

# GA1: DISEC

## GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee

USG AND PRESIDENT

CHAIR OF GA1: DISEC

EGE KORKMAZ

Agenda Item 1: Preventing Arms Trade in Yugoslavia

Agenda Item 2: The Consequences of the NATO's Bombing of  
Serbia/Yugoslavia

Date for Agenda Item 1: 1991

Date for Agenda Item 2: 1999

## **The Secretariat's Welcoming Letter**

Dear Delegate of BHMUN'21,

Since our first session in 2014, we have been establishing a platform where young innovators can have the opportunity to share their thoughts and ideas, whilst also educating themselves on world affairs, so as to learn to approach worldwide issues from different perspectives. This year, the Academic Team of BHMUN has decided to form both General Assembly and Special Committees held according to the most significant historical events from 1990 - 1999.

The variety of committees will allow delegates to discuss many world problems from the viewpoints required by their assigned country and role. We ensure you that every committee will offer issues of interest according to this historical decade together with extremely creative ideas. We promise to provide all delegates with interesting and debatable crises in each committee and offer rewarding opportunities that will allow you to 'Innovate the Future' in every aspect of the conference.

Due to the global pandemic, this year's BHMUN will be held online. However, with the help of our devoted Organisation Team, we affirm that your expectations of our BHMUN conference this year will be surpassed by providing an exceptional experience that will meet your every need from the opening to the closing ceremony.

BHMUN is the first and only entirely historical Model UN conference in Turkey organised under Harvard procedure. Helping delegates verge upon historical issues from modern perspectives is exclusive to our conference. Hence, we believe that BHMUN is a truly unique experience for delegates all around the world, and it is for this reason that we give great value to the discussions delegates will hold on the contemporary issues that are considered timeless.

With all being said, we invite you to join us in BHMUN'21 for an unforgettable and unique experience.

Welcome!

BHMUN'21 Secretariat

## **Introduction to the Committee by the Secretariat**

**Committee Description:** The first committee of the UN General Assembly, DISEC, is the committee of Disarmament and International Security. The delegates of this committee will be meeting in two different years to discuss two different agenda items.

**First Topic (Preventing Arms Trade in Yugoslavia):** It's 1991 and the Balkans are unstable. Yugoslavia, a nation that consists of seven different ethnic groups, is in multiple crises. Nationalism has been rising and it has led to big separatist movements. Some of these separatist groups have gone as far as starting to support the USA, which has been against the Yugoslavian foreign policy ever since its foundation. The biggest and most powerful socialist country in all history, the USSR is currently unstable as well. The Western bloc has been becoming more powerful with time and the Eastern bloc seems to have multiple crises going on. And in case the USSR faces a major crisis or even collapses, it seems like the West will proceed to spread their ideologies and beliefs across the world including Yugoslavia. Unity, for both blocs, is as crucial as it never was. However, Yugoslavia might struggle to be united within itself. Also, due to the fact that the separatist groups in Yugoslavia have gained extensive power, not inviting their representatives to this conference was impossible. Besides the delegation of Yugoslavia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia have pointed out that they will be proud to send their delegations to the meeting of DISEC. These delegations will be attending the conference as observer states. Serbia has refused to send a separate delegate stating that their one and only representative has always been and will always be the delegate of Yugoslavia.

***Important Note:** The "Observer States" referred to above are states that will preserve the right to participate in each committee discussion, but they will not have the right to vote in voting procedures since in 1991, the UN did not recognize them as independent states. However, it must not be forgotten that even though the delegates of these nations will not be able to vote, they have an important role to play in the committee because of the fact that Yugoslavia dissolved in the '90s due to these states' nationalist movements.*

**Second Topic (The Consequences of the NATO Bombing of Serbia/Yugoslavia):** It is 1999, NATO has just started bombing Serbia. It has been a couple of minutes, and no detailed information has arrived yet. Throughout the world, it seems like nobody knows what is actually happening in Serbia. The only thing that has been noted to this minute is that if no measures are taken, a vast number of deaths will be inevitable. The World media awaits the reaction and response of DISEC upon the issue. Now, it is up to the delegates to decide upon what they are going to do: Follow the path of history or draw a path of their own. The delegates' performance will shape the flow of the committee and the BHMUN'21 Team will shape their crises in accordance with the flow.

*BHMUN'21 Secretariat*

## Preventing Arms Trade in Yugoslavia (1991)

Ethnic conflict between the Yugoslavian people has been conspicuous since the late 20th century, in which tensions arose and begun through the scope of the constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Later on, it would turn out that ethnic tensions would lead to severe violence between Serbs and Croats in the late 1920s. Regardless of ethnic tensions and civil unrest, Yugoslavia would come into formation after the First World War and stand in unison until the late 1980s and early 1990s. After Tito's death, Yugoslavia's constructive and diverse policies have come to an end, paving the way for the social cataclysm and ethnic tensions. Another repercussion of Tito's death resulted in the deterioration of the relations between the six republics of Yugoslavia. Predominantly, the states of Slovenia, Croatia, and Kosovo demanded greater control and influence within the confederation, while Serbia constructed the idea of "federal authority over all of Yugoslavia". With rising ethnic tensions and greater appeal to national sovereignty, Slovenia and Croatia moved toward secession.

Regardless of all political tensions and stressful environments since the early 1980s, the events that unfolded during 1990 proved quintessential and determinative. Rising economic hardship combined with pervasive and aggressive nationalistic ideals, Yugoslavia was under crisis. Due to political and ethnic tensions, authority at a federal level was seriously distorted and even undermined.

Series of events unfolding would eventually lead to war between Croatians and Serbs and would later spread to the Bosnia-Herzegovina region. Slobodan Milosevic's rise to power and JNA's (Yugoslav People's Army) overwhelmingly Serbian dominance would lead to the spread of mass killings and even genocide.

Regardless of the overwhelmingly prevalent symptoms of the Yugoslavian break-up and war at a larger scale, the United Nations and other global authorities have been slow to act. Accordingly, this agenda item deems to find solutions to rising conflicts in Yugoslavia through the prevention of arms trade, with the date of events unfolding in the year of 1990.



Break-up of the 6 Yugoslavian States

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The delegates of DISEC will not be given a traditional study guide. Instead, the delegates are expected to watch all the documentaries and videos given below. These videos will be enough for a delegate to be prepared for the committee.

### **Documentaries and Supporting Videos for the Frist Agenda Item**

#### **(Preventing Arms Trade in Yugoslavia):**

1. Documentary: The Balkans in Flames -  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rUvr\\_aCiR7g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rUvr_aCiR7g)
2. Supporting Video: The Breakup of Yugoslavia -  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oiSgAiM0d8A>

### **Documentaries and Supporting Videos for the Second Agenda Item**

#### **(The Consequences of the NATO's Bombing of Serbia/Yugoslavia):**

1. Short Documentary: NATO Bombs on Yugoslavia -  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkA8RQuAaOk>

#### **Additional Supporting Videos:**

1. Bosnia - Serbs attack returning Muslims –  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_ksmKbO9R0A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ksmKbO9R0A)
2. Bosnia - Sniperfires Kill French UN Peacekeeper –  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kU5q8S\\_MBqI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kU5q8S_MBqI)
3. Kosovo: Serb Citizens Stream Out of Prizren -  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJAS42UGuEo>
4. USA: Bill Clinton's Warning to Yugoslavia –  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aXPdY1zXXfA>
5. Yugoslavia: Belgrade: NATO Bombings –  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-vRksWbw3M>
6. Yugoslavia: Kosovo: Angry Ethnic Albanians Cheer as Serbs Leave –  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p0QNAzsTYNQ>
7. Yugoslavia: Kosovo Crisis: NATO Airstrikes Damage –  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3w02tVxlwI>
8. Yugoslavia: Kosovo Crisis: NATO Bombing Campaign Latest –  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W14oOo9AiUs>