



Amman–Al Quds Model United Nations  
نمذجة الأمم المتحدة لعمان والقدس

## UNSC - TOPIC 1

### **Addressing the Intensifying Civil War in Myanmar and the Escalation of Aerial Attacks Against Civilians in the Aftermath of Operation 1027**

Myanmar's descent into civil war since the military coup of February 2021 has evolved into one of the most severe humanitarian and human rights crises in Asia. Following the launch of Operation 1027 in October 2023 — a major offensive by the Three Brotherhood Alliance and allied resistance groups — the junta responded with a new wave of brutal tactics, most notably the widespread use of aerial bombardments. These attacks have devastated civilian infrastructure, displaced tens of thousands, and created what UN experts call a "silent emergency." Entire villages have been razed, ethnic minorities targeted, and humanitarian access obstructed, making this conflict not only a domestic struggle but a glaring international concern.

The crisis is rooted in a history of military dominance, ethnic persecution, and political exclusion. For decades, Myanmar's ethnic minorities — including the Karen, Kachin, Chin, and Rohingya — have faced systematic marginalization and violence. The post-coup landscape saw a brief moment of unity among resistance forces, but fractures remain, with varying goals and capacities across regions. The junta's increasing use of airstrikes — often indiscriminately — has shifted the nature of the war, with civilians disproportionately affected. International responses, including ASEAN's stalled Five-Point Consensus and the Security Council's own limited resolutions, have thus far failed to curtail the violence or hold perpetrators accountable. China, India, and Russia's strategic interests have further complicated collective action, revealing the geopolitical entanglement of this humanitarian crisis.

In line with AQMUN 2025's theme, "Empowering the Excluded," Myanmar's civil war exposes the deep global silence surrounding the suffering of its most vulnerable. Ethnic minorities, rural villagers, youth activists, and women have borne the brunt of this war, yet remain largely absent from peace negotiations and media coverage. For the Security Council, the urgency lies not only in condemning aerial attacks and enabling humanitarian access, but in addressing the long-term disenfranchisement that fuels the conflict. Lasting peace in Myanmar cannot be brokered solely through military ceasefires or diplomatic formulas. It requires centering the demands and dignity of those historically excluded — ensuring that the architecture of peace is not built atop the ruins of silenced communities.