

YOUNG VOICES MUN II

Historical Security Council

Academic Guide

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1. Introduction to Historical Security Council

On October 26, 1945, a mere two days following the establishment of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council was inaugurated. Operating as one of the UN's six principal organs, its primary objective is the proactive identification and maintenance of global peace and security.

The **UN Security Council** comprises **15 members** endowed with the authority to cast votes on pivotal matters. Among these, 10 are **non-permanent members** that undergo rotation every two years, while the remaining 5 are permanent members chosen for their considerable military, economic, and political influence. The permanent members are

The United States of America, The Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and The French Republic.

For the purposes of **Historical Security Council**, it is important to note that, originally, the **Republic Of China** (which is often referred to as **Taiwan**), was one of the 5 **permanent members**, but was replaced with the **People's Republic of China** (often just referred to as **China** or **Mainland China**) in October 1971.

All **permanent members** possess the exclusive right to **veto** any decisions of the **Security Council**, thereby preventing their enactment. Compliance with Security Council decisions is obligatory for all **UN** members. To secure passage, a decision must meet two criteria: a minimum of nine out of the fifteen **UN Security Council** members must cast affirmative votes, and no **permanent UN Security Council member** may cast a dissenting vote.

The **United Nations Security Council** bears distinctive responsibilities and functions, encompassing the maintenance of peace and security in accordance with **UN** principles, the recommendation of solutions to disputes or the establishment of terms for settlements, the identification of potential threats to international security, the formulation of proportional responses to international security threats, and the authorization of military action against aggressors.

Moreover, the **Security Council** is charged with the investigation of conflicts that may escalate into international disputes, the recommendation of solutions to disputes or terms of settlement, the identification of acts threatening international peace and the proposal of proportional responses, the encouragement of members to implement economic sanctions and other diplomatic measures to prevent or halt aggression, the undertaking of military action against aggressors, the recommendation of new member admissions, the exercise of trusteeship functions of the **United Nations** in strategic areas, and the provision of

advice to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General and the election of Judges for the International Court of Justice.

Regarding **Historical Security Council**, it is a normal Security Council that is presented and debated in a historical context. One **cannot** cite articles or information from before the time period, and certain parts of the debate, such as the names of certain countries, weapons, tactics, and **permanent UN members**, must be accurate to the time.

2. Topic A: Suez Crisis

2a. Historical Context

Beginning in 1866, in an attempt to further its own imperial ambitions, trading empire and maritime supremacy, the British Empire ordered the construction of the Suez Canal within the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, which took the combined monetary support of both the British and French empires to get started. The construction of the canal was brutal, especially on the Egyptian subjects of the British Empire, which led to an estimated 120,000 deaths until the Suez Canal was finally operational in 1869. The Suez Canal's importance, additionally, consolidated British control over Egypt as, even though Egypt was formally an ottoman province from 1517 to 1914, from the 1860s to 1880s onwards, Egypt was under de facto British rule from then on.

The Suez Canal quickly became one of the most important parts of the British Empire, becoming a key maritime shortcut that allowed the British Empire to expand its control over the Indian Ocean and continue to pursue its own interests, with 60% of ships passing through the canal being British, leading to extraordinary wealth and success for the empire and its various French stockholders. Though many in the international community wished to completely

open up the Suez Canal for international use and trade, such as the 1888 Convention of Constantinople made by the Ottoman Empire, as long as the British Empire refused to comply, the Suez Canal remained under the control of the Suez Canal Corporation.

The widespread anti-imperialist and anti-western sentiments in Egypt, which had grown from the massive death toll of the Suez Canal's construction, and because the Egyptian people seemed to barely benefit from the canal, led to a widespread revolt in 1882 that the British crushed, sending large amounts of troops into Egypt and effectively turning Egypt into a British protectorate until 1952.

In 1952, various high-ranking army officials had mounted a coup d'état against the British-aligned King Farouk, forcing him out of the country and establishing Egypt's full independence. From then on, Egypt was declared a republic and in 1956, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser was elected to become Egypt's newest president.

Nasser was a charismatic leader who sought to free Egypt from foreign influence. As a skilled diplomat, Nasser sought to establish Egypt a neutral nation in the Cold War and, as the most powerful and influential Arab nation of the time, sought to gain political favor from both the USA and the USSR. Nasser had become close with the United States, and had convinced both the USA and Britain to support the funding of the Aswan Dam, a massive project that sought to modernize Egypt's economy.

Before the dam began construction, however, Israel launched a series of attacks on the Egyptian-controlled Gaza Strip, an area which the Arab world controlled due to a lack of an official Palestinian state, which led to the death of 38 Egyptian soldiers along with 33 left permanently injured. Prompted by these actions, Nasser took further steps in modernizing Egypt's military and defense, which included a massive deal between Egypt and the Communist Bloc (led by the

USSR) for a large amount of modern military tanks and aircraft from communist Czechoslovakia. In another move that moved Egypt closer to the Communist Bloc, Nasser established diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China, a surprising move as a majority of the western world, along with the UN, still recognized the Republic of China (Taiwan) as the official state of China. These moves made Egyptian-American relations sour, so US President Eisenhower decided to back out of their deal with Egypt to fund the Aswan Dam.

Feeling empowered by his growing popularity within Egypt, and wishing to assert Egypt's sovereignty over foreign powers, on July 26, 1956, Nasser made a series of shocking statements, claiming that he would nationalize the Suez Canal Company by legally buying all the company's shares, enabling the Egyptian people to begin to see major profit and gains from the Suez Canal, along with eventually providing the necessary funds to construct the Aswan Dam. Although this move was widely celebrated by the Egyptian people and the larger Arab world, it enraged the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden.

Britain saw this move as a direct threat against their own power in the region, a power that was increasingly diminished due to the waves of decolonization within the Arab world, with their majority French-British company being completely bought out by Egypt, which would force them to pay standard tariffs for selling and transporting oil from the Middle Eastern world back to Europe, instead of having an economic advantage over others.

Eden, along with the French Prime Minister, Guy Mollet, saw this move as a major threat to their own power and interests, and sought to have Nasser removed for a more palatable leader in their eyes. This was also fueled by the fact that Nasser, being seen as a prominent and rising leader in the Arab world that promoted the ideals of decolonization and pan-arabism, was training and supplying

the Libyan rebels who fought against the French in the Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962).

Interestingly, within the Suez Conference held in August 16th, 1956 wherein the United Kingdom wished to garner further international support for returning the Suez Canal to international control, the United States' Secretary of State had asserted that they objected to launching an attack on Egypt as the purchase and nationalization of the Suez Canal Company was entirely legal, within Egypt's rights as a nation, and could have the unintended side effect of pushing Egypt and the rest of the Arab world in the direction of Soviet influence.

This eventually led to the top-secret Sèvres Protocol, a three-way plan between the British, French, and Israeli governments which sought to invade and capture key points in Egypt without drawing international condemnation. The plan was to have Israel invade and attack the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, which connected the Suez Canal and the rest of Egypt to Israel and the rest of the Middle East, on the 29th and 30th of October 1956. At the UN, regarding their invasion, Israel asserted that this invasion was an act of self-defense after the Palestinian terrorist organization Fedayeen had launched terrorist attacks within Israel, claiming that the Fedayeen had been operating in bases within the Sinai Peninsula, which Israel saw fit to retaliate. The plan was for the British and French governments to intervene in the conflict, posing as peacemakers and demanding a ceasefire wherein both sides would have to withdraw all forces 10 miles from the Suez Canal, which British and French forces would then occupy.

This effectively meant that Egypt would be forced to withdraw from both the Sinai Peninsula and the Canal. After Nasser refused and continued to fight Israel, France and Britain began to bomb and attack the Egyptian military along with key infrastructure within Egypt, which pushed Egyptian forces back and gave the

British and French forces full control of the Canal, along with giving Israel the Sinai Peninsula.

Though the Sèvres Protocol was not public knowledge at the time, it had been made clear to the international community that the British, French and Israeli governments, and their respective prime ministers, had colluded to create this plan in order to protect their own vested interests.

This quickly turned the world's opinion against Britain, France and Israel, as various countries from all across the political spectrum, including both the USSR and USA, whom were both fierce rivals who seldom agreed upon any international affair. The United States was particularly offended at the fact that neither the United Kingdom, Israel, nor France had chosen to convene and inform the United States on this plan. This led to international condemnation of the three nations, particularly Britain and France, and an immediate Security Council meeting on the 31st of October to discuss the relevant details of the Suez Crisis.

2b. Current Situation

It is October 31st, and the United Nations Security Council has been called to mediate talks between delegates of various nations regarding the Suez Crisis in Egypt.

On this very day, the United States president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, has said the following:

"The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions. Nor were we informed of them in advance. As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise our right--if our judgment so dictates--to dissent. We believe these actions to

have been taken in error. For we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the settlement of international disputes.”

First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and leader of the USSR, Nikita Khrushchev had similarly poignant remarks on the immorality and illegality of the actions of both the British and French governments.

Support for both France and Britain are at all-time lows, both domestically and internationally, and they could both face serious economic sanctions that could potentially cripple their economies if this issue is not resolved. Currently, there are still British troops stationed at Port Said in the Suez Canal and there is currently still a large amount of fighting in the Sinai Peninsula between Egypt and Israel, especially since Israel wants to capture the Straits of Tiran to ensure that it has access to the Red Sea.

The United Nations has called upon delegates from the USA, USSR, UK, France, Republic of China (Taiwan), Egypt, Israel, and several other UN states to discuss, deliberate upon, and create a resolution on the current Suez Canal conflict.

2c. Key points

Some of the key points that we urge our delegates to consider are...

- **The historical background of British and European colonialism within the Arab world**
 - **The Arab world's push for independence and freedom from foreign intervention in the years following both World Wars**
- **The transition of power from European powers to the USA and USSR from the first world war to the end of the second**

- **The Sèvres Protocol agreed upon by British, French and Israel's prime ministers, which was unknown to the public until after the crisis had passed**
 - **Due to the fact that this information was not known by any delegations outside of Britain, France, and Israel, no delegate apart from the prior three can reference or cite this protocol, as historical committees can only use information that was made public at the time.**
- **The widespread international backlash that could lead to possible attacks from the Soviet Union, blocks from IMF funds, a lack of popularity on the world stage, and international sanctions that could further cripple or even crash the British and French economies**
- **The fact that Egypt, along with the wide majority of the Arab world, did not recognize Israel's legitimacy, and wished to see it eradicated completely**

2d. Key Nations

1. The United States (USA)

The United States takes center stage in the conflict, as it is one of the United Kingdom's biggest allies, but is also a country that has stood by and values legality, commerce, and maintaining its position as the head of the western world. The United States, though not incredibly close with Egypt, still recognizes and respects Egypt, wishing to further its connection with the powerful Middle Eastern country.

2. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

The USSR, being the head of the communist/socialist movements in the world, has a strong relation with Egypt and likely wishes to draw it closer to its own sphere of influence to gain a major advantage within the Cold War, as gaining Egypt would likely facilitate Russo-Arab relations between the USSR and the rest of the Arab world.

The USSR can be incredibly antagonistic against the United Kingdom and France, but does not wish to incite further conflict if it would mean entering a conflict with NATO and the US.

3. The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is one of the key nations in the conflict, as it has by far the strongest historical connection with Egypt and the Suez Canal. Its ambition to keep its control over the oil that was being transported over the Suez Canal, along with the entire Canal, has led to a massive wave of international attention and condemnation at a moment where the British economy, and leadership, was still recovering from World War 2.

In all, The United Kingdom wishes to protect its own interests in the area and avoid all possible UN condemnations of wrongdoing, but equally fears the economic repercussions that this conflict could bring.

4. Egypt

As the main victim of the conflict, along with having the massively popular Gamal Abdel Nasser as president, Egypt is a rising nation that wishes to nationalize and own the Suez Canal in order to profit from trade, seeing the Canal as theirs. As the leader of the Arab world on the international stage, Nasser wishes to maintain its own neutrality to receive benefits from both sides of the Cold War. Nasser additionally wishes to strengthen Egypt for it to develop and modernize, along with advancing its military to eventually

achieve the goals of the greater Arab world, the dissolution of the state of Israel.

5. Israel

The nation of Israel has seen itself in constant conflict since its inception, seemingly surrounded by enemies that wished it to be destroyed due to the various conflicts between Israel (Backed by foreign powers) and the native Palestinian people. Israel wishes to expand its own influence in the region and strengthen itself, keeping itself strong and maintaining its close relationship with the world's western powers. Particularly, Israel wishes to take the Sinai Peninsula to ensure the Straits of Tiran, which are straits controlled by Egypt that, if opened up, would give Israel the ability to travel and trade throughout the Red Sea, out to the Indian Ocean.

3. Topic B: Bosnian Wars

3a. Historical Context

The Bosnian War was an international armed conflict held within Bosnia from April 6th, 1992 to December 14th, 1995, a conflict fought between the 3 main ethnic groups that composed Bosnia: Bosnians, Serbians, and Croatians.

To understand the background of this war, one must first understand how Yugoslavia, the federation that Bosnia was part of, was formed, developed, and disbanded. Yugoslavia was a country formed in 1918, right after World War I, following the end of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, with the name "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes". After World War II occurred and the Kingdom was split by Nazi Germany, they gained independence and reunited

under the name “Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia”. The state was a socialist federation composed of 6 republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia, states with a shared common ethnic identity of being southern Slavs, while still having their own distinct cultural heritage and backgrounds. The main exception was Bosnia and Herzegovina, an extremely multicultural area composed primarily of three ethnic groups: Bosniaks (also known as Bosnian Muslims), who were primarily Muslims, Bosnian Serbs, who were primarily Orthodox Christians, and Croats, who were primarily Catholic Christians.

Yugoslavia grew to become a powerful nation and developed a successful economy under president Josip Broz Tito from 1953 to 1980, despite the fact that there was a growing amount of social, ethnic and religious tensions within the nation. Under Tito’s powerful central government, the local governments were not granted sovereignty, and these republics’ dissatisfaction eventually led to a revision of the constitution in 1974, following multiple strong nationalistic demonstrations, such as the strike of 1971 in Croatia. On the other hand, Serbians felt discriminated against, as the central government was allocating most of the resources to the northern parts of the federation in order to balance the economic growth in the northern and southern parts. This discontent among the Serbian people slowly grew to a peak once Vojvodina, a diverse, yet primarily Hungarian and Serbian, and Kosovo, a Muslim, linguistically and ethnically Albanian region, received increased autonomy in their practices and governance within the Serbian republic in 1968. Throughout Yugoslavia’s existence, there was a persistent amount of conflict between all the republics due to their cultural, ethnic and religious differences. Tito, being a very charismatic character and possessing the vast majority of power as the head of Yugoslavia’s central government, was able to

control the vast majority of these conflicts, but once he passed away in 1980, the federation lost its stability as a unified state.

Various Serbian civilians and politicians began to feel that their power and influence within Yugoslavia was being threatened and diminished as Yugoslav authorities began granting further autonomy and power to local governments, leading to a rise in ethnonationalistic ideals, which quickly spread like wildfire within Serbia as people felt threatened by the increased power given to local governments. This led to the Serbian president, Slobodan Milošević, to diminish the autonomy that Kosovo held within Serbia as a borough, weakening the local government that pushed for further Kosovan demonstrations of their distinct ethnic identities, which caused a surge of violence and discontent by Kosovan people living within Serbia, which gave Serbia the justification to shut down all Kosovan public institutions and press. This further caused the other members of Yugoslavia to begin drifting apart from each other, beginning to dissolve the unity that had once held Yugoslavia together. To add fuel to the fire, in the same year, the Berlin Wall collapsed, and socialism in Eastern Europe was facing an existential crisis. To account for this growing insecurity towards socialism and Yugoslav unity, Milošević attempted to turn Yugoslavia into a Serbia-based centralized state, and in the end, in 1991, Slovenia and Croatia announced that they would be seceding from Yugoslavia.



A map of the six Yugoslav republics and the two autonomous provinces between 1945 and 1992. Taken from https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/SocialistYugoslavia_en.svg/1920px-SocialistYugoslavia_en.svg.png

As seceding from the union is considered treason, Slovenia and Croatia were invaded by Yugoslavian army shortly after.

Thanks to Slovenia's strong community, geographical distance from Serbia, their fierce resistance, and their general ethnic homogeneity, especially in comparison to other parts of Yugoslavia such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, they were able to stop their conflict with Serbia within only ten days and were subsequently able to gain their independence within that same year.

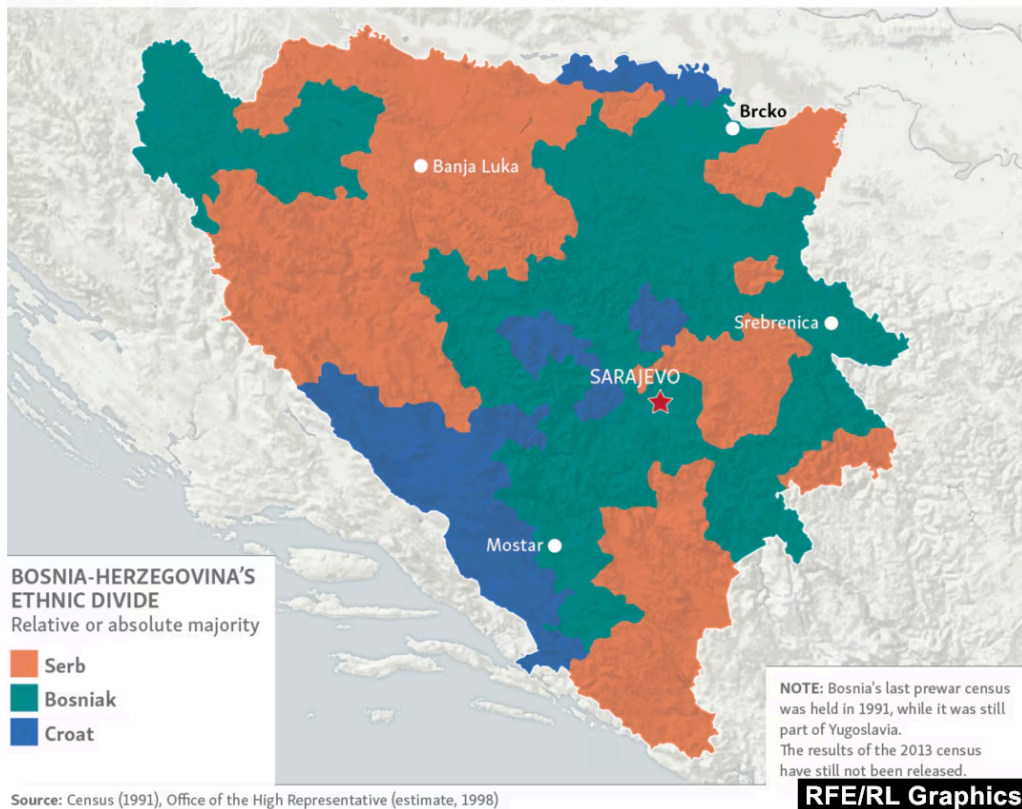
Meanwhile, Croatia was having a harder time. Due to a substantial part of Croatia's population being Serbians, along with having a closer geographical proximity with the bordering Serbia. This created various Croatian Serb militias within Croatia, which led to various years of fighting with Serbian Krajina, a Croatian Serb militia in Croatian soil, who sought to remain a part of

Yugoslavia until 1993. Even with Serbian Krajina dissolved, Croatia's battle against Yugoslavia for independence inevitably continued to drag on as the two sides fought, with Croatia finally being able to gain its independence in 1995.

Bosnia, being a territory geographically located between Croatia and Serbia, was a country consisting of the three major ethnic groups mentioned earlier: Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks.

On the 2nd of April 1992, the Bosnian government had taken the decision to hold a referendum to determine if the majority of its population wished to secede from Yugoslavia, or continue to be a part of the federal republic. In the end, 99.7% of the votes went towards a complete secession from Yugoslavia, if only because the vast majority of Bosnian Serbs refused to vote as a form of protest towards secession. With this, Bosnia and Herzegovina had decided to secede from Yugoslavia, beginning the Bosnian War. Unwilling to live in a Bosnian state, the Croats living in Bosnia established the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia, and the Serbians living within Bosnia established Republika Srpska.

BEFORE THE WAR



A map of Bosnia and Herzegovina's ethnic divide

<https://www.rferl.org/a/lasting-ethnic-divisions-in-bosnia/27363192.html>

The conflict was territorial in nature, as Bosnia and Herzegovina fought to establish a Bosnian country in the Bosnian-majority areas it controlled, Herzeg-Bosnia sought to establish a Croatian state within Croatian-majority areas it controlled, and Republika Srpska wanted to remain a part of Yugoslavia, being based in the Serbian-majority areas of Bosnia. The international community was quick to take notice of the advances and political shifts surrounding Yugoslavia, as, on April 6th, the EU and the US government recognized Bosnia's independence from Yugoslavia as the Yugoslav army prepared for conflict in order to maintain its territory.

At the beginning, the Croats and Bosnians joined forces to secure the independence of Bosnia against the Serbians, as Yugoslavia began to collaborate

with Republika Srpska, both of which wished to keep Bosnia as a part of Yugoslavia. In an unexpected turn of events, in October 1992, mainland Croatia joined the war on the side of Herzeg-Bosnia, wishing to expand its own territory into Bosnia by incorporating the Croatian-majority territory that Herzeg-Bosnia had, which inevitably meant that the Bosnians were not only fighting against the Serbians to secede from Yugoslavia, but that their old allies, the Croatians, now sought Bosnia's Croatian-majority territory for themselves. This left the war in an uncomfortable scenario as three sides fought for their own vision of Bosnia: Serbians in Republika Srpska and Yugoslavia that wished to keep Bosnia as a part of the Serbian-majority Yugoslavia, Bosnians who wanted to secede from Serbia to become an independent Islam republic, and Croatians who wanted to expand their territory into Bosnia to strengthen their new nation.

The conflict was hard and arduous, as all sides, particularly Republika Srpska, committed horrible atrocities such as the ethnic cleansing and genocide of Bosnian civilians. These actions caught the eye of the international community and led to the US, UK, and some members of NATO to enforce economic sanctions on Yugoslavia due to their involvement with the actions of Republika Srpska. This forced Yugoslavia to stop their overt monetary and military support towards Republika Srpska, though it didn't stop them and other sympathetic nations from secretly supporting Republika Srpska in their efforts, as Republika Srpska received illegal arms from Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

The heavy burdens of war weighed on the Bosnian people, as their fight for freedom seemed hopeless, but this changed in March 1994, following the signing of the Washington Agreement. The agreement divided Herzeg-Bosnia into ten autonomous cantons within Bosnia, establishing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ending the Croat-Bosniak war, with Bosnia and Herzegovina promising to respect the rights and ethnic practices of all Bosnian Croatians living

within their borders. With this agreement, Croatia was no longer fighting against Bosnia and could instead focus on their continued battle against Yugoslavia in their shared border, fighting for their independence. They were still fighting for their independence. While Croatia was ending their involvement in the war, Serbia's attacks were getting more and more extreme; After the Markale market shelling in Sarajevo, a massive massacre that left 111 civilians dead, along with other massacres and ethnic cleansing, such as the Srebrenica Massacre, which was the largest massacre in the European continent since World War 2, with officially 8,572 deaths confirmed, the international public opinion turned in support of the Bosnian cause, as the international community began condemning Serbia's Relentless attacks en masse. Being backed by this wave of international support, NATO involved itself in the war on the side of Bosnia, launching air raid campaigns against Yugoslav targets and bases.

Running parallel to these events, the United States pressured the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, who was supplying arms and financial resources towards Yugoslavia, to stop their support towards Yugoslavia. This led to Yeltsin warning Milošević to stop Yugoslavia from supporting Republika Srpska, and with no external support and NATO fighting against them, Republika Srpska and the Serbian militia in Bosnia was a paper tiger.

3b. Current Situation.

It is December 14th, 1995, and it appears that the war has finally entered a lull, and that peace negotiations where the bounds and territories of the new nation of Bosnia lie, along with determining the fate of Republika Srpska.

Milošević persuaded the Serbian militia leader to a temporary ceasefire and attend the Dayton end-of-war negotiations in Dayton, Ohio. The world has convened in a United Nations Security Council meeting to ratify and create the

Dayton Peace Agreement, seeking to establish a ceasefire between Bosnia and Republika Srpska, along with determining the fate of Bosnia, and what is to become of Republika Srpska.

The temporary ceasefire has stopped more gunshots, but it hasn't resolved the conflicts between each ethnic group. The Bosniaks and Bosnian Serbs are still on bad terms, and depending on the results of this committee, they could always return to pointing their arms at each other and committing massacres. It will be upon the delegations' wise resolutions that determine whether this part of Eastern Europe could encounter peace by its true means or not.

3c. Key points

- **Both Bosnia and Republika Srpska finding geographical and political stability**
- **Acknowledging the ethnic and religious conflict between the two states and seeking for social harmony within them**
 - **Ensuring the rights for all ethnic peoples within Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats**
- **Ensure a ceasefire in the region to promote stability and human rights**
 - **Ensure a ceasefire within Bosnia and Herzegovina between Bosnian/Croatian forces and Republika Srpska/Serbian Militias**
- **Reconciling with, and addressing, the various war crimes that had been committed by various actors such as Republika Srpska and Yugoslavia throughout the Yugoslav wars**

3d. Key Nations

1. **United States (US)**

As the world's premiere superpower in the year 1995 after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States' influence and outreach within Europe has been able to cross uninhibited throughout Eastern Europe, as the United States wishes to consolidate new allies within the region and spread both its ideals and global network to previously isolated countries that were a part of the Communist Bloc.

Thus, the United States wishes to support Bosnian independence and undermine Yugoslavia in an effort to consolidate their new power and presence over the area.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

As the country most devastated by the Bosnian war, Bosnia and Herzegovina is now in the process of reaching a long-term peace agreement with Republika Srpska and ensuring their sovereignty. As a Muslim nation with their own ethnic and cultural identity, Bosnia and Herzegovina will seek to ensure its own safety within its borders, and to gain the most amount of territory that it can.

3. Republika Srpska

As a Serbian-led entity that sought to ensure that their own Serbian-majority lands within Bosnia were a part of a Serbian government instead of a Bosnian one, Republika Srpska seeks to ensure that their people are subject to Serbian customs and are allowed to follow Serbian laws, not wishing to become a marginalized group in a nation of a different ethnicity and identity, nor wishing to become refugees that have to flee Bosnian Serbian-majority lands just to immigrate to Yugoslavia.

4. Yugoslavia

With the fall of Yugoslavia after the Yugoslav wars, they have been left in a weakened state, wherein a large amount of the international community has turned against them for the various crimes and genocides that they, along with Republika Srpska, have committed throughout the entire conflict.

Yugoslavia, due to both the economic sanctions placed upon them by the international community, along with the consistent NATO air strikes they have received, has been forced into a state of compliance where any further moves towards continuing the conflict with Bosnia and Herzegovina will lead to further international involvement in the conflict and possible grave consequences in the future, especially due to Russia being pressured into suggesting that Yugoslavia end the conflict now.

In its quest to maintain its former glory and territories, Yugoslavia has fallen and fractured, with only Serbia, Montenegro, and, unwillingly, Kosovo, being a part of the once powerful Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, forced to comply.

5. Croatia

As one of the main parts of the Yugoslav wars, and its involvement in both fighting for and against Bosnian territories, Croatia has become a close ally of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their quest for sovereignty and independence from Yugoslavia, and will continue to support Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Washington Accord unless Bosnia does anything to antagonize the Croatians living within its borders.