



## Intercultural Human Rights Moot Court Problem 2014-2015

### *The Eastern Plains Case*

#### **Astavia v. Restrepia**

1. Situated at the convergence of two mighty rivers and spanning more than 100,000 square miles, Astavia is a constitutional republic and an important economic center in the greater Maurovian Sea region. Astavia was originally a province of the Mostroffite Union (MU), a centralized but formally federal state that imposed an authoritarian political and social agenda. It included productive parcels of fertile land in its Eastern Plains as well as the Northwestern highlands, a landlocked, heavily forested region hundreds of miles from the Maurovian Sea. During the colonization of the Eastern Plains, the Mostroffite Union imposed a draconian ban on the use of Astavian language in the educational system and in general circulation newspapers.
2. Eventually, this ban sparked several uprisings across several premier universities in the Eastern Plains. Student demonstrators exasperated with the oppressive policies furthered by Mostroffite leaders called for an Astavian national and cultural revival. This revival was part of a broader initiative for Astavian independence and the reunification of all Astavian lands under the banner of a single independent state. The climax of these demonstrations came in the form of the Astavian People's Revolution, which triggered the gradual decline of the MU, and the dissolution of its 15 provinces into 15 different independent states, including Astavia. Restrepia contained 60 percent of the people and territory of the original MU including its capital, Mostroffite City.

3. Fifteen years after gaining independence, Astavia underwent a highly contentious presidential election. Three main political parties dominated the Astavian political scene: the Restrepian-influenced Diasma Party led by former Astavian Ambassador to Restrepia, Dante Amos, which rallied support in the Eastern Plains; the Nisin Bloc (named after the incumbent liberal President Thomas Nisin), with its headquarters in Harimon, Astavia's capital city; and Our Astavia (a grassroots, libertarian group) in the Southwest.
4. During President Nisin's tenure, Astavia had commenced preparations for admission into the Southeastern Peace Cooperation Conference (SPCC), a regional defense organization, comprised of twelve nations based on a model of collective security in the event of conflict, according to which an armed attack against one or more of its members was considered an attack against all of them. SPCC viewed the rise of Restrepian influence across the continent as the main impediment to peace due to its past history of aggression and violence.
5. The Diasma Party ended up with the most votes in the Astavian legislature, with the Nisin bloc placing second. No candidate received a majority of votes for president, which forced a runoff. Amos won the runoff by a slim margin, receiving 50.5 percent of the total votes.
6. Incrementally, through the latter months of 2013, Astavians began to see the fruits of Amos's plan for greater Restrepian influence in the country. In December, Amos met Restrepian President, Lucas Sinta, in Mostroffite City to declare a symbolic rapprochement with the Restrepian government in front of a jubilant crowd of 30,000 people. In exuberant fashion, Amos vowed to pursue an agenda dedicated to strengthening the alliance between both countries. Upon returning to Harimon, Amos issued an arrest warrant for Nisin for abuse of power because he had pursued membership in the SPCC during his presidency. Nisin was subsequently arrested and incarcerated.

7. Nisin's imprisonment had the effect of isolating Astavia economically, as its petition to enter into the Maurovian Economic Association (MEA) was thwarted. Leaders of the MEA saw the perceived arbitrariness of the imprisonment as a harbinger for internal instability and decided not to secure loan commitments from the Astavian government, for fear of these monies being diverted to pro-Restrepian agitators.
8. Shocked by the MEA rejection, Amos urged the Astavian parliament to make the "necessary adjustments" to put Astavia in compliance with MEA's standards. The MEA assured Amos that compliance would not only address the need for a reliable and sustained energy supply but would also provide the following: (1) the creation of a free trade zone; (2) elimination of customs duties; (3) creation of an effective and transparent administrative apparatus; and (4) advancement of Astavian participation in broader regional organizations, which would help alleviate the abysmally low unemployment rate among young Astavians.
9. Restrepia received word of Amos's proposal to Astavian legislators. Infuriated by this act of betrayal, hardline leaders in the Restrepian parliament unanimously approved President Sinta's decision that the Restrepian Customs Service ban, with immediate effect, imports from Astavia, sparking a two-week trade impasse between both countries.
10. Amos, pressured by his Restrepian counterparts to retreat from trade negotiations with the MEA, called off the negotiated agreement with the MEA and stated to the media that the decision was made in order to end the plight ensuing on the Eastern border as a result of the trade blockade. Soon after the announcement of Astavia's withdrawal from the MEA, uproar ensued among students at the Harimon Technical Institute and wheat farmers in the Western part of the country.
11. At first the protests were nonviolent, mainly taking the form of students placing banners across three large halls at the institute, with slogans such as "MEA: Our Hope for the Future", and rallies on the steps of the Institute's grand auditorium encouraging students to contact their local politicians and to urge them to support joining the MEA. Farmers

painted large orange octagonal figures on their cylindrical silos representing the symbol of the MEA. Big tractors, normally kept in large warehouses on the wheat farms and used to plow the land, were deliberately placed on busy roads to block traffic. Aside from their plea for Astavian entry into the MEA, the demonstrators urged an amendment to the Astavian Constitution limiting the president's executive power to chart the course of Astavia's economic future without the consent of the citizenry via referendum.

12. As the media became aware of the opposition toward Amos and the mood favoring the MEA, Astavian police began to increase their presence outside parliament, the Pardo House (Presidential Home), and the Triangle, a large gathering area frequented by foreign visitors as well as a popular platform for public demonstrations.
13. A week later, despite the message sent to Amos, the shift in policy desired by the demonstrators had not occurred. As a result, speeches by former members of the Amos administration, who had defected to the pro-MEA camp, as well as leaders of the main opposition party increased tensions in the Triangle. Protesters clashed with police and set large bonfires outside of parliament and even fortified their position by building barricades inside the Triangle to secure their position against onslaught by the police.
14. For over two weeks, police attacked the camp with water cannons, stun grenades and nerve gas. They also sent a special operations unit to uproot some of the barricades in front of the occupied structure, which was composed of wood, iron bars, and common household items. After the two week period, the conflict reached an alarming stage. The Triangle was ablaze from the burning of tires separating the protesters and police.
15. The protesters soon called for their spokesperson to issue a formal resolution establishing the protesters' official agenda:
  - The Amos Administration must use its executive authority to create a liaison between the Astavian people and the MEA.

- The Amos Administration, Astavian Parliament, and Executive agencies are ill-suited for devising a competent strategy to reduce Astavian dependency on Restrepia and building a future dedicated to economic prosperity. Because of Amos's failure in delivering a clear and decisive message on the issue of reconstructing Astavia's economy, Amos must resign from the post of president.
  - The government must end the brutal suppression of freedom of speech and association with respect to the Triangle protesters who have demanded a change of course in Astavia's economic outlook.
16. Even though the message was dispatched to upper echelon officials in the Astavian parliament including Amos himself, the administration refused to accept the protesters' demands. In response, riots increased in magnitude and ferocity with hordes of angry Astavians hurling Molotov cocktails into government buildings and forming an impenetrable wall in front of major metro stations.
  17. Closely following the events in Harimon and concerned over the rapid deterioration of Amos's administration, Sinta contacted the Astavian Bureau (AB), the internal security agency of Astavia, and recommended that both countries engage in a joint police exercise to quell the turmoil in Harimon. As part of the ensuing agreement between Sinta and AB, Restrepian military units were allowed to enter into the country and set up encampments approximately 20 miles from Harimon to ensure the problem in the Triangle would be dealt with expeditiously.
  18. AB and Sinta's handpicked elite special operations team, RMO, entered Harimon city limits, dressed in civilian clothing, and established positions at the top of various commercial and residential high-rises adjacent to the Triangle. AB and RMO were charged with spotting any violent activity on the ground that could cause serious bodily injury or death to Astavian law enforcement or irreparable property damage to Astavian government buildings. Once the target was spotted, an AB/RMO team would immediately deploy to avert the threat.

19. As the spotters established their positions, ardent MEA supporter and former Astavian foreign minister, Carl Talisman, gave a rousing speech on the main stage at the center of the Triangle, fiercely accusing Amos of treason, and urging the crowds of vociferous protesters standing next to him to block all thoroughfares entering into the Triangle. Talisman stated the blockade would make the Triangle a symbolic MEA-zone, where the world could “appreciate the will of a few to fight for economic freedom.”
20. Shortly after Talisman concluded his speech, a group of AB/RMO spotters assigned at the top of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Bank Tower noticed 35 riled-up protesters approaching an Astavian police tent 100 yards from the platform. The spotters noticed one protester carrying what seemed like a long projectile in his right hand walking toward the tent. The fear among the spotters was that this projectile could be a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) that would inflict harm to the police unit. With precious minutes ticking away to apprehend the subject, an AB agent and RMO commando made the call and a unit was given the coordinates of the person of interest. The dispatched unit fatally shot the protester as well as the group’s alleged ringleader. The shootings caused pandemonium in the Triangle, triggering a violent stampede of protesters attempting to flee the area. The stampede resulted in 100 civilian deaths and 30 police officers injured with minor to severe wounds.
21. When the story became public and the joint police exercise was exposed, the outcry on social media from free speech activists and civil liberties organizations became too much to bear for the Astavian political establishment. The speaker of the parliament immediately submitted his resignation and Amos’s cabinet fled to an unidentified location. Amos and his team of experienced bodyguards escaped to a bunker below the Pardo House and later exited the bunker in mid-March en route to the Eastern Plains. Amos finally ended up in a city in the south of Restrepia.
22. Devoid of any leadership, Talisman proceeded to convene parliament on April 1 and set the agenda to vote for a new speaker of the house, prime minister, and finance minister. A declaration was issued by Talisman stating that such action was justified because

Amos committed a “dereliction of his duties as leader of the great nation of Astavia” and “exigent circumstances beyond what the founders of Astavia could have envisioned, required a transitional government that could bring order and stability back to the Astavian people.” Restrepian critics condemned Talisman, citing a flagrant breach of the impeachment and removal process under the Astavian Constitution, which required formal charges, a review by the Astavian High Court, and a 2/3 majority vote by parliament. Talisman responded that Astavia could not “afford one more day of lawlessness and anarchy.”

23. With only a few local reporters embedded with Amos in his hideout in the Eastern Plains, Amos issued a statement to the press refusing to resign as President and blasted the Astavian parliament as engaging in acts contrary to the Constitution. Amos also called upon the Restrepian government to assist him in fighting Talisman’s illegal military dictatorship. Despite Amos’s belief that Talisman’s transitional government was a farce, the Talisman-led government, within days of Amos’s withdrawal to the Eastern Plains, received recognition by the member states of the MEA and the Federation of River Islands, a democracy in the middle of the Maurovian Sea.
24. Restrepian-speaking Astavian citizens in the Lena Peninsula, a resort region in Southern Astavia, and the Eastern Plains, who had consistently backed the policies of Amos’s administration, vehemently opposed the displacement of Amos by Talisman. In Lena’s port city of Bystanti, Restrepian-speaking protesters assembled in front of Lena’s regional assembly imploring Astavian government officials to prevent Talisman from marginalizing them and oppressing their language and culture.
25. Angered by Amos’s withdrawal into the Eastern Steppes and reacting to the fallout in Lena, Sinta publicly expressed his disappointment with the events in Harimon, repudiating the unconstitutional change of government in Astavia. Sinta stated Restrepian interests in Lena and the Eastern Plains were in danger of being sabotaged by the new illegal Astavian government and fascist groups allied with the Triangle protesters. After his message went viral across the blogosphere, unidentified helicopters

and Humvees embarked toward the Lena Peninsula from an isolated Restrepien military outpost on the Astavian-Restrepien border.

26. When asked about these movements, Sinta replied that these personnel were reservists who were given vacation time at Lena's renowned resort towns along the Maurovian Sea. In another interview with the press, Sinta also stated that another brigade of reservists, who were fresh from the Restrepien Military Academy, had a poor sense of direction and accidentally slipped across the border while conducting routine patrols of border checkpoints. Talisman and the new Astavian transitional government issued a stern warning to Sinta and protested the Restrepien military presence in Lena. Talisman stated his government would use "all resources at our disposal to ward off this violation of Astavian sovereignty."
27. Back in Lena, the Regional Assembly called a referendum to determine whether the people of Lena wanted their land to become a territory of Restrepien. 97 percent of the Astavian citizens living in Lena who participated voted for unification with Restrepien.
28. As the results of the Lena referendum settled in with the Astavian people and Lena's citizens shifted their allegiance to the Restrepien government, a new insurgent movement, known as the Eastern Plains Liberators (EPL), surfaced in northern Lena. EPL membership was primarily Restrepien-speaking. EPL vocally expressed their disgust with Astavia's sovereignty over lands formerly under MU control. In an attempt to restore Restrepien influence in the region, EPL encouraged the establishment of a "New Restrepien" in the Eastern Plains, composed of all areas of Southern and Eastern Astavia. New Restrepien had been a part of Restrepien from 1764 to 1873. EPL's head spokesperson wrote an op-ed describing New Restrepien and the need to bring it home to Restrepien. The op-ed was published on the internet and later disseminated by newspapers in the Astavian capital, at a time when the pro-MEA protesters started to disperse from the Triangle and returned to their towns and villages.

29. Following the publication of this op-ed, EPL saw an opportunity to make New Restrepia a reality. It launched an attack on a pivotal Astavian military base, approximately four miles from the Astavian-Restrepian border. During the incursion, unmarked jeeps and vehicles began to cross from Restrepian outposts on the Astavian border into the general area where EPL engaged Astavian troops. As the vehicles moved across the border, Restrepian border officials and EPL coordinated drop-off points for grenade launchers, assault rifles and barbed wire fencing. Facing overwhelming military power, many Astavian troops in the area surrendered.
30. Meanwhile, in Harimon, Astavia Eternally Strong (AES), an Astavian nationalist religious group, still holed up in the Triangle, claimed victory following Amos's withdrawal into the Eastern Plains, and ratcheted up its efforts to remove the Restrepian "cancer" from Astavia by all means necessary. AES loathed the idea of a New Restrepia in the Eastern Plains. To many AES members, Restrepian influence and control returning to Astavia would mean the reestablishment of centuries of oppression for the Astavian people and the impediment to establishing a "Holy Astavia." Accordingly, AES trained a substantial number of commandoes as they envisioned a tough struggle to rescue their land from foreign invaders.
31. AES believes in Arcadius, a Supreme Being, who had selected AES as a group superior to all others. They follow their own religious law, the Sacred Astavian Code, and engage in distinct rituals such as winter and summer solstice festivals at which they dance and bring sacrifices to Arcadius. Their religion also mandates the conversion of all nonbelievers to the AES faith. In fact, AES despises all other religions, in particular the practices of the Tembidi. The Tembidi are an isolated farming community in Southern Restrepia that prays to harvest gods whose symbols are carved into large wooden poles.
32. AES regards Tembidi as a "witch culture" that manipulates the agricultural cycle against Astavia and in favor of Restrepia. AES believe the Tembidi told their gods to starve the Astavian people in order to increase Astavian reliance on Restrepia. AES began recruiting members through social media, targeting individuals in countries that were

once under the control of MU. Solicitations to these potential recruits included a sales pitch: “Help us end Restrepian imperialism and the Tembidi conspiracy and you will receive a rich reward in heaven. You will also receive valuable training in guerrilla warfare that you can take back to your home countries to eliminate the forces of evil and greed.” From this recruitment process, a total of 2,000 local and foreign fighters joined AES.

33. To carry out the first stage of the “Resistance,” a small group of AES commandoes planned to infiltrate Restrepia to raze the Tembidi commune. Due to the clandestine nature of AES operations, AES members used forged passports and traveled in bands of five to ten each. One hundred AES commandoes departed Harimon en route to Mostroffia City, going through three separate countries to avoid detection. On arrival in Restrepia, AES groups left Mostroffia City limits on a four hour trek into remote areas of Southern Restrepia, the traditional home of the Tembidi. AES groups scattered into local hotels to prepare for the midnight attack on the commune. To avoid arousing suspicion by the feared Restrepian Secret Service, who had installed surveillance cameras along the main road toward the commune, AES dressed as the locals to blend in.
  
34. Ten waves of AES fighters stormed the commune at midnight, taking the Tembidi by surprise. AES burned the large wooden poles depicting their gods at the perimeter of the commune. Then, AES issued an ultimatum to the 70 Tembidi residing in the commune to either convert to the AES religion or be executed. 50 Tembidi chose not to convert. As to each of them, a 7-foot tall AES member swung a machete and chopped off their head. AES videographers filmed the executions and posted them onto social media. These videographers made sure that documentation of the execution would be accessed by “witch-like” societies scattered across the region as a warning of their inevitable fate. Following the executions, AES clandestinely left the area of the commune, but its members managed to establish an outpost within Southern Restrepia near the Astavian border.

35. Inside this post, located in Rustica village, AES created daily internet videos issuing warnings to those who violated its Sacred Astavian Code. The Code was instituted within the commune and all areas where AES had strongholds virtually undetected by the Restrepian Secret Service. It included severe punishments for offenses against their moral convictions, including the stoning of women who committed acts of debauchery or adultery. AES promised protection and safe passage to those who reported acts of debauchery and adultery to its patrolmen. These messages were disseminated every four hours for a week. Soon, tipped off about a longstanding relationship, outside the bonds of her marriage, of Rada Kadarova, a Restrepian local woman, with a local man, Tomas Palayev, four AES members surprised the couple in an act of sexual intercourse in Rada's home. The woman was arrested and, in a half-hour trial before an AES Leader, condemned to death through stoning for her act of adultery.
  
36. In the middle of the Rustica village square, AES members dug a ditch and Ms. Kadarova was placed inside as they began filling the ditch with dirt until she was completely covered from the chest down. For two hours, AES members hurled small stones at her, within 15 minute intervals. Once she became semi-conscious from the previous hits to the head, they continued the punishment. The woman was stoned until her face became unrecognizable. After her death, her body was washed— religious leaders described the woman as “cleansed” in their video posts.
  
37. Meanwhile, Talisman, strategizing the government's next move in the East, made good on his promise and sent a military aircraft to airdrop two pallets of weapons to the remaining Astavian troops in the outskirts of Southern Astavia. The next day, reports surfaced regarding AES members who had approached and picked up both pallets in a small truck in the middle of the night. A second truck arrived an hour later and members loaded the second pallet. Upon being questioned about the airdrop, Talisman blamed erroneous drop coordinates and shifting winds as the cause for the 200 mile airdrop deviation from the intended location occupied by Astavian troops.

38. Back at the capital, even though the Astavian people saw the existence of a transitional government as a proper answer to the Triangle protests, they did not see it as a long-term solution toward neutralizing EPL. Moreover, AES videos began surfacing and depicted its violent acts against the Tembidi people. In an effort to legitimize Astavia during this period of volatility, parliament convened and agreed on the election of a new president. The leading candidate for this position was Paul Pomas, a former Astavian Trade Minister and head of the Astavian People's Bank. The election was held, and Pomas was elected President of Astavia with 67% of the vote.
39. Pomas regarded the EPL's actions in the Eastern Plains as tantamount to treason. He remained open to having municipalities determine the appropriate place Restrepian language and culture would have in their respective areas. Moreover, to limit the advance of the insurgency and to ensure complete transparency, Pomas appointed experienced advisors to enter Astavian cities held under the control of EPL and other rebel groups to ensure compliance with the Astavian Constitution.
40. In response to the EPL's siege of the Astavian military base and positioning of armaments in the surrounding area, Pomas deployed several brigades to reassert control in the Eastern Plains. Pomas's show of power against EPL concerned Restrepia. Restrepian-leaning mayors of the many villages in close proximity to the besieged Astavian air base told the media their constituents could hear the firefights and battles raging close by.
41. Upon hearing these reports, Restrepia, in an effort to protect its co-ethnics in the Eastern Plains, gradually moved 10 of its specialized battalions across three separate highways connecting Astavia and Restrepia. Sinta initially denied these troop movements, claiming Astavia was using this narrative as a pretext for reclaiming authority over the Eastern Plains by force. However, faced with video proof, Sinta later admitted responsibility for sending 250 troops and tanks into Eastern Astavia to ensure EPL's victory over the Astavian army.

42. Masked men bearing Restrepian soldiers' garb and weapons were then seen looting a small village outside the base, killing people who had Astavian flags flying on their homes, and committing acts of rape. Eyewitnesses also stated that Astavian soldiers, in their barracks at the time of the invasion and offered no resistance, were gunned down indiscriminately. A soldier who survived the gunfight told reporters that once soldiers in his unit were killed, the masked men broke into the armory on the ground level of the base and stole machine guns and ammunition.
43. Emboldened by Restrepia's actions following Pomas's decision to increase Astavian military presence in the Eastern Plains, EPL proceeded to occupy more territory to the south and west. EPL assembled a formidable one-mile long chain of heavily armed personnel along the main road connecting Bystanti to the Eastern Plains city of Sentari, an important Astavian economic center with a large Restrepian-speaking population. Upon entering Sentari, EPL leaders, calling themselves the "safety officers," proceeded to surround government buildings and police stations, with the support of the citizens of Sentari who expressed disfavor over the outcome of the Triangle protests.
44. As the focus of the international community shifted from the carnage of the Tembidi commune to the Astavia-Restrepia border, Sinta remained confident that Restrepia's best chance of leaving a permanent foothold in Astavia would be in Sentari. Sinta, in a speech to the Restrepian Parliament, stated that Astavia had no choice but to relinquish control of Sentari as it would suffer devastating losses if it went into Sentari and engaged EPL in urban warfare. Sinta also stated he had consulted his military advisors regarding a military push across the Astavian frontier into the capital city of Harimon. Sinta boasted that he could reach Harimon within two weeks.
45. The crisis in Astavia has been the most pressing issue on the agenda of recent SPCC meetings. While Astavia is not part of the SPCC alliance, Restrepia's actions have prompted fears among member SPCC neighboring countries that Restrepia could seek to make territorial gains beyond their borders as well. As a precaution, on March 6, 2014, President Niroli of Ulgia, a member of SPCC, signed Order 13660 that authorizes

sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Astavia. These sanctions put in place restrictions on the travel of certain individuals and officials in an effort to punish Restrepia and those responsible for the situation in Lena and move Restrepia to withdraw its troops from Astavia and end their support of EPL. Another country, Ascovia, banned arms exports to Restrepia and barred Restrepia state-owned banks from further access to the Ascovian capital market.

46. Pomas made repeated calls to Sinta in an attempt to reconcile their differences, but received no reply. With little hope of stemming the conflict on the Astavian-Restrepian border, Astavia presented a claim to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), claiming Restrepia's acts of aggression have infringed on Astavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity in violation of international law. Astavia accused Restrepia of inspiring and supporting the insurrectionary movement of EPL, unlawfully inciting secession, and of committing war crimes in the Eastern Plains. Restrepia claimed the ICJ lacks jurisdiction, as the entire case arose in the context of determining the economic future of Astavia. Also, Restrepia asserted that Astavia's legitimate government had invited Restrepian personnel into the country first to quell the Triangle protests, and then to help restore the democratically elected government. Moreover, Restrepia claimed that its role in Astavia is part of a humanitarian intervention to defend EPL against Astavian forces; it also had a right to support Restrepian-speaking people in the Eastern Plains in their effort to secede due to Astavia's suppression of Restrepian culture and language. Additionally, Restrepia maintained that Astavia was responsible for the horrendous violations of human rights and humanitarian law committed by AES, a claim Astavia denied.
47. Before the dispute arose, Astavia and Restrepia had submitted a declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the ICJ in accordance with Article 36(2) of its Statute, with Astavia reserving that it would not accept the jurisdiction of the ICJ regarding matters of its domestic economy. Astavia and Restrepia are members of the United Nations and parties to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and all four 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Additional Protocols.

48. Applicant, the Republic of Astavia, requests the court to adjudge and declare that:

1. The court has jurisdiction.
2. The case is admissible.
3. Restrepia has committed acts of aggression through instigating and executing violent crowd control measures in the days prior to the fall of the Amos government.
4. Restrepia has used force in crossing the Astavian border and entering Astavian territory in violation of international law.
5. The Restrepian-speaking peoples in the Eastern Plains have no legal right to secede.
6. Restrepia violated humanitarian law by committing war crimes during its actions in the Eastern Plains.
7. The conduct of AES is not attributable to Astavia.

49. Respondent, the Federation of Restrepia, requests the court to adjudge and declare that:

1. The court has no jurisdiction.
2. The case is not admissible.
3. Restrepia did not commit acts of aggression when Astavia invited its personnel into the country to control the Triangle Protests and help restore its democratically elected government.
4. Restrepia had the right to conduct a humanitarian intervention into Astavia to protect ELP and Restrepian-speaking people in the Eastern Plains.
5. Restrepian-speaking people in the Eastern Plains are entitled to secede from Astavia.
6. Restrepia is not responsible for the conduct of masked gunmen using its soldiers' garb and weapons.
7. Responsible for the conduct of AES, Astavia committed international crimes and other serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

Annex 1

