



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

UNSC - TOPIC 2

The Russo-Ukrainian War

The Russo-Ukrainian War, entering its fourth year since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, has become one of the most devastating and geopolitically disruptive conflicts of the 21st century. While its roots lie in years of geopolitical tension, the consequences have reached far beyond the borders of Russia and Ukraine, destabilizing energy markets, straining multilateral institutions, and reshaping global security doctrines. What began as a territorial confrontation now represents a broader clash between sovereignty and hegemony, democracy and authoritarianism. With over 14 million people displaced, thousands of civilian casualties, and infrastructure decimated across eastern Ukraine, the human cost is staggering. Civilian zones, including hospitals, schools, and power stations, have repeatedly been targeted, in clear violation of international humanitarian law.

The complexity of this war cannot be reduced to military dynamics alone. It is entangled in historical narratives of identity, NATO's post-Cold War expansion, the strategic importance of Crimea and the Donbas, and Russia's desire to reassert influence over its near abroad. Economic sanctions, cyber warfare, and proxy alignments have globalized the war's effects. Moreover, a divided Security Council — with permanent members backing opposing sides or using their veto power — has paralyzed diplomatic intervention, revealing structural weaknesses in the very body mandated to uphold peace. Meanwhile, developing countries face indirect consequences such as food shortages, inflation, and refugee flows, while their perspectives are often excluded from high-level negotiations.

Within the framework of “Empowering the Excluded,” this agenda forces a reckoning with whose voices are heard in war and peace. Internally displaced persons, ethnic minorities in occupied territories, conscripted civilians, and refugee communities often remain sidelined in international discourse. The Security Council’s challenge is not only to address military aggression and ensure accountability but to prioritize the inclusion of those who suffer most — not only in humanitarian aid delivery but also in long-term peacebuilding. As delegates consider paths toward de-escalation and reconstruction, they must elevate marginalized perspectives and advocate for a just resolution that restores agency and dignity to those caught in the crossfire.