



COLEGIO ALEMÁN

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Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to the 13th celebration of Humboldt-MUN. We are excited to see what will result from your discussions in the Historical Security Council and hope that you will find the experience challenging, but nevertheless enjoyable.

In a world filled with conflicts, now more than ever it is crucial to reflect on the issues surrounding us and find solutions that can secure peace throughout the world. This is the task that has been bestowed upon the Security Council and it is the goal towards which we will work on.

Although the resolutions agreed on in this model will not warp the timeline to reach those who once made the decisions we know of today, it is still important to keep the well-being and interests of the involved nations and communities in mind and try our best to come to the best possible resolution.

Throughout the sessions we will discuss the breakup of Yugoslavia and hope to find an agreement that is best for all the integrants and/or former integrants of the nation. Whether that entails the distribution of territory, resources or the acknowledgement of new nations.

As the Chair of the Historical Security Council, it is our duty to lead the debate and mediate between the involved parties, but also to be of service to you, the delegates, in whatever question may arise. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
the Chair of the Historical Security Council

Committee Information - United Nations Security Council

The Security Council, established by the United Nations Charter on January 17, 1946, is a central body within the UN, responsible for maintaining global peace and security. Its decisions are binding on UN member states, meaning they must comply with the Council's resolutions. The Council's authority over security matters is emphasized by the limitation on the General Assembly, which cannot offer recommendations on issues within the Council's jurisdiction unless specifically invited to do so.

The Charter divides the Security Council's authority in resolving disputes into two key areas. Chapter VI encourages the peaceful resolution of conflicts and addresses potential threats to international peace. Chapter VII gives the Council the power to take action against threats to peace, breaches of peace, or acts of aggression, including measures that may involve the use of force.

The Council plays a crucial role not only in security matters but also in selecting new members for the General Assembly, appointing the Secretary-General, and selecting judges for the International Court of Justice (ICJ). It shares with the General Assembly the power to request advisory opinions from the ICJ. Additionally, the Security Council's influence extends beyond the Charter, interpreting its provisions and authorizing peacekeeping operations through the informal "Chapter Six and a half" approach.

One of the objectives of the Security Council is to analyze and resolve past crises and conflicts, evaluating the results that have already occurred and considering alternatives that could have altered the course of events. Unlike other committees that address current situations, this one focuses on historical events. Its main goal is to examine these conflicts with a retrospective vision, providing the opportunity to rethink strategies and explore possible solutions that were not implemented at the time.

Protocol Modifications

The United Nations Security Council is made up of 15 members. The five permanent members are the following: France, The United States of America, The People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.

In addition to the previous nations there are ten non-permanent members and half of the non-permanent members are elected each year for two-year terms. A sitting member cannot immediately stand for re-election. The elections for half of the non-permanent members in 1999 took place in October, meaning that during the time that this committee will take place, the ten non-permanent members were the following: Brazil, Slovenia, Bahrain, Gabon, Gambia, Argentina, Netherlands, Canada, Malaysia and Namibia.

However there will be some changes for the sake of this simulation. The Chair decided that the delegations that will be part of this committee, such as the ten non-permanent members of the historical committee, will not be the same as the non-permanent members of the SC of 1999. The Chair made this decision in order to ensure that the delegates of these delegations will have an easier time when researching and thus be able to adapt a position with more influence for the debate. The Board therefore asks delegates to take into account that, although a real security committee is not allowed to be made up of only members of European nations, this committee will be the exception to the rule with the goal of a more dynamic debate.

Meaning that aside from the five permanent members, the other ten delegates who will be able to vote for the resolution of the committee will be: Germany, Spain, Greece, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, Netherlands, Canada, Turkey and Albania.

Members of the committee

Permanent members of the Security Council:

- France
- People's Republic of China
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United States

Non-permanent members of the Security Council:

- Germany
- Spain
- Greece
- Austria
- Italy
- Slovenia
- Netherlands
- Canada
- Turkey
- Albania

Countries involved, observers and provinces*

- Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Kosovo*
- Montenegro

Historical Context

★ Yugoslavia

The Balkan region was occupied by several empires such as the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the beginning of the 20th century, a movement arose seeking the union of the southern Slavs. That is why during the First World War, Serbia and that region aligned itself with the Allied powers. At the end of the war, with the defeat of Germany and Italy, some of the Slavic peoples were united, forming the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in December 1918.

In the period between the First and Second World Wars, there were many tensions between different nationalities. There were many political, religious and ethnic differences that fostered conflicts in the Kingdom.

During World War II, in 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded by Axis forces. During the occupation, several resistance movements emerged, the largest example being the Communist Party of Yugoslavia led by Josip Broz, Tito. When the Axis forces were defeated in 1945, Tito became the country's leader and the nation was reestablished as the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, a socialist state under the influence of the Soviet Union. In 1963, the name was changed to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

★ The Secretary General in 1999

Kofi Annan was the Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006. Mr. Annan's priorities as Secretary-General have been to renew the United Nations through a comprehensive reform programme; to strengthen the Organization's traditional work in the areas of development; and to maintain international peace and security.

★ The Cold War and its economical consequences

The cold war was a conflict between nations who had mainly different economical and political ideologies. The United States was the largest

representative of the capitalist and democratic side and the Soviet Union was the largest representative of the communist and socialist side. It was important for Yugoslavia, for because while the war was peaking during the 80s, Yugoslavia's territory was right between the communist east and the capitalist west. Neither side wanted for Yugoslavia to join their respective enemy, so both started to send money to Yugoslavia so that it would at least favour neither of them, but when the cold war came to and end, the economy in Yugoslavia decreased, and thus the economy became one of the main reasons for the people of the different republics of Yugoslavia to want a breakup of the country.

★ The clash between different ethnicities and ideologies between the yugoslav Republics



When the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia was rearranging itself after having been one of the greatest resistances against the triple axis during the Second World War, in 1948 it was decided that Josip Broz, more known as Tito, would be the president of the Nation. The

population of Yugoslavia was generally pleased with the decisions of the president. However, once Tito died in 1980, the presidency was divided into 8 equal parts, the six republics that formed Yugoslavia and two important provinces of Serbia. This caused that when making decisions, they never reached agreements that seemed right to everyone.

The Yugoslavia Wars

★ 1991 → The start of the dissolution of Yugoslavia

In June 1991, Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence. The Ten-Day War in Slovenia took place from June 27 to July 7, and ended with Slovenia's independence without any major conflicts.

★ 1992 → War in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence, sparking a brutal civil war between Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian forces. The war was marked by intense fighting, ethnic cleansing and atrocities, especially in cities such as Sarajevo and Srebrenica.

★ 1993-1995 → Military and humanitarian crises

Between 1993 and 1995, the war in Bosnia reached its peak, with a severe military and humanitarian crisis. Fighting was constant, and living conditions for the civilian population deteriorated greatly. Blockades, attacks on civilians and mass displacement of people created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, despite international efforts to mediate the conflict.

★ 1996 → the uprising of Kosovo Liberation Army against Serbs

In 1996, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) began to rise up against Serbian forces in an attempt to gain independence for Kosovo. This uprising was the prelude to a larger conflict that would culminate in the Kosovo War, marked by intense fighting, Serbian repression, and international intervention under NATO. The conflict in Kosovo would be one of the last phases of the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Single Topic: Assessing the security threats regarding the possible autonomy of the region of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and the instability this could bring to the Balkan Region

The Yugoslavian Wars were a set of multiple conflicts that took place in history from 1991 to the year 2001. These conflicts affected the six Yugoslavian Republics. One of the most important conflicts that was carried out in these years, and the one that will give life to the debate, was the conflict between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo region.

In February of 1998, a dispute started between these two territories, the main cause/goal being the autonomy of the province of Kosovo from the FSR of Yugoslavia, that at this point was conformed from the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. The conflict was between the forces of the FSR of Yugoslavia and Kosovo's Liberation Army.

Current Situation

This committee will discuss how this event could develop in 1999 and what possible consequences this could bring to the Balkan Region. While the Security Council does not directly intervene in internal affairs, this council has permitted the revision of this topic, after taking into consideration that an escalation of the conflict would be catastrophic and lead to further instability and a total escalation of violence in the Balkan region.

This committee's first session will start around February of 1999, as the Rambouillet treaty is in the process of being negotiated. The main goal of this treaty is to once and for all get the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to agree to the sovereignty of the Province of Kosovo. The goal of this committee is not to carry out this treaty's negotiation but to carry out an assessment of the consequences that any outcome of this treaty could have

Guiding Questions

- ★ Which were the historical factors that pushed Kosovo to declaring independence from the FSR of Yugoslavia?
- ★ In a time of conflict such as the one between Kosovo and the republic of Serbia, how could an intervention of NATO impact the Balkan Region?
- ★ How do the members of the Security Council come to a resolution when conflicts between nations start to involve humanitarian crises?
- ★ What are the political, social and economic implications for Yugoslavia if Kosovo gains autonomy or independence?
- ★ How can the Security Council ensure the protection of human rights of Kosovo Albanian and Serbian communities?

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