

FORUM: General Assembly 4th Committee

QUESTION OF: The Question of Kosovo

SUBMITTED BY: The Swiss Confederation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania, Bolivia, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Honduras, Lao P.D.R., Libya, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Marshal Islands, Oman, Samoa, Slovenia, South Sudan, U.S.A.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4TH COMMITTEE,

Aware of the ethnic makeup of Kosovo, comprising 92.9% Albanian, 1.5% Bosnian and 1.5% Serb, among other ethnic minorities which have led to historical conflicts that continue until today, between ethnic Albanians and Serbs in the region, notably the Kosovo War of 1998-1999,

Bearing in mind the inconclusive status of Kosovo among the international community, namely 110 of the current 193 U.N. Member States recognize Kosovan independence,

Recalling U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 of 1999 establishing the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (U.N.M.I.K.), “mandated to help ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo and advance regional stability in the Western Balkans”,

Taking note of the establishment of the European Union (E.U.) Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (E.U.L.E.X.) in 2008 to support the actions of the U.N.M.I.K., with its mandate extended until April 2018 by the European Council,

Keeping in mind the International Court of Justice’s (I.C.J.) advisory opinion released in July 2010 affirming the legality of the Kosovan declaration of independence upon international law,

Fully believing in the efforts made by the European Union (E.U.), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.), and the U.N. in peacekeeping, and establishing the rule of law in Kosovo,

Noting with satisfaction the progressing normalization of relations between Kosovo and Serbia, stemming from the Brussels Agreement of April 19 2013, expounding the progressive establishment of diplomatic ties between the two states,

Viewing with appreciation the creation of a Kosovar dialing prefix, as well as the endowment of greater rights to ethnic Serbs Kosovacs in norther Kosovo, establishing the Association of Serb-Majority Municipalities (A.S.M.), achieved through E.U. brokered talks in 2015,

Further noting the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (S.A.A.) between the E.U. and Kosovo in October 2015,

Taking note of Chapter 35 as part of the Chapters of Negotiations required for Serbian E.U. membership, calling for the normalization of relations between Serbia and Kosovo,

Deeply concerned by the sharp rise in tensions between Serbia and Kosovo, following the turbulent reopening of the Belgrade-Mitrovica rail line in January 14 2017 in Northern Kosovo and the detention of former Kosovan Prime Minister Ramush Haradinaj,

Observing the high unemployment rate in Kosovo, reaching 30% as stated in *The Labour Force Survey for 2014* conducted by the World Bank,

Alarmed by the high levels of political corruption, irregularities, and bureaucracy in the Pristina government, precluding the implementation of a proper institutional framework,

1. Encourages furthering the normalization of diplomatic relations between Kosovo and Serbia by means of initiation of a formal dialogue between the sitting governments of said states, mediated by the United Nations (U.N.), E.U., and N.A.T.O. so to discuss:
 - a) The terms at which a prompt Serbian recognition of Kosovan independence may be achieved envisaging to:
 - i. Achieve a future Kosovan U.N. membership,
 - ii. Further the parallel processes of Serbian and Kosovan E.U. membership by closing Chapter 35,
 - iii. Create a universally accepted status with regards to Kosovan independence,
 - iv. Establish an agreement on the administration of the Kosovo-Serbia border safeguarding its territorial integrity and transit,
 - b) A bilateral agreement on the administration of Kosovan municipalities known to have an ethnic Serb majority, namely North Kosovo, defined as the region north of the River Ibar,
 - c) The exchange of embassies between Pristina and Belgrade replacing the current Liaison Officers favoring a de facto recognition of Kosovar government,
 - d) Future diplomatic relations between Pristina and ex-Yugoslav Republics,
 - e) The creation of 'The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Serbia', envisaging to coordinate with the de facto Kosovan government, the Republic of Serbia, and the E.U., so to establish and monitor economic and diplomatic relations between Serbia and Kosovo,
 - f) The economic issues that must be settled between the two states along with all relevant reparations to be paid by the Republic of Serbia for the Republic of Kosovo, with relevance to the property rights of Kosovo's natural resources and capital requisitioned by Serbia;
2. Calls for the adoption of a government anti-corruption program to supplement the works of the Support to Anti-Corruption Efforts in Kosovo (S.A.E.K.) program of the United Nations Development Program (U.N.D.P.) which will:
 - a) Comprise the existing protocols under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (U.N.C.A.C.) of 2003,
 - b) Promote transparency in the government treasury by establishing an online portal in which all of federal and local finances and budgetary will be publicly divulged,

- c) Create a public access platform containing any pertinent information with regards to members of government (i.e. criminal record, tax returns, previous positions), making the provision of said information a prerequisite to hold any sort of public position, and penalizing those providing asymmetric or inconsistent information,
 - d) Enforce stricter legislation punishing corrupt individuals holding public positions, requiring:
 - i. A revision of Kosovan provincial law and local governmental structures to be mediated by the U.N. and the E.U.,
 - ii. The establishment of a stronger Kosovan Police Department, namely by developing more effective Criminal Investigation services, which will be bolstered by current N.A.T.O., and E.U. forces present in the region,
 - e) Incentivizing campaigns promoting citizen engagement in fighting corruption in the government, promoting the anonymous whistleblowing of corrupt local authorities,
 - f) Require the aid of the U.N., its agencies, i.e. the I.M.F., and its Member States as well as the E.U. and the World Bank in implementing such measures, and in providing expert advice on how the Pristina government may cope with corruption in the future;
3. Further Encourages the decentralization of power by means of granting a more autonomous status to Kosovan municipalities, allowing them to fiscally and administratively coordinate themselves by means of:
- a) Facilitating the creation of a more representative government at a local level, optimally holding communal direct democracy in municipal administration and legislation, further solidifying democracy in the country,
 - b) Diminishing the possible negative effects of a corrupt Federal government by allowing local authorities to more independently control their finances and legal system,
 - c) Advancing the development of inter and intra municipal economic cooperation,
 - d) Eliminating any ethically or culturally based discrimination of local communities from the Federal Government,
 - e) Improving and enhancing the delivery of public services to all citizens from municipal authorities in a more accountable, transparent and effective manner,
 - f) Creating a more efficient and representative central government in Pristina, creating a sturdy foundation for future elections, and furthering the state-building process;
4. Suggests the creation of educational programs to be endorsed by agencies, such as the U.N.D.P., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.), and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds (U.N.I.C.E.F.) which will appendage to the existent Kosovan National Education Curriculum for primary and secondary education outlined by the Kosovan Department of Education and Science (D.E.S.), so as to provide and promote the pursuit of higher education and vocational courses

through educational initiatives, in order to fight employment and create a specialized and dynamic workforce;

5. Requests the creation of an international financial aid program to be administered by the U.N. and its organizations, such as the World Bank, which will:
 - a) Bolster the creation of stronger private sector in the Kosovan economy, thus progressively reducing the government's role in sustaining the national economy by means of:
 - i. Incentivizing foreign investment in Kosovo through regional trade agreements between Central European and Balkan states, alike the Central European Free Trade Agreement (C.E.F.T.A.),
 - ii. Funding the acquisition of the needed capital to develop Kosovan infrastructure on behalf of the U.N., the E.U., and any donations from Member States,
 - iii. Establishing low operating costs in order to attract foreign production into the country in cooperation with the Pristina government,
 - iv. Promoting a moderate exploitation of local natural resources, and the development of strong national industries, namely mining and agriculture, in order to generate increased revenues from Kosovan exports and create more employment,
 - v. Using Kosovo's strategic location in the Central Balkans to develop industry in the region, as well as taking advantage of its growing population,
 - b) Fund local private businesses, favoring direct monetary transactions to be handled by local U.N., E.U. or N.A.T.O. affiliated relief agencies in the region,
 - c) Create an online open application platform for those seeking employment availing to:
 - i. Facilitate the hiring process, allowing employers to automatically access the information of possible future employees,
 - ii. Provide a better access to employment opportunities at a national level,
 - iii. Create a better outlook for the demand for and the availability of a skilled labor force,
 - iv. Reduce the unemployment level among Kosovan youth,
 - d) Aid the government in building infrastructure, namely in water and sanitation, and provide better public services,
 - e) Be funded by donations from Member States and the U.N., as well as by programs such as the European Fund, the World Bank S.A.F.E. (Strengthening Accountability and the Fiduciary Environment) Trust Fund, and the I.M.F. Topical Trust Fund;
 - f) call for a meeting with representatives of countries in close proximity of Kosovo to discuss issues such as, but not limited to:
 - i. possible economic outcomes of financial aid,
 - ii. establishing of cemented trading routes between European countries and Kosovo

6. Emphasizes the importance of fighting organized crime in Kosovo by adopting measures such as but not limited to:
- a) Creating an online tax collection system for all private and public organizations in the area in order to identify any possible loopholes, money laundering, or tax evasion schemes,
 - b) Pursuing a stricter control of Kosovan borders using forces such as E.U.L.E.X. and the N.A.T.O. Kosovo Force, K.F.O.R., by ways of:
 - i. Creating checkpoints along the Kosovan border in order to inspect any vehicles or individuals leaving or entering the country, ensuring that no illegal paraphernalia enters the country,
 - ii. Providing the National Center for Border Management (N.C.B.M.) with more efficient techniques and equipment to identify the forging of legal identity and notary documents for any minors leaving or entering the country,
 - iii. Establishing cooperation and understanding between authorities in the Serbian-Kosovan border,
 - c) The use of technology to create more advanced and organized intelligence systems,
 - d) Creating stronger and more effective law enforcement authorities by means of international funding and expert advice from organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (U.N.O.D.C.),
 - e) Establish stricter legislation against organized crime, requiring a revision of the legal and penal system in Kosovo, to be conducted under foreign mediation;

FORUM: General Assembly 4

QUESTION OF: Territorial Sovereignty in Antarctica

SUBMITTED BY: Brazil

THE 4th COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its past resolutions 41/88 of 4 December 1986, 40/156 A of 16 December 1985, 39/152 of 14 December 1984, and 43/83 of 7 December 1988,

Noting with regret the growing militarily presence of nations in Antarctica, including stationing of military personnel, equipment, and vehicles in Antarctica, and the construction of fortifications,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of conflict that countries which maintain a permanent army presence on the Antarctic mainland, and which do not report military deployment pose to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica,

Noting that the Antarctic Treaty has been signed in 1959 by all countries involved in Antarctica to ensure peaceful continuation of scientific operations, countries that have territorial claims in Antarctica are putting their own national interest above the treaty,

Fully aware of the growing demand for tourism within and near the Antarctic, and the environmental and administrative challenges of such tourism,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) in promoting increased transparency in scientific research and encouraging collaboration between nations with bases in Antarctica,

1. Calls for the formation of an Antarctic Peace Committee (APC), under the auspices of the 4th Committee of the General Assembly (GA4) whereby:
 - a) the role of the committee will be to:
 - i. ensure that fortifications are not built around research facilities
 - ii. facilitate sharing of scientific research between nations with bases in Antarctica
 - iii. monitor the stationing of military personnel near and around research bases
 - iv. ensure that the research does not adversely impact the environment of Antarctica
 - v. ensure that no military research will be employed for future acts of aggression or acts of military dominance
 - vi. ensure that military personnel and equipment are not being used for aggressive or assertive actions
 - b) the committee will consist of:
 - i. 12 scientists appointed by the 4th Committee, who will serve terms of 3 years
 - ii. 1 representative from each nation with a permanent base in Antarctica
 - iii. 4 military experts appointed by the 4th Committee from among the UN Peacekeeping Forces (UNPKF)
 - iv. 2 representatives of SCAR

- c) the members of the APC will be allowed to decide the size and composition of each individual team going on inspections
 - d) the inspectors from the committee will be granted complete access to all research facilities and bases of nations in Antarctica, pursuant to Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty
 - e) denying the APC inspectors access to bases will be met with punitive action as recommended by the 4th Committee and enacted by the UN Security Council (UNSC)
 - f) the APC will present an annual report to the GA4;
2. Asks for the regulation and facilitation of tourism activities in Antarctica, which can be done by:
- a. granting non-state parties such as tour operators permission to carry out trips to Antarctica
 - b. allowing only licensed tour operators to carry out activities in Antarctica
 - c. asking the APC along with the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators to evaluate applications of companies for licenses based on, *inter alia*:
 - i. financial stability of the company
 - ii. safety records of the company
 - iii. plans for tour operations
 - iv. the estimated environmental and ecological damage the operations may cause
 - v. the area of the Antarctic to be visited as part of the tour and the duration of the visit
 - d. devoting funds from selling licenses to the activities of the APC
 - e. creating guidelines for all tourists visiting Antarctica, which will cover:
 - i. waste disposal methods to be followed
 - ii. electronic devices permitted to be carried to the Antarctic
 - iii. recommended clothing and miscellaneous materials that must be carried
 - iv. potential health conditions that may be exacerbated by weather factors
 - v. any other factors identified by the APC at a later date
 - f. asking all non-state operators as those defined in Annex VI to the Protocols on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, to additionally adhere to articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the additional protocol
 - g. trained personnel should be employed by the APC to perform checks on groups to inspect whether they abide by the regulations and if they are healthy or need any type of assistance;
3. Considers the use of civil security operators, as defined in Article 2 of Annex VI to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, by nations in order to provide military support in Antarctica as a violation of the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), and nations using civil-security operators must submit to the GA4 a report outlining:
- a) number of personnel used by the civil operators
 - b) purpose of the mission
 - i. any military purposes are not accepted as a valid purpose
 - c) the exact equipment to be used, including but not limited to:

- i. artillery
 - ii. armored vehicles
 - iii. ammunition
 - iv. long-range rifles
 - v. reconnaissance devices
 - vi. un-manned aerial vehicles (UAVs)
 - d) the time period civil operators will be stationed in Antarctica;
4. Requests that nations rely on consultative means to address any disputes that arise regarding Antarctica and rely on methods including, but not limited to:
- a) mediation
 - b) arbitration under the Schedule to the Madrid Protocol
 - c) judicial settlement
 - d) failing all of the above, the issue should be discussed and determined at the next Antarctic Treaty Consultative meeting
 - e) any use of violent means to resolve disputes would lead to punitive measures as determined by the UNSC in consultation with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative meeting;
5. Suggests the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to promote respectful and eco-friendly tourism in Antarctica by:
- a) organizing seminars in collaboration with the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators
 - b) sending informational email upon booking trips to Antarctica with guidelines that promote and explain eco-friendly tourism
 - c) working in collaboration with countries threatened with similar issues;
6. Recommends that Article 5 of the Antarctic Treaty must be revised so as to:
- a) ensure that no nuclear material whatsoever be placed in Antarctica
 - b) ensure the safe disposal of any nuclear material already in Antarctica in manner that does not affect the environment
 - c) ensure that it is not used for military purposes.

FORUM: GA4

QUESTION OF: The Transnistrian Region (Economic Situation)

SUBMITTED BY: Iceland

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

Alarmed by the fact that Transnistria serves as a trade center for illegal goods partially due to a nonexistent value added tax (VAT),

Recognizing the lack of unbiased economic regulation within Transnistria,

Noting with deep concern that the economic status of Transnistria has been in decline since the withdrawal of Russian aid in 2013,

Welcoming the UNDP's (United Nations Development Programme) assistance in establishing Moldova as a sustainable nation while also procreating improvements in labor and land in Transnistria,

Reaffirming that the region of Transnistria has its own currency; the Transnistrian ruble,

Fully aware that the majority of Transnistrian trade comes from the manufacture of illegal armaments,

Emphasizing the need for economic rebuilding and re-alignment away from the illegal arms trade,

1. Calls Upon the Transnistrian Supreme Soviet and European Union to help the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to monitor borders of the region under question to minimize economic shrinkage and the trade of illegal, demerit goods such as armaments, drugs, and alcohol by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) implementing the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement (TBT) from the World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - b) implementing high tariffs on all demerit goods which will be strictly supervised by the WTO
 - c) creating a Value Added Tax (VAT) which would eliminate illegitimate business;
2. Strongly Urges that the region of Transnistria upholds closer trade relations with large organizations such as the European Union (EU) as well as other UN Member States through measures such as the

creation of trade agreements which would happen through bilateral negotiations and would include measures such as but not limited to:

- a) decreasing tariffs for manufactured consumer goods with both EU member states and Russia
- b) raising tariffs for capital goods such as, steel, infrastructure and power industries to protect and stabilize faltering companies;

3. Endorses the following goals in regards to demilitarization and border protection for the creation of a stable economy:
 - a) public and private arms facilities must be reduced by 70% by 2020, which would ensure the elimination of all arms trade other than that of the official Transnistrian military
 - b) Russia must withdraw the 14th Army and remove all arms manners from Transnistrian soil;
4. Urges the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the economic assistance of the European Union to increase cooperation and trust between people living on both banks of Dniester and improve the quality of life by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) enhancing business cooperation between the two regions by providing economic incentives, such as subsidies, to the corporations cooperating with each other
 - b) supporting necessary infrastructure projects on both banks, in which people from both banks can be employed;
5. Recommends the creation and ratification of anti-corruption bodies and policies which would ensure transparent public reporting, public procurement and management of public finances in the Transnistrian region, with the help of the UN and with the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), specifically Articles 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 from Chapter II, as a guideline;
6. Calls for the Transnistrian region to periodically release reports regarding the transparent state of their economy and government, and allow inspections by the OSCE and UN which will be mandatory and set to expire in 2025, however can be extended by a resolution passed by the Security Council, and ensure that The Transnistrian region must comply with the standards of transparency in both the hiring of employees and use of government funds as set forth in the in the UN Convention against Corruption;
7. Approves the Transnistrian Ruble, in order to foster legal trade and a stable exchange rate:
 - a) providing for the creation of a national bank to manage the stability of the Transnistrian ruble
 - b) this bank will be a branch under the Department of Commerce within the Transnistrian region, and must adhere to the UNCAC guidelines to avoid potential corruption
 - c) the Transnistrian National Bank may offer loans to legitimate businesses that are not involved with arms production to help establish a diversified, viable economy;

8. Suggests the implementation of an Antitrust Act, to be incorporated within already existing Transnistrian economic regulation that would:
 - a) serve to eliminate price discrimination to foster a better environment for small businesses thereby increasing the competitive market
 - b) break up existing monopolies on steel production however mandating that these new smaller companies stay private, and providing for the elimination of tie-in contracts;

10. Recommends the UN funding of an Agricultural Agency which is to operate across both Moldova and Transnistria under the operation of the UN, which would fund wages for unemployed workers to work on the extensive fertile land in order to raise the low unemployment levels across these regions.

9. Wishes all states to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

QUESTION OF: The Question of Transnistria

SUBMITTED BY: Latvia

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE,

Defining a ‘de facto’ state as a sovereign state that is either not accepted by the international community, nor is it legal,

Noting that under the aforementioned definition, Transnistria can be characterized as a de-facto republic,

Further noting of the presence of the Moldovan diaspora in Russia, and the fact that approximately 40% of the people in Transnistria have Moldavian as their mother tongue,

Deeply concerned about the persecution of Moldavian inhabitants and the anti-Moldovization of the region, by the closing down of Moldavian language schools,

Approving the efforts the European Union has made to negotiate the conflict in the region, by voting in favour of resolutions such as P7_TA(2014)0108, which mainly deals with the granting of the right of education in Transnistria,

Reaffirms the existence of 5+2 negotiations which includes Transnistria, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) as negotiators, plus the United States and the European Union as observers, and the fact that they have been stagnant up to 2011, but that progress has been made since with the negotiations,

Keeping in mind that Transnistria was part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and

recognizing the presence of military bases there,

Recognizing that Transnistrian citizens are not allowed to vote in Moldovan elections, despite their not being recognized as Transnistrian,

Noting that the issue of Transnistria is a “frozen conflict” which in regards to international relations is a situation in which active armed conflict has been brought to an end, but no peace treaty or other political framework has been agreed to resolve the conflict to the satisfaction of the combatants,

Conscious that the actions in Transnistria may be considered as separatist actions, which are defined as acts seceding or advocating separation from a group, nation or an established church, since it wishes to be separated culturally and legally from Moldova,

Defining a republic as a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch,

Recalling that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) passed Resolution 371, urging Russia to withdraw its military troops from Transnistria in 2008,

Viewing with appreciation that the OSCE has negotiated talks between Moldova and Transnistria since 1997 and continues to facilitate them by providing aid through measures as missions,

1. Calls for the withdrawal of Russian peacekeeping forces in Transnistria in accordance with the NATO Resolution 371 and only keeping the absolute minimum force of up to 3 sections as part of the Joint Control Commission;

2. Recommends the UN General Assembly to recognize the European Parliament Resolution P7_TA(2014)0108 and aid the government of Transnistria to implement the resolution via measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) facilitating access to those who need to attend school on the other bank of the Dniester River by easing border controls for them
 - b) making inspection of Moldavian schools bi-annual in order to prevent administrative obstacles from the Transnistrian government
 - c) pursuing the 5+2 negotiations;

3. Further urges the UN through an investigation group to evaluate the validity and/or severity of persistent human rights abuse allegations, which are inconsistent with standards outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or other international human rights norms, with particular interest in any accusations against prison/police officers in the area, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) investigation of anything in reference to the ill-treatment or torture of persons at the hands of security officials while incarcerated in Transnistrian prisons or while in police custody
 - b) assessment as to whether Transnistrian punishments are reasonable in relation to the seriousness of crimes committed
 - c) deployment of human rights experts to places of detention whose integrity have been called into question in relation to violations of minimum international standards relating to conditions, torture and ill-treatment while in custody;

4. Encourages the presence of Moldavian minority officials in the local parliament in a ratio:
 - a) of at least 75/25 when it comes to ministries functions
 - b) proportional to the relative population of the region when it comes to regional representation;

5. Further encourages cultural exchanges between all parts of the population, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) cultural & traditional events
 - b) bilingual/bicultural representation in places of common interest such as town halls

- c) bilingual and bicultural education
 - d) companies committed to ethnic diversity amongst their employees, implying that no hierarchy exist due to ethnic appartenance;
6. Urges Moldova, Transnistria, and Ukraine to have joint border patrol, which would use modern authentication processes in order to:
- a) increase regulation of the import/export of goods in Transnistria in order to decrease the trade of illicit arms and organs
 - b) maintain the regular surveillance of any irregular movements of people, both exiting and entering the region, through increased border and passport control, in an attempt to reduce forced labour and human trafficking
 - c) call for stricter disciplinary actions against people found guilty of smuggling;
7. Calls for the 5+2 negotiations to resume with the goal of negotiating the Transnistrian region to be granted special status within the Moldovan Republic as an autonomous region with the future Transnistrian assembly having increased control over the:
- a) taxation of residents
 - b) education, while continuing to educate all residents in Moldavian with the Latin alphabet
 - c) healthcare
 - d) local infrastructure
 - e) and anything else deemed appropriate from the negotiations;
8. Further calls for the implementation of a free and fair referendum for the existing Transnistrian populace to vote on the acceptance of any deal between the Moldovan and Transnistrian administrations, with the following stipulations:
- a) the deal should be accepted only if voters in Transnistria have a majority of all voters in favour, and voters in all other Moldovan regions have a majority of all voters
 - b) the following options should appear on the ballot in the Ukrainian, Russian, and Moldavian (both in Latin and Cyrillic script) languages:
 - i. accept the proposed deal on the status of Transnistria
 - ii. reject the proposed deal on the status of Transnistria

- c) voting being made mandatory for all citizens of Transnistria and Moldova above the legal age of voting, which is 18 in both countries, through a system of voter registration for the public electorate
 - d) voting slips being written in the principal languages of Transnistria and Moldova
 - e) polling stations being placed at various accessible areas within Transnistria and Moldova, in accordance with electoral protocol in each region
 - f) allowing a grace period of up to a maximum 2 years from the adoption of this resolution and the implementation of the referendum;
9. Agrees that the referendum shall be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations of Political Affairs and that vote counting be conducted solely by designated UN officials, under the following parameters:
- a) establishment of a “cooling off” period during the week leading up to the referendum in which any actions that may compel or induce voters to vote for any option of the referendum being prohibited
 - b) the involvement of government authorities on polling day should be reduced to that of limited policing force to maintain law and order;
10. Asks that that the involvement of independent non-governmental organisations and international watchdogs be allowed access to voting areas in order to monitor the elections, and report back to the General Assembly, in accordance to the Declaration of Principles for International Elections Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers;
11. Strongly urges that the United Nations Security Council accepts the results of the referendum, thereby recognising Transnistrians’ right to self-determination, and hence, the independence of Transnistria should the referendum determine so, as well as possible inception into the United Nations;
12. Invites member states of the United Nations General Assembly to, in the event of that the status quo is maintained with Transnistria as a *de facto* independent nation, to elevate the status of Transnistria to that of a permanent non-member observer state with access to UN subsidiaries such as the World Bank, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, etc.;

13. Recognizes that in the event that the referendum decides that Transnistria be a semi-autonomous at the federal level, all following conditions would be levied upon the powers of the federal government of Transnistria, with the exception of security and foreign affairs which would be subject to the decisions of the government of Moldova;
14. Urges the UN to investigate allegations of corruption against members of the Transnistrian government and public service, with particular interest in members of the judiciary, by means such as but not limited to:
- a) extensive enquiry into the alleged bribery of judges and court officials, to ensure that the perpetrators or those implicit in these crimes are held accountable
 - b) emphasise the importance of the principle of the presumption of innocence during criminal trials, to promote an equitable justice system in the region, while also reducing the false imprisonment of people in Transnistrian prisons
 - c) suggests that judges under investigation or accused of criminal activities should be subjected to a probationary period, during which they:
 - i. cannot officiate final verdicts on current cases
 - ii. will have their pay suspended, allowing for suitable financial compensation after the investigation is over, unless found guilty;
15. Recommends the formation of the Transnistrian Observation and Inspection Council (TOIC) which will be:
- a) carrying out various tasks to be assigned by the UN such as but not limited to:
 - i. the observation of human rights in the region
 - ii. the inspection of the “mafia state” allegations in the region
 - iii. the inspection of governmental organs
 - iv. the observation of economy in the region
 - v. tasks mentioned in clauses 14 and 3
 - b) handling such tasks by:
 - i. polling the residents of the region
 - ii. on field inspection by NGO officials
 - c) staffed by organization specialized on the aforementioned tasks such as:
 - i. the Human Rights Watch (HRW)
 - ii. Transparency International
 - iii. the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
16. Affirms to remain active on this matter.

FORUM: General Assembly 4th Committee

QUESTION OF: Towards the Reunification of Cyprus

SUBMITTED BY: Rwanda

CO-SUBMITTERS: Barbados, Belarus, Brunei, Cambodia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Slovenia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Firmly believing in upholding and actively promoting the purpose of the United Nations as listed under Clause 1 Article 1 of the Charter of the UN that is “to maintain international peace and security ... and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of the threats to the peace,”

Regretting that even after 42 years Cyprus remains a country divided by the Green line which is the UN buffer zone,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on his good offices and on the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cyprus on the 8th of July and all previous reports,

Reaffirming all resolutions relevant to the unification of Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions,

Viewing with appreciation the Joint Declaration issued by the leader of the Republic of Cyprus and by the Leader of the Turkish Cypriots on 11 February 2014, where both leaders affirmed that a settlement would have positive impacts for the region and expressed their determination to intensive negotiations,

Believing in the principle of a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation,

Noting with deep concern that there are 74,000 Turkish troops in Cyprus, which includes 5,000 armed Turkish Cypriots and 26,000 Turkish Cypriot reservists,

Bearing in mind Clause 2 of Article 1 of Chapter 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which clearly states that “ all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state,”

Remains encouraged by the 3 guarantee powers-United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey’s support for a reunified, stable and secure Cyprus,

Further convinced in the ability of the world leaders to assist towards the reunification of Cyprus by the statements supporting a reunified and prosperous Cyprus from the heads of state and governments of the United States of America, the People’s Republic of China, Russia, Canada, France and from the European Union,

Taking into account that the Turkish and the Greek Cypriots are two distinct communities with differing languages and customs and the ‘complexities’ this poses to reunification,

Taking into consideration the limitations of the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus, the Annan plan and other relevant proposals for the reunification of Cyprus and the many issues which contributed to this divide,

1. Affirms that the new government will constitute of a single federal government with a single international presence and single sovereignty over Cyprus which will be complemented by two different provinces-the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot, granting both provinces their own representative provincial assembly, granting both assemblies have:
 - a) 50 assembly seats
 - b) the power to propose a law to the executive council and write legislation which will only be viable permitting that these are in consistency with the Constitution of the new, unified Federation of Cyprus;
2. Suggests that the federal government shall consist of an executive council which will:
 - a) consist of 10 members which are directly elected by the electorate of Cyprus for 4 year terms and this council will have the executive power vested in it and can pass legislation drafted by itself or proposed by the constituent states and will hold the power to amend the constitution

- b) have at least 4 of the 10 elected members must identify themselves as Turkish Cypriots
 - c) 7 of these 10 elected members must vote for a proposed law or policy in order for it to be enacted on the reunified state, thus providing the Turkish Cypriot minority a safety net, seeing as at least one elected member must vote for a law to be enacted
 - d) this elected executive council shall elect amongst itself the President and the Vice president whose terms shall expire after every 4 years:
 - i. each election, either the President or the Vice-President shall be a Turkish Cypriot and both office holders cannot be from the same constituent state
 - ii. who both do not hold any additional executive power
 - iii. who both will fulfill ceremonial and political duties
 - iv. the other 8 members of council will head the departments of government which the current leaders decide to be under the federal government;
3. Affirms that the relationship between the constituent states shall not be that of a majority or a minority but that of political equality where both sides will respect the electoral power over each other and neither will claim authority over the other;
4. Recommends that upon reunification, the new sovereign state shall hence join the European Union and adopt the euro as the official currency of the Federation of Cyprus;
5. Expresses its hope that new reunified state shall have a single citizenship that of a Cypriot;
6. Proposes the abolishment of Article IV and the UK's right to maintain sovereign military bases under the Treaty of Guarantee so that Cyprus can benefit from complete sovereignty and authority;
7. Offers the establishment of an independent and politically unbiased Reconciliation Commission which would:
 - a) have a historical clarification committee which would clarify the different versions of history proclaimed on both sides by educational programs which help each side see the different perspective
 - b) drive informative campaigns, funded by the UN focusing on reconciliation efforts and a message which encourages people to identify themselves as first and foremost Cypriot, through media, workshops and any measures the commission deems useful
 - c) encourage all schools to teach lessons in languages and customs of both Turkish and Greek origin
 - d) promote joint business ventures between members of the Turkish and Greek community and that for the 2 years after reunification such businesses would be given subsidies funded by the UN and the newly formed executive council;

8. Asks that if accepted by the United Nations that this resolution be presented to both the leaders of the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot community;
9. Suggests a federal police force that may intervene in any Cypriot jurisdiction, in situations where it may feel that the constitutional groundwork of the unified Cyprus is undermined;
10. Further suggests that Cyprus increases its efforts in enforcing human rights, as outlined by the UN Charter of Human Rights, especially those advocating for freedom of religion and helping refugees;
11. Hopes that if both the leaders approve of this resolution as being the framework for the reunified country, with decisions on other topics being made by either the executive council or the current leaders, that then it shall be put on a referendum to the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities and shall be adopted only if it has a simple majority vote amongst both communities;
12. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of all non-UN, non-Cypriot forces, especially the Turkish forces occupying Northern Cyprus;
13. Recommends more crossing points to be opened as agreed under relevant UN treaties and that the Commission on Missing persons to be given unlimited access so that more families can be united once again;
14. Designates the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Cyprus to oversee the reunification efforts and as long as it may be deemed necessary to ensure the new federation stays true to what this resolution proposes.

FORUM: General Assembly 4th Committee - Special Political and Decolonization

QUESTION OF: The question of territorial sovereignty in Antarctica

SUBMITTED BY: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTERS: Armenia, Barbados, Bolivia, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iraq, Israel, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Affirming the first article of The Antarctic Treaty, stating that Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only,

Deeply concerned over the effect that removing prohibition regulations would have on the Antarctic environment,

Noting with great concern there are many instances of minor infringements to the Antarctic Treaty by the research facilities based in the Antarctic region, which places personal interests of nations above the greater good,

Alarmed by effects of climate change in the territory which jeopardizes the scientific explorations,

Guided by the principle that Antarctica's scientific research should be shared with the international community,

Taking note of the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) of December 1, 1959 which states that “Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only” in Article I, that “freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end...shall continue” in Article II, and that “scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available” in Article III,

Seeking international cooperation in order to promote scientific research on Antarctica,

1. Establishes Guidelines for Antarctic Research Centers (GARC), which will be prepared by a committee consisting of Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) officials, environmental experts from the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) and the Member States’ scientific research center representatives in order to:
 - a) have universal standards for the surface area, waste disposal, water supply, security etc. of the scientific research centers

- b) make the inspections and reporting more efficient
 - c) identify and assess the Member States' research centers that do not follow the universal guidelines and aim to claim territory in region without contributing to research according to a common criteria;
2. Creates a neutral database under SCAR to contribute to the monthly inspection reports which will be published under the GARC through:
- a) increasing transparency of reporting
 - b) combining the previous reports and information obtained by the inspections under this enhanced database in order to be more efficient during the searching of all databases from a single location
 - c) keeping the scientific research condition reports and guideline assessment records indefinitely
 - d) ensuring that all Member States have access to information pertaining to all ongoing expeditions and research;
3. Asks for the establishment of a new task force under the SCAR called Antarctic Inspection Task Force (AITF) which will consist of an adequate number of personnel from SCAR and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), that will be later decided by the UN, to:
- a) conduct monthly inspections that will span all stations, installations, and industrial equipment within any and all regions with compliance to the GARC and Antarctic Treaty
 - b) have the right to request unlimited access to documents and certificates of the research centers in order to ensure transparency and availability of scientific studies with the aim of a bilateral cooperation, while protecting the originality of work and human rights
 - c) approve the scientific research applications made by individuals and other non-governmental groups in the Antarctic region by:
 - i. assessing the applications aim, duration and location based on the Antarctic Treaty and GARC
 - ii. ensuring that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing, illegal mining or any territorial claims will not be conducted by the scientific research centers
 - d) warn research centers if any incidents are seen in order to prevent any natural resource exploitation, air and water pollution of the region by following the GARC
 - e) monthly report back the certificate checks and inspection results to neutral SCAR database
 - f) report to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and International Court of Justice the audit activities of countries in the Antarctic Territory if they are deemed as violations of the Antarctic Treaty, and if they are found in violation of such regulations to have the right to bring that nation in front of the Court
 - g) additionally ask the United Nations Security Council to impose economic and political sanctions on Member States which do not remove any military presence from the region and do not conduct transparent scientific research;
4. Suggests SCAR personnel to prepare, publish, and distribute monthly informative reports, specific to the Antarctic region that will:
- a) inform the Member States' scientific research center officials about the innovations, findings, and news from the other scientific research centers in the Antarctic region

- b) be a source to sustain the unity and usage of the region for peaceful purposes only
 - c) promote and encourage an Antarctica without foreign territorial claims
 - d) prevent any acts of surveillance and information smuggling between Member States;
5. Strongly recommends to organize negotiation talks and summits with the attendance of all the claimant Member States, so that the Member States don't try to implement any territorial claims which would be an infringement of the ATS which could lead to conflict in the region, by:
- a) once again reminding that:
 - i. all activities in Antarctica should be carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation
 - ii. international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment are for the benefit of all mankind
 - b) being supervised by the UNEP and ATS
 - c) concluding with an unanimous negotiation with the aim of withdrawing all the claims;
6. Creates a committee under the ATS consisting of each signatory Member States' Antarctic research program representatives and SCAR delegates that will collect a travel fee from the tourists, that will be decided by the council under the name of Antarctic Support Fee, which will:
- a) strongly encourage the tourists to contribute to eco-tourism which is intended to support conservation efforts of the region
 - b) help to raise an adequate amount of money annually to fund some scientific research centers' renewable energy installation, fight climate change and speed up the processes stated in previous clauses
 - c) ensure that the money will be used back for the Antarctic region and funding will not be based on Member States' relations;
7. Draws the attention to the usage of renewable energy in the scientific research centers, and promotes the initial installations of renewable energy systems by the ecotourism fund of ATS to:
- a) prevent exploitation of the natural resources in the claimed territories and near the scientific research centers
 - b) use effective and sustainable energy to assist the ongoing and future scientific researches
 - c) limit the melting of the ice in the region by the excess energy and heat that is caused by the usage of coal as a fuel in the scientific research centers
 - d) decrease the waste disposal of the scientific research centers since the renewable energy resources are naturally replenished and don't produce harmful wastes to pollute the region
 - e) prohibit the usage of nuclear energy and thus preventing a possible nuclear fallout which can damage the region and the dependent environments as a whole
 - f) avoid any foreign territorial claims and military action in the Antarctic region to use the natural resources in the long run;
8. Further Suggests the UNEP and the ATS to organize annual educational panels, conferences, seminars and workshops at UNEP regional offices with the attendance of all Member States that have signed and ratified the Antarctic Treaty to:

- a) develop and strengthen partnerships among themselves to share resources and information on scientific discoveries
 - b) educate governmental representatives on the issues of effective ways of implementing the treaty
 - c) further encourage Member States to organize informative national conferences every year with the aim of education, assessment, reporting and planning;
9. Proposes Member States to raise public awareness on the topics of environmental and scientific protection in Antarctica by informing scientific experts and relevant NGO officials about conflict in the region by applying the following different strategies specific to the socioeconomic status:
- a) in MEDCs who are the main claimants, using:
 - i. brochures, billboards, newspapers and magazines, television and federal radio broadcasting
 - ii. websites, especially designed to give information about the natural life and resources in Antarctica
 - b) in LEDCs', where many scientific organizations do not have enough information on the situation and will get affected by the consequences by:
 - i. sending experts from relevant organizations such as International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and UNEP, to underprivileged regions to assemble small meetings to inform and educate the experts that can go to the Antarctic region
 - ii. airing radio broadcasts;
10. Urges all nations to sign and ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty as well as the Antarctic Treaty to establish a basic mutual understanding among nations about the use of the Antarctic Territory and:
- a) ensure the implementation of strengthened measures for the protection of the Antarctic environment and thus the associated ecosystems
 - b) prevent any activity relating to mineral resources, other than scientific research
 - c) restrict any natural resource exploitation which can result in a territorial claim by the Member State.

FORUM: General Assembly Sub-Committee 4

QUESTION OF: Towards a reunited Cyprus

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Hellenic Republic (Greece)

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Azerbaijan, Belize, Cape Verde, Cyprus, FYR Macedonia, Guinea Bissau, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Montenegro, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Serbia, Sweden, Tonga, Viet Nam

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Defines primary stakeholder nations as the Republic of Cyprus (Cyprus), the Turkish republic of Northern Cyprus (Northern Cyprus) and the British Overseas Territories of Akrotiri and Dhekelia,

Further defines ethnic saturation as the process of state mandated immigration in order to dilute and devalue the power of the local majority,

Guided by the goal of achieving a lasting peace plan that smoothly concludes the conflict in Cyprus,

Recognizing the conflict of Cyprus as a deeply rooted social, economic and political divide,

Understanding the shortcomings of the Annan Plan for a unified Cyprus,

Welcoming the results of the reunification talks taking place in Geneva under the supervision of the United Nations Secretary General,

Alarmed by Turkey's failure to compensate and pay repercussions to the Cypriot victims due to the destruction of property, economy and livelihoods, as demanded by the European Court of Justice,

Deploring the active presence of Turkish military personnel and assets on Cyprus' sovereign territory and its territorial waters, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Emphasizing the need to cease the political use of words such as Turkish and Greek when referring to Cypriot nationals,

Expressing gratitude to the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of The United Nations Peacekeeping forces in Cyprus,

Further recognizes the population census collected or recognized by the United Nations Statistics Division,

Congratulates the Mission of Good offices in Cyprus for their continued efforts and progress in maintaining a peaceful status quo while enhancing the workings of the local government, as described in Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus 2016,

1. Calls for the eviction of all military personnel and assets, except for those pertaining to the primary stakeholder nations, from the sovereign territory or the territorial waters of the island of Cyprus, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. multilateral dismantlement of the Treaty of Guarantee between Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, and the U.K., with specific regard being paid to Article IV
 - b. complete withdrawal of Turkish occupation troops in Northern Cyprus
 - c. returning of the sovereignty of UK's 2 military bases back to the united government of Cyprus;

1. Asks the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish republic of Northern Cyprus to establish proprietary committees:
 - a) aiming to designate and document the claims by citizens to claim back land, belongings and assets they rightfully owned before 1974,
 - b) inspected by a joint committee,
 - c) that compensate or return the claimed property if they are found to be legitimate and without any direct conflicts of interest with other individuals,
 - d) That present any claims with conflicts of interests in the appropriate judicial court;

2. Proposes the Federal Republic of Cyprus plan (FRC) that:
 - a) aims to reunify Cyprus and Northern Cyprus as a bi-zonal nation under the sovereign control of the Federal republic of Cyprus,
 - b) involves the establishment of the Federal Republic of Cyprus(FRC) as one sovereign entity consisting of two autonomous regions,
 - c) establishes a representatively elected parliament that:
 - i. consists of 210 members of parliament delegated, from the two autonomous regional governments, proportionally to the population of the two autonomous regions,
 - ii. is elected directly by the citizen residents of each of the districts;

3. Sanctions the construction of a governmental structure that:
 - a) mandates the establishment of a presidency, directly voted on by the entire cypriot population, responsible for matters such as:
 - i. signing of bills put forward by the federal parliament,
 - ii. de facto control of the armed forces in times of national emergency
 - iii. managing the department of foreign affairs,
 - iv. that changes every 5 years with no president holding the post for more than 2

- terms,
- b) mandates the establishment of the chairmanship that:
 - i. consisting of three chairmen, two being the heads of the regional governments of the autonomous regions and one rotating between the two-regional government every term,
 - ii. Collectively act as the head of government and responsible for a portfolio of designated duties,
 - iii. Hold a collective veto power and act as advisors to the president,
 - iv. that changes every 5 years with no chairman holding the post for more than 3 terms;
4. Urges the negotiation of the Federation of Cyprus plan to take place during a United Nations administered Convention that consists of:
- i. bilateral Talks between Cyprus and Northern Cyprus,
 - ii. closed Talks amongst the Cyprus, Northern Cyprus, British Overseas Territories of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Greece and Turkey,
 - iii. multilateral Talks that would include delegations from Cyprus, Northern Cyprus, British Overseas Territories of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Greece, Turkey, EU and other United Nations Affiliated organizations such as but not limited to the UNHRC;
5. Emphasizes that the Federation of Cyprus Plan:
- a) once negotiated, the Federation of Cyprus plan would be proposed to the Cypriot population in the form of a directly democratic referendum administered by Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of the United Nations department of political affairs,
 - b) once affirmed by the referendum and recognized by at least 40 member states, will formally commence the process of admission of the Federation of Republic of Cyprus into the United Nations, under the charter of United Nations;
6. Transmits the importance of establishing The Panel on Cypriot Constitution that:
- a) aims to draft a constitution for FRC that reflects the democratic, ethnically diverse and secular nature of the state,
 - b) consists of delegations from Cyprus, Northern Cyprus and local delegations from each of the districts namely Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Northern Nicosia, Southern Nicosia and Paphos,
 - c) will be Moderated by Greece, Turkey and the United Nations;
7. Suggests to tackle the arising issue of ethnic saturation by implementing reform in documentation of the population that:
- a) provides a mechanism to grant federal citizenship to Cypriots if:
 - i. proof, considered legitimate by the UN Electoral assistance division, can be provided that either self or either of the guardians were citizens of the stakeholder nations except the United Kingdom,
 - ii. their guardian, ancestors of guardian or self were a EAD recognized resident on the island of Cyprus before the 1974 Invasion,

- b) provides a mechanism to grant federal citizenship to immigrants part of the Turkish settlement program that were legally accepted in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus following a round of EAD overseen background checks,
 - c) ensures the reconsideration of the legal status of all undocumented immigrants and settlers in FRC, as proposed in the Federation of Cyprus Plan;
8. Further proposes the gradual dissolution of the United Nations Buffer zone in Cyprus that:
- a) will be overseen by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations in concert with the Special Representative of the Secretary General,
 - b) would establish the Green Line as the official border between Cyprus and Northern Cyprus and the regions of Northern and Southern Nicosia irrespective of reunification,
 - c) would permit certain land swaps once jointly negotiated by the primary stakeholders and moderated by the Special Representative of the Secretary General;
9. Reaffirms the need for the legal system of FRC to be free from the executive branches of the government, comply with European Court of Justice and Human Rights legislation and uphold the rights and interests of all the Cypriot citizens irrespective of their ethnicity;
10. Requests the formation of the Panel of Remuneration that:
- a) consists of delegations from each of the seven federal districts and representatives of the International Court of Justice, European Court of Justice and the United Nations,
 - b) aims to identify the nature and amount of compensations, due to moral and/or psychological damage, owed to victims of the 1974 coup and invasion;
11. Further urges the establishment of The Economic Panel for Cyprus (EPC) which would:
- a) aim to provide the Federation of Cyprus with a smooth economic transition and guarantee unobstructed future growth,
 - b) consist of delegations from each of the seven federal districts and industry experts,
 - c) be jointly moderated by the Economic Cooperation Organization and the European Economic and Social Committee,
 - d) be responsible for negotiating and finding solutions to topics such as:
 - i. development of a Central Cyprus Bank,
 - ii. implementation of a common currency following the CGF Referendum,
 - iii. planning of shared debt restructuring and distribution of central bonds
 - iv. planning of economic policies such as but not limited to taxation, subsidies, fiscal budgets and economic aims and objectives,
 - e) allocate and facilitate economic support for the federal districts in need of monetary aid;
12. Supports the establishment of The Cultural and Educational Panel for Cyprus (CEPC) that:
- a) aims to provide the Federation of Cyprus with a smooth cultural transition and restrict the possibility of ethnic conflicts,
 - b) consists of delegations from each of the seven federal districts and officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
 - c) sanctions the Day of National Unity as a celebration marking the commencement of the

- federation of Cyprus plan,
- d) sponsors the development of anti-discriminatory initiatives such as but not limited to equal pay for Cypriots of Turkish descent in southern Nicosia,
 - e) oversees a department of the FRC law enforcement that solely monitor and prosecute hate crimes and other crimes based on ethnic grounds,
 - f) seeks to enhance the Cypriot and northern Cypriot educational systems by merging them and including cultural studies such as contemporary Cypriot art, backgrounds and values of the different ethnic groups, the conflict of Cyprus and the values and ideals that define a Cypriot nationality;

13. Invites FRC to conduct a directly democratic Cyprus' global future (CGF) referendum that would:

- a) dictate Federal Cyprus' intentions in joining the:
 - i. European Union,
 - ii. European Economic Corridor,
 - iii. Economic Cooperation Organization,
- b) administratively be overseen by the Electoral assistance division;

14. Promises to be actively seized in the matter.