records not yet obtained	Unverified	Authorised legal identity statement
Who owned or administered the original platform?	Complete records not yet obtained	Unverified	Domain, contractual and governance records

The table distinguishes published descriptions from underlying constitutional verification.

23.7 The European launch in Berlin

Berlin Global Village published information concerning an event entitled *Reparations Now!* held on 12 November 2025.

The programme identified Decolonize Berlin, the Global Reparations Hub and heimaten Netzwerk.

It described the European launch of the digital Reparations Hub.

The published programme named Mireille Fanon Mendès France as keynote speaker and Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou and Felipe Granja as panel participants.

Fabienne Mahwane Gretschel was identified as moderator.

This provides documentary evidence of an international public GRH programme before the London launch.

However, the programme does not independently identify every participant's formal GRH governance appointment.

23.8 The Berlin evidence matrix

Subject	Public documentary evidence	Established significance
Event	*Reparations Now!*, 12 November 2025	Public European launch programme
Participating institutions	Decolonize Berlin, GRH and heimaten Netzwerk	Documented event association
Keynote	Mireille Fanon Mendès France	Advertised speaking role
International participants	Dr Chevy Eugene, Makmid Kamara, Esther Mamadou, Felipe Granja	Advertised panel participation
Moderator	Fabienne Mahwane Gretschel	Advertised moderation role
Governing authority	Not identified by the programme alone	Requires institutional records
Legal ownership of the platform	Not established by the programme	Requires separate evidence

The Berlin programme supports international continuity but does not settle legal identity.

23.9 The London programme in October 2026

The London Building Reparative Futures programme was publicly associated with the Global Reparations Hub, Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies.

Its activities included online and in-person events during the period leading to the UK Reparations Conference.

The original standalone GRH launch advertisement identified Building Trust Consortium as host and Black History Studies as organiser.

That Eventbrite listing was subsequently marked cancelled.

The official UK Reparations Conference agenda separately included a London GRH launch session at Friends House on 17 October 2026.

The public evidence therefore establishes a programme connection and a change in advertised event arrangements.

However, the complete decision-making and authorisation records explaining those arrangements have not yet been obtained.

23.10 Consolidated London event matrix

Question	Evidence identified	Present assessment
Was a London GRH programme publicly advertised?	Eventbrite materials	Established
Was Building Trust Consortium identified as a host?	Original launch advertisement	Established as advertised
Was Black History Studies identified as organiser?	Eventbrite listing	Established as advertised
Was the original standalone launch cancelled?	Eventbrite status	Established as a listing status
Was a GRH launch included in the conference agenda?	APPG official programme	Established
Was the session scheduled for 17 October 2026?	APPG agenda	Established
Was the session scheduled to begin at 14:25?	APPG agenda	Established
Was Kwesi Ochosi named as chair?	APPG agenda	Established as advertised
Was the same international governing body responsible?	No complete authorisation record	Requires verification
Who approved changes to the event arrangements?	Complete administrative correspondence not obtained	Requires verification
What information was supplied to attendees?	Empress Judah's account and partial publicity	Requires independent examination

A cancelled Eventbrite listing should not automatically be interpreted as proof that the international GRH abandoned its London activities.

23.11 The official London speaker record

The UK Reparations Conference agenda identified Kwesi Ochosi as chair of the launch session.

The panel listed Dr Chevy Eugene, Rita Remi-Judah, Councillor Antoinette Fernandez, Charmaine Simpson, Zahra Bei, Imaan Odeleye and Ryan Dube.

The advertised affiliations included Dalhousie University, the Quakers Reparations Working Group, Global Majority Greens, Black History Studies, No More Exclusions and the Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project.

These records establish advertised participation and organisational associations.

They do not independently establish that every named participant was a GRH founder, governing member or authorised international representative.

The formal status of each person should be obtained from the GRH's own governance records where relevant.

23.12 The named-participant evidence matrix

Person	Advertised or reported role	Evidence category	Remaining question
Kwesi Ochosi	GRH London session chair; Building Trust Consortium founder	Official conference programme	Formal international GRH authority
Dr Chevy Eugene	International and London programme participant	Published programmes	Governance or founding appointment
Charmaine Simpson	Black History Studies CEO; launch participant	Published programme	GRH appointment and consultation authority
Rita Remi-Judah	Quakers Reparations Working Group; launch participant	Published programme	Scope of representative authority
Councillor Antoinette Fernandez	London panel participant	Published programme	Formal GRH relationship

Zahra Bei	No More Exclusions; participant	Published programme	Membership or partnership status
Imaan Odeleye	No More Exclusions; participant	Published programme	Membership or partnership status
Ryan Dube	Tees-To-Thames Reparations Project; participant	Published programme	Formal GRH relationship
Judy L Richards	Conference participant; reported GRH workshop contributor	Conference agenda and Empress Judah's account	Exact contribution and institutional capacity
Makmid Kamara	Berlin panel participant	Berlin programme	International governance status
Esther Mamadou	Berlin panel participant	Berlin programme	International governance status
Felipe Granja	Berlin panel participant	Berlin programme	International governance status

The record should distinguish different name forms and organisational affiliations where the original sources differ.

23.13 Empress Judah's email as a primary source

Empress Judah's email dated 18 October 2026 is a central primary source.

It records her account of discovering the London GRH launch publicity, circulating information, attending the conference, observing or participating in workshop discussions and raising concerns concerning community consultation.

She also identifies the absence, in her experience, of basic institutional information that would allow participants to contact the GRH directly.

The email provides a contemporary record of questions raised immediately after the event.

It should be preserved in its original form, including its subject, timestamp, recipient fields and complete message body.

Its content must remain attributable to Empress Judah.

The investigation should not present every reported exchange as independently verified merely because it appears in the correspondence.

23.14 The consultation exchange reported by Empress Judah

Empress Judah reports questioning Charmaine Simpson about why longstanding Black reparations organisations had not been consulted before the GRH launch.

She records a response as:

“you are being informed now”

This statement is important because it concerns the distinction between notification and consultation.

However, its complete context has not yet been independently established through a recording or transcript.

The investigation should therefore preserve the quotation as attributed to Empress Judah's account.

It should seek additional evidence and invite the relevant participants to clarify the exchange if appropriate.

The quotation should not be expanded, paraphrased into a different meaning or treated as proof of a wider institutional conclusion.

23.15 The reported workshop participation issue

Empress Judah also reports that a man sought to ask a question concerning the formation of the GRH towards the end of the workshop.

She describes Kwesi Ochosi indicating that the session was concluding.

She also reports a contribution by Judy Richards.

The investigation should obtain any available recording and preserve the actual sequence.

The published conference programme establishes the scheduled session.

It does not establish the complete sequence of audience questions.

Any finding concerning what happened inside the workshop should distinguish participant testimony from independent audiovisual evidence.

23.16 The distribution list

Empress Judah's correspondence was circulated to a group of persons and organisations associated with reparations and related Black/Afrikan community interests.

Reparation Nation Limited was among the identified recipients.

The message also named or discussed existing reparations organisations and activists.

However, the complete original recipient header has not been reproduced within the present report.

Consequently, a final recipient-by-recipient register cannot yet be certified.

The investigation should extract the exact original To and Cc fields.

Persons mentioned in the message body must not automatically be classified as recipients.

The email distribution list should not be classified as GRH membership, endorsement or consent.

23.17 Historical reparations organisations

The Bernie Grant Archive documents the African Reparations Movement UK and its relationship with the wider reparations movement in the 1990s.

Global Afrikan Congress UK has also identified its institutional purpose through an earlier United Nations submission.

These records establish the existence of reparations organising before the GRH's reported 2024 foundation.

They are relevant to the question of how new international initiatives relate to longstanding grassroots organisations.

However, the historical existence of an organisation does not automatically prove that it was or was not consulted by the GRH.

That question requires the GRH's consultation records and, where possible, the organisation's own account.

23.18 Historical and consultation matrix

Organisation or movement	Established evidence	Outstanding GRH question
African Reparations Movement UK	Historical movement documented through Bernie Grant Archive	Whether and how its legacy was recognised
Global Afrikan Congress UK	Dedicated reparations identity documented	Whether consulted before the London launch

Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March	Historical campaigning relevant to the inquiry	Which organisers were approached
RasTafari reparations organisations	Distinct organisations and traditions requiring precise identification	Which specific bodies were consulted
Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement	Named in Empress Judah's correspondence	Institutional identity and consultation status
Reparation to this Afrikan Generation	Named in Empress Judah's correspondence	Institutional identity and consultation status
Reparation Nation Limited	Independent registered company	Whether any earlier GRH consultation occurred
Other Black/Afrikan grassroots bodies	Wider field of established activity	Completeness of GRH stakeholder identification

No conclusion concerning consultation should be drawn solely from inclusion or omission in this table.

23.19 The central international-to-London identity question

Section 15 examined whether the London GRH was the same institution as the international initiative publicly documented from August 2024.

The evidence supports a strong public connection.

The same institutional name appears across international and London programmes.

Some participants appear in more than one phase.

The London publicity identifies the GRH as associated with the programme.

However, the complete legal and governance chain remains to be established.

The investigation should therefore distinguish institutional continuity from legal identity.

An international network can authorise local activities without necessarily creating a separate regional legal entity.

Conversely, separate legal entities can participate in one international initiative.

23.20 Institutional identity evidence matrix

Question	Present status	Decisive evidence sought

Did the international GRH predate London 2026?	Supported by published records	Founding charter
Was the London programme presented in the GRH name?	Established	Original publicity
Did international participants appear in London?	Established as advertised	Participant and appointment records
Was the London launch authorised internationally?	Unverified	Governing decision or authorisation
Did a separate UK branch exist?	Unverified	Branch constitution or registration
Did Building Trust Consortium act as authorised regional partner?	Hosting documented; formal scope unverified	Partnership or appointment record
Did Black History Studies hold GRH governance authority?	Event role documented; governance unverified	Membership or appointment record
Was the same legal entity responsible for Berlin and London?	Unverified	Legal and administrative documents
Who can answer officially for the GRH?	Not conclusively established	Authorised contact and officer identification

The evidence presently supports institutional association without conclusively establishing every legal and administrative relationship.

23.21 GRH governance documents outstanding

The investigation should seek the founding agreement, constitution or equivalent governing framework.

It should also obtain a current description of the Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, working groups and general membership.

The documents should identify the responsibilities and relationships between the bodies.

Particular attention should be given to the authority to approve regional activities, appoint representatives and enter partnerships.

An organisational chart would assist in explaining the structure.

However, the chart should be supported by relevant governing documents where questions concern formal powers.

23.22 GRH ownership and funding evidence outstanding

The GRH's public description as community-owned requires explanation.

The investigation should establish whether the description concerns formal legal ownership, participatory governance, collective stewardship or another arrangement.

It should identify the institutions responsible for the platform's principal assets, technical administration and financial resources.

Where funding is administered through another institution, the relationship should be made clear.

The absence of complete verified information in the present report is an evidential limitation.

It should not be converted into an assertion that the GRH has no legal arrangements, funds or accountability procedures.

23.23 Official communications evidence outstanding

The available public records identify several organisations through which questions may be directed.

These include Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, Building Trust Consortium, Black History Studies and the APPG conference organisers.

However, the investigation has not yet established one dedicated official contact independently confirmed as authorised to answer for the international GRH governing body.

The principal requirement is therefore written identification of the appropriate institutional respondent.

A contact address belonging to a founding collaborator should not automatically be represented as the GRH's own email address.

A conference organiser's registration contact should not automatically be treated as a governance contact.

These distinctions are necessary for reliable institutional correspondence.

23.24 The conference attendance correspondence

Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence constitutes a separate documentary record.

The relevant history includes an inquiry dated 25 September 2026 containing 71 questions concerning attendance conditions, decision-making authority and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP subsequently communicated a decision withdrawing Derrick Lynch's permission to attend.

The original correspondence should be preserved in full.

The investigation should not infer that the GRH's international founders or London panel participants were involved in that decision.

That relationship has not been established.

23.25 The Quakers in Britain response

The written response from Siobhán Haire dated 7 October 2026 is relevant to the allocation of conference responsibility.

It stated that Quakers in Britain had not been involved or consulted in decisions or discussions concerning attendance at the APPG event.

This is an attributable institutional response.

It should be preserved in its original wording.

The statement does not independently answer every question concerning the wider conference or GRH programme.

Its scope concerns the specific attendance decisions identified in the correspondence.

The report should not expand it into a broader denial or admission concerning unrelated activities.

23.26 Conference responsibility matrix

Institution	Documented relationship	Limits of present evidence
Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP	APPG Chair and communicator of attendance decision	Complete internal decision records not obtained
APPG for Afrikan Reparations	Conference-associated parliamentary group	Precise division of operational responsibilities requires clarification
AFFORD	Registered APPG secretariat in parliamentary records	Involvement in particular decisions requires evidence

Friends House	Conference venue	Venue responsibility is distinct from conference governance
Quakers in Britain	Written response concerning non-involvement in attendance decisions	Statement does not determine unrelated GRH arrangements
GRH	Launch featured in conference programme	Involvement in the attendance decision not established
Building Trust Consortium	Original GRH London host	Conference admission authority not established
Black History Studies	Original GRH Eventbrite organiser	Conference admission authority not established

This matrix prevents public association from being substituted for proof of decision-making responsibility.

23.27 The 2025 Friends House register entry

Earlier research identified a parliamentary register entry concerning in-kind support associated with Friends House.

The entry relates to a conference on 18 October 2025, with a reported value band of £12,001–£13,500.

This historical entry must not be represented as proof of the financial value or contractual terms of the conference held on 17 October 2026.

Any funding or support specific to the 2026 event should be established from the relevant contemporary records.

The distinction between the two years is essential.

A historical financial relationship may provide useful context but does not automatically establish responsibility for a later decision.

23.28 The GRH safeguarding inquiry

The investigation seeks evidence of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within the GRH's governance, consultation, membership, representation and decision-making processes.

The central question is whether the institution accepts the possibility that such racism may affect those processes.

A subsequent question concerns the operational protections established to address that possibility.

The inquiry should seek policies, responsible officers, review procedures and evidence of implementation.

A general statement supporting equality may provide relevant context.

It is not necessarily a complete explanation of the safeguards governing particular decisions.

The investigation does not presume that safeguards are absent merely because they have not yet been verified.

23.29 Safeguarding evidence matrix

Subject	Evidence currently available	Further requirement
GRH anti-racism commitments	General reparatory justice purpose publicly described	Specific applicable policies
GRH Institutional Racism safeguards	Complete controls not verified	Formal procedures and responsible body
Consultation selection	International activity documented	Selection criteria and review procedures
Membership decisions	General membership described	Admission, refusal and review rules
Representative authority	Participants and affiliations advertised	Authorisation verification
Complaints	Complete procedures not obtained	Official complaints channel
Corrections	Procedures not fully established	Correction and appeal mechanism
Conference attendance	Decision documented in private correspondence	Applicable rules and procedural safeguards
IBIS safeguards	Explicit architectural requirements identified	Implementation and testing evidence
Shipping safeguards	Source and correction architecture identified	Operational evidence

The matrix does not treat a lack of present verification as conclusive evidence of institutional failure.

23.30 Reparation Nation Limited's independent legal identity

Companies House identifies Reparation Nation Limited as an active private limited company incorporated on 27 March 2023, company number 14761041.

This establishes a verifiable legal reference.

However, the company registration does not automatically establish that IBIS or Reparation Nation Shipping are separately incorporated.

Nor does registration establish the technical completeness of their functions.

The company identity should remain separate from project architecture and operational evidence.

The GRH comparison should apply a corresponding distinction between its international network identity and any legal entity administering its activities.

23.31 IBIS architecture evidence

The project documentation identifies IBIS as an architecture for international reparatory justice, with a particular concern for Black and Mixed-Black people.

Its controlling book is *IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice*.

The project makes explicit distinctions between identity, membership, recognition, representation and authority.

The Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are separate architectural components.

These distinctions must not be merged or silently redefined.

However, the full current technical specification and codebase have not been independently examined within this section.

Detailed technical certification therefore remains outstanding.

23.32 The IBIS operational status matrix

Component	Architectural position	Current evidential limitation
Identity Engine	Separate component	Full specification and tests required
Five-Factor Engine	Separate component	Authoritative factor definitions and tests required

Membership distinction	Identity does not create membership	Implementation verification required
Representation distinction	Membership does not create authority to represent	Implementation verification required
Recognition distinction	Recognition does not create membership	Implementation verification required
Public browsing	Distinct from identity-required actions	Access-control tests required
Directory	Website development documented	Current public behaviour requires testing
Anti-Black racism safeguards	Explicit project requirement	Operational evidence required
Security simulator	Private testing planned	Completed test records required

The table preserves the distinction between architectural intention and tested operation.

23.33 Reparation Nation Shipping evidence

Reparation Nation Shipping uses a maritime framework to record reparatory activity.

Organisations are represented as vessels.

Programmes are represented as voyages.

Reparatory value is represented as cargo.

Movement records identify changes in progress.

Safe Harbour concerns delivery outcomes and the evidence supporting them.

The project also identifies sources and corrections as separate data categories.

The development records identify database tables supporting these functions.

However, the complete live database and current test results have not been independently examined within this section.

The architecture is documented; the operational state of each component requires specific verification.

23.34 Shipping's central evidential distinction

Reparation Nation Shipping distinguishes:

Announcement → Commitment → Allocation → Transfer → Receipt → Verified Receipt.

The sequence is intended to prevent the public reporting of reparatory activity from being confused with the actual delivery of reparations.

The stages are conceptually distinct.

However, a particular record should advance only when appropriate evidence supports the change.

A public announcement does not establish receipt.

A commitment does not establish allocation.

An allocation does not establish transfer.

A transfer to an intermediary does not necessarily establish final beneficiary receipt.

Receipt reported does not automatically establish independently verified receipt.

This is a substantive evidential principle within the project.

23.35 Shipping implementation evidence matrix

Component	Identified project record	Outstanding verification
Organisations	rn_organisations	Current fields and data integrity
Vessels	rn_vessels	Correct organisational relationships
Voyages	rn_voyages	Programme relationships and statuses
Cargo	rn_cargo	Value classification and status
Movements	rn_movements	Source-backed transitions
Sources	rn_sources	Evidence integrity and links
Corrections	rn_corrections	Correction procedure and audit history
Public pages	Shipping page architecture	Live accessibility and functionality

Administrative functions	October 2026 development history	Authorisation and operational tests
Safe Harbour	Defined project concept	Verified completion criteria

These records should be examined directly before an operational certification is issued.

23.36 The comparison between GRH and IBIS

The Great Reparations Hub Challenge examined the two initiatives according to their documented purposes.

The GRH is publicly associated with international networking, knowledge-sharing and collaboration among reparations movements.

IBIS is an architecture concerned with identity and institutional relationships.

Reparation Nation Shipping addresses the tracking of reparatory activity and delivery evidence.

These functions may overlap, but they are not identical.

The investigation should not claim that the GRH lacks a particular function merely because it has not appeared in the material examined.

Likewise, IBIS should not be credited with an operational function solely because it is specified in its architecture.

The comparison must remain evidence-based.

23.37 Consolidated comparative matrix

Issue	**GRH**	**IBIS / Reparation Nation Limited**	**Verification priority**
Institutional foundation	International initiative reported founded in 2024	Registered company incorporated in 2023	GRH constitutional identity
Governance	Core Group and committees described	Company identity verifiable	Detailed authority and roles
International collaboration	Activities publicly documented	International ambition and outreach	Actual institutional participation
Beneficiary identity	People of African Descent emphasised	Black and Mixed-Black focus	Formal definitions

Identity procedures	Complete functions not verified	Identity Engine defined separately	Functional comparison
Five-Factor mechanism	Equivalent not established	Five-Factor Engine identified	Authoritative specification
Membership	General membership described	Identity separated from membership	Membership rules and tests
Representation	Formal procedures require clarification	Explicit architectural distinction	Authority verification
Safeguards	Operational controls require verification	Explicit safeguarding requirements	Evidence of implementation
Delivery tracking	Equivalent functions unverified	Shipping methodology identified	Demonstrated functionality
Corrections	Procedures require examination	Corrections architecture identified	Operational tests
Cooperation	No agreement established	Potential cooperation proposed	Authorised discussions

This matrix is a basis for further examination, not a final ranking.

23.38 The difference between documented activity and demonstrated outcomes

An organisation may undertake substantial activity without possessing evidence of every intended outcome.

The GRH's published international meetings and launches demonstrate public organisational activity.

They do not automatically establish the operation of every proposed digital function.

Reparation Nation Limited's incorporation and IBIS development history demonstrate legal existence and project development.

They do not automatically establish completed implementation of every architectural feature.

Shipping's database design demonstrates a defined method of recording activity.

It does not automatically prove that every recorded voyage has reached verified delivery.

The report must preserve these distinctions.

23.39 Outstanding documentary requests: international GRH

The principal outstanding international GRH documents are:

1. The founding statement or agreement.
2. The current constitution or governing framework.
3. The legal identity or administrative arrangement.
4. The authorised organisational chart.
5. The Core Group and Steering Committee responsibilities.
6. The membership rules.
7. The community-ownership explanation.
8. The consultation record.
9. The official contact information.
10. The safeguarding policies.
11. The financial administration explanation.
12. The documentation governing regional launches.

These requests should be directed to the institution authorised to provide the information.

A refusal, partial answer or statement that a document does not exist should be recorded accurately rather than silently interpreted.

23.40 Outstanding documentary requests: London GRH

The principal London-specific records are:

1. The international authorisation for the London programme.
2. Any agreement with Building Trust Consortium.
3. Any agreement with Black History Studies.
4. The original event programme approval.
5. Communications concerning the change of venue or format.
6. Registrant notifications.
7. Official speaker appointments where relevant.
8. Materials distributed during the launch.

9. Any workshop recording or transcript.
10. Post-event public contact arrangements.
11. The process for answering unanswered questions.
12. The proposed community consultation arrangements.

These records would assist in distinguishing international governance from local event administration.

23.41 Outstanding documentary requests: conference administration

The APPG conference investigation should seek the relevant rules, administrative responsibilities and records concerning participation decisions.

The inquiry should distinguish the role of Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, the APPG, its secretariat, the venue provider and any other relevant institution.

The original 25 September correspondence and the 7 October response should be preserved.

The existence of correspondence concerning the conference does not establish that the GRH's international governing body participated in those decisions.

Any such connection requires its own evidence.

23.42 Outstanding documentary requests: historical organisations

The consultation inquiry requires accurate identification of the longstanding reparations organisations named by Empress Judah.

Their official identities, founding dates, principal purposes and authorised representatives should be obtained from their own records where possible.

The GRH should be asked whether those organisations participated in its development.

The organisations may also be invited to provide independent accounts.

A comparison of both sets of records can establish what consultation occurred and which relationships remain disputed or unclear.

The historical importance of an organisation should not be confused with formal membership of the GRH.

23.43 Outstanding documentary requests: IBIS

The final technical appendix should identify the controlling version of the IBIS book and the current project specification.

It should verify the definitions of the Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine without combining them.

It should also examine the public website, relevant code, database structure and test results.

The distinction between architectural design, saved files, implementation and tested functionality should remain explicit.

The project should be assessed according to the same standards of documentary accountability applied to the GRH.

23.44 Outstanding documentary requests: Shipping

The Shipping technical appendix should include the current methodology, data structure and representative examples of vessel, voyage, cargo and movement records.

Each example should preserve the original sources.

The appendix should also show how corrections are made and what evidence qualifies a delivery as verified.

Any operational claims should be supported by dated demonstrations or test records.

This will allow the Shipping architecture to be examined on its actual merits.

23.45 Evidence priority classification

The investigation should assign priority according to the importance of the unresolved question.

Priority	Evidence requirement	Reason
Critical	Authorised confirmation of international GRH identity	Determines the institution responsible
Critical	Confirmation of London launch authority	Connects international and London arrangements
Critical	GRH governance and official contact	Enables reliable institutional communication
High	Consultation records	Addresses Empress Judah's central question
High	Safeguarding policies and procedures	Addresses institutional protection and accountability

High	Membership and representation rules	Clarifies the meaning of grassroots leadership
High	Conference decision-making documents	Addresses separate attendance inquiry
High	Complete original Empress Judah email headers	Enables accurate recipient register
Medium	London workshop recording	Assists verification of reported exchanges
Medium	GRH digital platform demonstration	Establishes operational functions
Medium	IBIS technical tests	Establishes implemented capabilities
Medium	Shipping delivery examples	Demonstrates evidential methodology

These are proposed investigative priorities, not legally prescribed disclosure categories.

23.46 Verification responsibility

Each material question should be directed towards the person or institution likely to possess the relevant evidence.

The international GRH's governing representatives should answer questions about its foundation and governance.

Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin may provide evidence concerning their own founding or Core Group involvement.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies may explain their respective London programme responsibilities.

The conference organisers should explain conference administration.

Established reparations organisations should describe their own consultation and membership histories.

Reparation Nation Limited should provide its own architectural and technical records.

This allocation prevents questions from being assigned indiscriminately to every associated institution.

23.47 Source reliability and authority

Sources should be assessed according to what they are capable of establishing.

A government register may establish a company's recorded legal status.

A governing constitution may establish formal organisational powers.

An event programme may establish advertised roles.

A recorded session may establish words spoken, subject to authenticity and completeness.

An individual's email may establish that person's reported experience.

A technical test may establish how a particular function behaved under defined conditions.

No source should be treated as answering questions outside its actual evidential scope.

The source's date and context should be retained.

23.48 Handling conflicting evidence

Different sources may provide different accounts of the same event or institutional relationship.

Where this occurs, the investigation should preserve each account and identify the exact disagreement.

For example, an event listing may identify an original venue while a later programme identifies another location.

That difference should be examined through the event's chronology.

It should not automatically be treated as evidence of wrongdoing.

Similarly, an individual may report an exchange differently from another participant.

The investigation should seek the original recording or other evidence where available.

Conflicting statements should not be silently reconciled through an unsupported assumption.

23.49 Correction and version control

The consolidated evidence register should identify the version of each document examined.

Where a source is updated, the relevant date and changes should be recorded.

An earlier version should not be silently replaced where it remains material to the chronology.

A correction should identify the original statement, the new evidence and the resulting amendment.

This is especially important where event information changed during October 2026.

It also applies to IBIS and Shipping technical records, where later code or database changes may affect previous test results.

23.50 Distinguishing non-response from substantive refusal

The investigation should preserve the status of institutional correspondence accurately.

No response is not automatically a refusal.

An acknowledgement is not a substantive answer.

A partial answer does not resolve every question.

A referral may identify another institution but does not automatically establish that the question has been answered.

A statement that information cannot be supplied should be recorded according to its actual wording and explanation.

The report should not manufacture conclusions from silence.

Nor should it describe an inquiry as resolved merely because a message was received.

23.51 A proposed evidence-status register

Status	Meaning
Established	Adequate documentary evidence supports the stated fact
Attributed	A named source made the recorded statement
Corroborated	Independent sources support a material account
Provisional	A reasoned interpretation remains subject to verification
Requested	Evidence has been sought
Partially answered	Some relevant information has been supplied
Outstanding	Required evidence has not yet been obtained
Disputed	Material accounts or records differ
Corrected	A supported amendment has been recorded
Closed	The defined question has been resolved to the investigation's stated standard

These statuses should be applied to specific questions rather than entire organisations.

23.52 Avoiding institutional conflation

The report must maintain the separation between the GRH, its founding collaborators, London organisers, the APPG conference, venue providers and Reparation Nation Limited.

Shared participation in an event does not establish common ownership.

A person appearing on two programmes does not automatically possess authority over both institutions.

An organisation supplying a venue does not automatically govern the programme conducted there.

A registered secretariat relationship does not, by itself, establish responsibility for every decision.

A research project recording an external organisation does not automatically represent that organisation.

These distinctions underpin the reliability of the investigation.

23.53 Avoiding technological conflation

The investigation must also distinguish different technical functions.

IBIS's Identity Engine is not its Five-Factor Engine.

The public directory is not automatically the membership system.

Reparation Nation Shipping is not the Identity Engine.

A delivery register is not automatically a claims adjudication system.

An international communications platform is not automatically a beneficiary verification engine.

A proposed security simulator is not proof of a completed test.

The relevant architecture should be examined according to its own definitions.

23.54 Safeguards concerning the use of AI

AI-assisted research may help identify documents, compare statements and organise evidence.

However, it can also introduce errors if it fills gaps or combines distinct institutions.

The investigation should therefore apply safeguards to its own methods.

Material quotations should be checked against original documents.

Dates should be preserved accurately.

Organisational names should follow reliable sources.

A missing document should not be described as nonexistent.

An inference should be labelled as such.

Technical functionality should not be represented as verified without an appropriate test.

The report should remain open to correction by persons and institutions whose information it examines.

23.55 The position concerning accusations and conclusions

The investigation asks questions concerning institutional identity, governance, consultation, representation, access, safeguards and accountability.

It also examines the possibility of anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism affecting institutional decision-making.

These questions are distinct from conclusions concerning the conduct or motives of particular individuals.

Reparation Nation Limited makes no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing and has reached no conclusions concerning the persons or organisations examined.

This position does not prevent rigorous investigation.

The questions should be answered through relevant documents, authorised explanations and examination of actual procedures.

The absence of a completed finding should not prevent inquiry into possible institutional risks.

23.56 The provisional international GRH finding

The available public evidence establishes that the GRH had an international history before October 2026.

Decolonize Berlin reported a foundation in August 2024.

The Berlin European launch was advertised in November 2025.

The London GRH programme was publicly presented in October 2026.

The public connection between these activities is substantial.

However, the complete constitutional and legal relationship between the international GRH and its London organisers has not yet been verified.

The investigation therefore records institutional continuity as publicly evidenced and formal legal-governance continuity as requiring documentary confirmation.

23.57 The provisional community consultation finding

The available evidence establishes that the GRH publicly described international meetings and collaborative development.

Empress Judah's contemporary correspondence raises questions concerning the involvement of longstanding Black/Afrikan grassroots reparations organisations before the London launch.

The complete consultation register has not yet been obtained.

The investigation therefore cannot establish from the available material which organisations were consulted in every phase of the GRH's development.

The appropriate next step is comparison of the GRH's consultation records with independent organisational responses.

Notification, consultation, membership and representative authority should remain separate.

23.58 The provisional safeguarding finding

The GRH's public mission concerns reparatory justice and international cooperation.

However, the specific operational safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism applicable to all relevant governance and participation decisions have not yet been verified.

The investigation should request the relevant policies, procedures, responsible officers and evidence of implementation.

It should not conclude that safeguards are absent solely because they are not documented within the materials presently examined.

The same evidential standard applies to IBIS's safeguarding architecture and its operational implementation.

23.59 The provisional conference finding

Reparation Nation Limited's private correspondence documents substantial questions concerning the conference and a subsequent attendance decision communicated by Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP.

The written response from Quakers in Britain provides an additional institutional statement concerning its non-involvement in attendance decisions.

AFFORD's registered secretariat relationship provides further information relevant to the institutional structure.

However, the complete decision-making, delegation and review records have not yet been examined.

The GRH should not be treated as responsible for the attendance decision without specific evidence.

The conference inquiry remains separate.

23.60 The provisional IBIS and Shipping finding

Reparation Nation Limited possesses a verifiable UK company identity.

IBIS has a defined architectural approach that separates identity, membership, recognition and representation.

Its Identity Engine and Five-Factor Engine are distinct components.

Shipping has a documented methodology for distinguishing vessels, voyages, cargo, movements and delivery evidence.

These are meaningful architectural distinctions.

However, the current implementation and test status of each function must be established from the actual project files and results.

The report therefore recognises the documented architecture without certifying unexamined functionality.

23.61 The provisional comparative finding

The GRH and IBIS have different publicly documented institutional emphases.

The GRH focuses upon international networking and cooperation among reparations movements.

IBIS provides a reparatory justice architecture.

Reparation Nation Shipping provides a framework for following reparatory activity and delivery.

These functions could be complementary.

However, the full operational record remains incomplete.

The investigation therefore does not declare either initiative the winner of the Great Reparations Hub Challenge.

A meaningful comparison requires further governance information, technical demonstrations and evidence of outcomes.

23.62 Outstanding institutional responsibility matrix

Principal question	Institution or source to approach
International GRH founding agreement	Authorised GRH governing body; founding collaborators
Human Rights Watch's founding role	Human Rights Watch
Decolonize Berlin's Core Group role	Decolonize Berlin
International governance	Authorised GRH governing body
London launch authorisation	GRH and relevant London organisers
Building Trust Consortium's role	Building Trust Consortium
Black History Studies' role	Black History Studies
Conference programme approval	APPG conference organisers
Conference administrative responsibilities	APPG and relevant secretariat
Quakers' venue responsibilities	Friends House / Quakers in Britain
Grassroots consultation	GRH and the organisations concerned
Empress Judah's reported exchanges	Original account, recording and relevant participants
IBIS architecture	Reparation Nation Limited and controlling book
IBIS implementation	Current website files and tests
Shipping methodology	Reparation Nation Limited project records
Shipping delivery evidence	Original sources and relevant external institutions

This matrix identifies potential holders of information, not predetermined responsibility for any alleged wrongdoing.

23.63 Consolidated source register

The principal sources for the investigation are as follows.

GRH-01: Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025 — reported international foundation and organisational structure.

GRH-02: Human Rights Watch, November 2025 GRH publicity — acknowledged founding involvement and international participants.

GRH-03: Berlin Global Village, *Reparations Now!*, 12 November 2025 — European launch programme.

GRH-04: Building Reparative Futures London, 12 October 2026 — London convening advertisement.

GRH-05: Original standalone London GRH launch Eventbrite listing, 17 October 2026 — event publicity, organisers and cancellation status.

GRH-06: APPG for Afrikan Reparations, UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda — published London launch session and speaker affiliations.

GRH-07: Empress Judah, email dated 18 October 2026 — contemporary account and consultation questions.

CONF-01: Reparation Nation Limited, 25 September 2026 formal inquiry — 71 questions concerning conference arrangements and safeguards.

CONF-02: Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, 25 September 2026 correspondence — attendance decision.

CONF-03: Quakers in Britain, 7 October 2026 response — institutional position concerning attendance decisions.

CONF-04: UK Parliamentary APPG registers — officers, secretariat and historical support records.

RN-01: Companies House, Reparation Nation Limited, company 14761041.

IBIS-01: *IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice*.

IBIS-02: IBIS website and technical development records.

SHIP-01: Reparation Nation Shipping methodology.

SHIP-02: Reparation Nation Shipping database and implementation records.

HIST-01: Bernie Grant Archive — African Reparations Movement history.

HIST-02: Global Afrikan Congress UK — April 2021 United Nations submission.

The final appendices should assign stable file identifiers and preserve the original documents where available.

23.64 Principal public source locations

Decolonize Berlin Annual Report 2025:

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Berlin Global Village, *Reparations Now!*:

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

Building Reparative Futures London:

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Original London GRH launch:

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

APPG conference agenda:

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

UK Parliamentary APPG registers:

https://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-financial-interests/parliamentary-commissioner-for-standards/registers-of-interests/register-of-all-party-party-parliamentary-groups/

Companies House, Reparation Nation Limited:

https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/14761041

IBIS public website:

https://ic3csi.com

Bernie Grant Archive:

https://berniegrantarchive.org.uk/reparations/

Global Afrikan Congress UK United Nations submission:

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/10.0010/20210409/nAn1CDVOoapJ/7VCovWmUge5v_en.pdf

Private correspondence and technical project files should be preserved separately from these public links.

23.65 Recommended order of verification

The investigation should prioritise establishing the authority of the international GRH governing body.

This will identify the institution capable of answering questions concerning the founding arrangements and relationship with London.

The next priority is the formal status of the London organisers and the authorisation under which the GRH launch was conducted.

The consultation history should then be examined against the names and organisations identified by Empress Judah.

Safeguarding policies and review procedures should be requested from the institutions responsible for the relevant decisions.

The conference attendance correspondence should continue as a separate institutional inquiry.

IBIS and Shipping should be subjected to their own technical and evidential verification before operational comparisons are finalised.

This sequence reduces the risk of sending questions to institutions that lack the necessary authority.

23.66 The need for an authoritative response record

Each institutional response should identify the responding organisation, the officer or representative, the date and the scope of the answer.

Where a person responds in an individual capacity, that distinction should be preserved.

Where an institution declines to answer on behalf of another body, the response should be recorded accurately.

Documents supplied should be linked to the question they address.

Partial answers should remain open until the outstanding components are resolved or the inquiry is appropriately closed.

The purpose is to construct a record capable of independent review.

23.67 The need for a final corrections procedure

The final report should invite factual corrections from the institutions and individuals discussed.

Corrections should identify the exact statement concerned and, where appropriate, provide supporting evidence.

The investigation should assess the new material and record any amendment transparently.

Where evidence remains disputed, the report may preserve both accounts and explain the unresolved question.

The right to request correction does not automatically grant an institution authority to suppress accurate public records.

Equally, the publication of an initial report should not prevent legitimate correction of material errors.

23.68 The distinction between investigation and adjudication

This report is a documentary investigation.

It is not a court judgment, regulatory finding or formal determination of legal liability.

Its function is to identify evidence, institutional relationships, unanswered questions and possible routes for clarification.

It may raise questions about governance, safeguards and the possibility of discriminatory institutional processes.

Those questions should be considered on their merits.

They should not be represented as completed findings concerning the motivations of named individuals.

The investigation seeks accountable answers without claiming authority that it does not possess.

23.69 Principal consolidated findings

The evidence supports six principal findings at this stage.

First, the Global Reparations Hub has a publicly documented international history preceding the London launch.

Second, the London programme was publicly associated with the GRH, but its complete legal and governance relationship with the international initiative remains to be verified.

Third, Empress Judah's contemporary account raises specific questions about consultation, communication and workshop participation. Those questions require institutional responses and, where available, corroborating records.

Fourth, Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence identifies separate questions concerning attendance decisions and safeguards. Those decisions must not automatically be attributed to the GRH.

Fifth, Reparation Nation Limited possesses a verifiable legal identity and has documented the IBIS and Shipping architectures, whose operational functions require separate verification.

Sixth, the GRH and IBIS have potentially complementary purposes, but the available evidence does not justify a definitive ranking or a conclusion that either institution has accepted a partnership.

These findings should remain subject to properly documented correction.

23.70 Closing assessment

The consolidated evidence register establishes the documentary foundation for the final stage of the investigation.

It identifies the strongest currently available evidence of the GRH's international history and London programme.

It preserves Empress Judah's contemporary account as an attributed source.

It distinguishes the separate conference correspondence concerning Reparation Nation Limited.

It identifies the legal identity of Reparation Nation Limited and the architectural distinctions underpinning IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping.

It also records the substantial documentary questions that remain unanswered.

The central conclusion of this section is that the investigation has established an organised body of relevant evidence sufficient to support formal institutional inquiries, but not sufficient to treat every unresolved question as an established finding.

The next step is to direct precise questions and proportionate documentary requests to the institutions capable of answering them.

This should include the international GRH governing body, founding collaborators, London programme organisers, relevant conference institutions and established reparations organisations.

Any responses should be preserved within a dated evidence register.

The investigation should remain open to correction, constructive challenge and cooperation.

Its purpose is to improve institutional clarity and practical reparatory justice while preserving the independent identity, authority and original meaning of the persons and organisations concerned.

End of Section 23 — Consolidated Evidence Matrix: Established Facts, Reported Statements, Documentary Gaps and Verification Requirements.

SECTION 24 — FORMAL QUESTIONS, DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE REQUESTS, COMMUNITY CONSULTATION, INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION AND THE WAY FORWARD

24.1 Introduction and purpose

This section concludes the 24 principal sections of the investigation into the Global Reparations Hub (GRH), its international institutional identity, its relationship with the London launch of 17 October 2026, and its potential contribution to international reparatory justice.

The investigation has examined the GRH's reported establishment in August 2024, its relationship with Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin, its international development, its European launch in November 2025 and its London programme in October 2026.

It has also considered the questions raised by Empress Judah concerning community consultation, the participation of longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, institutional transparency, official communications and the opportunity for grassroots movements to influence the development of international reparations initiatives.

Separately, it has examined Reparation Nation Limited's conference correspondence, the attendance decision communicated by Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP, the subsequent response from Quakers in Britain, and questions concerning safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

The investigation has further examined Reparation Nation Limited, IBIS, Reparation Nation Shipping and the possibility of cooperation between different approaches to international reparatory justice.

The purpose of this final substantive section is to convert those findings and unresolved questions into a clear programme of documentary inquiries, institutional responses, community consultation and possible practical cooperation.

The investigation seeks answers, evidence and constructive engagement. It does not seek to impose conclusions before the relevant facts have been established.

24.2 The central institutional question

The principal question remains:

Is the Global Reparations Hub presented in London on 17 October 2026 the same international initiative reported as founded in August 2024 in cooperation with Human Rights Watch?

The available public evidence establishes a substantial connection between the international initiative and the London activities publicly undertaken in its name.

However, the precise constitutional, legal and administrative relationship remains to be verified.

The investigation therefore requests an authoritative written statement identifying the international institution, its governing body, the authority under which the London launch was conducted, and the relationship between the international GRH and its London organisers.

This is the first priority because it determines which institution possesses authority to answer the remaining questions.

24.3 The importance of identifying the correct respondent

The GRH's public activities have involved several distinguishable organisations.

Human Rights Watch has acknowledged helping create the initiative.

Decolonize Berlin has identified participation in its international Core Group.

Building Trust Consortium was associated with hosting the London programme.

Black History Studies was identified as the original London launch event organiser.

The APPG for Afrikan Reparations included the GRH launch in its conference programme.

These relationships provide potential routes for obtaining information.

However, the organisations do not automatically possess identical responsibilities.

The investigation must therefore identify the particular institution authorised to answer each category of questions.

An event organiser may explain registration arrangements without possessing authority to describe the international GRH's constitution.

A founding collaborator may explain its involvement without controlling every subsequent regional activity.

An authorised GRH governing representative should be able to identify which body presently exercises institutional authority.

24.4 The first formal request: international identity

The international GRH's governing representatives should be asked to confirm the following:

1. What is the complete official name of the Global Reparations Hub?
2. Was it established in August 2024?

3. Which persons and organisations formally established it?
4. What role did Human Rights Watch exercise in its establishment?
5. What role did Decolonize Berlin exercise?
6. Does the GRH possess separate legal personality?
7. If YES, in which jurisdiction is it constituted?
8. What is its registration number, where applicable?
9. If it does not possess separate legal personality, through what institutional arrangement does it operate?
10. Which organisation is responsible for its principal contracts, funds, assets and administrative obligations?

The response should identify the founding agreement, constitution or other relevant documentary authority.

24.5 The second formal request: governance

The GRH should be asked to explain its complete governing structure.

The published material identifies a Core Group, Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, working groups, supporting organisations and general membership.

The investigation requests confirmation of how these bodies relate to one another.

It should establish which body possesses ultimate authority concerning strategy, finances, membership, partnerships, appointments, regional activities and institutional communication.

The current officers or responsible bodies should be identified.

Where the information is publicly available, the appropriate documents or links should be supplied.

Where it is not available for public disclosure, an authorised explanation should identify the relevant institutional arrangements without disclosing unnecessary confidential or personal information.

24.6 The third formal request: London authorisation

The international GRH should confirm whether it authorised the London launch of 17 October 2026.

If YES, the response should identify the body that approved the event, the date of approval, the organisations appointed to conduct it and the scope of their responsibilities.

It should also establish whether a UK branch, regional coordination structure or separate legal entity was created.

If the programme was undertaken through a partnership, the parties and nature of that partnership should be identified.

If the London arrangements were administered independently of the international GRH's governing body, that distinction should be explained.

The investigation seeks the actual relationship rather than a predetermined institutional classification.

24.7 The fourth formal request: community ownership

The GRH has been publicly described as a community-owned digital space.

The investigation requests a formal explanation of that description.

Does community ownership involve legal ownership of assets?

Does it involve collective governance by participating organisations?

Does it confer voting rights?

Can members appoint or remove governing representatives?

Who can approve constitutional changes?

Who controls the platform and its data?

What rights do affected communities possess if they are not formal members?

The answer should identify the actual rights and responsibilities attached to the model.

The phrase *community-owned* should not be treated as self-explanatory.

24.8 The fifth formal request: membership

The GRH should provide its current membership rules.

These should identify eligibility criteria, admission procedures, membership categories, rights, responsibilities and any applicable termination or review procedures.

The investigation should establish whether membership is available to individuals, organisations or both.

It should also determine whether membership confers any representative authority.

Where the GRH maintains a public membership directory, the basis upon which organisations appear should be explained.

Membership should remain distinguishable from consultation, participation, recognition and partnership.

24.9 The sixth formal request: representation

The GRH should explain how individuals obtain authority to represent it.

It should also identify the procedures through which participating organisations authorise representatives.

The investigation requests particular clarification concerning whether the GRH claims authority to represent organisations or communities beyond its formal membership.

If such authority is claimed, the source and scope should be documented.

The presence of an activist, academic, elected representative or organisational officer at a GRH event should not automatically establish a mandate from every organisation or community with which that person is associated.

24.10 The seventh formal request: consultation history

The GRH should provide an account of consultation undertaken from its reported foundation in August 2024 to the London launch in October 2026.

The account should distinguish international founding discussions, subsequent organisational development, European engagement and UK-specific consultation.

It should identify the criteria used to select participating organisations.

It should also establish what decisions were open to consultation and how contributions were considered.

The investigation seeks available invitations, agendas, meeting records, consultation summaries and other appropriate documentary evidence.

Where personal information or confidentiality prevents complete disclosure, an appropriately redacted or summarised response may be considered.

24.11 The eighth formal request: consultation with longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations

The consultation inquiry should specifically address the organisations and movements identified by Empress Judah.

These include Global Afrikan Congress UK, the organisers of the Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March, relevant RasTafari organisations, the Alebul-Lan Revivalist Movement and other established grassroots reparations initiatives.

The inquiry should also examine engagement beyond London, including Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester.

The questions should distinguish formal organisational consultation from informal communication with individual activists.

The GRH should identify which organisations were approached, whether they participated and what institutional capacity their representatives held.

The investigation does not presume that every named organisation was or was not consulted.

The purpose is to establish the historical record.

24.12 The ninth formal request: the London launch programme

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies should be asked to explain their respective responsibilities for the original London launch arrangements.

The inquiry should establish who prepared the publicity, selected speakers, handled registration and communicated changes to the event.

It should also identify who authorised the cancellation or replacement of the standalone Eventbrite listing and the programme arrangements at Friends House.

The investigation requests copies of relevant public notices, registration communications and institutional information supplied to attendees.

These questions concern event administration.

They should not be confused with the international GRH's constitutional identity.

24.13 The tenth formal request: workshop records

The relevant organisers should confirm whether the London GRH launch session was recorded.

If a recording exists, the investigation requests information about how it may be accessed.

The inquiry also seeks any presentation slides, handouts, official notes, session reports or transcripts.

These records may assist in examining the sequence of events described by Empress Judah.

They may also establish whether participants were supplied with official GRH contact information and whether alternative arrangements existed for questions that could not be answered during the session.

24.14 The eleventh formal request: Empress Judah's reported exchange

Empress Judah reports asking Charmaine Simpson about consultation with the Black reparations community.

She records the response as:

“you are being informed now”

The investigation seeks clarification of the complete exchange and its institutional context.

It should establish whether Charmaine Simpson was speaking in an individual capacity, on behalf of Black History Studies, or under a GRH appointment.

Any recording or contemporaneous account should be preserved.

The report will maintain the distinction between Empress Judah's attributed account and independently verified dialogue.

No motive will be attributed without evidence.

24.15 The twelfth formal request: outstanding audience questions

Empress Judah also describes an attendee wishing to question the formation of the GRH towards the end of the workshop.

The investigation should establish what arrangements existed for outstanding questions.

Were participants able to submit written questions?

Was an official GRH email address supplied?

Was a follow-up meeting announced?

Did the session organisers preserve questions that could not be answered because of time constraints?

The inquiry seeks to understand the actual participation arrangements.

It does not presume that a time-limited workshop was itself evidence of improper conduct.

24.16 The thirteenth formal request: official communication

The international GRH should provide an officially authorised contact address.

It should identify the institution or officer responsible for answering governance inquiries.

Where different contacts exist for membership, partnerships, complaints or technical matters, those distinctions should be explained.

The inquiry should also establish whether the GRH publishes an official institutional website containing its founding and governance information.

A contact address belonging to Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin or a London event organiser should not automatically be represented as the GRH's own address.

An authoritative confirmation is required.

24.17 The fourteenth formal request: safeguards against anti-Black racism

The GRH should answer the following question directly:

Does the Global Reparations Hub accept the possibility that anti-Black racism can affect its internal or external governance, consultation, membership, representation or decision-making processes?

If the answer is YES, the GRH should identify the safeguards it has established to address that possibility.

If the answer is NO, the GRH should explain the basis of that position.

If the answer requires qualification, the qualification should be recorded in full.

The investigation seeks the institution's actual answer without forcing a meaning it does not intend.

24.18 The fifteenth formal request: safeguards against Institutional Racism

A separate question should be asked:

Does the Global Reparations Hub accept the possibility that Institutional Racism can operate within its policies, procedures, administrative arrangements or decision-making structures, including without an individual decision-maker intending a discriminatory outcome?

The institution should be invited to identify the operational safeguards applicable to the possibility.

Relevant matters include documented criteria, decision records, review procedures, conflict-of-interest arrangements, correction processes and accountability mechanisms.

A general statement supporting equality is relevant but does not necessarily answer each operational question.

24.19 The sixteenth formal request: evidence of implementation

The investigation should seek evidence distinguishing written safeguards from actual implementation.

The GRH should identify the body responsible for each safeguard.

It should explain whether the procedure is currently operational.

Where appropriate, it may supply policy documents, training arrangements, anonymised examples, review procedures or other relevant evidence.

The inquiry should not demand unnecessary personal information concerning individual complaints.

Its principal purpose is to determine whether the safeguards exist, how they operate and how affected persons may access them.

24.20 The seventeenth formal request: complaints and review

The GRH should identify its complaints procedure.

The inquiry should establish whether the procedure is available to non-members whose interests are affected by GRH activities.

It should also determine whether membership, consultation, representation and data-related decisions may be challenged.

Where review is available, the institution should identify the person or body responsible.

The procedure for correcting inaccurate statements concerning organisational affiliation or representative authority should also be explained.

A community-owned initiative should be capable of explaining how its governance decisions can be examined.

The precise form of that process remains a matter for the institution's actual rules.

24.21 The eighteenth formal request: funding and accountability

The GRH should identify the principal arrangements through which its activities are funded and administered.

This should include the institution responsible for receiving funds, approving expenditure and maintaining financial records.

The inquiry should distinguish direct GRH resources from support provided to particular events by partner organisations.

The investigation should also establish whether any funding arrangement confers governance or programme decision-making rights.

Not every financial detail will necessarily be publicly disclosable.

The request is for proportionate institutional transparency sufficient to identify responsibility and relevant relationships.

24.22 The nineteenth formal request: digital platform functions

The GRH should explain the principal functions of its digital platform.

The inquiry should establish whether it provides organisational networking, discussion facilities, resource directories, membership administration, research repositories, consultation functions or other systems.

Each claimed function should be identified according to its actual operational status.

Where relevant, a demonstration or publicly accessible technical description should be supplied.

The investigation should distinguish proposed functionality from implemented and tested functionality.

This is necessary for a fair comparison with IBIS.

24.23 The twentieth formal request: organisational data

Where the GRH records information concerning participating organisations, the investigation should establish how it distinguishes formal members, partners, supporters, consultees and organisations mentioned for informational purposes.

The inquiry should identify the procedure through which a recorded organisation may correct inaccurate information.

It should also establish the legal or institutional responsibility for any personal information processed.

An organisation's appearance in a directory should not automatically establish that it has consented to membership or representation.

The actual data governance arrangements require examination.

24.24 Formal requests concerning the UK Reparations Conference

The conference-related inquiry should remain institutionally separate from the GRH investigation.

Reparation Nation Limited's correspondence of 25 September 2026 and the subsequent attendance decision raise questions concerning the relevant conference authority, applicable rules, recorded reasons and safeguarding procedures.

The APPG conference organisers and any institution holding relevant administrative records should be asked to identify the source of the decision-making powers exercised.

The inquiry should also establish what safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism operated within the attendance procedures.

The existing correspondence should be examined in its original wording.

The investigation must not attribute the conference attendance decision to the GRH without evidence.

24.25 The role of AFFORD

Parliamentary records identify AFFORD as the APPG for Afrikan Reparations' secretariat.

The investigation should establish which conference administrative functions the secretariat performed.

Questions may concern registration, correspondence, programme records and the identification of responsible decision-makers.

However, the secretariat relationship does not independently establish that AFFORD made the decision concerning Derrick Lynch's attendance.

The inquiry should therefore seek the actual division of responsibilities.

This will prevent formal administrative association from being confused with authority over a particular decision.

24.26 The position of Quakers in Britain

Quakers in Britain supplied written clarification on 7 October 2026 concerning its non-involvement in attendance decisions or discussions at the APPG event.

That response should be preserved and acknowledged.

The investigation should not repeat questions already answered unless new evidence raises a genuinely distinct issue.

Any further inquiry concerning Friends House should distinguish venue responsibilities from programme governance.

The existence of a venue relationship should not automatically establish responsibility for decisions made by conference organisers.

24.27 The independent role of Empress Judah

Empress Judah's correspondence is a principal source of the questions concerning grassroots consultation and the London GRH launch.

Her role in the investigation must remain independent.

The preparation of this report does not automatically make her a representative of Reparation Nation Limited.

Nor does it establish that she has endorsed IBIS or accepted any proposed cooperation model.

Her statements should remain attributable to her.

Any further involvement should be based upon her own agreement and clearly defined purpose.

The same principle applies to other individuals and organisations associated with her correspondence.

24.28 The independent role of Reparation Nation Limited

Reparation Nation Limited is conducting a documentary investigation and presenting IBIS as a possible contribution to international reparatory justice.

Its legal identity is separate from that of the GRH.

Its participation in research, correspondence or community discussions does not require it to join the GRH.

Likewise, an invitation to examine IBIS does not require another organisation to become a member of Reparation Nation Limited.

Any institutional relationship should be expressly defined and authorised.

The purpose is to preserve independence while allowing cooperation.

24.29 The independent role of established grassroots organisations

Longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations possess their own historical identities, programmes and governing arrangements.

They should not be treated as belonging to a new international initiative merely because their interests overlap.

An invitation to consultation is not the same as an invitation to membership.

Participation in a meeting is not the same as granting representative authority.

Recognition of historical contributions is not the same as ownership of those contributions.

The investigation should preserve these distinctions.

Any future collaborative arrangement should identify the organisations involved and the authority under which they participate.

24.30 Proposal for a separate community meeting

Empress Judah proposes a further community meeting concerning the GRH's formation and consultation arrangements.

This proposal merits consideration because the original London launch workshop was time-limited and significant questions remained unresolved from her perspective.

A separate meeting could provide an opportunity for the GRH to explain its governance, international history and relationship with the London organisers.

It could also enable longstanding grassroots organisations to present their own histories, ask questions and consider whether they wish to cooperate.

The meeting should not presume that all participants agree on the institutional issues.

Its purpose should be clarification and constructive examination.

24.31 The purpose of the proposed meeting

The proposed meeting should have a defined purpose.

It should establish the institutional identity of the GRH.

It should examine the consultation history.

It should clarify membership and representative authority.

It should identify safeguards and official communication routes.

It should provide an opportunity for independent organisations to contribute evidence.

It may also explore whether the GRH and other initiatives could support one another.

The meeting should not be framed as a requirement for participants to endorse the GRH, IBIS or any other institution.

24.32 Who should be invited?

The proposed invitation process should distinguish international GRH representatives, London organisers, dedicated reparations organisations, wider civil-society bodies, researchers and individual activists.

The GRH should identify persons authorised to answer questions on its behalf.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies may be invited to clarify the London programme.

Global Afrikan Congress UK and other dedicated reparations organisations should be offered opportunities to contribute their own accounts.

Empress Judah and relevant independent campaigners should retain their separate positions.

Reparation Nation Limited may attend as an independent organisation presenting questions and evidence.

The final invitation list should be prepared through consultation with the persons organising the meeting.

24.33 The role of historical organisations at the meeting

Historical knowledge should form part of the discussion.

The Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement in Britain predates the GRH and IBIS.

The African Reparations Movement, Global Afrikan Congress UK, the Afrikan Emancipation Day Reparations March and other initiatives form part of this wider history.

The purpose of discussing that history is not to determine that newer initiatives have no role.

It is to ensure that their development is examined in relation to established campaigning and institutional knowledge.

Historical recognition should not automatically create current membership or governing authority.

24.34 Documents to circulate before the meeting

The GRH should be invited to supply its founding statement, governance structure, membership arrangements, official contact information and available consultation records.

The London organisers should supply relevant event information and any materials distributed during the launch.

Reparation Nation Limited may provide the relevant sections of this investigation, together with a concise statement of the IBIS architecture.

The distinction between confirmed findings and unanswered questions should be made clear.

Participants should be informed that receipt of the materials does not constitute endorsement.

Advance circulation would permit a more focused discussion.

24.35 Proposed meeting agenda

A structured meeting could proceed through the following subjects:

1. Introduction of participating organisations and their institutional capacities.
2. Explanation of the international GRH's formation and governance.
3. Explanation of the London launch and its authorisation.

4. Examination of the consultation history.
5. Questions from longstanding reparations organisations.
6. Membership, recognition, representation and community ownership.
7. Safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.
8. Official communication, complaints and corrections.
9. Examination of possible areas of cooperation.
10. Agreement on documentary follow-up and outstanding questions.

The agenda should remain manageable and allow sufficient opportunity for substantive questions.

24.36 Attendance must not imply endorsement

The proposed meeting should explicitly distinguish attendance from institutional agreement.

An organisation may attend to obtain information.

It may attend to provide historical evidence.

It may attend to question particular arrangements.

It may attend to consider cooperation.

None of those purposes automatically establishes GRH membership or endorsement of IBIS.

Participants should retain the right to state their own institutional positions.

The meeting record should reflect those positions accurately.

24.37 The importance of independent facilitation

Where different organisations hold different positions, the meeting may benefit from an agreed facilitator.

The facilitator should distinguish the management of discussion from authority to decide substantive institutional questions.

The purpose would be to ensure that questions are recorded and that speakers have a reasonable opportunity to explain their positions.

An independent facilitator should not be treated as the representative of all participants.

Any record of the meeting should identify the basis upon which statements are attributed.

24.38 Recording and preserving the meeting

The participants should agree in advance whether the meeting will be recorded.

Where recording is undertaken, the applicable privacy and consent arrangements should be clear.

The record should identify the date, participants, institutional capacities and principal matters discussed.

A written summary may be prepared.

However, it should distinguish agreed decisions from individual positions and questions remaining unresolved.

A person should have an appropriate means of requesting correction where their contribution has been inaccurately represented.

The purpose is to preserve the discussion without converting it into an unsupported collective endorsement.

24.39 A written questions register

The proposed meeting should use a written questions register.

Each question should identify its subject, intended respondent and current status.

Where an answer is supplied, the answer should be recorded and attributed.

Where a document is promised, the record should identify the document.

Where a question cannot be answered, the reason should be recorded if supplied.

The register should distinguish unanswered questions from questions that have been refused, referred or answered only in part.

This would allow the inquiry to continue without repeatedly recreating the same issues.

24.40 A documentary disclosure schedule

The investigation proposes a consolidated disclosure schedule.

Reference	Requested material	Principal respondent
GRH-01	International founding statement	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-02	Constitution or governing framework	Authorised GRH governing body

GRH-03	Current governing structure	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-04	Membership rules	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-05	Community-ownership explanation	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-06	International consultation summary	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-07	Official contact details	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-08	Safeguarding policies	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-09	Complaints and corrections procedures	Authorised GRH governing body
GRH-10	Financial administration explanation	Authorised GRH governing body
LON-01	London launch authorisation	GRH and local organisers
LON-02	Local partnership arrangements	Relevant contracting institutions
LON-03	Original programme correspondence	Local organisers
LON-04	Venue and timetable-change notices	Local organisers
LON-05	Workshop recording or transcript	Recording custodian, if any
LON-06	Information distributed at launch	Local organisers
APPG-01	Conference decision-making rules	Relevant conference authority
APPG-02	Administrative responsibility arrangements	APPG and relevant secretariat
APPG-03	Applicable safeguarding procedures	Relevant decision-making institution
HIST-01	Grassroots organisational accounts	Each participating organisation
IBIS-01	Controlling architectural documentation	Reparation Nation Limited
IBIS-02	Current implementation and test evidence	Reparation Nation Limited
SHIP-01	Shipping methodology and examples	Reparation Nation Limited

The schedule is a proposed request register.

It is not a statutory disclosure order or assertion that every listed document must legally be supplied.

24.41 Voluntary requests and legal disclosure obligations

The investigation should distinguish requests for voluntary institutional transparency from legally enforceable rights of access to information.

A private organisation may not be subject to the same disclosure regime as a public authority.

An APPG's status also differs from that of a government department.

A company's public filing obligations differ from a duty to disclose all internal correspondence.

Personal information and confidential material may be subject to separate protections.

The report therefore seeks proportionate documentary cooperation without asserting that every requested document is legally obtainable.

Any formal legal disclosure route should be identified and assessed separately according to the institution, information and applicable law.

24.42 Proposed response period

A written inquiry may reasonably request an acknowledgement within seven calendar days and a substantive response within 21 calendar days.

Where the recipient requires additional time, it should be invited to identify the reason and provide an anticipated response date.

This is a proposed administrative timetable.

It is not an assertion of a statutory deadline.

The final correspondence should state the relevant dates explicitly so that all recipients understand the requested timetable.

24.43 Avoiding unnecessary duplication

The investigation should not send every question indiscriminately to every organisation.

Instead, each recipient should receive the questions relevant to its known or reasonably suspected responsibilities.

Human Rights Watch may explain its founding involvement.

Decolonize Berlin may explain its Core Group relationship.

The international GRH should answer questions concerning its own governance.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies may explain London arrangements.

The conference authorities should answer questions concerning conference administration.

Grassroots organisations should be invited to provide their own accounts.

This approach should reduce unnecessary correspondence and improve the clarity of the resulting evidence.

24.44 Procedure where a recipient lacks authority

A recipient may reasonably state that it is not authorised to answer a question on behalf of another institution.

Such a response should be preserved.

The investigation should then ask, where appropriate, for the identity of the authorised respondent.

The purpose is not to compel a person to adopt responsibilities they do not possess.

It is to establish a reliable route for obtaining institutional information.

The report should avoid repeatedly attributing an unanswered question to a person who has already established that they lack the relevant authority.

24.45 Procedure where information is withheld

An institution may decline to provide a requested document.

If so, the investigation should record the actual response.

Where a reason is supplied, it should be preserved.

Where the institution offers a summary or alternative document, that material should be examined.

A refusal to supply one document should not automatically be interpreted as proof of wrongdoing.

Nor should an unanswered substantive question be treated as resolved solely because a refusal was received.

The documentary status should be recorded accurately.

24.46 Procedure where accounts conflict

Different organisations may provide different explanations concerning the same decision or institutional relationship.

Where this occurs, the investigation should identify the specific disagreement.

It should compare the underlying documents and relevant dates.

Where additional evidence is required, the issue should remain open.

The report should not silently prefer one account merely because it comes from a larger or more established institution.

Nor should the account of an individual participant automatically override an official document without examination.

The appropriate finding depends upon the available evidence.

24.47 Procedure for factual corrections

Persons and institutions named in the investigation should have an appropriate opportunity to identify factual inaccuracies.

A correction request should identify the relevant statement and, where possible, supporting evidence.

The investigation should examine the request and record any resulting amendment.

Where the underlying issue remains disputed, the competing accounts may be preserved with an explanation of the unresolved evidence.

Corrections should not be used to erase the historical existence of an original statement where that history remains relevant and lawful to retain.

The objective is accuracy and traceability.

24.48 The future of the Great Reparations Hub Challenge

The Great Reparations Hub Challenge offers an opportunity to compare institutional approaches without requiring the initiatives to adopt identical structures.

The GRH may provide international networking and cooperation.

IBIS may provide reparatory justice architecture.

Reparation Nation Shipping may provide evidence-based tracking of reparatory activity.

These functions may complement one another.

However, the degree of overlap and compatibility requires actual technical and institutional examination.

A constructive challenge should allow both initiatives to demonstrate their capabilities, explain their safeguards and identify their limitations.

No predetermined winner should be declared.

24.49 A possible technical demonstration

A limited technical demonstration could compare how the two initiatives handle one defined institutional problem.

For example, the participants could examine a publicly documented reparations undertaking.

The GRH could demonstrate how its platform makes relevant information available to participating organisations.

IBIS could explain the identity and representative-authority distinctions applicable to the organisations involved.

Shipping could demonstrate how the undertaking is recorded as a voyage with identifiable cargo, sources and movements.

The exercise should use appropriate public or authorised information.

Its purpose would be to establish whether the systems perform useful complementary functions.

24.50 Cooperation without loss of institutional identity

Any cooperation between the GRH and Reparation Nation Limited should preserve the independent identity of both institutions.

The relevant agreement should identify the purpose of cooperation, responsible persons, ownership of information and applicable safeguarding arrangements.

Membership of one initiative should not automatically create membership of the other.

Sharing information should not automatically grant representative authority.

Technical cooperation should not silently transfer ownership of software, data or intellectual property.

Any formal arrangement should be documented and authorised by the relevant institutions.

24.51 Cooperation with longstanding grassroots organisations

The same principles apply to cooperation with longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations.

An organisation may wish to share historical documents or participate in a particular programme while remaining institutionally independent.

Another may wish to become a formal member of an international network.

A third may wish only to observe or obtain information.

These different positions should be respected.

An effective cooperation model should allow organisations to define their own level of participation.

The purpose is to strengthen reparatory justice without replacing the identities and mandates of existing movements.

24.52 The importance of verified delivery

The ultimate purpose of reparatory justice cannot be reduced to the number of conferences, declarations, networks or websites established.

These activities may be important.

However, they should also be examined in relation to the practical outcomes they seek to produce.

Reparation Nation Shipping makes this distinction explicit through its separation of announcements, commitments, allocations, transfers, receipts and verified receipt.

The GRH and other reparations institutions should be invited to explain how they assess their own contribution to meaningful outcomes.

Different institutions may measure different results.

The important principle is that stated objectives should remain distinguishable from demonstrated achievements.

24.53 Monitoring progress after the report

Following the issue of formal inquiries, the investigation should maintain a dated correspondence and evidence register.

Each question should be assigned a reference.

Responses should be preserved in full.

Documents should be linked to the questions they address.

Outstanding matters should remain identified.

Any new public information should be assessed according to its source and date.

The report should be updated only when relevant evidence warrants a change.

The investigation should not treat the passage of time alone as evidence supporting a particular conclusion.

24.54 A proposed first review point

After the requested response period has expired, the investigation may review the information received.

The review should establish which questions have been answered, which have been answered in part and which remain outstanding.

It should also identify whether the proposed community meeting has attracted sufficient interest from independent organisations.

Any subsequent action should be based upon the actual response record.

The inquiry should not presume that an institution will refuse to cooperate or that a meeting will necessarily take place.

Those matters remain dependent upon future communications and decisions.

24.55 A proposed second review point

If the initial responses identify a clear international GRH governing contact, the investigation can consolidate the remaining questions through that channel.

If different institutions provide complementary answers, the evidence can be reconciled.

If material contradictions remain, specific follow-up questions may be appropriate.

Where a public meeting is agreed, the relevant documentary record should be circulated beforehand.

The review should also consider whether a revised version of the Great Reparations Hub Challenge is warranted.

The purpose is continued factual clarification rather than endless repetition of unanswered questions.

24.56 Responsible publication of findings

The report should distinguish established facts, attributed accounts, provisional interpretations and unresolved questions.

Public circulation should preserve that classification.

Statements concerning individuals should be accurate and proportionate.

Original correspondence should be handled with appropriate consideration for privacy and confidentiality.

Where a named institution supplies a correction, the report should consider and record it.

Where a question remains unanswered, the report should say so without automatically assigning a motive.

These principles apply to all organisations examined, including Reparation Nation Limited.

24.57 The safeguarding position

The investigation places particular importance on safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

It seeks evidence of whether the relevant institutions recognise the possibility of such racism affecting decisions.

It also seeks the procedures through which discriminatory risks or outcomes may be identified, challenged and corrected.

The inquiry is not satisfied merely by the existence of general commitments where specific operational safeguards are the subject of the question.

Nor does it presume that an institution lacks safeguards simply because their details have not yet been supplied.

The purpose is to obtain reliable evidence of their existence and operation.

24.58 The position concerning accusations and conclusions

Reparation Nation Limited maintains the following position:

I make no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and I have come to no conclusions concerning the conduct or motives of the persons and institutions examined.

The investigation asks questions concerning possibility, risk, institutional responsibility, safeguards and evidence.

Those questions are not substitutes for findings.

They are the means by which facts may be established.

No institution should be treated as having committed wrongdoing merely because it is the subject of questions.

Equally, the legitimate examination of possible institutional risks should not be prevented by requiring a completed finding before safeguards can be discussed.

24.59 The right to preserve independent meaning

The report adopts as a governing principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

This applies to Empress Judah, Reparation Nation Limited, the GRH and every other person or institution considered.

A question should remain a question.

A reported statement should remain attributed.

A provisional interpretation should remain provisional.

A request for safeguards should not become an accusation.

An expression of possible concern should not be rewritten into an unsupported conclusion.

A proposal for cooperation should not become a claim that an agreement exists.

The investigation should preserve the source and meaning of each substantive contribution.

24.60 The final consolidated institutional questions

The entire investigation can be reduced to twelve central questions requiring authoritative answers.

1. Identity: What exactly is the international Global Reparations Hub?

2. Foundation: Who established it, when and under what institutional arrangements?

3. Governance: Who possesses authority to govern it?

4. London: What was the formal relationship between the international GRH and the London launch of 17 October 2026?

5. Ownership: What does community ownership mean in practical and institutional terms?

6. Membership: Who belongs to the GRH, and what rights does membership confer?

7. Representation: Who is authorised to speak or act for participating organisations and affected communities?

8. Consultation: Which longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations were consulted before the GRH's formation and London launch?

9. Communication: How can the public obtain authoritative written information and correct inaccurate records?

10. Safeguards: What operational safeguards exist against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism?

11. Outcomes: What has the GRH demonstrably achieved, and how are those achievements recorded?

12. Cooperation: Could the GRH, IBIS, Reparation Nation Shipping and independent grassroots organisations contribute complementary functions to international reparatory justice?

These questions provide a concise framework for institutional correspondence and public discussion.

24.61 Suggested principal recipients

The principal international inquiry should be directed to the authorised governing representatives of the Global Reparations Hub.

Human Rights Watch and Decolonize Berlin may be approached for confirmation of the appropriate contact and information concerning their own roles.

Building Trust Consortium and Black History Studies may receive the questions concerning London event arrangements.

The APPG conference organisers and relevant secretariat contacts may receive the separate conference-administration questions.

Established grassroots reparations organisations should be invited to provide their own accounts of consultation and participation.

Reparation Nation Limited should preserve all responses in its independent evidence register.

This distribution should not be interpreted as an assertion that every recipient possesses responsibility for every question.

24.62 Proposed subject for the principal correspondence

The principal correspondence may use the following subject:

FORMAL DOCUMENTARY INQUIRY — GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB — INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY, LONDON LAUNCH AUTHORISATION, GRASSROOTS CONSULTATION, SAFEGUARDS AND REQUEST FOR WRITTEN CLARIFICATION

The covering email should explain that the attached report is intended to establish the institutional facts and invite constructive engagement.

It should identify the questions relevant to the recipient and request an appropriately authorised response.

The email should distinguish documentary requests from the proposal for a future community meeting.

The complete 24-section report may be supplied for context, while a shorter indexed question schedule can make the response easier to prepare.

24.63 Proposed reply procedure

Recipients should be invited to identify the questions they can answer and those that fall outside their responsibility.

Where an answer is supported by a public document, the relevant link or reference may be supplied.

Where a document is not publicly available, an appropriate institutional explanation may be offered.

Where additional time is needed, the recipient may indicate the expected response period.

Where an institution wishes to correct a factual statement in the report, the correction should identify the precise passage and supporting evidence.

The investigation should preserve each response without silently changing its meaning.

24.64 Principal documentary sources

Source 24A — Decolonize Berlin, Annual Report 2025

International GRH founding history and organisational structure.

https://decolonize-berlin.de/files/frontend/downloads/publikationen/Jahrbericht2025-Leporello.pdf

Source 24B — Berlin Global Village, European launch, 12 November 2025

International programme and participating institutions.

https://www.berlin-global-village.de/en/event/165/

Source 24C — Building Reparative Futures London, October 2026

London convening programme.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/columbus-day-to-reparations-day-civil-society-led-reparatory-justice-tickets-2002760501573

Source 24D — Original London Launch of the Global Reparations Hub

Publicity identifying the original host, organiser and programme.

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/london-launch-of-the-global-reparations-hub-tickets-2002762834551

Source 24E — UK Reparations Conference 2026 Agenda

Official programme identifying the GRH launch on 17 October 2026.

https://www.appg-ar.org/uk-reparations-conference-2026-agenda

Source 24F — Empress Judah, correspondence dated 18 October 2026

Original account of the London launch, questions concerning consultation and proposal for further community engagement.

Source 24G — Reparation Nation Limited, conference correspondence of September and October 2026

Original inquiries concerning conference decision-making and safeguards, including the 25 September questions and the 7 October Quakers response.

Source 24H — Companies House, Reparation Nation Limited

Official company identity.

https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/14761041

Source 24I — IBIS architectural book and project records

IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice, relevant technical documentation and current website records.

https://ic3csi.com

Source 24J — Reparation Nation Shipping project records

Shipping methodology, database architecture and relevant implementation and testing evidence.

All private sources should be preserved according to the report's documentary evidence procedures.

24.65 Final findings of the 24-section investigation

The investigation establishes that the Global Reparations Hub possesses a publicly documented international history preceding its London launch.

Its international development is associated with Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin and a wider network of participants and institutions.

The London programme was publicly presented as part of the GRH's activities.

However, the complete formal relationship between the international governing structure and the London organisers remains to be verified.

Empress Judah's contemporary correspondence identifies substantive questions concerning the consultation of longstanding Black/Afrikan reparations organisations, communication and the availability of institutional information.

Those questions merit authoritative answers supported by the relevant records.

The separate conference correspondence of Reparation Nation Limited identifies questions concerning institutional decision-making, attendance restrictions and safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism.

Those issues must remain distinguishable from the GRH's own governance unless evidence establishes a relevant connection.

Reparation Nation Limited possesses a verifiable legal identity and is developing IBIS and Reparation Nation Shipping as approaches to reparatory justice architecture and accountability.

Their defined functions provide a basis for comparison with the GRH's international networking model.

However, the complete operational effectiveness of the systems must be established through documented implementation and testing.

24.66 The way forward

The investigation proposes that the international GRH provide an authoritative written explanation of its institutional identity and London arrangements.

It further proposes that the relevant organisations provide the documentation necessary to examine consultation, membership, representation, safeguarding and accountability.

Empress Judah's proposal for a separate community meeting should be considered as a possible means of bringing longstanding grassroots organisations into direct discussion with authorised GRH representatives.

Reparation Nation Limited may assist through documentary research, the IBIS analytical framework and the practical questions raised by Reparation Nation Shipping.

The institutions should remain independent unless they expressly agree to another arrangement.

The purpose is not to create confusion concerning ownership or representation.

It is to establish a clearer factual foundation for international cooperation and practical reparatory justice.

24.67 Final declaration

This investigation has been conducted to establish facts, identify documentary gaps, preserve institutional identities, examine safeguards and invite constructive engagement.

It does not claim authority to adjudicate legal liability or determine the motivations of the persons and institutions discussed.

It distinguishes documentary evidence from reported accounts, provisional interpretations and unanswered questions.

It recognises the independent history of the Black/Afrikan Reparations Movement and the right of its organisations to determine their own participation and representative arrangements.

It also recognises the possibility that different institutional approaches may offer complementary contributions to reparatory justice.

The final position of this investigation is that international reparatory justice should be advanced through clear institutional identity, accountable authority, meaningful consultation, effective safeguards, reliable evidence and demonstrable progress towards reparatory outcomes.

The Global Reparations Hub is invited to provide its authorised institutional explanation.

Established Black/Afrikan reparations organisations are invited to contribute their historical and contemporary evidence.

Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS remain available as independent subjects of constructive comparison and challenge.

The investigation remains open to documentary correction, clarification and informed cooperation.

No accusations. No allegations. No assumptions. No assertions of wrongdoing. No predetermined conclusions.

Questions, evidence, safeguards, accountability and reparatory justice.

End of Section 24 — Formal Questions, Documentary Disclosure Requests, Community Consultation, Institutional Cooperation and the Way Forward.

END OF THE 24 PRINCIPAL SECTIONS.

BACK MATTER — FINAL DECLARATION, DOCUMENTARY STATUS, SIGNATURE AND AUTHORISATION

A. DOCUMENTARY STATUS

Report title: GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB — INTERNATIONAL AND LONDON INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY, GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY INVESTIGATION 2024–2026

Prepared by: Derrick Emmanuel Lynch

Organisation: Reparation Nation Limited

Company registration number: 14761041

Associated project: IBIS — Developing Architecture for International Reparatory Justice

Report date: 18 October 2026

Document status: Twenty-four principal sections completed. Documentary investigation and institutional verification remain open.

B. PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared to examine institutional identity, governance, ownership, consultation, membership, representation, authorisation, safeguards and accountability concerning the international Global Reparations Hub and its London launch on 17 October 2026.

It also examines potential relationships and differences between the Global Reparations Hub, Reparation Nation Limited and IBIS.

The report distinguishes documentary evidence, attributed statements, provisional interpretations and outstanding questions.

It does not constitute a judicial determination, regulatory finding or legal judgment.

The persons and institutions identified are invited to provide corrections, supporting documents and authorised written explanations.

C. FORMAL DECLARATION

I am a Black person concerned with the development and delivery of international reparatory justice for Black and Mixed-Black people.

I seek evidence of safeguards against anti-Black racism and Institutional Racism within institutional governance, consultation, representation and decision-making processes.

I expressly maintain the following position:

I make no accusations, no allegations, no assumptions, no assertions of wrongdoing, and I have come to no conclusions concerning the conduct, decisions or motives of the persons and institutions examined in this report.

I reserve the right to ask questions, examine evidence, challenge inaccuracies, request documentary clarification and form conclusions if and when the available evidence justifies doing so.

I further affirm the principle:

“You should not have to surrender control of your own meaning in order to receive assistance from an AI system.”

D. INSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENCE

This report is prepared from the independent perspective of Reparation Nation Limited.

It does not claim to represent Empress Judah, Global Afrikan Congress UK, the Global Reparations Hub, Human Rights Watch, Decolonize Berlin, the APPG for Afrikan Reparations or any other institution mentioned, unless a separate express authorisation exists.

The inclusion of any person or organisation does not imply endorsement, membership, partnership, consent or agreement with the findings or questions presented.

E. CORRECTIONS AND RIGHT OF RESPONSE

Persons and institutions mentioned in this report are invited to identify any factual inaccuracies and supply relevant documentary evidence.

Any material correction should identify the relevant section, statement, proposed amendment and supporting source.

Responses will be assessed according to their evidential relevance and preserved within the investigation's documentary record.

The report remains open to clarification and properly supported amendment.

F. SIGNATURE AND AUTHORISATION

I confirm that I authorise this document to be issued as a documentary investigation prepared from the independent perspective of Reparation Nation Limited.

This authorisation concerns the publication and circulation of the report for research, factual clarification, institutional inquiry, constructive challenge and the advancement of reparatory justice.

It does not confer authority upon Reparation Nation Limited to represent any other person or organisation without their separate consent or authorisation.

Sunday, 18 October 2026 18/10/2026 04:09:35

Signed:



Derrick Emmanuel Lynch



(John Canoe)

For and on behalf of

REPARATION NATION LIMITED

Company Registration Number: **14761041**

Date: 18 OCTOBER 2026

Place: London, United Kingdom

END OF REPORT

GLOBAL REPARATIONS HUB — INTERNATIONAL AND LONDON INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY, GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY INVESTIGATION 2024–2026

24 PRINCIPAL SECTIONS — FINAL DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE