

Forum: Historical Security Council (HSC)

Issue: Addressing the use of military force to prevent human rights abuses in the Kosovo Conflict

Student Officers: Sydney Newman & Victor Veloso

Position: Chair of the Historical Security Council

Throughout the conference, delegates in the Historical Security Council are expected to debate as if the date were [June 10, 1999](#).



The Kosovo Conflict ("The Kosovo War" | VALOUR CANADA)

Introduction

In the late 1990s, tensions between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Serbs within the government of Yugoslavia (composed of modern-day Serbia and Montenegro) are extremely high. These tensions are based on how ethnic Albanians sought more Independence and autonomy within Yugoslavia, specifically the province of Kosovo. However, ethnic Serbs, backed by the Yugoslavian government, opposed the

movements due to Kosovo's historical and religious relevance to the Serbian people. Eventually, the tension between both groups escalated, in turn leading to worldwide interest in the issue. In the Yugoslavian province of Kosovo, most of the population is ethnically Albanian. Ethnic Serbs opposed such high control over a historically significant province to them due to factors such as it being home to the seat of the Serbian Orthodox Church. This, in turn, combined with efforts to gain autonomy by the ethnic Albanian population, caused the province's constitutional autonomy to be revoked. Eventually, due to such autonomy being removed, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), a militant group representing Kosovo independence, emerged and led attacks against Serbian police. As a countermeasure, Serbs struck back against the entirety of the Albanian population in violent oppression. These acts are based on ethnic cleansing, which included mass deportations, destruction of property, and mass civilian killings, eventually leading to a large-scale refugee crisis.

As the conflict escalated, international attention increased, specifically from NATO. NATO, aware of the issue, sought to diplomatically resolve it in France by mediating negotiations between Albanian and Serb leaders; these attempts, however, proved to be ineffective. This is due to the Serbs' rejection of allowing Kosovo autonomy, even though it would have been formally part of Yugoslavia. With the escalating violence between both ethnic parties increasing and the collapse of peaceful negotiations, NATO, to prevent furthering the humanitarian crisis, led a 78-day air campaign against Yugoslavia without UN approval.

Definition of Key Terms

Civilian Displacement: The involuntary movement of civilians from their residential placement to emergency locations. It is primarily caused by armed crises and severe natural disasters.

Airstrike: A long-distance attack by aircraft on enemy territory with bombings or firearms. They are strategically employed to leverage military attacks during conflict. Airstrikes have been viewed as controversial due to their imprecision and unintended impact on surrounding areas.

Separatist: The promotion of separating a particular ethnic, religious, or social group.

Ethnic Albanians: The ethnic group that occupies the majority of the Kosovo region. Originally from Albania, Ethnic Albanians call Kosovo their homeland due to its religious significance and their long history as residents in the province. (Anila Shuka) Ethnic Albanians differ from Albanians in that they do not physically reside in Albania.

Terrorist Attack: A violent assault fueled by hatred for a certain group, often carried out by minority organizations. They intend to develop widespread fear of the organization to harness societal power.

Humanitarian intervention: Official military and governmental intervention to prevent ongoing humanitarian violations.

Secession: The formal withdrawal of a political state or party.

Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA): The ethnic Albanian movement that advocates for the independence of Kosovo from Serbia.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): An intergovernmental military alliance composed of 32 member states.

Autonomy: Complete self-governance and independence from a larger, more powerful state.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY): Formally Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia refers to the remaining countries that did not gain independence after the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These include Serbia and Montenegro. Modern reports often refer to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as Serbia due to Serbia's role in the Kosovo War. ("Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations-Office of the Historian")

General Overview

The Kosovo War (1998-1999) refers to the conflict between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the ethnic Albanian population of Kosovo. The conflict stems from deeply-rooted ethnic and societal tensions, but was ultimately catalyzed by the unofficial proclamation of ethnic Albanian independence (News). On February 28, 1998, a series of Serbian police attacks on the Albanian villages of Likoshan and Cirez triggered a domino effect of escalating violence, transforming social tensions into active civil war. The Serbian military rapidly increased operations, increasing Albanian outrage in a spiral of high-scale violence. The following months have been characterized by large-scale massacres, civilian displacement, and humanitarian violations that demand international support to conclude peace.

Historical Background

The Kosovo War is rooted in centuries of Albanian oppression and discrimination, a relationship that has worsened in physical and political circumstances throughout history. Located in the Southern part of Yugoslavia, Kosovo is composed of ethnic Albanians who originated from the neighboring country of Albania. In contrast to the Federal Republic of Serbia, the ethnic Albanian region is Muslim, whereas Serbia is Orthodox. Nearly 95% of Kosovo is Albanian-Muslim and is culturally tied to the land, whereas the Serbian government has legal authority over it. Serbia considers Kosovo as a part of its historical geography due to the Ottoman Empire's ownership of the two territories. These conflicting perspectives have been neutralized by allowing Kosovo to remain autonomous as its own province. Throughout the Cold War, the arrangement was unproblematic. That is, until surrounding nations began announcing their independence, including Croatia and Bosnia. ("Conflict Background")



*The division of the Serbia-Kosovo geographical landscape
("Cascon Case KOS: Kosovo 1989-")*

The sudden proclamation of independence by emerging nations boosted separatist movements within Kosovo as a solution to the long-standing tensions between Serbia and Kosovo. Despite the ethnic Albanian population expressing the desire for complete independence, the government of Serbia continued exercising authority over the region. The Serbian government attempted to instill strength and authority by narrowing Kosovo's autonomy, targeting its self-governance. (The Kosovo War | Causes, Genocide, & Significance) These tensions continued until 1989, when Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic removed Kosovo's provincial title and united it with the Serbian capital, Belgrade. The move was a direct act of repression against ethnic Albanian independence. In response, Kosovo declared unofficial independence from Serbia. ("Kosovo War - Academic Kids") However, instead of functioning as a permanent solution to the tensions, it only fueled the series of events that led to the Kosovo War.

Historical Ethnic Discrimination

Ethnic tensions are the root cause of the Kosovo War, stemming from a long and

tumultuous relationship that began when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia initially claimed Kosovo in the 12th century (News). Ethnic Albanians have physically resided on Kosovo territory since before Serbian rule, making it their religious homeland and unofficial territory. By the 20th century, Albanians made up approximately 90% of the Kosovar population and feel a strong sense of unity and independence as a province. ("Readings - the Roots of War | War in Europe | FRONTLINE | PBS"). Serbian nationalist and rising leader Slobodan Milošević villainized Kosovo's inclination for autonomy in his political campaign, portraying ethnic Albanians as a threat to Serbian democracy. In the time between his rise to power and the outbreak of the Kosovo War, Milosevic burrowed Serbian-favored social hierarchies within Kosovo. This, along with dehumanizing government propaganda, enabled the genocide of the Kosovo War. In an attempt to combat these rising challenges, ethnic Albanians have implemented medical care, self-governance, and educational systems to diminish the Serbian hierarchy. However, these actions only worsened the cultural divide.

Humanitarian Violations and Genocide

The Serbian war crimes of the Kosovo War consist of executions, rapes, destruction of property, and detention of civilians and military personnel. The global impact of these violations is observed in the influx of Kosovo citizens who migrate to neighboring countries in search of solace. The United States Department of State archive reports, "While as many as 300,000 people are displaced at the height of the fighting... the bulk of them left their houses voluntarily out of fear for their safety". ("3/31/99: Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo") The Department also reports that nearly 1.8 million ethnic Albanians in Kosovo are displaced from their homes and forced to find emergency shelter. Neighboring countries have been faced with the challenge of accommodating wave after wave of refugees, placing governments under immense pressure to invest resources and money into the crisis.

Throughout the Kosovo War, Serbian forces have implemented detention centers where ethnic Albanian men are detained and subjected to physical torture. These centers are a part of the ethnic cleansing campaign, which aims to minimize resistance to Serbian forces by reducing the ethnic Albanian population. Victims endure psychological trauma in these conditions; they are stuffed into overly crowded buildings, live with poor

sanitation, have little access to clean water, and have no medical care. Documentation of these conditions is limited because men are often taken to the camps without legal documentation and abducted without justification. Although thousands of young military men have disappeared, legal justice has not been granted due to the lack of evidence against the Serbian government. ("The Kosovo Crisis: Humanitarian Imperative versus International Law on JSTOR")

In addition to unjustified abuse, Kosovars are faced with the destruction of villages and homes by the Serbian military. This includes the torching of more than 13 villages and 20 towns ("News, BBC, 2022"), where citizens are promptly burned alive. This tactic allows Serbian forces to wipe out hundreds of ethnic Albanians at a time.

NATO Intervention

The insurmountable number of civilian deaths and migrant influxes has garnered international attention, leading to attempted peace negotiations throughout February 1999. The results from the gathering are the Rambouillet Accords, a request for the independence of Kosovo and the intervention of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military forces. The Kosovo Albanian delegation signed the treaty, however, the Belgrade delegation rejected it. In an effort to soothe diplomatic tensions between the Milosevic Serbian regime and Kosovo forces, the North Atlantic Council approved orders for NATO airstrikes. NATO then launched the Operation Allied Force air campaign in March 1999 to put an end to the humanitarian travesties of Kosovo. The objectives of the air campaign are to withdraw Kosovo military personnel and police forces, guaranteeing the safety and return of the remaining ethnic Albanian population. (NATO) The air strikes lasted 78 days and are supported by NATO members. Intervention continued throughout the Kosovo War and eventually prompted the birth of the Kosovo Force (KFOR), a peacekeeping force that aimed to maintain peace in the Kosovo region. Under the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1244, the organization played a key role in defending Kosovar civilians and territory.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

United States of America (USA)

During the Kosovo conflict, the USA was the leading force in NATO's military intervention, emphasizing the duty to impede a humanitarian disaster. As a result of the failed Rambouillet peace talks, the USA encouraged, supported, and is the most involved party in the 78-day NATO air campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, implemented on March 24, 1999, without UN Security Council approval. The scale in which the USA participated in the conflict is evidenced by the *United States General Accounting Office (GAO)*, "The United States provided about 70 percent of the aircraft to the operation and over 60 percent of the total sorties during the operation". According to the Miller Center, President of the USA, Bill Clinton, emphasizes the necessity of the campaign in order to prevent the conflict from escalating further, demonstrating the USA's full belief in intervening in the conflict to restore peace.

China

Regarding the Kosovo conflict, China consistently opposed the NATO military campaign, arguing the violation of international laws and the United Nations Charter. The delegation of China strongly highlighted that the use of military force without UN Security Council approval is highly unacceptable and demanded an end to military actions. Furthermore, China's position is one of supporting sovereignty and limiting exterior intervention. On May 7, 1999, a Chinese embassy located in Belgrade was hit, significantly furthering Chinese anti-Western sentiment. "Five bombs hit the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, killing three people and injuring over 20", states KN Pandita at the *Eurasian Times*. Adding on, in the same article of the *Eurasian Times*, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin is cited as remarking the incident as a "barbaric crime".

Russia

Russia's stance on the Kosovo conflict is one of intense opposition to NATO's campaign. Similar to China, Russia presented the actions taken by NATO as a transgression against the UN Charter and international law. According to the *New York Times Archives*, Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny M. Primakov was en route to Washington to engage in diplomatic talks when a call informing him of the NATO air campaign took place. After

the call, Primakov ordered the immediate turnaround of his airliner and returned to Moscow. Relations between the USA and Russia are further strained from this incident, as the diplomatic talks aimed to ensure that a possible military intervention would not be acted upon. Russia's ties to the conflict are marked by tense relations with the Western world and an initiative to protect sovereignty from external influence.

France

Throughout the Kosovo conflict, France maintained a stance of seeking peace under any conditions necessary. France sponsored and hosted the Rambouillet Peace Talks in order to broker an agreement between the Yugoslavs and Kosovar Albanians, playing a mediating role between the parties along with the UK and the USA. Moreover, regarding the NATO air campaign, France is second only to the USA in terms of contributions. According to *Planken*, France deployed over 100 aircraft and 2,400 ground troops to aid the NATO cause. France's willingness to provide such a manner of aid for the campaign demonstrates the nation's stance being in line with the rest of the Western world.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK's attitude towards the Kosovo conflict falls in line similarly to the rest of the Western world and NATO, specifically emphasizing the necessity to halt human rights violations. The UK also spearheaded the initiative to address the refugee crisis, as according to the UK's *Department for International Development (DFID)*, around 18 million pounds sterling are invested in non-governmental organizations to aid refugees. The UK's military influence must not be overlooked, as it came only behind the USA and France in terms of total military aid. According to *Planken* the UK provided 29 air assets and 5 naval assets to the NATO operations.

Yugoslavia

The Yugoslavian stance in the course of the Kosovo conflict is marked by a strong inclination to maintain national sovereignty, integrity, and identity. Kosovo is viewed by the Yugoslavs as a nonnegotiable part of Yugoslavia, by both historical and cultural relevance to the predominant Serbian ethnicity of the nation. Yugoslavia aimed to maintain Kosovo as its territory to ensure unity and constitutional order. Non-interference

in internal affairs is constantly argued against foreign intervention, as Kosovo is viewed as a domestic issue. Throughout the conflict, acts of ethnic cleansing, such as property destruction and civilian killings, were carried out by Yugoslav authorities. According to *The Guardian*, over 860,000 ethnic Albanians are displaced by the conflict, and additionally, according to the *Human Rights Watch*, over 3,000 is the lowest death estimate of Kosovar Albanians. On the other hand, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) is viewed by Yugoslav authorities as a terrorist group with the goals of national separatism and organized crime. The KLA is accused of specifically targeting Serbians, both authorities and civilians.

Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)

As the conflict increased within Kosovo, a paramilitary organization, at times, however, considered a terrorist group, representing the ethnic Albanian, emerged around the mid-1990s. The KLA gained popularity among the Albanian population of Kosovo as it represented and aimed for Kosovo's independence from Yugoslavia. The group took part in guerrilla attacks in the form of ambushes, bombings, and assassinations against Serb authorities and civilians. Due to KLA activity emerging, it provoked Serb authorities to further military and police repression against ethnic Albanians, further escalating the conflict. Moreover, the KLA is accused of war crimes against Serbs and ties to organized crime and drug trafficking.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The political and military alliance of NATO, established in 1949 to ensure the collective defense of member states, held significant sway in the Kosovo conflict. NATO launched the 78-day campaign against Yugoslavia in an attempt to prevent humanitarian law violations against ethnic Albanians perpetrated by the ethnic Serb government of Yugoslavia that ended on June 10, 1999, after Slobodan Milošević, Yugoslavia's President, conceded to remove troops in Kosovo. Additionally, NATO also participated in humanitarian efforts. According to the *NATO Joint Force Command (JFC)*, NATO launched operation "Allied Harbour" on April 5, 1999, with the focus of assisting Albanian refugees fleeing the conflict-torn Kosovo.

Timeline of Events, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

Date	Description of Event
1974	Within the Yugoslav constitution, the province of Kosovo gained autonomous status within Serbia.
1989	Slobodan Milošević, Serbian President, withdraws Kosovo's autonomy, leading to mass protests and resentment of the ethnic Albanian Population.
1990	Ethnic Albanians within Kosovo declare independence of the province. A parallel government led by Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo, the main Albanian political party, was established with an advocacy of nonviolent resistance.
1991-1995	Kosovo Albanians participate in nonviolent resistance. Serbian institutions were boycotted, such as schools and hospitals, and Albanian-controlled ones were established. International focus, on the other hand, was set on active wars in Croatia and Bosnia.
1996-1997	The KLA organization arises, leading attacks on Serbian police, officials, and citizens. Due to nationwide protests and riots, Albania's government collapsed, the army and police lost power, leading to civilians gaining access to weaponry. Much of the weaponry, such as grenades and AK-47's was smuggled within Kosovo borders.
February 28, 1998	Serbian forces crack down in Drenica after the KLA attacks, marking the inception of armed conflict.
March-August 1998	Conflict spreads across Kosovo. Thousands were killed or displaced, the vast majority being ethnic Albanians.
June 1998	KLA starts gaining and capturing territory. However, heavy Serbian

August 23, 1998	counterattacks counteract the gains with heavy civilian casualties. A major offensive against the KLA is launched in central Kosovo by Yugoslav authorities.
September 23, 1998	The United Nations Security Council passes Resolution 1199, entailing and demanding a ceasefire and withdrawal by Serbian forces, while also calling on humanitarian organizations to aid the displaced civilians.
October 24, 1998	Resolution 1203 was adopted by the UN Security Council, allowing a higher degree of higher power humanitarian surveillance. This, and further NATO pressure, led to Slobodan Milošević agreeing to a ceasefire and OSCE monitors in Kosovo.
January 15, 1999	The Račak village massacre led to the deaths of 45 ethnic Albanians. International monitors labeled it a civilian massacre, and global outrage ensued, furthering NATO's resolve to act.
February 6-23, 1999	Rambouillet Peace Talks, hosted in France, aimed to resolve the conflict by allowing Kosovo broad autonomy under NATO. Yugoslavia refuses due to the conditions, challenging sovereignty by allowing NATO troops in Kosovo.
March 18, 1999	The Rambouillet Accords were signed by Albanian representatives, while Serbs rejected the agreement.
March 24, 1999	NATO initiates its air campaign against Yugoslavia under the name Operation Allied Force (OAF) in an attempt to dissuade further conflict. The Russian Prime Minister's jet is rerouted en route to peace talks in the USA due to the campaign's initiation.
April-May 1999	Serbian activity intensifies within Kosovo due to NATO intervention. Above 850,000 Albanians are displaced. Reports of ethnic cleansing

arise, including but not limited to rape, massacres, and deportations.

May 7, 1999 NATO bombing led to the destruction of a Chinese embassy in Belgrade, killing 3 journalists and straining Chinese relations.

June 3, 1999 Under economic and military pressure, Serbian forces withdrew and allowed for the arrival of international peacekeepers.

June 10, 1999 Resolution 1244 was passed by the UN, ending OAF, and allowing NATO's KFOR and the UN's UNMIK, each organization's peacekeeping corps, to enter the province.

United Nations Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

UN Security Council Resolution 1160

Resolution 1160 condemned the use of force by Serbian forces against ethnic Albanians, calling upon Serbia to de-escalate violence and take accountability for the acts of terrorism committed in Kosovo. The resolution underlines that, "the way to defeat violence and terrorism in Kosovo is for the authorities in Belgrade to offer the Kosovar Albanian community a genuine political process" (Yale Law School Library United Nations Security Council Resolution 1160). Released in March 1998, the resolution addresses the early tensions of the war and therefore does not call for any immediate action. While the resolution clearly established the opinion of the UN, it is not an act of intervention.

UN Security Council Resolution 1199

Resolution 1199 was adopted on September 23, 1998, following the failure of Resolution 1160 to foster diplomacy between Serbia and Kosovo. The Resolution demanded the immediate ceasefire by all involved parties, along with the withdrawal of forces from the Kosovo region. Resolution 1199 called for humanitarian organizations to provide aid to the 250,000 displaced civilians and for their immediate return. The resolution requested complete support of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), referencing Serbian threats to international security. Most importantly,

however, was the justification of possible consequences on the Serbian government for its noncompliance with UN resolutions. (Yale Law School Library United Nations Security Council Resolution 1199)

UN Security Council Resolution 1203

Serbia's failure to comply with Resolutions 11600 and 1199 increased international concern and pressure on the Kosovo government, resulting in the creation of Resolution 1203. The statement enabled international support to Kosovo, allowing higher powers, such as the UN and EU, to monitor humanitarian compliance in the area. This included the deployment of various military and surveillance technologies.

UN Security Council Resolution 1244

Adopted on June 10, 1999, Resolution 1244 passed following NATO's 78-day bombing campaign. The resolution called for an immediate ceasefire in the Kosovo region, including the withdrawal of Yugoslavia's medical personnel and government. Most importantly, the resolution authorized international security measures to intervene in the conflict, calling upon the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to address the violence.

Rambouillet Conférence

Held from February 6 to March 19, 1999, the Rambouillet Paris Conférence aimed to find peace between Serbia and Kosovo. Congruent with Resolution 1160, the UN planned to provide Kosovo autonomy and freedom from Serbia through peacekeeping and NATO protection. However, the Serbian delegation refused to authorize NATO troops on Serbian territory, leading to the complete failure of the Rambouillet Conference.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

78-Day NATO Campaign

The NATO 78-day air bombing campaign, known as Operation Allied Force (OAF), lasted 78 days from March 24 to June 3, 1999. The operation entailed airstrikes against Yugoslavia with no ground invasion, specifically military installations, infrastructure, and in later stages, Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital. OAF aimed to coerce the exit of

Serbian forces from Kosovo, put a stop to ethnic cleansing against ethnic Albanians, and compel Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milošević to comply with peace terms. The bombing caused significant damage to Serb institutions and lives, as thousands of civilians were displaced. At times, the extensive force used extended to hit non-targeted parties, such as in the case of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade being hit.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM)

The OSCE is a regional security organization founded in 1975 based on promoting the management of crises, preventing conflict, democracy, human rights, control of arms, and military security. The OSCE's KVM goal was to accomplish monitoring of human rights abuses in Kosovo against ethnic Albanians, carry out the verification of ceasefire agreements between the offending parties, and put overall control and reduction of the violence taking place. The attempt was eventually compromised once Serbian forces continued to carry out violence, and monitors were called to withdraw in March 1999 before the NATO campaign.

USA Shuttle Diplomacy

When a diplomat or mediator transverses between two conflicting parties to negotiate peace without a direct meeting between the parties, it is known as shuttle diplomacy. In the Kosovo Conflict, the US organized to bring about a negotiated settlement between the Albanians and the Yugoslav government in Kosovo. Both Richard Holbrooke, US Special Envoy, and Christopher Hill, the US ambassador to Macedonia, extensively negotiated with the parties' major leaders, especially Milošević. Negotiations were slow between the parties in this attempt at peace talks, eventually leading to scarce action being taken on fighting the human rights violations occurring and gaining peace.

Possible Solutions

Economic Approaches

Rebuilding the infrastructure and economy of the Kosovo region will require funding and investment to bring the infrastructure back to what it was before the war. The

United Nations should monitor this budget, ensuring that ethnic Albanians do not suffer the economic burden for atrocities committed against them. This could be achieved through taxation, payments from the Serbian government, or international support. Nevertheless, the committee must discuss how to achieve these economic goals.

Bridging Diplomatic Tensions

The Kosovo War is the result of centuries of resentment. Therefore, the tensions between Kosovo and Serbia will not simply disappear if Kosovo achieves autonomy or if the two nations declare peace. These pressures require the support of conflict-neutral nations and organizations, such as the UN and EU. Border conflicts between the two countries will inevitably remain strained and will demand regulations to ensure they remain peaceful. Thus, the committee must discuss how, exactly, to bridge the gap between peace and conflict in the region. The dynamic must be balanced between supportive and independent, allowing the conflict to end naturally while remaining benevolent.

Ethical Addresses

Migrants, injured civilians, missing persons, and military personnel whose lives were permanently altered by the Kosovo War must not go unrecognized. Acknowledging the loss of innocence and opportunity to live a quality life may ignite humanitarian movements and sympathy within opposing perspectives. Emphasizing empathy is crucial in humanizing both sides of the conflict and may work to settle deeply rooted hatred and violence in both nations.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

The issue of addressing the usage of military force to prevent human rights abuses in Kosovo resonates deeply with Sustainable Development Goal number 16, seeking Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. SDG #16 strives to ensure peace among the global community by aiming for the implementation of justice and constructing strong societal frameworks. The specific targets that the Kosovo Conflict interferes with are Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, and Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. Target 16.1 evidently ties to this issue as

the aim for resolving this dispute is to reduce overall violence and death in the Kosovo area, while on the other hand, Target 16.3 seeks to ensure international and national laws are followed, which, when factored into the overarching conflict, was not followed

Appendix

The Appendix is a valuable place for delegates to find useful resources to begin their research.

https://1997-2001.state.gov/global/human_rights/kosovoii/homepage.html

Source A: Published by the United States Department of State, this source accounts for specific data on the war crimes committed in Kosovo. The Department of State is also an excellent resource for primary research, providing in-depth data on particular events that occurred throughout the war.

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/video/the-kosovo-war-causes-timeline-nato-involvement.html>

Source B: A brief overview video that covers significant events and background of the Kosovo War. Study.com provides articles and more videos that explain specific aspects of the issue in simple terms.

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/kosovo/052599.htm?utm>

Source C: "The Economic Consequences of the Kosovo Crisis" delivers a unique view to the consequences of the Kosovo War, focusing on the impacts to infrastructure and national economy. The International Monetary Fund is a crucial source to addressing the economic burden caused by the war.

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/kosovo/etc/facts.html>

Source D: A list of relevant statistics for delegates to potentially use during debate.

https://www.icty.org/x/file/About/OTP/War_Demographics/en/s_milosevic_kosovo_020103.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Source E: A psychological approach to the atrocities committed by Serbia against

ethnic Albanians. The article hypothesizes why Serbian forces were compelled to murder and torture innocent civilians.

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